

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRD LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



27th and 28th February and 1st and 2nd March 1928.

Volume XL (Nos. 1 to 4).

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PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Governor of Madras.

His Excellency the Rt. Hon. *Viscount GOSCHEN* OF HAWKHURST, K.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. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., 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.
	Yeomahs, inams and hereditary pensions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ministers.

1. The hon. 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
Libraries, Museums and Zoological Gardens.

Light and feeder Railways and Tramways within municipal areas.
Local Self-Government.

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

Agriculture.
Civil Veterinary department.
Co-operative Societies.
Development of industries.

Public Works (buildings, roads, ferries, ropeways, etc.).
Registration.
Religious and Charitable Endowments.

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

Adulteration of foodstuffs and other articles.
Excise.
Fisheries.
Medical administration.

Pilgrimages within British India.
Public health and sanitation and vital statistics.
Weights and Measures.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President.

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

Deputy President.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI.

Panel of Chairmen.

Mr. 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.I.

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. Bheemayya, J.	NOMINATED.
16. Biswanath Das Mahasaya, Sriman.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
17. Boag, C.I.E., I.C.S., G. T. ...	NOMINATED.
18. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, T. K.	Tinnevely, N.-M. Rural.
19. Congreve, C. R. T.	Madras Planters—Planting.
20. Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., C. B. ...	NOMINATED.
21. Davis, J. A.	Anglo-Indian.
22. Dorai Raja, Rajkumar S. N. ...	NOMINATED.
23. Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
24. Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
25. Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S., F. B. ...	NOMINATED.
26. Foulkes, R.	NOMINATED.
27. Gangadhara Siva, M. V.	NOMINATED.
28. Gnanavaram Pillai, P. J.	NOMINATED.
29. Gopala Menon, C.	Southern India Chamber of Commerce.
30. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, C. S. ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
31. Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C. ...	NOMINATED.
32. Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.	NOMINATED.
33. Harisarvottama Rao, G.	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
34. John, V. Ch.	Northern Districts (Indian Christian).

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
35. Kaleswara Rao, A.	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
36. Kameswara Rao Nayudu, V. ...	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
37. Karant, K. R.	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
38. Kay, Kenneth	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
39. Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
40. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	East Coast, Muhammadan Rural.
41. Koti Reddi, Bar-at-Law, K. ...	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
42. Krishnan, K.	NOMINATED.
43. Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
44. Krishnaswami Nayakar, K. V.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
45. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachendra Bahadur Varu).	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
46. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Tinnevely, N.-M. Rural.
47. Kuppuswami, J.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
48. Luker, A. T.	Madras Trades Association.
49. Madhavan Nayar, K.	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
50. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur (Chairman).	South Kanara, Muhammadan Rural.
51. Mallayya, B. S.	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
52. Manikkavelu Nayakar, M. A. ...	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
53. Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.	EX OFFICIO.
54. Marudavanam Pillai, C.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
55. Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.	Madura <i>cum</i> Trichinopoly, Muhammadan Rural.
56. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M.	Malabar, Muhammadan Rural.
57. Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.	EX OFFICIO.
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.

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

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
108. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. (Zamindar of Kumaramangalam) (Minister).	South Central Landholders.
109. Subrahmanya Moopnar, S. ...	NOMINATED.
110. Subrahmanya Pillai, Chavadi K.	Tinnevely cum Palamcottah, N.-M. Urban.
111. Swami, Bar.-at-Law, K. V. R.	East Godavari, N.-M. Rural.
112. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dnbash Kadir Sahib.	Ramnad cum Tinnevely, Muhammadan Rural.
113. Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed ...	Tanjore, Muhammadan Rural.
114. Tampoe, I.C.S., A. Mc.G. C. ...	NOMINATED.
115. Thomas, Daniel ...	Ramnad cum Tinnevely, Indian Christian.
116. Tulasiram, L. K. ...	Madura City, N.-M. Urban.
117. Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K. ...	Malabar, Muhammadan.
118. Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	EX OFFICIO.
119. Vanavudaiya Goundar, S. V. ...	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
120. Venkatapati Raju, P. C. ...	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
121. Venkatarama Ayyar, K. R. ...	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
122. Venkatarama Sastriyar, C.I.E., T. R. (Advocate-General).	NOMINATED.
123. Venkataramana Ayyangar, C. V. (Chairman).	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
124. Venkatarangam Nayudu, C. ...	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
125. Venkataratnam, B. ...	East Godavari, N.-M. Rural.
126. Venkiah, S. ...	NOMINATED.
127. Watson, I.C.S., H. A. ...	NOMINATED.
128. Wright, W. O. ...	European.
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 Paudiya Tevar Avargal).	Madura, N.-M. Rural.

SPECIAL MEMBERS.

133. Meston, Rev. Dr. W. ...	NOMINATED for Bills to amend the Madras University Act.
134. Ramalinga Reddi, C. ...	NOMINATED for Bills to amend the Andhra University Act.
135. Smith, W. E. ...	NOMINATED for Bill to amend the Madras University Act.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

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

VOLUME XL.

Monday, the 27th February 1928

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.
Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.
Boag, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. G. T.
Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
Congreve, Mr. C. R. T.
Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.
Davis, Mr. J. A.
Dorai Raja, Rajkumar S. N.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
Ethiajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. F. B.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul.
Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Karant, Mr. K. R.
Kay, Mr. Kenneth.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnan, Mr. K.
Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.
Luker, Mr. A. T.
Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.
Mahmud Behammad Sahib Bahadur.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Nayar, Mr. M. A.
Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M.
Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr.
Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.
Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.).
Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar Major S. A.
Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. A. Ar.
Narayanawami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.

27th February 1928]

PRESENT—cont.

Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
Raja of Ramnad.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Seturatnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Simpson, Sir James.
Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Siva Rao, Mr. P.
Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Smith, Mr. W. E.
Soundarapandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Subrahmanya Mooppanar, Mr. S.
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.
Thomas, Mr. D.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Vanavudaiya Gounder, Mr. S. V.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. B.
Venkatarama Sastri, C.I.E., Mr. T. R.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
Venkayya, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Zamindar of Gollapalli.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
Zamindar of Seithur.

I

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new Members were sworn in:—

Mr. W. E. SMITH.
Sir JAMES SIMPSON, Kt.
Mr. A. T. LUKER.
Mr. W. O. WRIGHT.
Mr. KENNETH KAY.

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. 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

Enquiry into the Koilkuntla shooting incident.

* 1502 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state in reference to Government Order, dated 14th November 1927—

(a) whether the same Joint Magistrate that held the first enquiry about the Koilkuntla shooting incident, also tried the cases arising out of it;

[27th February 1928]

(b) the number of the accused, the number of witnesses examined, and the number of days or hours the Joint Magistrate actually took to dispose of the cases from start to finish;

(c) within what time after the disturbance these cases were disposed of;

(d) whether the Joint Magistrate does not hold that the ammunition used was not *very excessive*;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Superintendent of Police in his very first telegram stated that the police fired in self-defence;

(f) whether the Government have taken into consideration, in commending the Sub-Inspector's conduct as against the judgment of the joint magistrate, the expressed opinion of the District Superintendent of Police endorsed by the District Magistrate that matters should not be precipitated at that stage;

(g) who has to take the responsibility of deciding the interests of public peace;

(h) whether it has ever been proved that the Sub-Inspector was in time on the spot to take such responsibility and order fire; and

(i) how many men were present at the public meeting at Koilkuntla said to have been held within a few days of the occurrence and how many of them were local officials and village munsifs?

A.—(a) The preliminary enquiry was held by the Joint Magistrate of Nandyal. As regards the trial of the cases, the attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 1180, Public, dated 14th November 1927, placed on Editors' Table.

(b) The number of accused was 26. The number of witnesses examined by the Joint Magistrate of Nandyal was 17; the trial opened on 29th July 1927 and closed on 30th July 1927. The Government have no information regarding the trial by the Taluk Magistrate of Nandyal.

(c) The disturbance was on 5th July 1927 and the Joint Magistrate of Nandyal disposed of the case tried by him on 30th July 1927.

(d) He held that the quantity of ammunition used was not very excessive.

(e) Yes.

(f) Yes.

(g) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to sections 127 and 4 (p) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act V of 1898.

(h) Some witnesses have deposed that the Sub-Inspector gave the order to fire.

(i) The Government have no information.

27th February 1928]

Landlord and Tenant

Application for record-of-rights from some villages in Ganjam district.

* 1503 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya: With reference to the answer to my question No. 106 answered on 27th January 1927, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the one village referred to in the reply is Hirakhandi in the Dharakota estate and whether in that case it was the zamindar and not the ryots who applied for a settlement of rents;

(b) the number of villages in the same estate that applied for a settlement of rents in 1922 and 1923 to the Collector of Ganjam under chapter XI of the Estates Land Act;

(c) the number of villages that deposited annas 8 per acre as per orders of the Collector and also the number of villages that deposited the sum required under the then rules and also furnished sureties for future payment;

(d) the number of villages that have made insufficient deposits in 1922 and 1923;

(e) whether the Collector of Ganjam asked the ryots subsequently to make a deposit of Rs. 4; and

(f) whether the Government propose to order the settlement of money rents under chapter XI of the Act of those villages which have made the necessary deposits before the rules regarding the deposits were altered?

A.—(a) Yes. The one village referred to is Hirakhandi in the Dharakota estate and it was on the application of the zamindar that the Government ordered the preparation of a record-of-rights and settlement of rents.

(b) One hundred and fourteen villages including five hamlets in the Dharakota estate applied for record-of-rights and settlement of rents in 1922 and 1923.

(c) None of the villages paid the full deposits required by the then rules. The ryots of only nine villages furnished securities for future payments, but those were for insufficient amounts.

(d) No village paid the required amount.

(e) Yes. A deposit of Rs. 4 was directed to be paid per acre on the total extent of occupied ryoti land in the village or Rs. 16 per ryot if the area was not known.

(f) The question does not arise.

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Sir, with reference to the answer to clause (c), may I know whether the nine villages referred to there have subsequently furnished securities for future payments in full?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I am not aware, Sir, I shall enquire."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"If the villages have furnished full securities, will the hon. Member consider their case?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"It will be considered, Sir."

[27th February 1928]

Auction of lands under section 130 of the Madras Estates Land Act.

* 1504 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government are aware that, when for arrears of rent the holding of a tenant is brought to sale and is bid for by the proprietor under section 130 of the Madras Estates Land Act, the Revenue Divisional Officers do not allow the arrears due to the proprietor to be set off against the sale amount?

A.—Yes. Section 124 of the Estates Land Act read with the proviso to section 127 precludes the Revenue Divisional Officers from allowing the arrears due to the proprietor to be set off against the sale amount.

Railways

Extension of the railway from Agastiampalli to Point Calimere.

* 1505 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received memorials from the inhabitants of Point Calimere about the extensions of the railway from Agastiampalli to Point Calimere;

(b) whether the District Board of Tanjore has recommended such extension and have also guaranteed against any loss; and

(c) what action has been taken by the Government?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The memorial and the District Board's resolution have been forwarded to the Railway Board and their orders are awaited.

Formation of Provinces

Correspondence regarding the constitution of an Andhra Province.

* 1506 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any correspondence has taken place regarding the constitution of an Andhra Province since August last between the Local Government and the higher authorities;

(b) if so, whether any actual proposal is before the Government either here or in the Government of India or at the Secretary of State's office in regard to the matter; and

(c) if the answer to (a) and (b) is in the affirmative, at what stage the proposal at present is?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The answer to clause (a) is in the negative.

Government Servants' Conduct Rules

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

* 1507 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state in reference to a reply given to my supplementary questions on question No. 512, regarding prohibition of Government servants from contributing to the All-India Khadi Fund answered on 18th October 1927—

(a) whether he has taken into consideration the representation made to him by the All-India Spinners' Association or any member of its executive and referred to in his answer;

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(b) what the representation was; and

(c) whether the Government have come to any conclusion on the said representation and if so, what it is?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have received no communication purporting to come from the All-India Spinners' Association or from any body purporting to be on the executive of that association.

Public Service

Re-entertainment of Mr. P. Meenakshisundaram Pillai in the Registration Department of the Madura district.

* 1508 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM: With reference to the answer to question No. 1063 answered on 2nd November 1927, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received a memorial from one P. Meenakshisundaram Pillai, ex-acting clerk of the Registration department of the Madura district, praying for re-entertainment in service;

(b) whether the said clerk has put in a total and satisfactory service of more than thirty months in the department on 16th November 1926 under G.O. No. 675, Public, dated 29th July 1927; and

(c) whether there are cases where the District Registrars neglected to obtain the necessary exemption for the clerks at the time of appointing them as acting clerks?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) There are said to be a few such cases. The Inspector-General of Registration is enquiring into them.

Revenue Establishments

Institution of a black-list by the Collector of Kurnool.

* 1509 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state in view of the replies given to question No. 695 answered on 19th October 1927, regarding the institution of a black-list by the Collector of Kurnool, whether in the district of Kurnool the Collector in putting into operation Board's Standing Order No. 132 is awarding black-marks in conformity with the wording of the Standing Order that black-marks should be awarded only in such cases as deserve either actual "punishment or severe censure"?

A.—The question is not understood. When a specific punishment such as reduction or suspension is inflicted or a severe censure is deemed to be deserved, an entry of the fact is made in the conduct sheet.

Appointment of matriculates as sub-magistrates.

* 1510 Q.—SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased (1) to call for a districtwar list of school-final and matriculate sub-magistrates as on 1st January 1928 and lay it on the table indicating the exact circumstances under which the Revenue Board has permitted their names to be included in the sub-magistrates' list and (2) to state—

(a) why the High Court Judges are not consulted in the preparation of eligible lists for sub-magistrates;

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(b) whether it is a fact that an unpassed clerk named Raghava Ayyar was appointed as sub-magistrate by a previous Collector of Chingleput district and that a matriculate revenue subordinate named D. Soundararaja Ayyangar has been appointed as sub-magistrate in the Pattukkotta taluk of the Tanjore district overlooking the claims of more qualified men;

(c) whether Government propose to put an end to such appointments by insisting upon the previous sanction of the High Court and Local Government for the same?

A.—(1) The hon. Member is referred to the lists of Revenue establishments of districts corrected up to 1st April 1927, copies of which have been placed in the Legislative Council Library. The Government have no later information and do not propose to make a special compilation. There is no rule precluding the appointment as sub-magistrate of a Government official on the ground that his educational qualification when he entered service was not higher than that of the possessor of a school final or matriculation certificate.

(2) (a) Appointments to the office of sub-magistrates are made by Collectors from the list of persons previously approved by the Board of Revenue. High Court Judges are not consulted as they are not in a position to know anything about the work of the class of public servants from which sub-magistrates are selected.

(b) The appointments specified have been made; but the Government have no reason for thinking that the claims of men better qualified for the post of sub-magistrate have been overlooked.

(c) The Government know of no reason why they should take the action suggested.

Selection of lower revenue subordinates for upper clerical grade.

* 1511 Q.—SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to call for and lay on the table all the Government Orders and Board's Proceedings issued for the guidance of Collectors from 1925 up to 1927 December in regard to the selection of lower revenue subordinates for upper clerical grade and deputy tahsildars in the Tamil districts, especially Tanjore Collectorate, if any, and to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the vacancies in the upper clerical grade of the Revenue and other Secretariats of the Government office and the office of the Board of Revenue are preferentially confined to qualified graduates and undergraduates;

(b) why this principle was not followed strictly in many southern district mufassal collectorates, especially in the case of Brahmans and other higher non-Brahman castes not lacking in suitable qualified B.A.'s and F.A.'s;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the fact that in the Tanjore establishment lists of 1925 to 1927 several matriculates were pushed up to the upper clerical grade vacancies thus prejudicing the chances of many good qualified senior non-Brahman B.A.'s and F.A.'s of more than fifteen years' good service in the lower clerical grade and whether the Government propose to have them all cancelled and redistributed to B.A.'s and F.A.'s;

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(d) whether it is a fact that the Government are contemplating the revision of the time-scale of pay into two grades, viz., Rs. 35—3—80 and Rs. 75—7½—150 per mensem in all the mufassal collectorates, especially in heavy deltaic districts like Tanjore; and

(e) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the matriculates were appointed as acting head clerks on Rs. 90 per mensem, and as acting deputy tahsildars on Rs. 160 per mensem, in the Tanjore district and whether the Government will be pleased to have this sort of preferring matriculates to available senior B.A. and F.A. clerks cancelled in all the mufassal collectorates hereafter?

A.—The whole question appears to be based on the assumption that superior academical qualifications entitle the possessor to preference in promotion to the upper grades of the clerical service and to the deputy tahsildari. This is not the case. The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to the question No. 1188 (2) (b) asked by him at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 5th November 1927. There are no orders as suggested in the opening part of the question and there is no proposal as suggested in clause (a).

Village Establishments

Appointment as postmaster of the village munsif of Vishamangalam.

* 1512 Q.—MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that the village munsif is also employed as postmaster in Vishamangalam (Tiruppattur taluk);

(b) under what rules he is allowed to look after both the offices; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to separate the offices?

A.—(a) & (c) The Government are not aware that the fact is as suggested.

(b) There is no rule prohibiting village officers from engaging in other avocations.

MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“ May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether both the Labour Officer and the Commissioner of Labour did not visit this part of the district? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“ The hon. Member seems to refer to some other question, Sir.”

Water-rate

Baling of water from the Chetti Tangal.

* 1513 Q.—MR. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU: With reference to the answer given by Government to question No. 570, dated 18th October 1927, and to questions 972 and 973, dated 31st October 1927, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased

(1) to call for the correspondence,

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(2) to state—

(i) whether any and if so, what action has been taken—

(a) on the petition submitted by W. Tiruvengada Mudaliyar to the Collector of Chingleput district and his reply No. 7485/25, dated 19th May 1925, thereon, regarding cancellation of the penalty of Rs. 6 levied for baling water from Chetti Tangal;

(b) on the petition, dated 22nd July 1927, submitted to the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement, requesting permission to use Chetti Tangal water and its reply endorsement No. 5250/27, dated 23rd August 1927;

(c) on the correspondence forwarded to Secretary, Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement, in reply to his endorsement No. 8296/27, dated 13th December 1927; and

(ii) whether the Chetti Tangal water was being used by ryots of Movur village for irrigation purposes as mamul for many years and whether the same is being even now used by several ryots who have the benefit of irrigation from Tamarai Madugu also?

A.—(1) The Government see no reason to call for the correspondence. The proper course for the interested parties to follow if they feel any grievance is to appeal to the Government and submit copies of the orders they have received from subordinate authorities.

(2) The Government have no knowledge of the facts of the case or the action taken thereon by subordinate authorities.

Depressed Classes

Digging of a well for depressed classes at Nimiampatti.

* 1514 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that depressed class people in the village of Nimiampatti depend on a well belonging to caste people for water-supply;

(b) whether he is aware that such concession is denied when a member of the depressed classes in this village refuses to work under caste Hindus; and

(c) whether the hon. Member will be pleased to order the digging of a well for the general use or for the exclusive use of the depressed classes in this particular village?

A.—(a) No.

(b) No.

(c) It is open to the persons interested to apply to the District Labour Officer or to the Commissioner of Labour.

Factories

Application of the Factories Act to the workshop attached to the Andhra Jateeya Kalasala.

* 1515 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state in reference to answer given to question No. 583 answered on 18th October 1927, regarding application of the Factories Act to the workshop attached to the Andhra Jateeya Kalasala—

(a) whether the Government have come to a decision on the appeal of the Secretary to the Andhra Jateeya Kalasala, Masulipatam; and

(b) if so, what the decision is?

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A.—(a) & (b) Yes; the Government have directed the withdrawal under certain stipulations of registration under the Indian Factories Act of the workshop in question.

Forests

Limits of the Tirupati forests.

* 1516 Q.—Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU: With reference to the answer to clause (i) of question No. 642 answered on 29th March 1927 regarding the limits of the Tirupati forests, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tirupati Devasthanam is not permitted to sell forest produce, major or minor, within the area that has been given over to the Devasthanam at the settlement of disputes in 1873 and add to the revenues of the temple; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to remove such restrictions?

A.—(a) & (b) No such restriction is imposed on the Tirupati Devasthanam. But in the matter of selling any kind of forest produce the temple authorities are required to conform to the Timber Transit Rules like the rest of the general public.

Training of candidates in the Forest College.

* 1517 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Forest College at Coimbatore is intended to train only as many candidates as could be absorbed in the Forest Department;

(b) whether it is a fact that men to be so trained are selected from the department itself;

(c) whether it is a fact that the number selected for training is in accordance with the requirements of the service;

(d) how many men in the department have yet to undergo training;

(e) what time it will take to get all the men in the department trained; and

(f) whether there is any necessity for maintaining the college permanently?

A.—(a) & (b) The Forest College is intended to train students deputed by this Government as well as students sent from the large zamindaris and Indian States in this Presidency. Under the existing arrangements, the students deputed by the Governments of Bombay, Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Orissa Feudatory States and Central India and other Indian States, such as Hyderabad, Mysore, are also trained at the college. In addition to these students, a certain number of private students, about two every year, are eligible for admission into the college.

(c) Up to 1925, the number of Government students deputed for training was regulated in accordance with the probable vacancies in the Rangers' class. But for three years from 1925, a

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larger number of students was deputed for training with a view to afford early opportunities of Rangers' training to the foresters of the old Deputy Rangers' class.

(d) & (e) It is not the intention to train all the men in the department.

(f) Yes.

Recruitment of Forest officers from England.

* 1518 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many officers are recruited for Forest Service year after year from England;

(b) when the last batch of officers was so recruited;

(c) whether there was any necessity for such last recruitment;

(d) whether the Secretary of State for India consults the Provincial Governments before such recruitment is made about the necessity or otherwise of such officers in the department;

(e) how many officers above the grade of Range officers are now in the Forest Department;

(f) what is the proportion of officers to the number of Range officers in the department;

(g) whether it is a fact that about 50 Range officers were put on special duty for want of regular work;

(h) what is the nature of such special work and whether such work could not be done by the regular establishment; and

(i) when such special work was conceived to be done whether before or after it was found that some Range officers had no work to be given to them?

A.—(a), (c) & (d) The total number of officers recruited every year depend on the requirements of the department and the number of vacancies existing at the time. The number of officers to be recruited thus every year is decided by the Local Government and intimated to the Government of India. The Secretary of State makes the appointments in consideration of the requirements of the provinces as intimated to the Government of India.

(b) One officer appointed by the Secretary of State arrived in October 1927.

(e) There are now 94 such officers.

(f) The proportion is in the ratio of 1 : 2.3.

(g) No. About 60 Rangers are now employed on special duty, i.e., on work other than territorial charges.

(h) A statement^a showing the nature of the special work as in June last is appended. The work could not be done by ordinary Rangers employed in territorial charges.

(i) Some posts in the cadre are provided for non-territorial charges, i.e., special duties that are not normally entrusted to Rangers employed on territorial charges.

^a Printed as Appendix I on pages 89-91 infra.

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Retrenchment in the Forest Department.

* 1519 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased—

(a) to place before the House a statement showing the reduction in the higher and lower services of the Forest Department and the increase in the higher and lower services of the Revenue Department, consequent on the transfer of several forest areas to panchayats; and

(b) to state—

(1) whether the Government propose to have a special staff in the Revenue Department to supervise the work of the forest panchayats,

(2) whether it is proposed to have a separate Member on the Revenue Board for the purpose, and, if so, for what reasons, and

(3) whether it is a fact that at least one Member of the Revenue Board has not, on the average, more than one or two hours' work a day and does not stay in office while in Madras or on tour for more than one or two hours a day on the average, and if so, whether the Government contemplate the reduction of one Member of the Board and the corresponding establishment in the Board?

A.—(a) & (b) (1) As regards the reduction in the higher services of the Forest department the attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers given on 26th August 1927, to clauses (f) and (g) of his question No. 164. In the lower services of the Forest department the permanent cadre of rangers has been reduced by 24. No report has yet been received from the Chief Conservator regarding the reduction in the other classes of subordinates. The following is the additional temporary staff now employed in the Revenue department for organizing and supervising the Forest panchayats:—

(1) One Forest Panchayat Officer on Rs. 300—850.

(2) Twenty-five Special Deputy Tahsildars on Rs. 150—200.

(3) One clerk on Rs. 65—85.

(4) One clerk on Rs. 40—65 plus Rs. 10.

(5) One steno-typist on Rs. 40—65 plus Rs. 35.

(6) One attender on Rs. 15—20.

(7) Three peons on Rs. 15—20.

(8) Twenty-five peons on Rs. 12—18.

(b) (2) No.

(3) The fact is not as the hon. Member suggests.

Corporation of Madras

Alleged irregularities in city municipal elections in September 1927.

* 1520 Q.—BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received complaints from the candidates and voters of the divisions in which the election was held on 17th September 1927 and 19th September 1927 protesting against the action of the Commissioner in excluding as many as 70 voters from voting and other irregularities in the conduct of the election;

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(b) whether he has inquired into the alleged irregularities, and whether any orders have been passed on the complaints above referred to;

(c) whether he will place a copy of the orders passed by the Government on the table of the House; and

(d) whether the Government will appoint a non-official committee to go into the alleged irregularities of the elections held in the City of Madras in last September, and prevent the repetition of such irregularities in future by taking the necessary steps therefor?

A.—(a) Copies of complaints made by a candidate and certain voters to the Commissioner of the Madras Corporation and to the polling officer in connexion with the election held on 17th September 1927 for the 19th division were received. There was no election on 19th September 1927.

(b) & (c) No action was taken on the complaints as the Government had no jurisdiction in the matter.

(d) The Government do not propose to appoint a committee as suggested. The question of issuing rules for the decision of election disputes is under consideration.

Education

Number of boarders in Government hostels.

* 1521 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of boarders at present in each of the hostels maintained by the Government and the amount of expenditure annually incurred on them; and

(b) the number of boarders in the Boarding House now maintained by the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore, and the amount of grant sanctioned for the same this year?

A.—(a) Particulars in respect of the hostels maintained for the depressed classes and Kallars are given below:—

	Number of boarders.	Probable expenditure in the current year.
		RS.
(1) Paddison Hostel, Madras ...	55	10,500
(2) Government Depressed Classes Hostel, Masulipatam ...	50	8,470
(3) Kallar Hostel, Tanjore ...	90	8,190
(4) Boarding Home, Usilampatti.	161	6,860

Particulars regarding other hostels have been called for.

(b) The number of boarders in the home maintained by the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore, is 23 including two paying boarders. The Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 130 a month towards the cost of boarding of about 16 Adi-Dravida boys.

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Representation of depressed classes in the North Arcot District Educational Council.

* 1522 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any member of the depressed classes has been nominated to the Educational Council of North Arcot;

(b) if the answer is in the negative, the reasons for there being no representative of the depressed classes in this Council; and

(c) whether he proposes to nominate a member from the Adi-Dravida community?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Mr. C. J. Lucas, M.A., L.T., the present representative of the depressed classes on the District Educational Council, North Arcot, is, in the opinion of Government, well fitted to look after the interests of this community in view of his special interest in them.

(c) The question will be considered when a vacancy arises.

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I know whether Mr. Lucas is a member of the depressed classes?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“He was recommended to us as a person who was capable of taking care of the interests of the depressed classes.”

Opening of a school in Pariamattur village.

* 1523 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that there is no school of any sort in the village of Pariamattur (Tiruppattur taluk, North Arcot district) having about 100 houses with a population of over 500 and that consequently pupils from this village have to walk to Chinnamattur at a distance of two miles; and

(b) whether he will consider the desirability of opening a school in the above village at a very early date?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information. A report will be called for.

Admission of Adi-Dravidas in the Taluk Board school at Mullankombay.

* 1524 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that Adi-Dravida children are not allowed admission in the Taluk Board school at Mullankombay (Tiruppattur taluk, North Arcot district); and

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, whether he will be pleased to take steps to remove such restriction?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information. A report will be called for.

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Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" May I know when the report will be ready ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot as yet say when it will be ready."

Grants to the Sanskrit and Arabic schools and colleges in this Presidency.

* 1525 Q.—MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) the name of and the amount of grant given by the Government to each of the Sanskrit and Arabic schools and colleges in this Presidency; and
(b) the subject or books taught in these schools and colleges and also the authority or agency supervising them?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the subsidiary tables attached to Volume II of the Annual Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency.

- (b) (i) *Subject or books taught in Arabic and Sanskrit institutions.*—The Madrasa-i-Islamia, Kurnool, is the only Arabic College in the Presidency which is recognized by the Madras University. It prepares students for the Oriental Title examinations, and the courses of study and the books prescribed for these examinations are specified in the Madras University Calendar. There are no recognized Arabic schools and consequently no courses of study have been prescribed for them.

Sanskrit schools, recognized and aided, are classified into three grades—collegiate, advanced and elementary. The courses of study in the collegiate institutions provide for the needs of the Oriental Title examinations of the University. The subjects of study in advanced and elementary schools are regulated by a curriculum issued by the Director of Public Instruction.

- (ii) *Authority or agency supervising Arabic and Sanskrit institutions.*—The Arabic College at Kurnool is not inspected by any officer of the Educational Department. The Deputy Inspector of Muhammadan Schools, Kurnool, has paid visits to it.

Sanskrit schools and colleges are controlled and inspected by the Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools with the assistance of two supervisors.

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—" With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I know why steps have not been taken to inspect the Arabic College at Kurnool ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not an Arabic Scholar."

Conduct of the speed examination in Type-writing at Kumbakonam in 1927.

* 1526 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that in the speed examination in Type-writing candidates are generally allowed to insert the blank paper in the machines and type the names of the machines and the candidates before the appointed time;

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(b) whether it is a fact that in the examination held in Kumbakonam on the 3rd December 1927 the Superintendent did not allow the candidates to do so; and

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to hold a re-examination or what steps the Government propose to take to redress the hardship caused to the candidates?

A.—(a) Candidates are allowed to insert the blank paper in their machines but not to type their names or the names of their machines.

- (b) & (c) The Superintendent acted in accordance with the instructions issued for the conduct of the examination.

Farewell speech of Mr. Arthur Davies, late Principal of the Law College.

* 1527 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the speech of Mr. Arthur Davies, the late Principal of the Law College, at the farewell function given in his honour on the 10th of this month;

(b) whether, in view of the observations made by Mr. Arthur Davies, the question of cutting down the number of subjects in the present law curriculum will be considered; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to reduce the size of the classes in the Law College?

A.—(a) The Government have since perused the speech in question.

(b) The courses of instruction for the B.L. classes are arranged in accordance with the Regulations of the Madras University. The question whether any change should be made in the present curriculum of studies is one for the consideration of the University.

(c) Rule 15 of the rules regulating the constitution and working of the Law College provides that there shall be no fixed limit to the number of students to be admitted into any class and that admission shall be made by the selection committee with due regard to the accommodation and staff available for efficient instruction. There is at present no proposal to change the rule.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I know whether the Government will draw the attention of the University to this matter ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Yes, Sir."

Prevention of boys from smoking in school premises.

* 1528 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Director of Public Instruction had issued a few years ago a circular directing managers of schools to prevent boys from smoking in the school premises and, if so, whether a copy of it can be placed on the table of the House;

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(b) what effect this circular has had on school boys and whether it is being enforced now; and

(c) whether Government propose to do anything further in this direction?

A.—(a) Yes. A copy of the circular^a issued in 1925 is placed on the table.

(b) The circular is still in force. There are no specific data as to its effect on school boys.

(c) No.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ Will the hon. the Minister for Education call for a report on the effect which this circular has had on the students in schools and colleges ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I shall try my best to obtain that information on this point.”

Introduction of instruction in Agriculture in Elementary Schools.

* 1529 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any applications for grant-in-aid from elementary schools have been received for introducing instruction in agriculture;

(b) whether the general question of introducing agriculture as a part of the curriculum in certain elementary schools on the Punjab model has been referred to a Committee;

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, who are the members of the Committee and what its terms of reference are;

(d) whether the Committee has been asked to consult public opinion on the subject by inviting the views of interested persons; and

(e) whether the report of the Committee will be published for criticism before action is taken on the same by the Government?

A.—(a) Applications have been received for grants-in-aid for the introduction of instruction in agriculture in the C.M.S. Higher Elementary School, Kidyanagar-Kondapalli, Kistna district, and in the school maintained by the Malabar Reconstruction Trust at Tanur. They are under the consideration of Government.

(b) Yes.

(c) The members of the Committee are the Director of Agriculture as President and the Principal, Agricultural College, Coimbatore, the Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet, and Mr. R. M. Statbam.

The terms of reference to the Committee are as follows :—

(i) To frame a syllabus for an alternative course in agriculture proposed to be introduced in select higher elementary and middle schools in this Presidency and the number of hours to be allotted for the course;

^a Printed as Appendix II on page 92 infra.

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(ii) To estimate the recurring and non-recurring cost involved in introducing, with effect from 1928-29, the course referred to in a limited number of schools; and

(iii) To specify the schools suitable for the experiment.

(d) The answer is in the negative.

(e) The question will be considered when the Committee's report is received and examined.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (c) now that Mr. Statham is away, may I know whether any one has been nominated in his place ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ No one has been nominated in his place.”

Representation of teacher-managers in District Educational Councils.

* 1530 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the representation given to teacher-managers of elementary schools in the Educational Councils of certain districts is meant to cover all non-mission aided schools in those areas;

(b) whether the Government are aware that there are a good many non-mission aided elementary schools which are not under teacher-managers but are managed by associations or persons who are not teachers; and

(c) whether the Government propose to give representation to the managing bodies or managers of such schools?

A.—(a) No. The representation covers all non-mission aided schools run by teacher-managers.

(b) & (c) The number of schools under the management of associations or persons who are not teachers themselves is not large enough in several districts to justify the grant of separate representation. If, however, the managements of such schools in districts which contain a sufficiently large number of them form themselves into associations and apply to Government, the question of according them representation on the District Educational Councils will be considered.

Travelling allowances to representatives of teacher-managers in District Educational Councils.

* 1531 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the teacher-managers of non-mission aided schools who have recently been given representation in District Educational Councils are not given travelling allowances; and

(b) if so, whether the question will be reconsidered and whether these representatives will be treated like other members in the matter of travelling allowance and other allowances?

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

(b) No orders have been issued prohibiting the payment of travelling allowance to representatives of teacher-managers for attending the meetings of District Educational Councils.

Enquiry into the position of Catholic schools in the Presidency.

* 1532 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to the answer to my question No. 1068 answered on 2nd November 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have come to any, and if so what, conclusion in regard to the recommendations of the special officer appointed to enquire into the position of Catholic schools in the Presidency; and

(b) whether Government will be pleased to place the special officer's recommendations before the House or communicate them to the Catholic church authorities or Catholic associations or committees concerned for remarks?

A.—(a) The Government have not yet come to any conclusion.

(b) The Government are unable to publish the recommendations at present.

Teaching of subjects other than English in the vernacular of the locality.

* 1533 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether there is a proposal before the Government to teach all subjects other than English in the vernacular of the locality in the high school classes?

A.—There is no such proposal before Government. The Department of Public Instruction has already circularized that managers of schools are at liberty to choose either English or vernacular as the medium of instruction in Forms IV, V and VI of secondary schools. The department has, however, recommended that approximately half of the time devoted to instruction, including the periods devoted to the teaching of English, should be given to teaching through English and the other half through the vernacular.

Introduction of amending Bills to the Madras Local Boards Act and the Madras Elementary Education Act.

* 1534 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether during the year 1928 any comprehensive amending Bills to the Madras Local Boards Act of 1920, and the Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920, will be introduced into the Council; and

(b) if so, the probable month when they will be introduced; and the general lines on which the amendments are drafted?

A.—(a) It is likely that the Bills to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, will be introduced in 1928.

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(b) It is not possible to say in which month the Bills will be introduced. The lines of amendment of the Madras Local Boards Act cannot be published at this stage. The draft Bill in respect of the Elementary Education Act has been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, but its introduction will be deferred till the views of the District Educational Councils and District Boards, which have been called for on the Bill, are received and considered by Government.

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"With reference to the answer to clause (b) may I know whether the amending Bill in respect of the Madras Local Boards Act is ready?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It is not yet ready."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the Advisory Committee on Local Self-Government has been consulted in the matter of the amendment of the Local Boards Act?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"When the draft Bill is ready, it will be placed before the Committee."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know when the Bill will be ready?"

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

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know if the Elementary Education Act does not concern the municipalities and, if so, why they have not been consulted?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Yes, it concerns the municipalities also and they will be also consulted."

Local Boards

Alleged deadlock in the administration of Kistna District Board.

* 1535 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that, on account of the 18 nominations recently made by Government to the Kistna District Board, a party of 24 members hostile to the President (Dr. Rao) has been formed in the said Board under the leadership of the Zamindar of Mirzapuram;

(b) whether it is a fact that on one and the same day the said 24 members elected the Zamindar of Mirzapuram as the Vice-President of the said Board and another set of members elected Mr. M. Bapineedu, M.Sc., as the Vice-President;

(c) whether the Government have cancelled the said two elections;

(d) whether the President and some members of the Board have represented to the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government that a party hostile to the President has been formed with 24 members as the 18 nominations have all been made from among the partisans of the Zamindar of Mirzapuram and that a deadlock has been created in the administration thereby; and

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(e) whether the Government propose to take any steps to relieve the deadlock and to enable the President to carry on the administration smoothly?

A.—(a) & (d) The President, District Board, represented certain administrative difficulties arising out of recent nominations.

(b) & (c) Yes.

(e) The President, District Board, requested that three more nominations should be made to the District Board, in order to enable him to carry on the administration smoothly. The Government have complied with this request.

Constitution of Udipi into a municipality.

* 1536 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to refer to my question No. 1014 answered on 1st November 1927 on the above subject and to state—

(a) whether the villagers outside the town of Udipi have been consulted as to the question whether that town ought to be constituted into a municipality or a union board; and

(b) whether in the memorials and representations received from some of the villagers stress has been laid on the point and whether Government have made enquiries on the point?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The Government have not made any enquiries.

Registration

Appointment of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

* 1537 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether any special qualifications have been fixed by any rules framed by the Government for the appointment of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies; and

(b) whether any Telugu man has ever been appointed (i) as a Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and (ii) as a personal assistant to the Inspector-General of Registration?

(a) No.

(b) (i) Yes.

(ii) No.

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Resumption of temple inams.

* 1538 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have passed any orders ever since the Hindu Religious Endowments Act came into force, discouraging or stopping further resumption of temple inams; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken or contemplated to be taken, to recover all temple service inam lands that have been sold away and owing to the loss of which many temples are not able to maintain themselves?

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A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to Board's Standing Order No. 54 which contains all orders about the resumption of religious service inams.

(b) The Hindu Religious Endowments Board has taken steps in the matter—vide paragraphs 22 and 23 of the administration report of the Board for 1925-26 which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

Excise

Extension of the privilege of licensing boards to municipalities.

* 1539 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the question of extending the privilege of licensing boards to all municipalities, irrespective of population, is under the consideration of the Government?

A.—No such question is at present engaging the attention of the Government.

Experiments in total prohibition.

* 1540 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state, in reference to answer given to question No. 520 on 18th October 1927—

(a) whether the consideration of the question of total prohibition in at least two districts is complete;

(b) if so, what the conclusions are to which the Government have arrived; and

(c) the reasons for the same?

A.—(a) to (c) No decision has yet been arrived at.

Alleged prevention of depressed classes from entering public premises in arrack shops.

* 1541 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that holes of one foot by half a foot are made in the walls of arrack and toddy shops for issuing arrack and toddy to members of the depressed classes in the Nimiampatti village (Tiruppattur taluk, North Arcot district);

(b) whether there is any condition or clause in the licences granted to these vendors enabling them to prohibit members of depressed classes from entering the premises; and

(c) if the answer is in the negative, whether he will be pleased to order the removal of such restrictions by the vendors concerned and instruct departmental officers to bring to book such vendors who prevent depressed class members from entering such public premises?

A.—(a) The Government are not aware that the fact is as suggested.

(b) No.

(c) The Government are not aware of any reason why the action suggested should be taken.

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Fisheries*Issue of salt for fish-curing purposes.*

* 1542 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

- (a) the rate at which salt is being supplied to fish-curing yards;
- (b) the rate recommended by the Director of Fisheries; and
- (c) the reason why no decision has been arrived at by Government in spite of the recommendations of the Legislative Council?

- A.—(a) Rupees 1-4-0 per maund.
 (b) Rupee 0-13-4 per maund.
 (c) The Director's proposals are under examination. The Government are not aware of any recommendation on the subject made by the Legislative Council.

Leasing of the fishery rights in the tanks of Mudivasti and Dandigunta villages.

* 1543 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that in respect of the fishery rights in the tanks of Mudivasti and Dandigunta villages in Kovur taluk, Nellore district, the Public Works Department put them up for auction and confirmed the lease in favour of certain persons while the Fishery department afterwards chose different lessees by private negotiation and confirmed the lease on them; and
- (b) whether the Government will be pleased to lay down a principle for the guidance of the officers of all the departments under them to avoid the recurrence of such inconsistent actions?

- A.—(a) The Government have no information regarding the tank in the Dandigunta village. As regards the tank in the other village, auction sale was not confirmed in favour of the highest bidder when sanction was accorded to the lease of the fishery in the tank to a different person.
 (b) General instructions are already in force and the Government have also under consideration the issue of further instructions to the officers of the Fisheries Department in regard to the procedure to be adopted in connexion with the lease of fishery rights in tanks taken over by them for stocking and development.

Medical*Appointment of women medical officers for treatment of venereal diseases.*

* 1544 Q.—Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to clause (c) of question 558 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927—

- (a) whether the Government will consider the desirability of providing adequate facilities for the treatment of women patients suffering from venereal diseases by women doctors in all the hospitals as obtains even in European countries;

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(b) whether the Government have considered the difficulty to which female patients suffering from such diseases in the areas served by the Rayapuram and the General Hospitals are put in the absence of women doctors for their treatment in the above hospitals, in being asked to undertake a distant journey to the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital or to the Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, for treatment of such diseases; and

(c) whether the Government have considered the fact that women medical officers, if appointed in charge of venereal clinics will be able to train the students as well as men doctors can do?

- A.—(a) As already stated, the Government do not consider that there is any urgent need for the appointment of lady doctors to the hospitals in which they are not at present employed.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) The Government have had no occasion to examine the question.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"Will the hon. Minister consider the desirability of appointing a woman doctor to be in charge of the new venereal block for women patients when it is opened in the General Hospital?"

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

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATHI MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to the answer to clause (a) stating that there is no urgent need for the appointment of women doctors, may I know whether they called for any figures from the Surgeon-General regarding the number of women patients?"

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

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"What is the ratio of female patients and male patients suffering from venereal disease?"

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

Employment of lady assistant surgeons in the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore.

* 1545 Q.—Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the majority of the Indian women prefer attendance by their own sex during confinement;
- (b) if the answer to clause (a) be in the affirmative, whether the Government propose to employ a certain proportion of lady assistant surgeons in the staff of the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore;

(c) whether the Government will consider the desirability of giving a post-graduate training in the Maternity Hospital to all the women graduates that pass out of the Madras Medical College before they are sent to the mufassal to be in independent charge of dispensaries or hospitals; and

- (d) if the answer to clause (c) be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

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- A.—(a) & (b) The Government are not aware of such preference.
 (c) & (d) Post-graduate training is already being given to two lady medical officers every year. The Government will be prepared to consider applications for such training.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (a), which states that the Government are not aware of any such preference, may I ask the hon. Minister whether when the answer was framed they were not in possession of a resolution passed by a big women's meeting in Triplicane held on the 27th July last to this effect, and may I know what action has been taken on that resolution or what action Government are going to take on it ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I am afraid the hon. Member will have to put a separate question on the subject. ”

Creation of a separate hospital for children in the City.

* 1546 Q.—Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Government have taken any steps to give effect to the resolution passed by this Council at its meeting held on the 31st March 1927, for the creation of a separate hospital for children in the City of Madras ?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the Statement of Resolutions passed by the Madras Legislative Council and of the action taken thereon by the Government which was laid on the table on the 27th August 1927. As a first step towards the establishment of children's departments in the Government Hospital for Women and Children and the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras, the Government propose to send two selected medical officers to England, of whom one will be a lady doctor, for a course of special training in Pediatrics.

Enforcement of the Midwives Act.

* 1547 Q.—Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the Government intend to enforce the Midwives Act in the near future ?

A.—Yes.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—“ May I know when the Act is likely to be enforced ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ The Act has been brought into force from the 14th of this month. ”

Public Health

Provision of a protected water-supply for Ahobilam.

* 1548 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to call for information and state—

(a) whether the question of the provision of a protected water-supply for Ahobilam referred to in G.O. No. 4246, L. & M., dated 3rd November 1927, has been finally disposed of; and

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(b) whether provision is being made in the next budget for the said work ?

A.—(a) The question has not yet been finally disposed of.

(b) No provision has been made in the Civil Budget Estimates for 1928-29 for the work.

Investigation of a dam of the water-supply project for Mangalore.

* 1549 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to my question 660 answered on 19th October 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether and what further investigation has been found necessary as to the new bed-rock foundation required for the dam or embankment of the water-supply project for Mangalore and at what further cost and with what delay, on account of the changed bed-rock foundation ?

A.—No investigation regarding a dam in the Hassamar valley has been found necessary in connexion with the scheme since 19th October 1927, and it is probable that no further investigation will be needed. The report of the Deputy Sanitary Engineer on the results of the investigation carried out up to date has been examined by the Sanitary Engineer and submitted to the Government through the Chief Engineer. The Government await the receipt of the report with the remarks of the Chief Engineer thereon.

Admission and dismissal of lepers in Tirumani Leper Settlement.

* 1550 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of lepers that were admitted into, were refused admission into, left voluntarily and were discharged from, the Tirumani Leper Asylum in the year 1927 ;

(b) the average period the lepers that have left the asylum in the years 1925-27 stayed in the asylum ; and

(c) whether Government have under consideration a more economical and efficient scheme for the benefit of lepers ?

A.—(a) The following statement gives the answer :—

Admissions	676	} during 1927.
Admissions refused	No record	
Left voluntarily	576	
Discharged cured	7	
Dismissed for misconduct	9	

When the lepers apply for admission they are admitted if there is accommodation for them.

(b) The average period during which lepers who left the asylum during 1925-27 stayed in the settlement was approximately five months and four days.

(c) No. The present scheme is both economical and efficient.

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Weights and Measures*Report of the committee on weights and measures.*

* 1551 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the committee appointed in connexion with the weights and measures has finished its work; and

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

A.—(a) The report is expected before the end of February.

(b) The suggestion will be considered on receipt of the report.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Civil Justice***Appointment of Muslims to the High Court.*

1552 Q.—BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government have received any memorials from the Madras Presidency Muslim League at any time on the question of appointment of Muslims to the High Court Bench, the Small Causes Court and the Subordinate Judicial Service, and if so, whether the Government will lay on the table copies of such memorials, and the orders of the Government thereon and the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

A.—Certain resolutions were received from the Madras Presidency Muslim League, but the Government are not prepared to publish them. All representations made to Government are considered by them when appointments are made.

Irrigation*Repairs to the Kondangi lake.*

1553 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the agriculturists of Cuddalore taluk for repairing the Kondangi lake and making it more useful for irrigation purposes; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

A.—(a) Yes. A copy of the resolutions passed at the Agricultural Conference held at Cuddalore on the 23rd April 1927 was received.

(b) A report was obtained from the Board of Revenue, and a further reference has since been made to it.

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Magistracy*Alleged rule directing Subordinate Magistrates to meet Police officers.*

1554 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any rule in the Police Orders directing a Subordinate Magistrate to meet the Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police when they happen to camp in his place;

(b) whether he would be pleased to see that that rule is cancelled;

(c) whether Subordinate Magistrates are called on to explain by the District Magistrate, if any of them failed to meet those officers; and

(d) whether there are any cases in which Subordinate Magistrates were taken to task for disobeying that rule?

A.—(a) & (b) No.

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

Police*Conveyance allowances, etc., to Police officials.*

1555 Q.—Mr. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Police ghat talaiyaris are supplied with cumbies and proper clothing, suitable weapons and proper housing; if not, whether the Government propose to make necessary arrangements;

(b) whether it is a fact that conveyance allowances paid to Sub-Inspectors of Police are deducted from the travelling allowance bill; if so, why;

(c) whether it is a fact that some stations are declared horse stations and some are declared cycle stations; if so, why; and

(d) whether District Superintendents of Police have recruited constables from the depressed class as per the hon. the Law Member's promise on 22nd March 1927; if so, how many have been recruited for each district in the Presidency?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Under the existing rules, a Sub-Inspector in receipt of a conveyance allowance, who is required to tour on duty outside the specified area, may draw either conveyance allowance for the days on which such tour is made, or in lieu thereof, travelling allowance under the ordinary rules in respect of the entire tour beyond the specified area, whichever is greater. The question of altering the rules regarding the grant of conveyance allowance to Sub-Inspectors is under consideration.

(c) Yes; the means of conveyance to be used by a Sub-Inspector of Police is determined according to the requirements of the locality.

(d) A statement^a is annexed showing the number of men from the depressed classes enlisted as constables in each district since the end of June 1927, when District Superintendents of Police were informed of the assurance given by the hon. the Law Member.

^a Printed as Appendix III on page 92 infra.

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Applications from depressed classes for the posts in the Police department.

1556 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications received from the candidates belonging to the depressed classes for the post of Sub-Inspector of Police, Inspector of Police, and Deputy Superintendent of Police and the number selected from among them; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to issue instructions to the Head of the Police department to give special preference to qualified applicants from the members of the depressed classes for entering the various services in the Police department?

A.—(a) In 1927 three applications for the post of Inspector of Police and twelve for the post of Sub-Inspector were received from candidates belonging to the depressed classes: none of these was found suitable for selection. None applied for the post of Deputy Superintendent of Police.

(b) The Government have asked the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police to note for their guidance the assurance given by the hon. the Law Member in the Legislative Council on the 22nd March 1927 as regards the recruitment of depressed classes for the Police.

Land Assignment*Assignment of the tank-bed in Upparapalli.*

1557 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that the tank-bed in the villages of Upparapalli and Bojjavaripalli of Proddatur taluk in Cuddapah district has been ordered to be assigned on patta;

(b) whether the Divisional Officer and Tahsildar and the Public Works Department authorities have reported that the said tank-bed should not be assigned as it will affect the interests of the owners of wet lands;

(c) whether the tank was a supplementary source of irrigation to the wet lands and how long that tank has been in existence;

(d) whether the Chepad canal, the main source of irrigation, breached recently, and whether the ryots suffered seriously for want of water as the tank, the only supplementary source, was closed; and

(e) whether the hon. Member will consider the necessity of maintaining the tank without assigning its bed to others?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have not the information. No representations on the subject have been made to the Government.

(e) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the provisions in Board's Standing Order No. 16. The Government see no necessity to interfere with the Collector's discretion in the matter.

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Land Revenue*Remission of kists in Cuddapah district.*

1558 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any remissions have been granted by the Revenue authorities in the Cuddapah district at the last jamabandi;

(b) if so, what is the amount remitted by the Collector and other officers in their respective areas in which they held jamabandi;

(c) whether any penalty was levied from the several shrotriyamdars of the district;

(d) if so, why;

(e) whether the penalty related to their non-submission of any return prescribed by law;

(f) whether the shrotriyamdars have been submitting such returns in the years previous to the one in which this penalty was levied;

(g) whether such returns were being furnished by the karnams or triune officers at the time of the jamabandi in former years and whether such returns were being accepted without the levy of any penalty for not strictly observing the provisions of law;

(h) whether any notice that the shrotriyamdars should furnish such returns was given to any of them or whether a notification was published in the gazette; and

(i) whether any distinction was made in the matter of giving notice to the shrotriyamdars by issuing notices to some of the shrotriyamdars only personally; if so, why such notices were not given to all the shrotriyamdars in the district?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement^a showing the season remissions granted in each taluk of the Cuddapah district in fasli 1336 (1926-27) and the officers by whom they were granted is placed on the table.

(c) to (i) The Government have not the information. No complaint or appeal has reached the Government from any shrotriyamdar.

Collection of taxes in Madura.

1559 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the total demand under land tax and grant tax, i.e., land tax collected on lands granted to individuals on long leases, say, 99 years or so, for the revenue villages of (1) East Madura, (2) West Madura and (3) North Madura;

(b) the total number of land tax and grant tax bills for the revenue villages of (1) East Madura, (2) West Madura and (3) North Madura in the Madura municipality;

(c) the total number of land tax and grant tax bills, which are less than one rupee for each of the abovementioned revenue villages; and

(d) whether the Government will consider the advisability of remitting these small land taxes?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have not the information.

(d) The Government are not aware of any reason why the action suggested should be taken.

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Loans*Loan to Mr. B. P. Srinivasulu Nayudu for the purchase of an oil engine, etc*

1560 Q.—MR. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is true that one Mr. B. P. Srinivasulu Nayudu of Koduru village, Rajampet taluk, Cuddapah district, has been recommended for a loan of Rs. 4,000 by the Department of Industries for the purchase of an oil engine and pump, etc.;

(b) whether it is also true that the property owned by him which is offered as security was appraised by the Revenue Department for a low price when the property is actually worth very much more;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Department of Industries found his enterprise a good and efficient one so far as the proposed irrigation source is concerned;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Agricultural Department also found it to be a satisfactory one;

(e) who is the officer of the Revenue Department that had the property valued and what is his criterion in valuing it; or whether it was entirely based on the opinion of the lower subordinates of the Revenue Department;

(f) whether the officer has taken into consideration the value of the lands in the vicinity and also the value that any one can offer for the same;

(g) whether the opinion of the officers of the Department of Industries and Agriculture is taken beforehand in the matter of valuation of such lands; if not, why such a procedure is not followed; and

(h) whether the Government will consider the advisability of issuing orders that in such instances the recommendation of the officers of the Industrial and Agricultural departments also should be taken into consideration in fixing the valuation of the lands and property which is offered as security for the loans recommended by the Industrial Department?

A.—(a) to (f) The Government are not aware that the facts are as suggested. No representation on the case has reached the Government.

(g) & (h) The hon. Member is referred to rule III of the Special Rules and Form VI appended thereto in the Madras Takkavi Manual which is available for sale. The Government know of no reason why the procedure prescribed in those rules should be modified.

Minor Irrigation*Irrigation of lands in Siddavaram village.*

1561 Q.—MR. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the lands in Siddavaram village in the Rajampet taluk of Cuddapah district have been classed as dry; if so, when;

(b) whether those lands have been cultivated with wet crops all along;

(c) whether those lands are irrigated by a river channel;

(d) whether the ryots themselves are repairing that channel under the kudimaramat system;

(e) whether the water-rate levied is not less than that levied under substantial irrigation sources, such as tanks whose repairs are undertaken by the Government;

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(f) whether it is a fact that owing to the absence of a flood bank for the Cheyyar river the river channel gets silted up every time there is a flood in the river;

(g) whether from the water-rate charged the Government is a loser by the lands having been transferred to dry; or whether the Government gets the same amount of tax as it was getting before they were changed into dry;

(h) whether there is any proposal to construct a flood bank near the village for preventing the flood havoc;

(i) if so, when it is likely to be completed;

(j) whether, if there are no such proposals, the Government will be pleased to consider this as an urgent work;

(k) whether the ryots of Siddavaram village have memorialized the authorities to construct the flood bank; and

(l) what orders have been passed thereon?

A.—(a) Yes; at resettlement.

(b), (f), (h) & (i) The Government have not the information.

(e) & (d) The lands are irrigated from a doruvu well.

(e) & (g) The hon. Member's attention is invited to Board's Standing Order No. 1 (7).

(j) The Government know of no reason for taking the action suggested.

(k) & (l) The Government have received no memorial on the subject.

Repairs to the supply channel to the "Chinna Cheruvu" of Kalasapad village.

1562 Q.—MR. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the supply channel to the "Chinna Cheruvu" of Kalasapad village of Badvel taluk, Cuddapah district, has fallen into disrepair;

(b) whether the "Cheruvu" received sufficient supply this year;

(c) whether the ryots holding lands thereunder sent in mahazars to the authorities to have the supply channel repaired in time;

(d) whether the ryots were directed to have the channel repaired at their own expense;

(e) whether the channel in question had till now been repaired by Government;

(f) whether there is any, and what reason for directing the ryots to have the channel repaired now, at their own cost;

(g) whether the ryots were not able to raise paddy crop in their lands for insufficiency of water this year;

(h) whether under such circumstances the ryots are entitled to remission under the rules;

(i) whether the Government will issue orders to the Jamabandi officers to grant remissions to the ryots under the circumstances;

(j) whether the supply channel is the source of supply of water for the tanks of the villages of Mavillapalli, Mahanandipalli and Sankavaram villages of Badvel taluk, Cuddapah district;

(k) whether dry crops were raised on the lands of these villages due to insufficiency of water;

(l) what was the quantity of water received in these tanks;

(m) what was the insufficiency of supply due to;

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(n) whether the supply channel was found insufficient in capacity to carry enough of water to the tanks fed by it; and

(o) whether remission will be granted to these ryots also?

A.—(a) to (o) The Government have no information regarding the cases referred to. As it is open to any party aggrieved by any order of the local revenue officers to appeal to the Collector and to the Board of Revenue and as no such action appears to have been taken in this case, the Government do not propose to take the action suggested in the question.

Repairs to the irrigation tank of Konarajupalli village.

1563 Q.—MR. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the irrigation tank of the village of Konarajupalli in Sidhout taluk of Cuddapah district breached about five years ago;

(b) whether the tank has been repaired till now;

(c) if not, what action has been taken to restore that irrigation source of the village;

(d) whether the villagers sent up memorials to the Collector of Cuddapah to have the tank repaired, if so, with what result; and

(e) whether there is any prospect of the repairs being undertaken, and if so, when?

A.—(a) to (e) The Government have no information on the subject. As the object of the question is doubtless to suggest the repair of the tank, the question and answer will be communicated to the Collector of Cuddapah.

Secretariat

Number of Muhammadan Upper Division clerks in the Secretariat.

1564 Q.—D. K. SYED IBRAHIM SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Muhammadan Upper Division clerks in each department of the Secretariat; and

(b) how many of them are acting and how many of them are permanent (in each department of the Secretariat)?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the establishment lists of the several Secretariat departments, which have been placed in the Council Library.

Depressed Classes.

Work done by the Depressed Classes Advisory Committee.

1565 Q.—MR. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many times the Depressed Classes Advisory Standing Committee of the Legislative Council met up to this time since December 1926; and

(b) the suggestions made by each member of the Committee since December 1926 and the result in each case?

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A.—(a) The present Advisory Committee was constituted in May 1927 and did not meet during 1927. A meeting was held on 26th January.

(b) The Committee's function is to discuss such questions as the hon. the Home Member may refer to it. The agenda for the meeting included the following subjects:—

(1) The pay and status and control of District Labour Officers.

(2) Should the functions of the District Labour staff be extended, to any new spheres?

(3) The improvement of school buildings, the housing of teachers, and their control by the Commissioner.

(4) The relation of the labouring classes to village panchayats.

(5) Extension of labour staff to new districts.

(6) Should the Labour department acquire house-sites, etc., for caste labourers?

Amount allowed for the depressed classes from provincial contributions.

1566 Q.—SWAMI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the amount the Government have set apart or earmarked for the depressed classes from the provincial contributions which the Government of India have been pleased to remit?

A.—A sum of Rs. 60,000 as explained in the note circulated when the supplementary demand under Grant XXVIII was moved, for the extension of the activities of the department to the district of Cuddapah and for the construction of wells.

Benefits for the depressed classes.

1567 Q.—SWAMI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state what relief by way of acquiring and allotting house-sites for depressed classes has been given by the present Labour Commissioner since his appointment in July 1927?

A.—The Government have not the statistics asked for and do not propose to call for them.

Alleged eviction of the Adi-Dravidas of Mettu Cheri from their houses.

1568 Q.—SWAMI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that Sir George Paddison had given hopes to the residents of Thundu Cheri and Mettu Cheri, Madras, that they would be given permanent house-sites to live in; and

(b) whether it is a fact that after the present Labour Commissioner joined duty, the residents of Mettu Cheri were evicted from their homes by the private landlord and were living actually in the streets with their children and belongings for over a week in the rainy days and that when they approached the present Labour Commissioner for relief, the latter refused to find even temporary accommodation for them?

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

(b) The Government understand that the Commissioner addressed the Corporation on behalf of the persons who were evicted.

Collection of deposits from depressed classes for house-sites.

1569 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased—

(a) to place on the table a chronological list of amounts of deposits collected from members of depressed classes after giving them hopes that house-sites will be acquired for them, but not followed by any definite proposals for acquisition, in the various districts by the Labour department;

(b) to state whether it is a fact that in Tanjore and South Arcot deposits collected six or seven years ago are still lying idle with the officers of the Labour department; and

(c) whether the Government have received complaints from the members of the depressed classes that they had to pledge their wives' jewels and other movable property for making such deposits?

A.—(a) No. They do not consider it necessary to collect the statistics. It is open to any one aggrieved by delay to address the Commissioner who is paying special attention to this matter.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

Scholarships given to Christian pupils by the Labour department.

1570 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the present Labour Commissioner contravenes the provisions of G.O. No. 117, Law (General), dated 12th January 1926;

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to take necessary action to prevent such contravention; and

(c) the number of Christians who are in the hostels under the Labour department, and the number of scholarships awarded by the Labour Commissioner to Christian pupils?

A.—(a) No.

(b) No action is necessary.

(c) No scholarships have been awarded by the Commissioner to Christian pupils. The Government do not know how many there are now in the hostels.

Utilization of the funds allotted for the depressed classes.

1571 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the funds of the Labour department asked for and obtained in the name and on behalf of the depressed classes are utilized for running schools entirely for the children of the caste Hindus?

A.—No.

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Educational advancement of the depressed classes.

1572 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Labour Commissioner is against the advancement of the depressed classes in education beyond the elementary stage; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Honorary Correspondent of the Mustahkhanpet school, Masulipatam, was refused help by the said officer in converting the present elementary school into a secondary school?

A.—(a) No.

(b) No. The Government did not think it necessary to raise the school.

Collection of subscriptions in Tanjore for welcoming the Labour Commissioner.

1573 Q.—Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the District Labour Officer, Tanjore, collected subscriptions from the depressed classes in the city with a view to welcome the Commissioner of Labour during his visit to Tanjore; and

(b) if so, how much was collected and how much was spent on the visit?

A.—The Government have no information.

Alleged preference given to Christian teachers by the Labour Commissioner.

1574 Q.—Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the previous District Labour Officers, Chingleput, preferred Christian teachers to non-Christian depressed classes teachers; and

(b) if so, what action was taken by the Commissioner of Labour to give effect to G.O. No. 117, Law (General), dated 12th January 1926?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government do not know.

Construction of wells for the depressed classes in Chingleput district.

1575 Q.—Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) how much of the supplementary grant voted by the Council on 1st November 1927 for the construction of wells for depressed classes, was allotted to the Chingleput district for the sinking of wells;

(b) how much the original allotment was;

(c) how many wells were proposed to be constructed; and

(d) how many have been finished?

A.—The Government have not the information required.

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Sinking of a well for the Arundhateyas in Pundi village.

1576 Q.—Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the District Labour Officer reported three years ago that a well will be sunk in Pundi village in Chingleput district for the Arundhateyas;

(b) whether it is a fact that he took no action in the matter saying that there was already a well for the community in the village;

(c) what action the Government have taken on the inconsistent reports of the District Labour Officer?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government are not aware of any report of the District Labour Officer three years ago. But in January 1927 the then District Labour Officer informed M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami Avargal, that a well would be constructed in the village during 1927-28. He was then under the impression that a well was required for the cheri in the village, but, finding later that there was already a well in the cheri, he dropped the proposal. He subsequently discovered, however, that what Mr. Guruswami wanted was a well for the locality inhabited by the Arundhateyas and not for the cheri. The mistake was rectified and the construction of a well for the Arundhateyas has since been sanctioned. The District Labour Officer responsible for the mistake has now been replaced by another and the Government do not propose to take any action in the matter.

Forest Panchayats*Administration of forest panchayats.*

1577 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many forest panchayats have been formed till now in the Presidency;

(b) whether there is any proposal to place these panchayats under the control of the District Revenue authorities;

(c) whether the Government have framed any rules for the administration of these panchayats, if so, whether they will be pleased to place them on the table of the House;

(d) whether the Government contemplate to bring in a legislative measure for regulating the working of these panchayats;

(e) whether any Bill is prepared for the purpose, if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay it also on the table of the House;

(f) how many such forest panchayats have been formed in the Ceded districts till now and what are the conditions that govern those panchayats; whether there are any differences in the agreements entered into by the panchayat members in respect of any panchayats in the Ceded districts;

(g) what is the principle on which the panchayatdars are made to pay yearly rental amount and who is the officer that fixes such amounts;

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(h) what are the powers of the panchayatdars in respect of any offences committed in panchayat forests; and

(i) whether the panchayatdars are selected by the authorities or whether they are elected by the villagers?

A.—(a) 1,155.

(b) Orders have been issued entrusting to the District Collectors the duty of supervising, subject to the general control of the Board of Revenue, the work of the forest panchayats.

(c) No.

(d) & (e) The Government do not contemplate such a legislative measure.

(f) Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	113

A copy of the standard form of agreement governing the panchayats is attached. No separate form has been prescribed for the Ceded districts; but the terms of the agreement may be modified according to local circumstances.

(g) The receipts from grazing and other fees and the expenses of management such as watchers' pay and contingencies are estimated. A portion of the difference between these two amounts is allotted to the panchayat for effecting improvements in the forest and the balance constitutes the rental. The amount of the rental is fixed by the Board of Revenue.

(h) The hon. Member's attention is invited to clause 10 (viii) in the form of agreement attached.

(i) By the cattle-owners of the villages subject in the past to the approval of the Forest Panchayat Officer and in the future to the approval of the Revenue Divisional Officer.

Issue of permits for felling fuel in unreserves.

1578 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that people in Cuddapah district are required to take permits for felling fuel in the unreserves;

(b) whether it is a fact that such applications are required to be stamped with a court-fee stamp;

(c) what is the value of stamp required for such application;

(d) what is the provision of law for enforcing such application to be stamped;

(e) if there be no provision, whether the Government will issue orders not to enforce the levying of stamp fee on such applications;

(f) since how long this fee has been levied;

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- (g) who is the officer that is authorized to sanction such application ;
- (h) what is the quantity of fuel that can be sanctioned on an application ;
- (i) whether such applications are confined to dry wood alone ; and
- (j) whether there are unreserves in which dry wood is available sufficient for the consumption of the village which abuts such unreserves ?

- A.—(a) Under rule 9 of the rules framed under section 26 of the Madras Forest Act permits are not required for felling fuel for agricultural or domestic purposes but are required for felling fuel for other purposes. The Government are not aware that the fact is as suggested.
- (b) to (f) Applications for permits are exempt from the payment of court fees under section 19 (xix) of the Court Fees Act.
- (g) The Forest Officer or any officer duly authorized by the Collector.
- (h) The officer issuing the permit has discretion to fix the quantity.
- (i) Applications need not be restricted to dry wood.
- (j) The Government have not the information.

Labour

Appointment of Mr. P. V. Gopalan as District Labour Officer.

1579 Q.—Mr. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that Mr. P. V. Gopalan, the Honorary District Labour Officer, has been confirmed in the post as a paid officer; and if so, whether a copy of his application will be placed on the table ;
- (b) whether there are any other candidates for the post ; and if so, who they are and what are their individual qualifications ;
- (c) what are Mr. Gopalan's qualifications—educational and otherwise ; whether the Collector of Malabar has reported to the Commissioner of Labour that his qualifications are insufficient ; and if so, what is his report and what the Government are doing in that matter ;
- (d) whether Government have received any representation from the depressed classes of Malabar pointing out his irregularities ; and if so, what they are and what the Government have done in the matter ;
- (e) how many individuals were appointed by him as peons and how many of them have left service and for what reasons ; and
- (f) how many schools are now run by the Labour department in Malabar and how many co-operative societies were started ?

- A.—(a) Mr. Gopalan's position is still that of an honorary officer : he has applied for pay and the question is under consideration. The Government are not prepared to put his application on the table.
- (b) The Government are not aware of any.
- (c) The Government have no particular information about Mr. Gopalan's educational qualifications ; the Collector does not consider that his general qualifications are insufficient.
- (d) No.

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- (e) The Government have no information.
- (f) Last year the number of schools was 13, and of co-operative societies 10.

Labour strikes settled by the present Labour Commissioner.

1580 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table a list of labour strikes settled by the present Labour Commissioner after his appointment ; and
 - (b) what conciliatory measures he adopted in the Coimbatore strikes and in the strike in Messrs. Massey & Co., Madras ?
- A.—(a) No.
- (b) None.

District experience of the present Labour Commissioner.

1581 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state what experience in the Revenue department in the mufassal, the present Labour Commissioner has ?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the History of Services of Gazetted Officers.

Alleged discontent towards the present Labour Commissioner.

1582 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the resolution passed at the Eleventh Conference of the Provincial Adi-Dravida Mahajana Sabha held on Sunday the 8th January 1928, in Madras with reference to the general discontent and dissatisfaction expressed by the community towards the present Labour Commissioner ; and
- (b) what action the Government propose to take to bring the work of the department on a line with the policy and procedure laid down by Sir George Paddison ?

- A.—(a) The Government have received a copy of the resolutions passed at the meeting.
- (b) None—there has been no change of policy.

Evidence given by the Labour Commissioner before the Co-operative Committee.

1583 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the present Labour Commissioner gave evidence before the Co-operation Committee that the extension of the activities of the Labour department in any new district must be preceded by the closure of activities in another district ; and

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(b) whether it is a fact that the said officer in his evidence before the said Committee advocated the handing over of all depressed classes societies including even those organized by the late Sir George Paddison to the Co-operative department?

A.—The Government have not yet seen the evidence.

Extension of the activities of the Labour department.

1584 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is proposed to extend the activities of the Labour department to such suitable and needy districts like Coimbatore, Salem, Tinnevely, Ramnad, Madura, Chittoor, Ganjam and Vizagapatam; and

(b) if not, why not?

A.—(a) Not at present.

(b) The department has its hands full.

Alleged benefits conferred on the caste agricultural labourers by the Labour department.

1585 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Labour Commissioner has ordered the acquisition of house-sites for and the grant of other benefits similar to those conferred on the depressed classes by the department on the caste agricultural labourers who suffer under no social disability, and for whom the special department was not constituted?

A.—The policy of the department has been, and is, to acquire house-sites, etc., for caste labourers in special cases when circumstances require it. The Labour department was not constituted exclusively for the benefit of non-caste labourers.

Education

Primary and elementary schools for girls in South Arcot district.

1586 Q.—BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of primary, elementary and secondary schools solely intended for Muslims and the places where they are located in the district of South Arcot, and which of them are (a) maintained by Government, (b) maintained by the local and municipal bodies and (c) managed by private agencies;

(b) the amount of money spent (1) by Government alone (a) in the shape of maintenance costs, (b) in the shape of grants and stipends, etc., and (2) by the local and municipal bodies in each of the last five years;

(c) the amount of money spent (1) by the Government and (2) by local and municipal bodies on education of communities other than Muslims in the district of South Arcot in each of the last five years;

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(d) the percentage of school-going population among the Muslim community in South Arcot district as compared with the other communities such as the Christian and the Hindu during the last five years; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to provide the local and municipal bodies with larger funds for education, especially of the Muslim community in South Arcot?

A.—(a), (b), (c) & (d) The information, as far as available, is furnished in the statements ^a appended.

(e) The Government cannot give a general undertaking to provide more funds. If any of the local bodies in the South Arcot district apply for grants for specific purposes, their applications will be considered on merits.

Construction of a school building for the high school at Nandalur.

1587 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the President, District Board, Cuddapah, has sent any proposal for the construction of a school building for the high school at Nandalur, Cuddapah district;

(b) whether in view of the answer to my question No. 417, dated 19th March 1927, regarding the construction of a building both for the above school and a hostel thereto, the Government will remind the President, District Board, for submitting any proposal for the purpose;

(c) whether the authorities who visited the school have remarked that the building is most unsuited for locating a high school and is situated in an undesirable and insanitary locality;

(d) whether the present hostel building is too small for the boarders and the boarders are made to shift for themselves for want of proper accommodation; and

(e) whether the Government propose to provide substantial buildings for both the school and the hostel by making due provision in the next budget?

A.—(a) No proposal with plans and estimates has been received from the President, District Board, Cuddapah, for the construction of a building for the Board High School, Nandalur.

(b) & (e) It is for the District Board to take the necessary steps to provide suitable buildings for the school and the hostel. From the administration report of the District Board for 1926-27, it is observed that an estimate for a new building for the school according to the type-design is under revision by the District Board Engineer and that the building in which the hostel is located has been purchased by the District Board at a cost of Rs. 4,060.

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

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Grant of concessions to students in Nandalur High School.

1588 Q.—MR. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the half-fee concession granted under rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules was given to any of the students calling themselves "Telaga" men in the High School of Nandalur, Cuddapah district;

(b) whether there are any Baliyas in Cuddapah who are styled as "Rajamahendravaram Baliyas";

(c) whether the people of such castes migrated from Rajahmundry, and if so, whether there is any connexion between the Telagas of Northern Circars and these people;

(d) whether the fee concessions that were being granted to Telaga students of Nandalur High School were withdrawn and if so, under what circumstances;

(e) for how long they have been enjoying the concession;

(f) whether by such withdrawal the strength of the school has been affected;

(g) whether the Government have made any enquiries regarding the origin of Rajamahendravaram Baliyas and if so, with what results;

(h) if not, whether the Government will now enquire into the matter by addressing the Collectors of the Ceded districts; and

(i) whether the Government will so amend the Appendix 17-A of the Madras Educational Rules as to include the caste of Rajamahendravaram Baliyas in the list of depressed classes?

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

(g), (h) & (i) The suggestions will be considered.

Opening of a high school for girls at Cocanada.

1589 Q.—MR. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received resolutions from the Cocanada Municipal Council requesting that a high school for girls may be started at Cocanada;

(b) whether the Government offered to open a middle school for girls instead;

(c) whether it is a fact that the conversion of the present higher elementary school for girls at Suryaraopeta into a middle school as requested by the municipal council would avoid the necessity for the Government's contribution to a separate middle school; and

(d) whether in view of the large school-going population of girls in the place the Government would be pleased to convert the existing higher elementary school at least into a middle school for the present?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b), (c) & (d) The Government were prepared to contribute one-half of the cost of maintaining a middle school for girls at Cocanada and enquired whether the Council was willing to meet from its own funds the other half of the cost of converting the higher elementary school at Suryaraopeta into a middle school.

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The Council did not accept this proposal. It has asked that the entire cost should be met by Government. This request is under consideration.

Local Boards*Construction of a road from Tandrampet road to Rayandram village.*

1590 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the District Board, North Arcot, have sanctioned the construction of a road from Tandrampet road to Rayandram village;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a cart-track in existence for a long time and whether by that route the distance is only five miles, whereas the proposed road is nine miles long;

(c) whether the ryots protested against this waste of public funds and also that the proposed road is roundabout;

(d) whether the work was stopped more than two years ago and whether about one thousand rupees had already been spent on it; and

(e) whether Government will enquire into the matter?

A.—(a) No. The Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board has sanctioned an estimate for Rs. 1,000 to improve the cart-track from Tandrampet to Thenmudianur, a village between Tandrampet and Rayandram.

(b) The distance between Tandrampet and Thenmudianur is only three miles along the existing cart-track which is being improved.

(c) The ryots of Thenmudianur wanted the road to be taken along the tank bund of the village but the proposal was not found feasible owing to the miry nature of the ground and the heavier cost involved.

(d) The work of improving the cart-track is proceeding and Rs. 670 have so far been incurred on it against an estimate of Rs. 1,000.

(e) The Government see no need to make any enquiry in the matter.

Number of wells dug and schools started for the depressed classes since 1925.

1591 Q.—MR. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of wells dug and schools started for the depressed classes at the cost of the district and taluk boards of the Ceded districts since January 1925; and

(b) how many depressed class teachers have been appointed in the non-depressed class schools and how many depressed class boys and girls have been admitted in such schools since January 1925?

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

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Nomination of depressed classes to municipal councils and local boards.

1592 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of nominated depressed classes members in the various municipal councils, district, taluk and union boards, who ceased to be members of these bodies due to the expiry of their terms and other causes from 1st January to 30th September 1927;

(b) whether all such vacancies were again filled up by members drawn from the depressed classes; if not, how many were from depressed classes and how many from other communities; and

(c) the reasons for nominating members other than depressed classes for such vacancies?

A.—(a) & (b) The information required in respect of municipal councils and district boards is given below:—

	Number of seats vacated by members of depressed classes.	Number filled by members of depressed classes.	Number vacant.
Municipal councils ...	44	35	9
District boards ..	13	10	3

The Government have no information regarding the nominations made to the taluk and union boards. Under clauses (b) and (c) of sub-section (4) of section 9 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, members of taluk and union boards are appointed by the presidents of the district and taluk boards respectively.

(c) No such nominations have been made.

Exclusion of an Adi-Dravida member from the Pattukkottai Taluk Board meeting.

1593 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in December 1927, a meeting of the Taluk Board of Pattukkottai was held in the premises of the President of the Board and that Mr. Marimuthu, a member, was excluded from the deliberations of the meeting; and

(b) whether they will be pleased to take action in the matter immediately and see that such highhandedness on the part of the said President is put an end to?

A.—(a) The Government have no official information on the subject, but they have received a representation from the Adi-Dravida Central Sabha containing the allegation.

(b) The Government will take such action as may be necessary after enquiry.

Excise

Qualifications of Inspectors, etc., in the Excise Department.

1594 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any qualification fixed for (a) inspectors, (b) sub-inspectors, (c) Deputy Commissioners in the Excise Department, and if so, what is the minimum qualification;

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(b) whether there are any now in the service who have not got the required qualification; if so, in which grade;

(c) if there are any without the required qualification, whether they were exempted and why; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Revenue Board calls on the Subordinate Magistrates for explanation in abkari cases in which they acquit the accused?

A.—(a) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to clause (d) of question No. 2244 on 17th July 1926 concerning the minimum qualifications of candidates for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Excise. No additional qualifications have been prescribed for Inspectors. There are no Deputy Commissioners in the Excise department.

(b) & (c) The hon. Member is referred to the half-yearly and quarterly establishment lists of the officers of the Excise department, copies of which have been placed in the Legislative Council Library. The collection of information as to the actual reasons for which the exemption was granted in each case would involve an amount of labour which the Government do not consider they would be justified in undertaking.

(d) The Government are not aware that the fact is as suggested.

Public Health

Introduction of a Bill to amend the Lepers Act.

1595 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) in what respects the present Lepers Act of 1898, as amended by subsequent Acts, has been found defective for dealing with lepers;

(b) whether this Government have brought these defects to the notice of the Government of India and, if so, when; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce a Bill to amend the Lepers Act in the local legislature?

A.—(a) The respect in which the Indian Lepers Act of 1898 as amended by subsequent Acts has been found defective is exhibited in its declared object, i.e., "An Act to provide for the segregation and medical treatment of pauper lepers, etc." Pauper lepers as defined under the Act are almost invariably in the advanced burnt-out stage of the disease when they are no longer a serious danger to the public health. Segregation of such lepers will not reduce the infection or check the spread of the disease. The spread of the disease is due to the very much larger number of lepers in the early stages of the disease who can still carry out their normal avocations. It is difficult for any but a skilled medical officer to detect and isolate the early cases and the policy of the Government is to provide centres for their diagnosis and treatment. As the number of such cases is very large, the policy cannot be covered by legislation at present.

(b) & (c) No.

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III

Communications to the Council

(1)

The Secretary laid on the table copies of G.O.^a No. 2140, Development, dated 12th December 1927, recording the audit report of the Industrial Engineer's Workshop for the year 1926-27.

(2)

The Secretary laid on the table copies of the proceedings^a of the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th meetings of the Finance Committee for 1927-28 held on the 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th and 11th January 1928, respectively.

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

IV

AMENDMENTS OF STANDING ORDERS.

(1) *Standing Orders Nos. 37 to 39, 53 and 66.*

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have to announce to the House that the amendments of Standing Orders 37 to 39, 53 and 66 passed at the meeting of the Council held on the 25th January 1928 received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 7th February 1928."

(2) *Standing Order No. 40.*

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Hon. Members are aware that Mr. Satyamurti was one of the six Members elected to the Select Committee to consider a draft amendment of Mr. Saldanha to Standing Order No. 40, the other elected Members of the Select Committee being Messrs. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar, J. A. Saldanha, T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar and K. R. Karant.

"Mr. Satyamurti has since resigned his membership of the Select Committee and hence a vacancy has arisen on the Committee which has to be filled in by means of the single transferable vote. I accordingly appoint 12 noon to-day as the hour within which nomination papers may be handed in to the Secretary. I have already nominated Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar, one of the Members of the Panel of Chairmen, as a Member of the Committee."

(3) *Standing Orders Nos. 12 and 52.*

11-15 a.m. * The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member (Mr. J. A. Saldanha) who has given notice to move for leave to introduce Standing Orders Nos. 12 and 52 is not in his place and the motion will be deemed to have been withdrawn."

* Rajkumar S. N. DORAI RAJA :—"Sir, under Standing Order No. 34 I move that these amendments do stand over till the next non-official day."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member Mr. Saldanha has already given notice of these amendments for the next meeting."

^a Printed separately.

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V

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT AND THE MADRAS GENERAL CLAUSES ACT.^a

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member (Mr. J. A. Saldanha) has given notice that he will move his Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, the Madras Local Boards Act and the Madras General Clauses Act at the next meeting of the Council."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"May I move, Sir, the Bill standing in the name of the Zamindar of Gollapalli?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will have to wait for a long time till the motion is reached."

VI

A BILL TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT, 1925.

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"Sir, I beg to introduce my Bill^b to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925. The House is already in possession of other Bills to amend the Act. In deference to the wishes of some of the hon. Members who have got so many Bills to their credit, I ask the permission of the House to move that the Bill be taken into consideration on the next non-official day."

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—"I beg to second the motion."

The question was put to the House and adopted.

VII

THE MALABAR TENANCY BILL.

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I introduce, Sir, my Malabar Tenancy Bill^c."

Mr. O. GOPALA MENON :—"I beg to second the motion."

The question was put to the House and adopted.

VIII

A BILL TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT, 1925.

* Mr. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA :—"Sir, I do not move the motion standing in my name, viz., leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925."

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

IX

A BILL TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT, 1925.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"Mr. President, Sir, I introduce my Bill^d to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925."

Mr. C. D. APPAVU CHETTIYAR :—"I beg to second the motion."

The question was put to the House and adopted."

^a Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st February, 1928.

^b Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 14th February 1928.

^c Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th November 1927.

^d Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st February 1928.

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X

THE JAGGAMPETA A AND D ESTATES IMPARTIBLE ESTATES BILL.

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—" Sir, I beg to introduce my Bill^a to declare the Jaggampeta A and D estates impartible. I also move that the Bill be taken into consideration. In so doing, I wish to say that Jaggampeta is a part of ancient zamindari of Peddapuram estate which was soon after the permanent settlement broken into parts; and a portion of it, Rayavaram, Dontamaru and Kirlampudi, has already been declared impartible. This is a Bill to declare another part of the same Zamindari of Peddapuram called Jaggampeta A and D estates to be impartible. These estates pay an annual peishkush of about Rs. 27,000, and in point of income, rank as the 25th among the impartible estates of this Province of which there are about 130. This zamindari is situated at the foot of the hills and adjoining agency tracts.

"It may be said that the second son of the proprietrix will be debarred from inheriting the property. I submit to this House that the property will be managed only by an individual to keep it in tact. The net proceeds will be shared by the other brothers also in shape of fixed annuities. Thus the younger brothers will be free to attend to other avocations of life and be able to serve the motherland without being sluggards spending their inherited property which was acquired by their ancestors by spilling much blood. This arrangement would facilitate the younger brothers to apply their energies to study and to the service of the mother country. I am not unaware that the Act does not safeguard fully the interests of the younger brothers, but that amendment will be endeavoured to be introduced in this hon. House at a later time. So far I have given only general outlines. This estate is a *sree danam*. The proprietrix has no second issue. For any future exigencies, Jaggampeta C estate which is a gift to the husband of the present proprietrix is reserved. The tenants in an impartible estate will be more prosperous as the proprietor can attend more fully to the improvement and repairs of irrigation facilities than a holder of a partible zamindari whose zamindari will be dwindled into iotas and consequently will be less financially strong. In any case as my hon. Friend Sriman Biswanath Das put it on the 31st August 1926 in the last Council, the rights of the tenantry would not be affected at all.

"I submit that it is necessary in the public interests that this estate should not be broken up; and it is therefore desirable that this estate should be declared impartible and inalienable."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to second the proposition of the Zamindar of Gollapalli. As has been explained by him, Jaggampeta A and D estates are a part of the ancient Zamindari of Peddapuram parts of which have already been declared to be an impartible estate within the meaning of the Impartible Estates Act, by the Kirlampudi Estates Act which was passed by this Council in 1926. This case falls within the principles on which the Madras Impartible Estates Act II of 1904 was applied to Doddappanaicknur and Woyyur by Act II of 1918. It is therefore desirable that the Jaggampeta A and D Estates should be included in the schedule to the Madras Impartible Estates Act II of 1904."

The motion 'the Jaggampeta A and D Estates Impartible Estates Bill' was put to the House and carried.

Clauses (1), (2) and (3) and the preamble were each put to the House and adopted.

^a Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th February 1923.

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The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—" Sir, I move that the Bill be passed into law."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" I second the motion."

The motion was put and adopted and the Bill passed into law.

XI

MOTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST

PAY AND STATUS OF PANDITS AND MUNSHIS

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I wish to know whether any hon. Member proposes to move the resolution.¹ (After a pause.) As no hon. Member proposes to move the resolution it will be deemed to have been withdrawn."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, I beg to move the resolution."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member should be alert; he can give notice of the resolution for the next meeting."

RECONSTITUTION OF THE SIRUGUPPA TALUK

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the resolution that stands in my name, viz.,—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that the old Siruguppa taluk of Bellary district which was abolished in 1923 be re-established.'

"In moving this resolution I would like to say a few words and commend it to the consideration of the House. Prior to 1910, the Bellary district had eight taluks. In 1910, on the recommendation of Sir William Meyer, Siruguppa taluk was constituted into a separate taluk with some of the villages of

Pay and status of Pandits and Munshis.

1281	Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO,—
1298	Mr. B. VENKATARATNAM,—
1306	Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR,—
1284	Mr. A. V. BHANOJI RAO,—
1276	Mr. H. B. ARI GOWDER,—
1307	BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur,—
1305	Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR,—
1299	Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR,—
1290	Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU,—
1313	Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI,—
1286	Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo,—
1274	Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI,—
1283	Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR,—
1270	Mr. C. D. APPAYU CHETTIYAR,—
1273	Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,—
1300	Mr. J. BHIMAYYA,—
1301	Mr. W. P. A. SOUNDARAPANDIYA NADAR,—
1282	Mr. A. B. SHETTY,—
1272	Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN,—
1277	Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,—
1303	Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDI :—

This Council recommends to the Government that Pandits and Munshis employed in Government Colleges, High Schools and Middle Schools be given the same pay and status as college assistants, school assistants and secondary grade teachers respectively.

[Mr. R. Nagan Gowda] [27th February 1928]

Bellary, Adoni and Alur. The taluk continued to be a unit with a tahsildar and other officers till the year 1923 when, on account of the retrenchment policy of the Government, the taluk was abolished and the villages that constituted Siruguppa taluk were distributed among the taluks of Alur, Adoni and Bellary. I might also say that from the year 1917 up to the year 1920 the Government had been spending large sums of money to build the taluk office and quarters for the officials. The action taken by the Government in 1923 in abolishing the Siruguppa taluk has caused considerable inconvenience and disadvantage.

"Before the abolition of this taluk, the Bellary taluk, which is its neighbour, had 114 villages. After the abolition of Siruguppa taluk, the Bellary taluk has 150 villages. This has increased the number of villages in the taluk of Bellary by about 32 per cent. The neighbouring taluk of Adoni, which had already got enormous number of villages, viz., 175, was increased to 210.

"To the taluk of Alur which also had a large number of villages was added 20 per cent more villages. The beriz of the taluk of Siruguppa was Rs. 2,52,000. When this taluk was amalgamated with the taluks of Bellary, Adoni and Alur, it has increased the beriz of the taluk of Bellary by about 50 per cent, of Adoni by 33 per cent and of Alur by 10 per cent.

1-30 a.m. "In this connexion, Sir, I would like to compare the number of villages in the taluks of the Bellary district with the number of villages in the taluks of Anantapur and Cuddapah. For instance, Sir, in Kamalapuram taluk of the Cuddapah district there are only about 63 villages much less than in any of the taluks in Bellary. In the Madakasira taluk in Anantapur district there are only 61 villages. In the Kalyandrug taluk there are only 75 villages. On the other hand, in none of the taluks of the Bellary district there is such a small number of villages as 75. The disadvantages of having a large number of villages in a taluk are great many. But one of the most important is the difficulty of the villagers to go and reach the taluk officials. There are some villages in the taluk of Siruguppa which are as far away as 40 or 50 miles from the taluk headquarters and one of the great difficulties that the villagers will have to undergo would be to go to see a taluk official. The same difficulty would present itself to the taluk officials who have to go to see these villages. One of the disadvantages that have accrued on account of the abolition of the taluk is the long distances that have to be travelled and the consequent difficulty that was experienced last year in the distribution of Takkavi loans to the villages.

"Again, Sir, the Government revenue collection suffers badly. Government cannot collect the revenue within the three months allotted for the collection. Sir, some time ago, the Revenue Board Member who visited Bellary reported that the difficulties complained of by the ryots were more imaginary than real. As a matter of fact, Sir, he did not go round the villages and see the ryots and ask them about the difficulties. Then he would have found the difficulties of the long distance of the headquarters from the villages. Then, Sir, a year and three months ago, when the matter was referred to the Bellary Collector, it seems he said that there was no need for the establishment of a taluk. But, Sir, the Collector had been in the district only a few weeks. Sir, a few months ago, a representation was received from people that the Siruguppa taluk may be reconstituted. They said that it was all the more necessary as the taluk was on the borders of the Nizam's Dominions.

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"Sir, the Siruguppa taluk has a big wet land cultivation. It has larger beriz than some of the other taluks of the district; and this being the case, the removal of the headquarters from the Siruguppa taluk is a great hardship on the people concerned. Sir, it has been objected that the constitution of Siruguppa taluk cost the Government an enormous lot. But, Sir, when the Siruguppa taluk was constituted, along with it they constituted a new separate division in the Bellary district. It was the constitution of a separate division—this extra division—in the district that cost the Government an enormous lot. But now it is only the Siruguppa taluk that is sought to be reconstituted and therefore the Government cannot incur an enormous loss or increase in the expenses by having a separate Siruguppa taluk. Sir, probably it will cost the Government some money at least, but yet I beg the officials concerned to consider the great difficulties that the ryots have to feel to go these enormous distances. So I appeal to the authorities concerned to have this defect rectified so that the villagers may be enabled to see the taluk officials without difficulty. I therefore appeal to the Government to consider this matter very favourably."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Sir, I have very great pleasure in seconding the resolution which has been so ably and eloquently moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Nagan Gowda. Now, Sir, he has made out a strong case for the restoration of the Siruguppa taluk. Sir, it is unfortunate that the pruning knife should have been so vigorously applied in the case of Bellary. I daresay that the present arrangement means a great deal of hardship and inconvenience to the people of this taluk. Some villages of this taluk have been tacked on to the Bellary taluk and some to the Adoni taluk with the result that it works an immense disadvantage and inconvenience to the people concerned. Government spent lavishly when they changed the headquarters and it will be especially waste of money to continue the present administration. Sir, for these reasons, I wholeheartedly endorse the proposal of Mr. Nagan Gowda that the taluk of Siruguppa be restored as early as possible."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It has been moved and seconded that 'this Council recommends to the Government that the old Siruguppa taluk of Bellary district, which was abolished in 1923, be re-established.'

"The resolution is for the discussion of the House."

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Mr. President, Sir, this taluk was abolished in 1922 as a measure of retrenchment. Since then, certain representations have been received by the Government. While the Collector has reported that reconstitution of the taluk is not absolutely necessary from the point of view of district administration, there is reason to suppose that it would be of advantage to the people generally and the matter is under consideration with reference to several petitions that have been received from the inhabitants of that area. It is probable that if it is only a question of restoration of the taluk and not of the reconstitution of the division, there will not be very serious objection to it. The matter is under consideration and I hope the decision will be as the Mover desires."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"Mr. President, Sir, after the kind assurance given by the Revenue Member that it will be favourably considered, I propose to withdraw my motion."

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

[27th February 1928]

ABOLITION OF LOCAL FUND TOLL-GATES

* Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I move that—

'This Council recommends to the Government that all local fund toll-gates in the Presidency be abolished from the next official year'.

"Sir, it is one of those resolutions which the Treasury Benchers will not welcome because it cuts at the source of their revenue; and especially the hon. the Finance Member will not like it. I think it is a barbarous system which does not exist in any civilized country and it does not prevail in any part of northern India. Apart from the system being a barbarous one, I may point out that it hits hard on poor ryots who market their produce from their villages to the neighbouring fairs and towns. It is also a great nuisance of the travelling public to be stopped during their journey. I am not unaware of the difficulty to the Government since it takes away a large portion of their revenue. But I may point out that they may try to raise revenue in some other manner, for instance, as the Secretary of the Local Self-Government Department suggested in his evidence to the Roads Development Committee, a tax on petrol may be levied. I think that will be a much more preferable way of raising revenue than by means of a toll-gate. I may also suggest that the proposed entertainment tax in municipalities may be set apart for maintaining the good condition of the roads. As the ryot is already overburdened, it will be a good thing to relieve him of some of these burdens. I therefore request my hon. Friends on the opposite side to unanimously support this resolution and help in finding some other means of levying tax. I only suggested one method, but it is the duty of the hon. Members on the Treasury benches to find out other preferable means of raising revenue. I therefore commend this resolution to the unanimous decision of the House."

* Mr. GOPALA MENON :—"Sir, I beg to second this motion. Those who have passed these toll-gates know the delay and the inconvenience caused to them by the detention of their cars at these toll-gates and the consequent delay. Very often it costs the user of the motor-car 2 to 4 annas by way of petrol wastage. It is the subject of a number of complaints that have come up before the South Indian Motor Union, of which I am a member of the Committee. It is not motor-car users alone that are put to this inconvenience. Even poor peasants who have to take their produce are subject to this hardship. Witnesses before the Roads Development Committee which recently met at Delhi have expressed the opinion that these toll-gates should go without any delay; and my recollection is that the hon. Mr. Cotterell also endorsed that view while he gave evidence before that Committee. On these grounds I second the motion recommending to the Government that these toll-gates should be abolished from the next official year."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, as far back as October 1925 the hon. Member who was then in charge of this portfolio had considered this question and wanted to find out a way by which toll-gates could be abolished. As a matter of fact, certain proposals were before the Government. One of them was to increase the land cess by 2 pies in the rupee and another was the imposition of a tax of Rs. 100 on owners of motor vehicles. But the Raja Sahib found, and I agree with him in the matter, that it was impossible to raise such revenue. I will give you a few figures. The amount of expenditure incurred on roads in the year 1924-25 was 86.72 lakhs.

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[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

"But income from tolls was 30 lakhs. The amount from tolls in 1925-26 was 30.26 lakhs and expenditure 96 lakhs. In 1926-27 the amount spent on road development was 101.56 lakhs and the toll income was 34.51 lakhs. So hon. Members will realize that unless a proper substitute could be found to replace this large amount of revenue, it will be impossible to get rid of tolls altogether however inconvenient the travelling public may feel about the delay. I know not only the users of motor cars but also the bandy drivers find it very inconvenient to pass through toll-gates. But as long as a great amount of money is spent for communications, we have got to rely on a source of income by which we can maintain the roads. Under the circumstances I am sure hon. Members will realize the difficulty in carrying out the resolution even if it is passed by the Council. I would ask hon. Members to consider the practical point of view before they pass the resolution."

"The second point that I want to make out is that my friend is in a great hurry to carry out this resolution. The Road Development Committee has been appointed by Government of India and they are considering the alternative sources of revenue which will make the roads what they ought to be. When their proposals are before us we may well be able to see whether we can get rid of these toll-gates. The President of the District Board of Madura had some proposals about this but even he has not gone to the extent of submitting his proposals to the Government. Under the circumstances I am sure my hon. Friends will see the administrative difficulties that stand in the way of carrying out this resolution."

* Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—"In view of the explanation (laughter), in view of the remarks made by the Chief Minister I wish to withdraw the resolution."

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

SALE OF 'POORUM'

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi rose to move her resolution.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member may move her resolution in the amended form she suggested, viz., in line 3 for the word 'vendors' substitute the word 'chemist'."

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—"I withdraw the amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Then the hon. Member may move in the original form."

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the resolution that stands in my name :

'This Council recommends to the Government that the sale of the bazaar drug known as "Poorum" in Tamil or "Rasakarpu" in Hindi by other than licensed vendors be prohibited forthwith.'

"I move this resolution in response to the repeated appeals made by responsible medical officers of the Telugu districts and especially parts of the East Godavari. Poorum is an impure form of calomel and it is manufactured by people who have no knowledge of chemistry or pharmacology. Without any test of the impurities, the drug is left with the ordinary provision

11-45
a.m.

[Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi] [27th February 1928]

vendors, who sell it without any licence or restriction to any customer in any quantity. The lay people use it as an ordinary household remedy without any idea of the poisonous nature. The cases of poisoning are no doubt rare in the Tamil districts. But poisoning with this drug is very common in the Telugu districts with the result that pregnant women very often become the victims. When labour is delayed on any account the relations of the patient buy the drug and administer it to her in big doses to precipitate delivery. The result is that the labour is not hastened and the patient becomes acutely poisoned. The labour is unduly delayed and the child dies. The woman dies either out of shock or from the use of instruments in her moribund condition. Sepsis in some cases supervenes from delayed labour and interference. It is not only the pregnant women who fall a prey to this drug but very often men, women and children also get a doze of the drug. In the majority of cases death is the result but when the patient survives very many complications set in, such as severe enteritis, ulceration of the gullet and stomach, etc.

"Photos of children severely poisoned by the drug have been sent to me by the medical officer in charge of the Ramachandrapur hospital in East Godavari district. In this photo, the lips, the tongue and the gums have all become one ulcer and the child suffers most intensely, and after slough separates, in the few cases where the child survives, holes are formed in the cheek, exposing the teeth, the gums and the inside of the mouth. Rather becoming subject to these complications and becoming life long invalids, the Medical Officer writes to say that it is far better for the patients to die immediately. The poisoning is due to the impurity, perchloride of mercury, contained in the drug 'Poorum'. In spite of the advice and repeated warnings of the medical people, the ignorant and the superstitious still resort to it. Missionaries have been doing propaganda in those parts which have proved of no avail to convince the people of the dangerous nature of the drug. So far, the rural population have not heeded any medical advice. The out-patients of the hospitals in those parts are full of such cases. The doctor suggests that the only remedy lies in legislation and the drug may be included in the list of poisons as it has an impurity, a virulent poison, i.e., perchloride of mercury, and hence it should be sold by licensed vendors with the recommendation of medical practitioners or of the recognized Ayurvedic doctors. With these remarks, I humbly submit that the Government may take immediate steps to bring about legislation and thus prevent the havoc caused by this drug to the ignorant rural population of the districts concerned."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I beg to second the resolution moved by our respected sister."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, this drug which is called 'Poorum' or 'Rasakarpur' does not find a place in the list of poisons enumerated in rule 2 of the rules relating to poisons. When these rules were originally framed, opinions were called for and among the substances suggested this did not find a place. But matters did not stop there, because this particular drug was specifically asked to be reported upon. The Surgeon-General reported:

"The Chemical Examiner states that "Poorum" or "Rasakarpur" is calomel. Some specimens of "Poorum" or calomel contain mercuric chloride as impurity, but this can hardly be considered a reason for including "Poorum" in the schedule of poisons. The need is for a "Sale of Drugs Act" similar to the "Sale of Food and Drugs Act" in England. In Madras, drugs have been omitted from the "Prevention of the Adulteration of Food Act."

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"Another opinion that we obtained was this:

"The drug "Poorum" or "Rasakarpur" is Hydrargyri sub-chloridum or sub-chloride of mercury. It is commonly sold in all the Indian drug shops. Native physicians are using it in the preparation of purgative pills, oils and specifics which are generally indicated in the treatment of syphilis and other kindred diseases. It is said that it is also sometimes used for removing impurities in gold.

"It is the opinion of some of the practising native doctors that this substance is not so poisonous as other drugs such as extract of nux-vomica, cotton seeds or belladonna. Any restrictions placed on its sale may affect the Ayurvedic system of medicine."

"In these circumstances it was considered that there was no case for making Rasakarpur come under the Poisons Act. Opinions are divided and as a matter of fact stronger poisons are found on sale in the bazaars. This is one of the specifics which are used in the Ayurvedic system of medicine and it seems to me it will be inexpedient to bring any restriction into operation. Of course that it can be misused is a fact. But similarly croton and many others may be misused and are misused sometimes. That is no reason for accepting this resolution and Government feel that they cannot accept it."

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"Sir, the fact that Ayurvedic doctors make use of the drug in their daily practice is no excuse for the drug being sold without any licence to the ignorant people. On the recommendation of the Ayurvedic physicians, the drugs may be issued by the vendor. As there have been many acute cases of poisoning reported, I most respectfully press upon the attention of the Government that an immediate enquiry be instituted and statistics of cases of poisoning by the drug may be collected and if necessary the sale of the drug may be brought under some restriction so that the lay public may not have an easy access to such an injurious drug."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, Government have no objection to cause another enquiry to be started on the basis of the remarks made by the Deputy President. But in the present form they cannot accept the resolution."

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"On the assurance given by the hon. the Law Member, I withdraw my resolution."

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

The following resolution standing in the name of Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu was deemed to have been withdrawn as the hon. Member was not in his seat:—

"This Council recommends to the Government that the investigation of a supply channel to Dondapadu tank in Vinukonda taluk of Guntur district from Kondleru scheme be taken up immediately and necessary expenditure for taking levels, etc., be sanctioned."

THE KALLAR RECLAMATION WORK.

* Rajkumar S. N. DORAI RAJA:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the following resolution, namely:—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that they may be pleased to entrust the Kallar reclamation work at Tanjore to the Revenue Department and not to the Police Department as is done at present.'

"Sir, we, Kallars, are not unaware of the laudable intentions of the Government in trying to ameliorate our condition. The method by which these good intentions are sought to be translated into action is positively humiliating, undesirable and unjust. Why on earth the name of 'Kallar' came to

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noon.

[Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja] [27th February 1928]

be synonymous with the word 'thief' is beyond my comprehension. We are suffering for the fault of others. To apply to us the Criminal Tribes Act, the most barbarous and an antediluvian one, may I say in all humility, denotes bankruptcy of statesmanship and positive ignorance of the conditions that prevail in Kallar Nadu at Tanjore. Our trouble is purely economic and our concern is how to get one square meal a day. The rebellion of the stomach is the worst kind of rebellion. There are two aspects of Kallar Reclamation, namely, positive and negative. The crying need of the hour is rural reconstruction and economic development of the villages. To entrust the positive side of the Kallar Reclamation work to the Police officers is an anomaly. It is an officer of the Revenue Department, preferably an Indian Civil Service, sympathetic officer, that will be more competent by his broad outlook and all-round administrative training to handle profitably and beneficially these Kallar village rural economic development problems, than the subordinate Police officer who is a good subordinate but a bad master and whose Bible is the Police order book and the Criminal Procedure Code and whose armoury is full of brute force and ignorance. The attitude of an officer entrusted with this sacred humanitarian work amongst the poor class of illiterate ryots should be that of a reformatory type rather than of a penalizing type. Sir, we ask for bread and we are given stones. Every stone in Southern India is wet with Kallar blood for the sake of the Union Jack which you and I admire and reverence, and for which you and our people are ready to die. We do not trade upon our loyalty which is a sacred sentiment to us? But, Sir, may I ask, is this the right treatment to be given to us? I think not, and do not think this is the intention of the Government. Sir, I am sorry if I have spoken with some heat and used strong expressions. I reserve my further remarks till I have had the pleasure of hearing the hon. the Home Member who is in charge of this portfolio."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have listened very carefully to the speech of the hon. the Mover of this resolution. I am not at all convinced of the reasons advanced by him. We should remember that these Kallars are a criminal tribe, a tribe which is famous for its criminal propensities, and as such I do not see how it is possible for the Police to give up all their responsibility towards them. Further, it should be remembered that the items of reclamation work consist of (1) the formation of panchayats, (2) the assignment of land for cultivation and loans to cultivators, (3) the starting of cottage industries, (4) the spread of co-operative movement, (5) the securing of employment for fellow labourers, (6) the spread of education, and (7) the introduction of the scout movement. The last six items of work mentioned by me can certainly be discharged by any officer other than that of the Police. But it is impossible that the Police can give up their responsibility with regard to the formation of panchayats. We have brought into existence a number of panchayats in various villages. It is the duty of the panchayats to see that no crime is committed in them. When any crime is committed, it is the duty of the panchayat to bring it to the notice of the Police. Therefore the Police have to come into contact very closely with the panchayatdars. As such I find it is impossible for Government to accept this resolution. I may say at the same time that the Kallars in Tanjore enjoy an advantage which is denied to the Kallars in Ramnad and Madura. The Kallars of Tanjore have not been brought under the Criminal Tribes Act, whereas their brethren in Ramnad and Madura have been brought

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under that Act. I may tell my hon. Friend who moved this resolution that a time will come when we can dispense with the Police agency and give this work to the agency suggested by him. But that time has not yet come. We should also remember that though the agency employed belongs to the Police department, the whole work of the reclamation of Kallars is in the hands of the Commissioner of Labour."

* Rajkumar S. N. DORAI RAJA:—"I am afraid, Sir, the answer given by the hon. the Home Member is perfectly unsatisfactory. I think it is adding insult to injury. The analogy that we are treated better than the districts of Madura and Ramnad seems to be a very poor argument. After all, the officers of the Revenue Department, especially the Indian Civil Service officers, who have a broad outlook and sympathy with the backward classes ought to be put in charge of this humanitarian and sacred work and not the Police officer. It is a fallacy, I say it a thousand times over, that Kallars are criminals. There are no more criminals in our community than there are in others. "I can prove it by statistics. It is not a question of eat and live, but it is a question of honour, it is a question of life and death. Three villages were selected in my district for the enforcement of the Criminal Tribes Act, and I showed the Collector then in charge, with the aid of statistics, that other communities in these three villages committed as many crimes and as voluntarily as the Kallar community. Why should we be given a bad name and then be hanged? And for whose fault, I ask? The reply given by the hon. the Home Member is perfectly unsatisfactory. I therefore press the resolution on the attention of all Members here and appeal to them in the name of chivalry and in the name of justice to support it."

The question was put and declared lost.

Rajkumar S. N. Durai Raja demanded a poll and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

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| 1. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. | 28. Mr. W. O. Wright. |
| 2. The Zamindar of Seithur. | 29. " C. R. T. Congreve. |
| 3. Mr. C. D. Appavoo Chettiar. | 30. " A. T. Luker. |
| 4. " H. B. Ari Gowder. | 31. " S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 5. " A. Balakrishna Shetty. | 32. " S. Arpudawami Udayar. |
| 6. " J. Bheemayya. | 33. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 7. " J. A. Davis. | 34. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. |
| 8. Rao Sahib M. Hampayya. | 35. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 9. Mr. V. Ch. John. | 36. Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed. |
| 10. Mahmud Sahamud Sahib Bahadur. | 37. Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar. |
| 11. Mr. Mupil Nayar. | 38. " P. Siva Rao. |
| 12. " R. Nagan Gowda. | 39. The Raja of Ramnad. |
| 13. " T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | 40. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. |
| 14. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. | 41. Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 15. " Ramanath Goenka. | 42. " A. V. Bhanoji Rao. |
| 16. " N. Siva Raj. | 43. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 17. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. | 44. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar. |
| 18. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. | 45. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 19. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 46. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 20. " W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar. | 47. " P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 21. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 48. Mr. T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar. |
| 22. " V. Ramjee Rao. | 49. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 23. Thomas Daniel. | 50. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 24. " S. Venkayya. | 51. " K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 25. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. | |
| 26. " K. Krishnan. | |
| 27. Sir James Simpson, | |

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Noes.

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|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 7. The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan. |
| 2. " Sir Norman Marjoribanks. | 8. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 9. " F. B. Evans. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 10. " H. A. Watson. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogya- | 11. " A. McG. C. Tampoe. |
| 6. " swami Mudaliyar. | 12. " S. H. Slater. |
| | 13. " C. B. Cotterell. |
| | 14. " R. Foulkes. |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | |

Neutral.

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| 1. Mr. P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 12. Mr. D. Narayana Raja. |
| 2. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 13. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur. |
| 3. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar. | 14. Mr. C. Marudavanam Pillai. |
| 4. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 15. " A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu. |
| 5. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 16. " C. Rama Somayajulu. |
| 6. " K. Koti Reddi. | 17. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. |
| 7. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 18. Mr. Biswanath Das. |
| 8. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 19. " K. R. Karant. |
| 9. Abdul Hamid Khan Bahadur. | 20. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 10. Mr. K. V. R. Swami. | 21. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 11. " Muhammad Meera Ravuttar. | 22. " B. Venkataratnam. |

Ayes 51; Noes 14; Neutral 22.

The resolution was carried.

CONTROL OF VILLAGE PORAMBOKES

* The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI:—"Sir, I move—

'That this Council recommends to the Government to hand over the control of village porambokes to the local boards concerned as was the case prior to G.O. No. 4780, L. & M., dated 10th November 1926.'

"Sir, it has been stated that the reason for excluding such lands from the purview of the Local Boards Act is that the local boards have not at present the necessary staff to watch the encroachment thereon. If that is so, I submit that the local boards could have been consulted in the matter.

"The Board of Revenue also did not seem to have felt any reluctance to help the local bodies in the matter of detection of encroachments thereon as the work can be done by the karnam in the ordinary course of his duties—vide orders contained in B.P. No. 855 (Land Revenue and Settlement), dated 10th April 1925 and Board's Proceedings (Land Revenue and Settlement), dated 7th October 1924. It is not clear whether the Board of Revenue has rescinded these orders. If the Revenue Department had been asked to shoulder the responsibility of removing the encroachments on such areas, the position taken by it in paragraph 3 of the Government Order might be reasonable. Many of the boards did not seek the aid of the Revenue Department in the matter of removal of encroachments on any lands vested in them and it is obviously unfair to the boards that they should be deprived of ownership of such lands without being consulted.

(At this stage the hon. the Deputy President took the Chair.)

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P.M.

"With the advent of Reforms many of the provisions of the present Local Boards Act have been designed with the object of giving more powers and responsibilities to local boards in the matter of providing simple amenities to

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rural population. Cart-tracks and *battais* are the chief means of communication to rural population, by the neglect of which the local boards have made themselves open to severe criticism. Many of the boards with their limited resources have undertaken the maintenance of these *battais* one after another and the income realized from the usufructs of the trees is devoted entirely to the upkeep of these village roads. I earnestly request the House to consider if the local boards can be deprived of the chance of putting these village roads in order by transferring the income to the Revenue Department. The Revenue Department cannot spend its money for the repair of village roads and I am unable to understand how it can discharge the duties cast upon the local boards in repairing such roads. Not only this, if the local boards decide to take up the repair of any of these cart-tracks they will have to approach the Revenue Department to relinquish its control over them as they cannot spend their money on properties not vested in them. Where is the incentive then to local boards to think of repairing these cart-tracks if they are regarded as others' property? It is not uncommon that *battai* lands have been transferred to *ayan* in some cases and assigned by the Revenue Department to the detriment of traffic and the local boards have to acquire such lands subsequently.

"Various means have been adopted to provide amenities to rural population chiefly on the principle of self-help by the local boards rendering such assistance to them as are possible according to their finance. The repair of these cart-tracks is one of the items which the panchayat have been asked to undertake by the taluk boards contributing one-half of its expenditure. The small income that may be derivable from the usufructs of trees standing on such lands is utilized by panchayats for the upkeep of these cart-tracks. The properties transferred to the control of panchayats are looked after with a zealous eye as they are made to realize that they are for their benefit. Attempts are being made to plant avenue trees in the margin of these cart-tracks. Cases of illicit felling of trees in such lands are dealt with by the boards more promptly. Several cases of encroachments on Local Fund porambokes not booked by the karnam have been brought to the notice of the various boards. The collection of encroachment penalties is made by the panchayats themselves and added to their funds. Such beneficent works of public utility at little or no cost either to the State or to the local boards can be expected of the panchayats, if they are made to realize that these institutions have been designed for their benefit. I beg to request therefore that the Government be pleased to modify the notification, excluding such porambokes from the operation of the Madras Local Boards Act. With these words, I move the resolution."

Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja seconded the resolution.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Madam, Deputy President, under section 60 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, all public roads in a local area vest in the union board, taluk board or district board concerned. The term 'public road,' as hon. Members are aware, includes village roads, cart tracks and foot-paths over which the public have a right of way. It was recently represented to the Government that most of the local boards have not the necessary staff to watch encroachments on village roads, cart tracks and other communications which were not actually maintained by them and as a

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

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consequence these roads were liable to be encroached upon. In view of this representation, it was considered desirable to transfer the control of such roads to the Revenue department to ensure control over them in respect of encroachment. In ordering such exclusion the Government directed that the existing settlement registration of such public roads as porambokes should not be changed by the Collector without giving the local board concerned an opportunity of showing cause why such change should not be made. The intention apparently is to make possible the retransfer of these roads to the local boards concerned if they express their willingness to maintain these porambokes as roads. There can be no objection to transfer all or any of these roads to local boards concerned if they are willing to maintain them, but such transfer can be made only if the boards satisfy the Government that they are prepared to employ the staff necessary to look after and prevent encroachments thereon. As hon. Members will see from what I have said, the jurisdiction of these roads has to be preserved and if a local board expressed its desire to maintain any track as a road, there will be no difficulty about its being handed back or continuing to vest in the local board as long as it maintains the communication."

* The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI:—"In view of the assurances given by the hon. the Minister, I withdraw my resolution."

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

TEACHING OF TECHNICAL SUBJECTS IN ADI-DRAVIDA SCHOOLS

In the absence of Swami A. S. Sahajanandam, who had given notice of the following resolution, Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai, with the leave of the House, moved it:

'That this Council recommends to the Government that in all Adi-Dravida schools only men who are able to teach some technical subject should be appointed; that such schools should be provided with wet and dry land to an extent of not less than two acres tax free, a pair of bulls and a well for irrigation, so that elementary modern agricultural instruction may be given; and that the remission of the provincial contribution or some other available funds be utilized for this purpose.'

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"I have much pleasure in moving this resolution standing in the name of Swami Sahajanandam. In doing so, I would like to say a few words. The unemployment question has been in existence in this part of the Presidency. The leaders of the Adi-Dravidas are trying to bring home to the Government some of the existing disabilities and to mitigate the suffering. They think that having teachers who know something about technical subjects will give a certain amount of instruction to the students who in after life will be able to live by other means instead of trying to seek employment in offices which at present are debarred for these people. Secondly, a large percentage of agricultural labour is drawn from these communities. It is our object to see that the children of the Adi-Dravidas are fully equipped, so that in their after-life they may be well-qualified agriculturists. Now, this demand of a few acres of land, a pair of bulls and facilities for irrigation is not a new thing, for it is in vogue in other parts of the Province. Take, for instance, Mysore. Mysore

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has been able to give much larger facilities for the education of the depressed classes by giving free grant of lands, bullocks and facilities for irrigation. I am sure the Government will accept this resolution so that they may give a chance for the Adi-Dravidas to improve their economic condition."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"I wish to second the resolution which has been moved just now, and in doing so, I want to say that it is absolutely necessary in a country where the large proportion of people are making their living either by agriculture or by small cottage industries like shoe-making, making of leather products and other things, that pupils should be given training in these arts in the schools. I insist that this ought to be done in elementary schools, particularly for the reason that the members of these Adi-Dravida communities do not prosecute their studies in the secondary or high schools and therefore when they are in the elementary schools, opportunity should be taken to give them the knowledge of the industries in which they are likely to engage themselves in life after their school career."

"Besides, Madam, I wish to say that the knowledge of reading and writing that these students get in the schools is almost wasted if these children have not learnt to interest themselves in books that are connected with industries, in technical books and acquired a practical knowledge of these industries."

"There is another point which ought to be considered. From this country, enormous amount of money is going out on account of some of the essentials of our life, for instance, shoes, and other leather articles that are imported from other countries. We do so simply because the classes that are engaged in these industries are not able to keep themselves abreast of the development of these industries and they do not produce the goods of the quality produced by other countries. Therefore it is very essential that these people ought to be taught these industries by giving a very good technical knowledge. This can be done in the elementary classes, because these people will not have the opportunity in after-life either to attend technical or industrial schools. Therefore I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution."

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI:—"We must know that primary education is the backbone of this country and that primary education is the unit itself. Many of the students do not go for higher studies but take up to their avocations as soon as they finish primary education. Agriculture must be taught in the primary standards to make the pupils realize the usefulness of modern agriculture. So I urge every school must be provided with a school-farm under the watch of a talaiyari. So, I propose this amendment:—

"(1) To omit the word in line 2 'Adi-Dravida' and substitute the word 'elementary,' and

(2) after the word 'schools' in line 3 insert the word 'especially'."

Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI:—"I second the amendment."

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"The amendment is that the word 'Adi-Dravida' be omitted and the word 'elementary' be substituted in its place and to insert the word 'especially' after the word 'schools.' The amendment has been seconded and it is before the House for discussion."

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* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" May I ask, Madam, whether this amendment is in order ? The resolution as tabled is one which concerns what is at present a Reserved Department and naturally the resolution has so far been considered by Government only in so far as it affects that Reserved Department. The amendment extends the scope of the resolution so as to affect the whole of elementary education under the Transferred side also. Obviously my hon. Colleague who is concerned with education on the Transferred side, has not had the time or the opportunity to consider the resolution. He can hardly be expected, I think, to reply to a resolution with which, as it is tabled, he is not concerned. I therefore venture to ask the ruling of the chair as to whether an amendment which as already explained so widely extends the scope of the resolution before the House is really in order."

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" I rule that the amendment is in order. The amendment is before the House for discussion. (After a pause) I put the amendment to the vote of the House. The amendment is that the word 'elementary' be substituted for the word 'Adi-Dravida' and that the word 'especially' be inserted after the word 'schools'."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I did not think, Madam, that this new and peculiar turn was going to be given to this resolution because I have really had not the opportunity of considering the effects it will have on the number of the elementary schools which are under the control of the Education Department. Besides, it does not lie in our power to bind the teachers of elementary schools. As hon. Members are aware, elementary schools are either aided or under local bodies and the staff of these elementary schools are entirely appointed either by the teacher-managers or by the management of aided schools or by the local boards concerned. When such is the case, I do not see how my hon. Friend thought of tabling this amendment, when he is himself the president of a taluk board and has a large body of schools under his control. If he was so earnest about teachers with technical knowledge being appointed to such schools, I should have thought that he would have made that experiment himself in some of the schools under his control as president of a taluk board. I was really surprised at the way in which he moved his amendment. I carefully listened to the speech of the hon. Member and he never referred to the point whether there are elementary schools at all under Government control. I know that there are what are called model schools under Government which are maintained for the sake of training teachers and in such schools we have masters and other people capable of imparting technical education to the teachers coming for training. It is for the local bodies concerned mainly and for the teachers in aided schools and their management to decide whether such a thing is necessary. Of course, when such a decision is arrived at, and if my hon. Friend as president of a taluk board, has tried that experiment of having teachers with technical knowledge in his schools and then appeals to the Government that aid should be granted for such teachers, that will be the time for Government to consider whether such a thing ought to be accepted or not."

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" I have considered the point raised by the hon. Member and I rule the amendment is in order. Now, is the hon. Member, the Zamindar of Gollapalli, going to press his amendment ?"

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* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am afraid, Madam, you have entirely misunderstood my situation. I did not question your ruling at all. On the other hand, I bowed to your ruling and dealt with the subject as a subject that ought to be dealt with."

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" Is the hon. Member going to press his amendment ?"

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—" If I have heard my hon. Friend the Minister's speech aright, I think he has challenged the presidents of taluk boards to come forward with their proposals to establish agricultural school-farm institutions in all their taluks before applying to the Government for grants. He has challenged me as president of the taluk board of Nuzvid and I bring to the notice of the hon. House that my taluk board has opened such institutions. I know that there are a few schools under the direct management of the Government. But the Government can give order or advice to the local boards to establish such institutions and if they do not conform to it they can pinch their ears by adding more nominations."

"So I press the motion."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Deputy President, Madam, although my hon. Friend, the mover of the resolution, has very good intentions and wants to improve elementary education throughout the Presidency, still, I think, in the interests of the depressed classes, he will do well to withdraw his amendment or at least hon. Members of this House will do well not to vote for this amendment. My reasons are these. If elementary education has been a failure, it is because education in elementary schools does not bear any relation to life. It is not related to the actual needs and occupations of pupils. The depressed classes send their pupils to the elementary schools thinking that they would, after their education, be really useful to them. They have not in the vast majority of cases any idea of sending them to the high schools and afterwards to the Universities whence they may come out as full-blown graduates. It is possible for talented young men who have the full encouragement of their community to pass through the other stages. But as it is, it is with difficulty that parents can afford to send their children to elementary schools. In the case of other communities, education in this Presidency has come to be regarded as a means to a decent, honourable living. Elementary education is, as it were, preparation to secondary education, just as the latter is regarded in turn as being preparation to University education. Therefore, so far as the depressed classes are concerned, the education which is really good to them is the education as outlined by the mover of the original resolution. All these different classes continue to be agricultural labourers in villages and in urban areas. It is only a very few of them that go in for higher education."

(At this stage the hon. the President took the Chair.)

"It is probably one per cent or two per cent who may think of leaving the village and attending some school in an urban area or proceeding to the University. If even in the labour schools very little interest is taken by the children attending them or by the parents who send their children to those schools, in the real educational progress of their boys, it is because the education they are receiving is not related to life. It is because it does not bring in any immediate benefit to them worth the trouble of their children being

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secluded from their homes and sent to schools with the result that they are not able to earn wages. If, however, the schools could demonstrate by practical work that the education imparted will really make of them very good agriculturists and will, when lands are assigned to them, enable them to derive the greatest benefit possible from those lands, I think that the means suggested by the mover of combining with a knowledge of the three R's a real preparation for life will, if adopted, elevate the depressed classes. It will be in the best interests of the depressed classes, in the interests of that healthy reform of elementary education that is intended for their benefit. I support the original resolution and oppose the amendment brought by my friend."

* Sir JAMES SIMPSON :—" Mr. President, I entirely agree with what has fallen from the last speaker and I appeal to the House to vote against this amendment. I shall vote for the resolution and strongly urge the Government to accept that resolution. The mover and the seconder of this resolution seem to me to have made out their case. It is a step in the right direction, one, which, I hope, the Government will adopt."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I take it that the House is ready for a vote on the question."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I understand, Sir, that we are now considering the resolution in its original form ?"

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—" The amended resolution."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I thought that the amendment had been withdrawn."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I take it that the House is ready for a vote on the amendment."

"The question is to omit the words in line 2 'Adi-Dravida' and substitute the word 'elementary' and after the word 'schools' to insert the words 'especially'."

The amendment was put to the House and declared lost.

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Mr. President, the position now is that which I assumed to be the case a few minutes ago. Now, if I may say so, I think there has been some confusion in our debate as regards the exact scope of this resolution. It now refers solely to schools of Adi-Dravidas and may I say that at present schools for Adi-Dravidas are solely elementary schools. For, in higher branches of education, whether it be secondary or collegiate, the Adi-Dravida has to depend on the secondary schools or high schools or colleges which are open to them. Taking therefore elementary education as the problem with which we are concerned and with which this resolution deals, I would point out that it is not so many years since there was no special provision of any kind for the elementary education of the Adi-Dravidas. Of recent years during which all this special organization has been built up, it has been built up with the aim of placing within the reach of any large community or village or hamlet of the depressed classes the ordinary amenities of elementary education."

12-45 P.M. "So far, we have not attempted to go much beyond what is known as the three R's, the foundation of all education and our organization even for this purpose is by no means complete. There are many districts to which the operations of the Labour department have not been extended. Even in the

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districts to which the operations of the Labour department have been extended, there are very large bodies of depressed classes who have not even the benefit of elementary education in the three R's. The funds which are available for this purpose are, as the Council is aware, very limited. Now, therefore, if we extend the scope of these schools we will really be denying to a large section of the community who as yet receive no educational benefit at all, even that minimum which is comprised in the three R's. While I agree that in course of time we ought to aim at something more, I would urge upon the House that it is more important to complete the existing elementary organization than to see something more advanced introduced which, as I understand the proposal, must be confined to a very much smaller section of the population. I can quite well understand the argument that education should be devoted as far as can be to making men efficient in the calling to which the vast majority of them must turn for a living. But, does that argument apply only to the depressed classes? After all, the section of the population who could expect to find employment in what I may call intellectual fields, is exceedingly small in any community. Adi-Dravidas are not the only section of the population who have to find a living by the pursuit of agriculture. Is it proposed to deny to that other large section of the population in Malabar who live on agriculture the benefit of elementary education? I could understand the resolution if it were to apply to all communities. But that is not the proposal? There are in Malabar the Mappillas who, to a very large extent, have to seek a living through agricultural labour. Are you going to deny them the benefit of even elementary education by such proposals? I think this proposal would come to that. We are endeavouring there too by special measures to overcome the illiteracy of that community. For my part, I claim that elementary education which at present consists of a knowledge of the three R's should be available to every child in this country irrespective of what pursuit or profession later on he is going to adopt; and, until we have achieved that ideal—it is only on education of that type that you can superimpose technical or higher education—I regard with the greatest misgivings any policy aimed at the pursuit of what is called technical or agricultural education or other advanced studies which presupposes a sound elementary education, as a substitute for that education or to its detriment.

"I might also perhaps refer to the financial issue involved and the extent to which we would be diverting funds which are at present required for elementary education, to schemes of this kind. Of course, in the first place, a man who is able to teach some technical subjects is at present very rare. He can demand a very high price. That is to say, if he is able to teach a technical subject properly. One with a slight smattering of some trade would be of no possible use. Now, we are to provide each of these schools, about 2,000 in number, with wet and dry land to an extent of not less than two acres tax-free, a pair of bulls and a well for irrigation. Where is that land to come from? I do not think it is any use attempting to give technical education on barren waste. If we are going to provide land, it must be land of good quality, whether it be wet or dry. May I ask whether, in proximity to each of these small village schools for the depressed classes, lands of that quality are available and what it would cost? Two acres of land of good quality, whether wet or dry, in very many districts of this Presidency would cost Rs. 2,000. Now for Rs. 2,000 we can maintain at least 10 elementary schools and educate 500 children. You have to buy a pair of bulls

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and it must be remembered that the object is to show what a pair of good bulls can do, not to exhibit agriculture under a system of half-starved cattle. My hon. Friend, Mr. Kesava Pillai, would tell me what a good pair of bulls would cost in the Ceded districts. I think the cost would be from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500. Again, there is a well to be dug. Altogether a school which we are running at a cost of Rs. 200 a year is going to cost us Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 capital expenditure and I do not know how much for manure, upkeep of cattle, skilled labour and other items. I hope, Sir, that the House will be convinced that this is an impossible proposal. The elementary schools which we have provided for the depressed classes will in due course either form part of our general educational system or be continued with a separate organization for technical schools where technical subjects will be properly and efficiently taught to the benefit of the community. I would entreat the House not to confuse that issue. I believe that nowhere has a proposal such as is made in this resolution been thought of in connexion with elementary education."

Mr. J. A. DAVIS :—"Sir, I strongly support the position taken up by the hon. the Finance Member. It would be wrong to claim special facilities for technical education for Adi-Dravidas along with elementary education. Further, it would be tying the hands of the local bodies. It would be impossible for the local bodies to give high salaries which the teachers in technical subjects would demand. I would appeal to my friend to withdraw the resolution at this stage. I may say that at Ootacamund Adi-Dravidas and other communities are not denied special facilities. We have there school gardens and the Adi-Dravidas are free to use it. I think we ought to advance slowly. I would therefore appeal to my hon. Friend to withdraw the resolution."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Sir, I should like to say a few words with regard to this resolution.

"The first part of the resolution relates to the state of affairs that exists at present with regard to our schools for the depressed classes. We are giving vocational training to pupils in weaving, carpentry and rattan industry and for this purpose teachers qualified in those subjects are appointed. Therefore, we are in a way solving the problem contained in the first part of this resolution.

"With regard to the second part of it, Sir, my hon. Colleague, the Finance Member, whose sympathy for the depressed classes is well-known, has placed before the House the financial difficulty. That is the real difficulty which has to be tackled in connexion with this resolution. Both he and I know that we ought to do something exceptional to the depressed classes with regard to their education. It is our belief that India could make no progress at all without the progress of the depressed classes. But we find that on account of our financial condition it is not possible to give effect to the second part of the resolution. What is wanted is more elementary schools for depressed classes and more district work for them. If we give up that work and try to concentrate our attention on the work mentioned in the second part of the resolution we are afraid there will be a set back to the work now done by the Labour department. I can give this assurance, Sir, that when the Royal Commission on Agriculture makes its recommendations and when those recommendations are considered it may be possible for Government to sympathetically consider the question of providing some kind of practical

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instruction in agriculture in the schools started for the depressed classes. I hope the hon. Mover will now withdraw his motion."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—"Mr. President, I carefully listened to the arguments advanced by the several speakers on this motion. The hon. the Finance Member expressed the difficulty of finding funds for the facilities sought to be given by this resolution. He stated that in Malabar there are other communities who are also living by agricultural labour. But as far as I can see and understand a large proportion of agricultural labour in that district is drawn from the Adi-Dravida community itself. As regards the advice given by Mr. J. A. Davis that the Nilgiris should be taken as the basis for an understanding of the depressed classes question, I may say that the rural parts should be taken as the basis. However, Sir, in view of the assurance given by the hon. the Home Member, I beg to withdraw my resolution."

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

The following motion which stood in the name of Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva was not moved and was deemed to have been withdrawn :—

This Council recommends to the Government the desirability of reducing the Revenue Divisions in Cuddapah district by one.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS DEVOTED FOR RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that 1 p.m.
'This Council recommends to the Government that orders be passed that no building devoted for religious worship should be extended or brought into existence newly without the previous sanction of the District Magistrate'.

"In view of the several communal strifes that are coming into existence in several places and in view of the several problems that the Government are made to face in regard to these communal strifes, I cherished the idea of bringing before this House a motion of this nature. Though several times I gave notice of it unfortunately I could not get it in the ballot successfully; but this time and what is more satisfactory is now that the proceedings of the Council are progressing with so much rapidity that my resolution has been reached much earlier than I expected. Having had occasion to look into the practical difficulties experienced in my own district and other districts also that are arising out of communal strifes between the Christians and the Hindus or the Muslims and the Hindus, I have come before this House with this motion and I commend this for the consideration of this House as well as of the Government.

"I will now place before you briefly the reasons why I want that such a resolution should be given effect to. You know, Sir, that music before religious institutions is a very grave problem of the day. In certain districts, especially in my own district, there is a great deal of agitation in the minds of the Muslims and of the Hindus regarding this problem. The Government had to interfere in several instances to avoid disturbances and difficulties. Suppose a temple is brought into existence very near a mosque in a village where the Hindu community is preponderatingly large and if music is then played within the temple it will be a very great disadvantage to the Muslims

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that resort to that particular mosque for religious worship. Putting it conversely if a mosque is brought into existence or within a radius of fifty yards from the temple and if music is played within the temple, it will be equally objectionable to the people that resort to the mosque for religious worship.

"I will give you, Sir, a couple of concrete instances to prove my case. A few years back in my own district in a village called Allur a mosque has been built by the side of the road and when it was under construction the Hindus of the place complained that in due course of time there will be difficulties when processions of the Hindus pass by that road. But the Muslims assured the Hindus that no such difficulties will be felt and that music may be played at any time of the day and that no objection will be taken to that. The mosque was allowed to be built and when it was put into use after it was constructed processions with music were obstructed and this year there was some difficulty in quelling disturbances and notices under section 144 had to be issued. That is one instance. In another place, Kodavalur, a mosque was built on the roadside in a public site belonging to the Government without any permission being taken from the Government and thenceforth the Muslims began to object to processions being taken on the road, because the mosque was built within fifty yards of the road. When the mosque was being built the Magistracy opened its eyes to the difficulties that will arise thereafter and issued a notice under section 144; but even before the notice was served the mosque was constructed and when once the building was utilized for religious worship it was made impossible for Government to restrict the activities of the Muslims, or remove the mosque.

"In these circumstances I would say that the religious sentiments of either the Hindus or those of the Muslims are always at stake. And there is every possibility, at every moment, for the Muslims and the Hindus coming into conflict.

"Then, Sir, instances are also not wanting to show how in certain places Christians also have disallowed or objected to processions with music, particularly on Sundays in the morning and in the evening, when the Christian congregation meets for religious worship. They had objected to any processions being taken that way even if the congregation were out of the radius of fifty yards from the church. I had a personal experience of the matter and the music had to be stopped at that meeting hour and the procession had to pass without music before the church. This shows that even the Christian community had taken the opportunity to object to such processions. To avoid such things my proposal is that the District Magistrate must be empowered to go into the question of erection or extension of all buildings to be devoted for public worship, whether it is a temple or a church so that he might find out ways and means before giving permission, for the prevention of disturbances or troubles. At present I feel that the Government are not strong enough to dissuade the people from bringing into existence new places of religious worship that would eventually prove to be a constant source of trouble to the people of the place.

"Some time back I put a question to the hon. the Law Member whether precautions should not be taken before new places of religious worship are brought into existence to avoid future difficulties; and the hon. the Law Member was pleased to give the following reply: 'when difficulties arise precautions will be taken.' I thought that I was not properly understood and

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that sort of reply prompted me to bring this resolution before the House, so that we may discuss all the aspects of this important question and also see that no community is at a disadvantage and that all communities, whether Christians or Mussalmans or Hindus, might pull on more satisfactorily and peacefully in their religious activities. I may also assure that this will not be an extra burden on the Collector or the Magistrate for I am sure, if things are let off as they are now allowed to go, such difficulties will arise in each and every village and the consequence will be greater attention will have to be devoted in due course of time by the Magistracy to quell disturbances. All that I want to see is that precaution might be taken to quell future disturbances and I think that this will solve the question to a very great extent.

"I may at this stage appeal to all sections and communities of this House that I have not been actuated by any sectarian motive, but I move this resolution with the pure motive to avoid all future difficulties and troubles of communal strife. I appeal to this House to look at this question from a cosmopolitan point of view and pass this resolution so that Government may take the necessary steps in the matter and see that in future such troubles do not arise."

Mr. A. V. BHANOJI RAO:—"In seconding this resolution I wish to say that there is one fact to which every Member of this House should pay attention and that is this. There is communal trouble all over India and this is considered to be the great impediment in the path towards self-government or Swaraj. As the hon. the Mover of this resolution has pointed out, it is but fair for the Government as well as for every section of this House to see that communal strife arising out of the question of processions with music before churches or mosques is soon put an end to. Hence it is but right for everybody to support this resolution in the spirit in which it was moved. I request hon. Members of this House to support this resolution and pass it unanimously."

K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, I beg to move that *in line 2* after the word 'worship' the words 'other than Muhammadan mosques' be inserted. 1-15 p.m.

"Sir, any measure calculated to interfere with the religious affairs and beliefs should not be encouraged. I was wondering what prompted the Mover of this resolution to bring forward a resolution like this and the whole thing is now clear. I understand that he has made this a communal affair. The whole thing has been argued on the basis of the communal differences between the two communities. I appeal to my hon. Friend to consider whether it is right on his part to bring forward a resolution of this kind, and whether it would not accentuate communal differences, and whether it would not do more harm than good. If my hon. Friend does not agree with me and withdraw this resolution, I request that my amendment may be taken into consideration."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"For want of a seconder the amendment falls through."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"Sir, I move that *after the word 'worship' the words 'other than Christian churches' be inserted.*

"I followed carefully the speech of my hon. Friend and I know that he is actuated by the best of intentions, and that his desire is to bring about peace and put an end to communal quarrels in this province. He spoke of

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the disturbances likely to be caused by the playing of music before mosques and temples and gave instances of such troubles. In the course of his speech, in only one place he said that even Christians objected to music. Sir, this is a revelation to me. I know that this question of music does not at all arise in connection with the Christian church. We have very short services in the morning time and still shorter services in the evening. Apparently in the one or two instances mentioned by my hon. Friend, some members of the Christian community objected to the playing of music for a prolonged period in front of the church thereby drowning the voice of the preacher and preventing the worshippers from saying their prayers. If some such objection had been raised, and if a request was made for stopping music for a few minutes that should not have been construed into a cause for misunderstanding between the Christians and the other communities. Secondly, Sir, the Christians form a minority community and especially in the Telugu districts they are a microscopic minority. As a rule, their churches are situated in out-of-the-way places. They take no delight in building their churches in conspicuous places for the sake of show. On the other hand they build their churches very near their houses. The depressed class Christians live far away from the town; even some caste Christians are not generally found living in the midst of the Hindus or near the Agraharams and so on. I do not think therefore that I can even imagine of such disturbances arising in the case of the Christians. This rule will work a hardship on the Christians. They are as a rule poor and 90 per cent of them if not 99 per cent of them depend for their education on the local missionaries who raise the money by alms in Europe. How is it possible for these peace-loving, poor, ignorant and docile Christians to give trouble? If there have been some instances as pointed out by my hon. Friend the Mover of the resolution, then the best course would have been to enquire into the matter and settle it by mutual consent without recourse to the District Magistrate. It would then appear that the service was disturbed or that the congregation was not able to follow the preacher and that a request was made to stop the music for a few minutes only. The resolution states that no such building should be extended as if extension could not be had where the congregation grew in numbers or brought into existence without the previous sanction of the District Magistrate. Of course the District Magistrate will use his discretion. But what about the subordinate officers and other local magnates especially in rural areas where Christians are very few and their influence very negligible? I am sure that this resolution, if accepted, will work hardship, and will seriously interfere with freedom of worship. Therefore, I do not see why my friend should include the Indian Christian churches. By accepting my amendment he will clinch the issue and will better succeed in his object.

Mr. D. THOMAS :—"I second the amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The amendment is for the discussion of the House."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"Sir, I do not know whether I would be in order in moving an amendment to exclude Hindu temples. I expected hon. Members of all denominations to accept a resolution of this kind, knowing as they did that this question of playing music before mosques, temples and churches has been a source of trouble to the communities. My friend spoke of the tolerant, peace-loving and docile nature of the Christians."

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community. I have no doubt they are; but there are exceptions. What about the riot in the Ettayapuram Zamin where very good Roman Catholic Christians were involved? When one community says, 'You should not play music before our place of worship,' the other community thinks it a disgrace if they do not do so. In some places there is a rule that music should not be played before Christian churches, or mosques or temples. This is due to an order passed by Lord Hobart when he was Governor of Madras. During his time there were very grave disorders in some places and to put an end to this trouble it was ordered that no music should be played before mosques or temples or churches. My hon. Friend, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, spoke of the Christians as a very docile people and a very good people. What about the Christians in Europe and the fighting between the Roman Catholics and the Protestants in Ireland? A rule like this is absolutely necessary in order to safeguard public tranquillity and I think my hon. Friend would withdraw his amendment and vote for the resolution."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Sir, I did not want to take part in this debate. But after hearing my hon. Friend, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, for whose opinion I have got great regard, I thought it necessary to say what I feel in the matter and speak of my experience in another place regarding this matter. I may say, Sir, that the rule which is recommended to be framed by this resolution, is one which already exists in the State of Travancore. There the rule is that no place of religious worship may be erected without the sanction, not of the District Magistrate, but of the Government. Whether it is a place of worship of the Christians, or of the Hindus, or of the Muhammadans or of the Jews—there is no Jewish community in this Presidency, but there is such a community in Travancore,—the sanction of the Government has to be obtained. The Government receive the application of the community concerned and send it on to the District Magistrate for report; he goes to the locality and inspects the site of the proposed building with special reference to the distance of the site from the buildings of worship of the other communities. After taking all things into consideration, the district authorities report to the Government and their recommendation is adopted except in exceptional cases. In exceptional cases Government make other enquiries also. I submit that this rule is working very well there. The existence of a rule like this is one reason for the absence of any religious troubles in Travancore. There is no reason whatever to support the amendment of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar. In the Travancore State, all the Christians, whether they are Roman Catholics, Jacobites, or Salvation Army Christians, apply to the Government for sanction before constructing any such buildings and if the Government see no reason to reject their proposal they grant the permission. There is no reason why one religion alone should be exempted; for that would be a source of trouble. The resolution is one that should be supported and the amendment is unnecessary."

The amendment of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar was put to the House and negatived.

AMENDMENT TO STANDING ORDER No. 40.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have to inform the House that Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai is the only candidate nominated for election to the Select Committee to consider Mr. Saldanha's amendment to Standing

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Order No. 40. I hereby declare the abovementioned gentleman duly elected under Regulation II(4) of the Regulations for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote."

At this stage the House adjourned for lunch.

After lunch (2-30 p.m.)

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS DEVOTED FOR RELIGIOUS WORSHIP—cont.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Council will now resume discussion on Mr. Ramachandra Reddi's resolution."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I think the hon. Mover of the resolution is not aware of the powers already possessed by the Government with reference to this matter. Under section 191 of the Madras District Municipalities Act there are regulations for the restrictions of the use of sites for buildings required for various purposes. The Government have, under the rule-making powers given under that section, framed rules empowering the Collector to regulate the construction of buildings for public worship and their extension. The wording of the rule is as follows:—"No site shall be used for the construction of a building intended for public worship if, in the opinion of the Collector of the district, the construction of a building thereon will wound the religious feeling of any class of persons; provided that an appeal shall lie from the Collector's opinion to the Local Government who may issue such orders as they deem fit." So, with regard to municipal areas, the Government now possess the powers that are sought to be brought into existence now by means of the recommendation of my hon. Friend the Mover of this resolution."

"With reference to rural areas which are under the control of the local boards, the Government do not at present possess similar powers. Section 199 (1) of the Local Boards Act does not at present give the Government powers to make rules similar to those which have been made under section 191 of the Madras District Municipalities Act. I do not know what the intentions of the framers of the District Municipalities Act were in making a distinction between municipal and rural areas. Perhaps they thought the circumstances will not be similar or that the same difficulties as might be experienced in municipal areas might not arise in rural areas. Possibly they thought that there would be difficulty in asking local boards to exercise supervision as it is done with reference to municipal areas. But whatever it be it seems to me that the matter is one that might be looked into and in view of all that has been said I am willing to go into the question and see whether similar rules should be brought into existence, with regard to rural areas, which can only be done by the Government amending the present Local Boards Act."

"I am glad that the amendment that was brought forward has been defeated. Because I would be very unwilling to make any distinction in this matter on the ground of religion. Whether it be a case of a Hindu temple, or a Muhammadan mosque or a Christian church obviously they ought to come under the same restrictions if such restrictions are framed. I hope the hon. Mover of the resolution will accept my assurance that I shall make enquiries as to what should be done with regard to rural areas with a view to amend the Madras Local Boards Act so that we might possibly take such powers as we do at present possess under the Madras District Municipalities Act."

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Mr. J. A. DAVIS :—"Mr. President, Sir, no doubt this resolution has been brought with very good intentions; but I am afraid that it is going to have just the opposite effect of the intention of the resolution. It says that whenever a temple or a mosque is to be extended, the discretion of the Collector is to be called in. The extension of temples and mosques are every-day occurrences. Populations have grown and so the temples and mosques require extension. When people apply for the extension of a temple or a mosque and the Collector refuses to give permission you will see that it would not be the Collector who would be blamed but the Hindu community in the case of a Muhammadan mosque and the Muhammadan community in the case of a Hindu temple. It will create a great deal of friction which is better to avoid."

"So far as Christians are concerned I am sure there will be no such trouble. So far as Hindu temples and Muhammadan mosques are concerned, this resolution, if it is passed, is going to bring very great trouble. The hon. the Minister just pointed out that the Collector had certain powers; I think he has no power to prevent the extension of temples or mosques or churches; he would not be consulted in such cases. The powers of the Collector are not intended to be applied in the cases of extension of mosques or temples. They are intended to be exercised in the case of the building of a mosque in the midst of houses of Hindu community or of a temple in the midst of the locality of Muhammadan community. Those powers will not certainly apply to extension of mosques or temples. I think my hon. Friend would be well advised to leave things alone."

(Mr. Abdul Hye rose to speak.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member has already moved his amendment. He will not be given a chance of speaking again."

K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB Bahadur :—"I wish to oppose the resolution."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am sorry I cannot allow the hon. Member to speak again."

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"Sir, there seems to be a good deal of misunderstanding about this innocent resolution. I do not mean to insult any particular community. All I want is to secure peace and order between community and community. I feel that certain communities are over-sensitive; I also feel that it would be unwise on my part to press the resolution."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Does the hon. Member propose to withdraw the resolution? Then he is not entitled to make any remarks."

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"To give greater scope for discussion and consideration of this point in the country, I withdraw the resolution for the present."

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

APPOINTMENT OF A SEPARATE DEPUTY INSPECTRESS FOR MUSLIM GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB Bahadur :—"Sir, I beg to move that—

'this Council recommends to the Government that steps be taken to appoint a separate Deputy Inspectress for all Muhammadan girls' schools in the Ceded districts.'

[Mr. K. Abdul Hye] [27th February 1928]

"In doing so I shall begin the subject by referring to the all-important question of the education of Muslim girls. The departmental statistics will convince even a casual observer that illiteracy is appalling and that the very fringe of their education has not at all been touched. With a handful of elementary schools struggling for life, inspected by non-Muhammadan male officers ignorant of the Urdu language, there is absolutely no hope for anything like advancement in the near future.

"If it is considered that with special reference to the recommendations made among others by the All-India Educational Commission and accepted by the supreme Government with the concurrence of Local Governments in view of the educational backwardness of the community, a special agency is essential for the inspection of schools intended for Muhammadan boys, the inauguration of a well-conceived policy adopted to the special needs of the Muhammadan girls will only be in the nature of a fitting corollary to it.

"What is really wanted is that, to begin with, there must be a Sub-Assistant Inspectress, Muhammadan or non-Muhammadan, knowing of course Urdu, who should solely look after Muhammadan female education. Such a step does not stand in need of any additional expenditure, because one of the existing subordinates to the Inspectress will have to be placed in entire charge of Muhammadan girls' schools. The experiment may be started in the Ceded districts and might then be extended gradually to the Presidency. A special itinerating Inspectress of Schools may be appointed who in conjunction with the existing Circle Inspectresses one after the other would devise schemes for the improvement of Muhammadan female education in their respective circles and consider such questions as the educational survey of Muhammadan females, curricula of studies comprising the essential element of religion, the machinery needed to overcome local prejudices and the means necessary to convert the Muhammadan female section into an economic asset in their homes, the Gosha system placing them at present at a considerable disadvantage as compared with the sister communities. With these words I commend my resolution to the consideration of the House."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that 'this Council recommends to the Government that steps be taken to appoint a separate Deputy Inspectress for all Muhammadan girls' schools in the Ceded districts'."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am in entire sympathy with the hon. Mover of this resolution that the education of Muhammadan girls is just as important as the education of Muhammadan boys and the Government will do all in their power to encourage Muslim girls to get educated in the same way as girls belonging to other communities are getting educated in this province. But there is one great difficulty in giving effect to the resolution so ably moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Abdul Hye Sahib. The number of schools specially meant for Muhammadan girls in the whole Presidency is 360. So it would be rather a hard thing if one Deputy Inspectress is to be placed in charge of these 360 schools with a roving commission to go all over the province to inspect these schools. Besides, there is another and greater difficulty.

2-45 p.m. "The question as a matter of fact was considered by my hon. Friend, Sir A. P. Patro, when he was in charge of this department and he found that

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it was impossible to give effect to this for two reasons. Firstly, as the number of such schools was comparatively few in the Presidency, it will be uneconomical to think of employing a separate staff of officers for these schools. Secondly, qualified Muslim women are not available to fill such posts as Deputy Inspectresses. We are to-day in the same position as we were four years ago. As a matter of fact we have had an enquiry made by the Director of Public Instruction as to the number of Muslim girls reading in Arts Colleges to-day and there are only 4 such Muslim girls in the whole of the Province. I take it that the idea of the hon. the Mover of the resolution is mostly that there should be a separate Muslim Deputy Inspectress as is the case with Muhammadan boys' schools, but there is this difficulty that there are none such available. There is also the question of the number of such schools. Taking all these matters into consideration, and as they stand at present, it will not be possible to comply with the request of the hon. the Mover of the resolution. If there are competent Muhammadan women available, Government will see whether they could not appoint a Muhammadan woman who is willing to occupy a place as Deputy Inspectress of Schools. But I am afraid I cannot accept this resolution. I therefore hope that the hon. the Mover of the resolution will have no objection to withdraw the resolution."

K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am sorry, Sir, that the hon. Minister has misunderstood the whole position. I never wanted a Muhammadan lady to be the Inspectress. I knew the difficulty and so simply wanted that some lady should be appointed, of course knowing Urdu. I suggested that a lady may be appointed and an experiment may be made. I am not therefore prepared to withdraw."

The motion was put to vote and declared negatived.

A poll was demanded and taken with the following result:—

Ayes.

1. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda.
2. Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur.
3. Kadir Moideen Sahib Bahadur.

4. Abdul Razaq Sahib Bahadur.
5. Moidu Sahib Bahadur, T. M.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar.
2. " Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur
4. " Mr. T. E. Moir.
5. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogya-swami Mudaliyar.
6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Mr. F. B. Evans
9. " H. A. Watson.
10. " G. T. Boag.
11. " A. Mo. G. C. Tampoe.
12. " S. H. Slater.
13. " C. B. Cotterell.
14. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
15. The Zamindar of Seithur.
16. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder.
17. " A. Balakrishna Shetty.
18. " J. Bheemayya.

19. Mr. J. A. Davis.
20. " V. Ch. John.
21. " Muppil Nayar.
22. Subadar Major Nanjappa Bahadur.
23. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
24. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
25. " N. Siva Raj.
26. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
27. " W. P. A. Soundarapandya Nadar.
28. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
29. " S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
30. " Daniel Thomas.
31. " S. V. Vanavudiya Gownder.
32. " W. O. Wright.
33. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raj.
34. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
35. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
36. Mr. Swami Sahajanandam.
37. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.

Ayes: 5. Noes: 37.

The resolution was lost.

[27th February 1928]

INVESTIGATION OF TUNGABHADRA PROJECT

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Mr. President, I have the honour to move the resolution which runs thus :—

'This Council recommends to the Government that investigation and sanction of the 'Tungabhadra Project' as recommended by the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee may be taken up immediately.'

"Hon. Members of this Council are aware of the fact that we are living in a famine zone. The Ceded Districts form part and parcel of an area which is visited perpetually by famine and scarcity every alternate year. Now, Sir, in season and out of season, we have been asking that the Tungabhadra waters on the borders of our district should be utilized for some permanent irrigation scheme, an widespread irrigation scheme not merely for the Bellary district but the whole of the Ceded districts. The question has been agitated from time to time; motion after motion has been adopted in this Legislative Council; profuse sympathies have been personally expressed by His Excellency the Governor; deputations have waited on Ministers and Executive Councillors; but except a showering of sympathies, nothing substantial has been done. I may in this connexion refer to the recommendations of the Irrigation Committee which as early as 1901 recommended that the scheme should be investigated thoroughly. A Chief Engineer was appointed, but after two years' deliberation, the Government said that Government were giving preference to the Cauvery Reservoir, and this scheme was therefore deferred. Again, a few years ago, the matter was again brought to the notice of the Legislative Council, the resolution was accepted by the Government and the Committee known as the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee was appointed to report on the matter. Among the distinguished personalities that formed the Committee were the third Minister who was the President of the Committee and the second Minister who was a member. I was also a member of the Committee. We gave a unanimous report and waited for the formal approval of the Government to the same. We were told, Sir, that there was a conference consisting of the members of the Board of Revenue, and some officials to enquire into the matter and as the result of the deliberations of that conference some expert had been deputed to study the suitability of the site for irrigation scheme. We are very anxious to know what the opinion of the expert has been. In commending this resolution to the unanimous acceptance of the House, I dare say the hon. the Law Member will give sympathetic consideration to the famine conditions in our district. I may say, Sir, that at this length of time we want to ascertain definitely what steps have been taken and will be taken, what definite proposal has been made and when the definite sanction of Government to the scheme will be given. I hope the hon. the Law Member will associate himself with this scheme for the amelioration of the condition of the famine-stricken people in our district. He has associated himself with the Mettur scheme, a protective scheme—I am not jealous of it—and I hope he would also associate himself with this scheme, a productive scheme. Government have spent from 1876 up to this moment large sums for famine relief. Let them consider the loss of revenue to the Government and the waste that has been going on in our districts. The time is now come when steps should be taken in this matter. There is no use of vague expressions of sympathy or promise. We expect the hon. the Law Member to chalk

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[Mr. P. Siva Rao]

out a definite programme. With these words, Sir, I commend the resolution to the acceptance of the House."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"Mr. President, Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution that has been moved by the hon. Mr. Siva Rao. I would like to state that last year Rs. 25,000 were sanctioned for this work, but so far nothing has been done. Only a thousand rupees had been spent as late as last December. Indeed as late as May last year the grant was not communicated to the Public Works Department. But then by that time the monsoon had set in and the river was in floods and investigation of dam site was not possible.

"The most important thing that has to be done yet and that ought to have been done last year was the investigation of the dam site, the new dam site that has been selected. The first thing that has to be done before the project is investigated is the investigation of the dam site. After the commencement of the monsoon they cannot do any work and unless the work is commenced immediately in right earnest and the work taken up nothing can be done later. And the result will be you will have to wait for another year.

"It is only for two and a half months that the river runs low and it is then that the kind of strata that exists in that part of the river where the anicut is proposed to be built can be examined. At present the Bellary division of the Public Works Department is to take care of this whole work. It happens that the Hospet subdivision of the Public Works Department is given charge of this work. As a matter of fact I know that Hospet is heavily burdened with work and it has more work than any other subdivision. To add this work to that subdivision is to make that work impossible. Therefore I suggest that as a first step in the starting of this project Government should immediately start a division with an Executive Engineer in charge of it and the work should be commenced immediately. That would be an earnest first step and that ought to be the first step in starting this Thungabhadra project investigation. I therefore have great pleasure in seconding this proposition."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"I want to request the hon. the Law Member who lays down his high office shortly to assure this House that he would appoint a special establishment to investigate, and place the scheme with plan and estimate before the Government and get their sanction."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. Siva Rao, gave notice of an adjournment motion on the same subject in the August session. Mr. Campbell who was then the Member in charge of the subject explained the position. The Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee did not put forward the original Tungabhadra project, but suggested the construction of a reservoir in Timmalagur which is distinct from the original scheme. The establishment sanctioned having been found to be inadequate, the Chief Engineer applied for additional staff on the 13th October 1927. Various other hindrances were experienced one of which was the prevalence of plague in the locality. Plague having abated, on the 12th September the Chief Engineer was asked to push on and on the 7th January he was asked—what my hon. Friend Mr. Nagan Gowda just asked—to consider the desirability of putting an Executive Engineer in charge with the requisite staff and carry out the preliminary work. Not content with that the Government have asked the Board of Revenue to ascertain the demand of

[Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar] [27th February 1928]

water and to submit a preliminary report speedily. This memorandum of the Chief Engineer has been placed on the Council table. On the 3rd January the third Minister who has been taking a live interest along with the second Minister, wrote a note, a valuable note, if I may be permitted to say so. That has been again submitted to the Chief Engineer for report and lastly steps are being taken to have an Executive Engineer in charge of the project. In addition to that I may point out that preliminary work is going on at the dam site. This is the information I have received within the last week and we are digging a long trench to enable the foundations to be laid bare for the Geologist's visit which is expected very soon. It will thus be seen from a summary of what has taken place in the locality that we have taken steps to investigate the Tungabhadra Project. If my hon. Friend, Mr. Siva Rao, will omit the words 'and sanction' because at present we cannot accept it, I shall have no hesitation in accepting the resolution as follows :

'This Council recommends to the Government that investigation of the Tungabhadra Project as recommended by the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee may be taken up immediately.'

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—" I formally move that the words 'and sanction' be omitted."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" I second it."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" I accept the amendment."

The amendment was accepted.

The resolution as amended was then taken up for discussion.

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" I am constrained to oppose this motion, Sir, because I do object to the wording of the resolution. It is here said 'that the Council recommends to the Government that investigation of the Tungabhadra Project as recommended by the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee may be taken up immediately'. I wish to take you back to the days when this Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee was appointed to make an enquiry. At that time it will be remembered that an humble protest had been raised by me that the Nellore district which was according to Morgan's report included in the Tungabhadra Project area had been excluded, and that no representation had been given to the Nellore district. Later on when the preliminary report came forth it was pointed out to this House that the exclusion of Nellore district would mean the loss of a good deal of revenue to the Government accruing from this project. It has been pointed out by Mr. Hawkins, the then Chief Engineer, that without Nellore district the scheme will not be remunerative. According to the final report of this Committee, Nellore district has been given a very secondary place, a very insignificant place. The very fact that the district was not allowed to be represented on the Committee shows the apathy of the Government towards Nellore district. It has been patent that the claims of the district have been completely neglected and the final report as it emerged later on showed it. There were, of course, four projects which included Nellore district also. But by the time these projects were given attention to, the question of Nellore district would be completely forgotten. When I oppose the resolution in this form it is my intention to see that Nellore district also should be included when the question of the Tungabhadra project is taken up and when the project is worked up. As it is, I find there

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will be no prospect of the Nellore district being benefited by this project. It is my earnest wish that Nellore district may also be included and without it the resolution cannot be accepted, at least by me."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" My only excuse for intervening in this debate is that I find that the hon. Member is making a mistake as to the recommendation of the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee. What the Committee recommended was that there should not be two different schemes for the Tungabhadra and Kistna. They recommended what they called the Tungabhadra-Kistna scheme of which the Tungabhadra project as modified by them was one part. Nellore and other parts would also come into the scheme as recommended by them. My hon. Friend apparently has not seen the recommendations of the Committee. The Nellore part would have its turn in the scheme of execution recommended by the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee. If my hon. Friend had seen the report, he would have noticed that the Ceded Districts themselves have not been given absolute preference. The main idea that actuated the Ceded Districts Committee in making their recommendation was to make the combined schemes as far as possible a productive one, a scheme which, although it may not turn out absolutely productive, would not be a source of loss to Government. The original Tungabhadra project, as hon. Members are aware, was a scheme that involved a large annual recurring loss to Government and the Committee considered that it was their duty, as far as possible, to evolve a scheme that would not only minimise the loss but which might at the same time be remunerative—at least one that would not involve any loss to Government. For that reason they recommended what they called the Tungabhadra-Kistna scheme—one single unit consisting of different parts. I do not think it is necessary to take up the time of the House by going into the details. But I may be permitted to assure the hon. Member from Nellore that Nellore was not specifically excluded from the scope of the Tungabhadra-Kistna project. Although the Committee recommended that it may be possible to supply Nellore with a single reservoir from Tungabhadra, they said that if the time comes and irrigation develops to a certain extent, when, it may be found that a single reservoir was insufficient, it would be time enough to go in for another reservoir. But they expect that by constructing a dam from the site on the Kistna river which they recommended, to divert the combined waters of the Tungabhadra and Kistna, they would get enough water ordinarily for the Nellore district for the first crop. On the point, whether an additional reservoir was necessary, they had not the necessary information nor the staff to procure it, but they recommended that it should form part of the combined project—the Tungabhadra-Kistna project."

The resolution as amended was put and carried.

THE MADRAS NURSES AND MIDWIVES ACT 1926.

The ZAMINDAR OF SEITHUR :—" As the object of my resolution has already been put into operation I withdraw the resolution of which I have given notice, viz,—

'This Council recommends to the Government that the Madras Nurses and Midwives Act, 1926, be brought into operation immediately'."

The resolution was deemed to have been withdrawn.

[27th February 1928]

PARTIAL HOLIDAY FOR MUSLIMS.

3-15 p.m. The following resolution which stood in the name of Mr. K. P. V S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar, was, with the permission of the House, moved by Mr. Syed Ibrahim Sahib :—

'That this council recommends to the Government to declare Gyarween-Shareef, i.e., the eleventh day of Rabi-us-Sani, as a partial holiday for Muslims in the services of the Government and local bodies in the Presidency.'

SYED IBRAHIM SAHIB Bahadur :—"Sir, since the hon. Member who tabled the motion is under a disability in moving it for reasons best known to you, Sir, I, with your permission, formally move it. I do not think any hon. Member of this House will object to this resolution and I request the House to pass it unanimously."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—"I second it."

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Sir, the present list of holidays has been in existence since 1902. The Committee appointed by the Government to deal with the matter did not receive any representation from the Muhammadan community to declare this as a partial holiday; and we cannot find that any holiday for this festival is granted either by the Bombay or the Bengal Government. However, if the hon. Member wants to press it, we are prepared to investigate the question and see if there is a large body of opinion in favour of this. But I will only say that we cannot multiply holidays indefinitely and, unless the number of extraordinary holidays already given is low, we may have to substitute it for some other day. The matter will be investigated, Sir."

SYED IBRAHIM SAHIB Bahadur :—"In view of the hon. the Revenue Member's assurance of investigation, I withdraw the motion."

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The agenda having been finished, the Council will now adjourn and re-assemble to-morrow at 11 o'clock."

The House accordingly adjourned.

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

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1518 asked by Mr. A. Parasurama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th February 1928, page 18 supra.]

Number of rangers on special duty.

Nature of special duty.

First Circle.

1 Ranger	...	Instructor, Vernacular Training School.
1 Supernumerary Ranger.		Assistant Instructor, Vernacular Training School.
1 Ranger	...	Duty in Godavari Upper division.
1 Supernumerary Ranger.		Reservation of areas, Rampa division.

Second Circle.

1 Ranger	...	Marking suitable trees in this year's coupe for supply to the match factory at Bellary.
1 Ranger	...	Construction of a rest-house at Rudra Code, Kurnool West division.
1 Ranger	...	Road-alignment of an important road in Gundlabrahmeswaram range of Kurnool West division.
2 Rangers	...	Junior and Senior Instructors, Vernacular Training School.
1 Supernumerary Ranger.		Marking trees for thinning in Chelama range.
1 Supernumerary Ranger.		Under special sylvicultural officer.

Third Circle.

5 Rangers	...	Preliminary survey, enumeration and compartment description in areas to be brought under fresh working plans or under revised working plans.
3 Rangers	...	Research and sylvicultural works.

Fourth Circle.

1 Ranger	...	Spike investigation work.
1 Supernumerary Ranger.		Land revenue work in the hill villages of the Tirupattur Javadies.

Fifth Circle.

1 Ranger	...	Charge of the sandalwood sale depot, Satyamangalam.
1 Supernumerary Ranger.		Investigating ownership of sandalwood trees alleged to have been purchased by sandalwood dealer.
1 Ranger	...	Alignment of new roads and on timber extraction for special orders.
1 Ranger	...	Revision of the boundary of seven felling series and on compilation of a control journal under the District Forest Officer.
1 Supernumerary Ranger.		On checking patta sandalwood hills on the ground with reference to the application of private contractors and with reference to revenue accounts and supervising their extraction.

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Number of rangers on special duty.

Nature of special duty.

Sixth Circle.

1 Ranger	..	Rectification of boundaries of Aletti East reserved forest.
1 Ranger	...	Charge of the Mysore Depot.
1 Ranger	...	Charge of regeneration work in Nilambur.
1 Ranger	...	Charge of elephants at Mudumalai.
1 Ranger	...	Charge of roadworks in the Palghat division.
4 Supernumerary Rangers.	Do. do.	These four supernumerary rangers are also on special duty.
1 Ranger	...	Charge of exploitation and regeneration works in Chedleth range—the range being heavy one.
1 Ranger	...	Charge of exploitation and regeneration works in Begur range—the range being heavy one.
1 Ranger	...	Timber classification and labour recruiting in the Nilambur range.
1 Ranger	...	Assistant to the Ranger, Amarampalam.
1 Ranger	...	Instructor, Vernacular Training School.
1 Supernumerary Ranger.		Assistant Instructor, Vernacular Training School.

Exploitation Division.

1 Ranger	...	1. Carting timber and fuel from Chenat Nair reserve to Olavakkot depot.
		2. Sawing of big logs and sleepers from Transit depot.
		3. Maintenance of roads and temporary buildings.
		4. Supervision of Government buffaloes.
1 Ranger	...	1. All works connected with felling, logging and yarding logs till they reach road, including tractor work.
		2. Sawing sleepers in forest and inaccessible areas.
		3. Cutting fuel in forest for transport to Olavakkot depot.
1 Ranger	...	Construction of roads and buildings in forest and at Saw Mill, Olavakkot, as well as for Parappa, Pollachi and Chedleth.
1 Ranger	...	Now posted for training in case either Felling and Logging Superintendent or Transport Superintendent fell sick and required long leave. Joined duty on 14th May 1927.

Forest Utilization Division.

1 Ranger	...	Is intended to keep in touch with markets of Coimbatore, Pollachi, Cochin, Erode, etc. To co-ordinate sleeper passing operations at Olavakkot and Pollachi. Owing to lack of staff, has recently been in charge of the Saw Material Depot at Pollachi.
1 Ranger	...	Is in charge of co-ordinating the sleeper passing operations on the West Coast, reporting on markets, attending and helping at auctions and in co-ordinating work at depots of Beypore, Kasargod, Parappa and Mangalore.

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Number of rangers on special duty.

Nature of special duty.

Forest Utilization Division—cont.

1 Ranger	...	In charge, Pollachi depot under Forest Utilization Officer.
1 Supernumerary Ranger.		In charge of Beypore depot.
1 Ranger	...	Forest Utilization Range Officer, Nanjangud. Now at Chedleth Mill in charge of scantlings, etc., carting of sleepers, etc.
1 Ranger	...	Is now en route to take charge of the Kasargod and Parappa sawn material and log depots.

Logging Engineer's Division.

1 Ranger	...	Is in charge of Nilambur project doing mapping and cruising work in the "Inaccessible Working Circle" of the Amarampalam range, Nilambur district.
1 Ranger	...	Is in charge of the Andar project doing mapping and cruising work in the Andar reserve, Udipi range, North Mangalore district.
1 Ranger	...	Is in charge of sleeper supply and road construction in the Government cinchona estate in the Anamalai, Valparai, South Coimbatore district.
1 Ranger	...	Recently transferred to the Nilambur project for mapping and cruising. Has been in charge of mapping and cruising in the Anamalais.
1 Ranger	...	Doing mapping and cruising work in connexion with Andar project.
1 Ranger	...	Doing mapping and cruising work in connexion with the Nilambur project.

Forest Engineer's Division.

1 Ranger	...	1. Repairing the Overseer and Sub-Overseer quarters at Sethumadai.
		2. Repairing the Ranger's quarters at Anamalai.
		3. Construction of a water-supply scheme at Top slip.
		4. Constructing a store shed for the Bazaar man at Top slip.
		5. Maintenance of the telephone lines from Pollachi to Top slip.
		6. Maintenance of the Amarampalam-Anapadi road 25½ miles.
1 Ranger	...	Construction of clerks' quarters at Ootacamund.
1 Ranger	...	1. Construction of two District Forest Officers' quarters at Kurnool.
		2. Construction of District Forest Officer's quarters at Cuddapah.
		3. In addition to the above he has been ordered to mark out and start the work of the District Forest Officer's quarters at Cocanada pending the arrival of the Forester from the Madras Forest College.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1528 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th February 1928, page 24 supra.]

Copy of the circular issued by the Director of Public Instruction to discourage smoking by school boys.

The Director is instructed to draw the attention of the Inspecting officers and of heads of all educational institutions to the necessity for making all possible efforts to discourage smoking by school boys. In view of the permanent injury to the constitution that may result from acquiring the habit of tobacco smoking at an early age, heads of educational institutions should, as one means of discouraging the practice, prohibit all boys and students from smoking in the school or college premises or in the playgrounds.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1555 asked by Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th February 1928, page 35 supra.]

Statement showing the number of men enlisted as constables from the depressed classes in each district in the Madras Presidency.

District.	Number of men recruited.	District.	Number of men recruited.
Ganjam	Nil.	South Arcot	2
Vizagapatam	Nil.	Tanjore	1
Jeypore	Nil.	Trichinopoly	Nil.
East Godavari	2	Madura	Nil.
West Godavari	2	Ramnad	Nil.
Kistna	Nil.	Tinnevely	1
Guntur	Nil.	Salem	5
Nellore	Nil.	Coimbatore	1
Kurnool	3	The Nilgiris	6
Bellary	Nil.	Malappuram	Nil.
Anantapur	1	Malabar	Nil.
Cuddapah	2	South Kanara	Nil.
Chittoor	Nil.	Railway Police, Madras	Nil.
North Arcot	2	Railway Police, Trichinopoly	1
Chingleput	8		

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1558 asked by Mr. A. Parasurama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th February 1928, page 37 supra.]

Season remissions granted at jamabandi in the Cuddapah district in fasli 1336 (1926-27).

Taluk.	Extent.	Amount.	Officer who conducted the jamabandi.
	ACS.	RS.	
Badvel	3,914	18,894	Revenue Divisional Officer, Rajampet.
Rajampet	1,397	5,963	
Proddatur	891	4,071	
Jammalamadugu	1,337	5,053	Revenue Divisional Officer, Jammalamadugu.
Siddhavattam	3,781	15,896	Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddapah.
Cuddapah	1318	4,714	Collector.
Pulivendla	351	1,020	
Rayachoti	3,923	13,118	Revenue Divisional Officer, Rayachoti.
Kamalapuram	174	599	
Total	17,086	69,128	

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1577 asked by Mr. A. Parasurama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th February 1928, page 45 supra.]

Agreement.

Agreement between the Secretary of State for India in Council represented by _____ and the undermentioned persons, resident in the villages specified against their names in the _____ taluk, district.

[Here enter names and description of panchayatdars.]

2. The Secretary of State for India in Council hereby agrees to assign the area specified in the schedule hereunto annexed to the persons above-mentioned who agree to form a panchayat and undertake the management of the same on the conditions set out below.

3. This agreement shall be in force from _____ to _____ but may be extended.

4. Vacancies in the panchayat shall be filled up by the general body of cattle-owners in the villages mentioned in the schedule subject to the approval of the Forest Panchayat Officer.

5. The Forest Panchayat Officer shall have power with the previous approval of the Collector of the district to remove any panchayatdars whose conduct as such or otherwise renders him in the opinion of such officer unfit to remain in office. The order of the Forest Panchayat Officer shall be final.

[27th February 1928]

6. *Duties of panchayat*—

(i) The panchayat shall for each full year or portion thereof that this agreement remains in force pay in advance the amount of Rs.

(ii) The panchayatdars shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of the amount mentioned in clause 6 (i) above.

7. The panchayat shall meet at least once in two months to transact business.

8. It shall convene periodical meetings of the general body of cattle-owners and towards the close of every year shall produce its accounts for the scrutiny and approval of the general body.

9. The profits of the panchayat shall be utilized first for the improvement of the village forest, and then for any works of general utility to the panchayat villages.

10. It shall be the duty of the panchayat to ensure that the area assigned to it is used to the best advantage of the village community and for this end it shall

(i) prevent wilful damage to the area assigned to it for management by fire or other means;

(ii) clear and maintain boundary marks in good condition;

(iii) exclude goats from the area;

(iv) close the whole area against grazing for two months after the first rains in the year, i.e., till (month) and limit the number of cattle permitted to graze to cow units at the rate of acres per cow-unit;

(v) remove tree or bushy growth, regulate the fellings and see that all fellings are made flush with the ground;

[NOTE.—The provision is to be struck out in the agreement if the panchayat is not authorized to cut trees.]

(vi) allow the cutting of manure leaves only from shrubs and under-growths in an area not exceeding part of the block, viz., acres as marked out by the staff of the Forest Panchayat Officer annually by rotation;

(vii) refrain from and prevent the sale of fuel, timber and manure leaves to persons not resident in the panchayat villages;

(viii) report to the Tahsildar any offence for which prosecution is desired, or when the offence may be compounded, recommend to him the amount for which composition may be sanctioned;

(ix) maintain the following accounts and registers in the form prescribed from time to time by the Forest Panchayat Officer:—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Cash register. | (3) Permit forms in duplicate. |
| (2) Permit-holders' register. | (4) Minute book. |

11. The panchayat shall have power—

(i) to issue permits and charge fees for grazing and for the removal of manure leaves, fuel and small timber for agricultural implements in the area assigned to them at the following rates;

(ii) to exclude any cattle from the area or to set apart any portion in the area for a particular class of cattle;

(iii) to exclude the cattle of any person who recklessly or mischievously sets fire to or otherwise causes damage to the area or who removes tree-growth for sale or who disobeys orders issued by the panchayat in exercise of the powers conferred upon it;

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(iv) to impound cattle for grazing without permits;

(v) to regulate the removal of dead-wood and wind-falls;

(vi) to collect the sale-proceeds of the usufruct of all trees and other minor produce in the area;

[NOTE.—This provision is to be struck out in the agreement if the panchayat is not authorized to make the collections.]

(vii) to appoint watchers and pay them from the panchayat funds;

(viii) to permit the grazing of cattle in the villages of besides those of the villages forming the area of the panchayat;

(ix) with the permission of the Forest Panchayat Officer, to make improvements to the area by way of planting trees, growing fodder grass and manure leaves, making cattle ponds, digging wells or improving them, clearing noxious growth or bunding streams and to utilize the entire revenue derived from such improvements for the benefit of the village community in the manner mentioned in clause 9 supra so long as the area assigned remains under its control.

12. Failure to comply with any of the conditions abovementioned will be a ground for the cancellation of this agreement. The Board of Revenue reserves the right of such cancellation at any time without rendering any reasons, and on the cancellation of the agreement no refund of the amount mentioned in clause 6 will be allowed.

Schedule.

Area assigned			Village and hamlets forming the panchayat.	Taluk.	District.
Reserve.	Extent.	Boundary.			
	ACS.				

[27th February 1928]

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1586 asked by Basheer Ahmad Saeed Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th February 1928, page 49 supra.]

I

Number of elementary schools intended for Muslims in the South Arcot district.

Management.	Number of schools for boys and girls.
Government	Nil.
Municipal councils	5
Taluk boards	42
Private managements	8
Total ..	55

There are no secondary schools solely intended for Muslims in the South Arcot district.

II

Expenditure on schools specially intended for Muhammadan boys and girls in the South Arcot district during 1926-27.

	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government—						
Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..
Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Board—						
Boys	96	..	2,142	..	..	2,238
Girls	1,070	..	151	..	..	1,221
Local Board—						
Boys	6,804	9,300	..	..	..	16,104
Girls	4,413	150	..	..	..	4,563
Aided—						
Boys	..	..	..	94	175	269
Girls	228	..	..	..	56	284
Unaided—						
Boys	..	..	..	..	600	600
Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—						
Boys	6,900	9,300	2,142	94	775	19,211
Girls	5,711	150	151	..	56	6,068
Grand total ..	12,611	9,450	2,293	94	831	25,279

27th February 1928]

III

Expenditure on schools intended for Adi-Dravidas in the South Arcot district during 1926-27.

	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fee.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government	26,323	(monthly labour schools)	..	..	..	26,228
Local	20,277	21,915	..	..	..	42,192
Municipal	48	..	2,066	..	..	2,114
Aided	30,433	..	..	2,483	35,629	68,545
Unaided	..	..	..	941	2,440	3,381
Total ..	76,881	21,915	2,066	3,424	38,069	1,42,455

Note.—Schools are not maintained for specific classes among non-Muslims except for Adi-Dravidas.

[27th February 1928]

IV
Percentage of school-going population to total population in the South Arcot district.

Classes of the community.	Population of the South Arcot district according to the census of 1921.	1922-23.		1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.	
		Number of pupils in schools.	Percentage to total population of the community.	Number of pupils in schools.	Percentage to total population of the community.	Number of pupils in schools.	Percentage to total population of the community.	Number of pupils in schools.	Percentage to total population of the community.	Number of pupils in schools.	Percentage to total population of the community.
Hindus including depressed classes, etc.	2,183,771	76,884	3.52	83,542	3.82	91,620	4.19	78,466	4.51	107,341	4.92
Muharrumians	67,061	4,853	7.23	5,214	7.77	5,333	7.95	5,681	8.47	5,886	8.78
Christians	64,654	4,095	6.33	4,149	6.42	4,518	6.98	5,223	8.08	5,526	8.55
Europeans and Anglo-Indians											
Others	4,599	5	..	61	1.32	175	3.82	881	19.15	274	6.96

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, the 28th February 1928.

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.	Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.	Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.). Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A. Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K. Abdul Razaq Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi. Appavu Chettiyyar, Mr. C. D.	Raja of Ramnad. Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B. Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K. Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V. Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Ramanath Goenka, Mr. Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Boag, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. G. T. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. Seturatnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R.
Congreve, Mr. C. R. T. Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.	Shetty, Mr. A. B. Simpson, Kt., Sir James.
Dorai Raja, Rajkumar S. N. Ellappa Chettiyyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K. Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C. Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. F. B.	Siva Rao, Mr. P. Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Gangadhar Siva, Mr. M. V. Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.	Soundarapandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C. Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R. Subrahmanya Mooppanar, Mr. S.
Hampayya, Rai Sahib M. John, Mr. V. Ch. Kay, Mr. Kenneth.	Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	Kadir Sahib. Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syel.
Krishnan, Mr. K. Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Thomas, Mr. Daniel. Vanavudaiya Gounder, Mr. S. V.
Luker, Mr. A. T. Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur.	Venkatarama Sastri, C.I.E., Mr. T. R. Venkiah, Mr. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M.	Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A. Wright, Mr. W. O.
	Zamindar of Gollapalli. Zamindar of Kallikota. Zamindar of Mirzapuram. Zamindar of Seithur.

[28th February 1928]

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

Medical

Number of depressed classes girls admitted into the Madras Medical College.

* 1596 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: With reference to the answer to question No. 656 answered on the 18th October 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to call from the Surgeon-General information as to the number of depressed classes girls that were admitted in the Madras Medical College during the years 1925-26, 1926-27 and 1927-28, and place it on the table of the House?

A.—The following statement shows the number of girls belonging to the depressed classes admitted into the Madras Medical College during the three years ending 1927-28:—

1925-26	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1926-27	...	...	...	...	...	One.
1927-28	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"May I know whether there were any applications for admission from the depressed class girls during 1927-28?"

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

Public Health

Introduction of the village aid scheme in this Presidency.

* 1597 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state, in reference to answers given to question No. 1258 regarding the introduction of village aid scheme in the Presidency answered on 5th November 1927—

(a) whether the report of the Surgeon-General has been considered by the Government; and

(b) if so, what action the Government have proposed to take upon it?

A.—(a) & (b) The report received from the Surgeon-General is under the consideration of the Government.

[28th February 1928]

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know how long the report has been under the consideration of the Government?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I think for the last two months."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know when the decision is likely to be arrived at?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I expect a decision to be arrived at almost at once."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"May I know when the report of the Surgeon-General was received by the hon. the Minister?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I think during the course of last week."

Co-operative Societies

Applications for registration to the Co-operative Department in Kurnool district.

* 1598 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state, in regard to reply given to question No. 960 regarding applications for registration to the Co-operative Department in Kurnool district answered on 31st October 1927, whether the information has been received and if so, what the information is?

A.—A note * embodying the information is appended.

Industries

Ground-rent for the Spur tank for the All-India Industrial Exhibition.

* 1599 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the rent at which, and the number of days for which, the Spur tank was let out to the All-India Industrial Exhibition;

(b) whether the Government for accommodating their own exhibits have reserved any site; if not, the rent charged per square foot and the number of square feet engaged for the Government; and the total cost thereof;

(c) the rent per square foot at which private bodies are charged; and

(d) the usual ground-rent paid by the Government to the South Indian Athletic Association, Madras, for exhibition purposes during the Christmas week year after year?

A.—(a) The Government permitted the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee to use up to 29th February 1928 the land applied for by them bearing R.S. Nos. 449, 461/1, 463/2 and 465/2 of Egmore and measuring about 100 acres subject to the payment of a rent of Rs. 100 per month. The Government have no information as to the rent at which portion of this site was allotted for Exhibition purposes by the Congress Committee.

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- (b) The Government did not reserve any site. The particulars of space occupied by the departments of Government and the rent paid are as shown below :—

	Space occupied paying rent.	Rent paid or that will be paid.
	SQ. FT.	RS.
Industries	5,200	5,200
Agriculture	5,400	5,400
Fisheries	960	960
Cinchona	120	120
Central Survey Office ...	120	120
Director of Town Planning.	240	240
Public Health	1,200	1,200

Besides, the Department of Industries were permitted to occupy an open space of 4,580 square feet and the Department of Agriculture an open space of 18,000 square feet.

- (c) The same rent as is charged for Government departments, viz., Re. 1 per square foot in the general stall and Rs. 5 per square yard for special stall in the grounds.
- (d) The Government understand that no rent is ordinarily paid for space taken up at this exhibition.

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—“ May I know, with reference to (b), why the Government did not think it worth while to reserve any site for their exhibits ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I believe it was not known at the time whether the exhibition would be run by the Government.”

Veterinary

Reduction of the number of touring veterinary assistants for the Kurnool subdivision.

* 1600 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the number of touring veterinary assistants for the Kurnool subdivision has now been reduced from two to one;
- (b) if so, why;
- (c) whether the question of establishing a veterinary hospital has been considered; and
- (d) if so, what conclusions have been reached?

A.—(a) & (b) It is not understood what the hon. Member means by “ Kurnool subdivision ”. If the hon. Member refers to the Kurnool Revenue division, there were two Veterinary Assistant Surgeons at Kurnool—one in charge of the dispensary and the other to attend to outbreaks of contagious diseases. Since 1926, the officer in charge of the dispensary has in addition to his other duties been required to attend to outbreaks of contagious diseases in the Kurnool taluk while the other officer has been posted to Nandikotkur to attend to outbreaks in that taluk as it has no dispensary.

- (c) & (d) No answer can be given as the hon. Member has not specified the place.

28th February 1928]

Education

Opening of Group III (Natural Science) of the B.A. Pass Course in the Ceded Districts College, Anantapur.

* 1601 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether provision is being made in the coming budget for the opening of Group III (Natural Science) of the B.A. Pass Course in the Ceded Districts College, Anantapur?

A.—No.

Action taken on the report of Mr. Statham on elementary and secondary education.

* 1602 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state what action the Government have taken or propose to take on the report of Mr. Statham on the question of—

- (a) Elementary education; and
- (b) Secondary education?

A.—(a) *Elementary education.*—The revision of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, with reference to the recommendations of Mr. Statham, is under the consideration of Government.

(b) *Secondary education.*—The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to clauses (c) and (d) of question No. 618 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 18th October 1927. The recommendations in the report regarding grants-in-aid and subsidies are still under consideration.

Training of rural school teachers in scientific agriculture.

* 1603 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Committee mentioned in the answer to question No. 667 answered on 19th October 1927 as having formed to work out the details of training of rural school teachers in scientific agriculture has submitted its report;

- (b) if so whether it will be placed on the table of the House; and
- (c) what action he proposes to take thereon?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Committee has not yet submitted its report.

Concessions to girls in secondary schools.

* 1604 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what the approximate cost to Government would be of exempting poor girls reading up to the III form from paying school fees in accordance with the resolution on the subject passed in the Council on the 5th of November last; and

(b) whether the Government propose to compensate the aided schools for the loss of fee income resulting from such exemption being given by them?

[28th February 1928]

A.—(a) An estimate has been called for from the Director of Public Instruction.

(b) The question will be considered on receipt of the estimate referred to.

Local Boards

Report of the District Board, Kurnool, regarding the Srisailam road.

* 1605 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to call for information and state—

(a) whether the report of the District Board, Kurnool, regarding the Srisailam road has been considered; and

(b) whether any provision is being made in the next budget for the work?

A.—(a) The subject is still under correspondence with the President, District Board.

(b) No.

Construction of a bridge over the Gundlakamma near Markapur.

* 1606 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state after calling for information if need be—

(a) whether it is a fact that, during the rainy weather, Markapur, a taluk centre in the Kurnool district, is cut off from the rest of the district by the Gundlakamma for days together;

(b) whether, as a matter of fact, the District Collector was detained at Markapur during the last rains; and

(c) whether early steps will be taken to bridge the river to avoid this great inconvenience?

A.—(a) The river is ordinarily fordable at all seasons. Only during high floods the road communication to Markapur may be interrupted for a short period.

(b) The Government are not aware.

(c) Yes.

Preparation of the list of Local Fund Assistant Engineers

* 1607 Q.—THE RAJA OF RAMNAD: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased—

(i) to publish a list of Local Fund Assistant Engineers (first grade) according to their rank and order of seniority; and

(ii) to state—

(a) on what basis the list is prepared;

(b) whether the total service or the date of promotion to the first grade is adopted in settling the order;

(c) what are the reasons for adopting the one course or the other?

A.—Assistant Engineers are not Government servants and the Government do not propose to lay down any order of seniority for them.

28th February 1928]

THE RAJA OF RAMNAD:—“ May I ask the hon. the Minister whether the Assistant Engineers in the Local Fund Service do not form the recruiting field for the District Board Engineers? ”

THE hon. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“ Yes, they do, Sir.”

THE RAJA OF RAMNAD:—“ If so, whether it is not necessary that the question of seniority should be settled, so that the most senior among them may be recruited as District Board Engineers if otherwise qualified also? ”

THE hon. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“ The Government do not think that such a list is necessary.”

Forests

Allotment of separate localities for goat-browsing.

* 1608 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that in the Bombay Presidency two goats are allowed for grazing for every 50 sheep;

(b) whether he proposes to allow the same here, more especially in the district of Kurnool; and

(c) whether he will cause enquiries to be made as to the necessity and feasibility of setting apart separate localities for goat-browsing?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) No.

Land Revenue

Annual jamabandi reports of Collectors.

* 1609 Q.—SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to call for and lay on the table the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue reviewing the annual Collectors' jamabandi of fasli 1336 with full detailed reports of all District Collectors on the proceedings of the Ryots Irrigation Conferences held by them and all the revenue divisional officers last year?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to B.P. No. 92, dated 8th December 1927, containing the jamabandi report for fasli 1336 which has been published.

The Government do not understand what other detailed reports the question refers to.

Extracts from village statistical registers.

* 1610 Q.—SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government will be pleased to call for and lay on the table extracts from village statistical registers of sections I, II and III for faslis 1335 and 1336, in respect of the Muhamadan villages of Agastampalli, Topputhurai, Muthupet, Segar, Vedamadan villages of Agastampalli, Madukur, Arantangi, Vallam, Manamelkudi, ranyam, Adirampatnam, Madukur, Arantangi, Vallam, Manamelkudi, Rajagiri, Pandaravadai, Kuthunallur, Avur and Valangiman, and also extracts of the statement relating to underground sub-artesian water-supplies in these villages?

[28th February 1928]

A.—The extracts from the statistical registers have been called for and will be laid on the table when received. The Government is not aware of any such statement as that referred to in the concluding part of the question.

Assessment on natham backyard cultivation.

* 1611 Q.—SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased (i) to lay on the table all the Board's Proceedings and Government Orders issued on natham backyard occupation assessment and (ii) to state—

(a) why the Government have refused to consider the desirability of exempting all poor pattadars paying a land revenue assessment of Rs. 50 and under from this additional agricultural impost on the natham backyard occupation; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to consider the desirability of increasing the exempted limit of natham backyard (owned and unowned and vacant) occupation from the present 25 cents to 50 cents for each pattadar and of reducing the penalty from rupee 1 to 8 annas per plot of 50 cents occupied *bona fide* for his residential and pastoral purposes especially in all poor Muhammadan villages?

A.—(i) As the Government Orders and Board's Proceedings on the subject of backyard cultivation in village-sites have been incorporated in the Board's Standing Orders (a copy of which is in the Council Library), the Government regret they are unable to reprint the papers separately.

(ii) (a) The Government have not been able to trace the refusal referred to and in any case do not admit the implication in the question.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

Simplification of village and taluk accounts.

* 1612 Q.—SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to call for from the Board of Revenue and lay on the table all the proceedings issued by them to Collectors from 1923 till 31st December 1927, for the simplification of all the village and taluk accounts on the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee's Report, Volumes I and II?

A.—No such proceedings have been issued.

Minor Irrigation

Contribution from the ryots of Markapur taluk.

* 1613 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state in reference to the answer to question No. 806 answered on 21st October 1927, regarding contribution from the ryots of Markapur taluk, whether Government have received the report, and if so, what it is?

A.—The report was placed on the table of the House on 23rd January 1928.

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Administration reports regarding Irrigation Cess Fund.

* 1614 Q.—SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to call for and lay on the table the administration reports regarding the Irrigation Cess Fund and minor irrigation repairs, with statistics, relating to cultivation, income and expenditure for fasli 1336?

A.—A copy of the report on the working of the Irrigation Cess Fund during the year 1926–27 (fasli 1336) was placed on the table of the House on 5th November 1927, with reference to question No. 1233 asked by the hon. Member. A copy of B.P. No. 34, Press, dated 15th June 1927, containing the report on the expenditure incurred during 1926–27 on the upkeep of minor irrigation works in the Presidency, is attached.^a

Statistics of expenditure will be found in the two reports referred to above. No capital and revenue accounts are kept for individual minor irrigation works.

Water-rate

The Mettur Project.

* 1615 Q.—SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased—

(a) to lay on the table or circulate at least to new members of districts affected by the project all the Cauvery-Mettur Project volumes and Government Orders from 1906 till 1917 and also the report of Mr. A. G. Leach, I.C.S., in the revised financial final estimate and schedule of inclusion fee and water-rates to be charged against the ryots in accordance with recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Committee;

(b) to obtain from the Board of Revenue a detailed explanation of the basis on which the prospective sale value of waste lands was fixed at Rs. 150 per acre; and

(c) to state if water-rates can be reduced by Government to Rs. 6–4–0, Rs. 4–11–0 and Rs. 3–2–0 per acre for first, second and third crops if the Government ryots agree to pay Government an inclusion fee of Rs. 150 per acre and zamin ryots at Rs. 250 per acre now?

A.—(a) The Cauvery Reservoir Project volumes for the period from 1910 to 1921 are in the Legislative Council Library. For subsequent correspondence about the project, including the financial forecasts, the hon. Member's attention is invited to pages 187 to 224 of Legislative Council Proceedings, Volume XXV, of 1925.

Mr. Leach's report has just been received and is under the consideration of the Government. The question of its publication will be considered in due course.

(b) The area of waste lands is only about 17,000 acres, and as a conservative estimate a rate of Rs. 150 per acre has been adopted for the sale-proceeds. The amount of revenue taken

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 141–148 infra.

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credit for in the forecasts on account of interest at 6 per cent on the sale-proceeds of waste lands is comparatively insignificant. The Government do not therefore consider it necessary to call for a detailed explanation from the Board of Revenue.

- (c) The question is hypothetical. The Government are unable to answer it.

Civil Justice

The Sarishtadar of the Guntur District Court.

* 1616 Q.—Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sarishtadar of the Guntur District Court has been kept in the same place over-long and if so, why; and

(b) whether it is a fact his castemen and relations are monopolizing the services in the Judicial department in the Guntur district under his influence?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1377.

Hydro-Electric Schemes

Hydro-electrically driven wells and lift irrigation schemes.

* 1617 Q.—SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government will be pleased to call for and lay on the table all the data collected by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation with reference to any circulars issued by him to all Collectors in 1925 regarding hydro-electrically driven wells and lift irrigation schemes;

(b) why the unirrigable Kallar dry villages of Sengipatti firka (Tanjore district) and Arantangi and Tirutturaippundi taluks have been excluded from the power-supply stations and zones of the proposed Hydro-Electric Pykara scheme;

(c) whether the Government have since considered the desirability of including profitably all the non-deltaic unirrigable dry Kallar and Pallar villages of the Tanjore district, especially those having more than a population of 250 Muhammadans and Kallars within the proposed development schemes of hydro-electrically driven agricultural wells and the mechanical lift irrigation;

(d) what are the rates charged by the Government of Mysore for an acre of dry land irrigated by them now; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table all the reports of the special officer Mr. S. K. Sundaracharlu, B.A., with a statement of the pay, special pay, travelling allowance, railway fare and motor fares drawn by him monthly during the term of his special duty?

A.—(a) The Government have obtained a note on the matter from the Chief Engineer for Hydro-Electric Development and are laying it on the table.

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(b) The Pykara scheme as now proposed will not extend as far as the Tanjore district in the first instance.

(c) This will be a question for future consideration.

(d) The Government do not know.

(e) The Government are not prepared to comply with the request.

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"May I know what the objection of the Government is for placing on the table of this House the report of the special officer in connexion with the hydro-electric schemes?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"It contains only tentative conclusions."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"Cannot that be placed for the information of the hon. Members of this House?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"When a final resume of all investigations is placed on the table of the House, the question will be considered."

Irrigation

Maintenance of main channels under the Cuddapah-Kurnool canal.

* 1618 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state in reference to the answer given to question No. 524 on 18th October 1927 regarding the maintenance of main channels under the Cuddapah-Kurnool canal—

(a) whether the report referred to therein has been received;

(b) if so, what it is; and

(c) what action the Government propose to take thereon?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The gist of the report is as follows:—

The channel issuing from sluice No. 26 of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal irrigates about 150 acres. Ryots in the higher reaches cut open the left bank and irrigate their fields. So, lands at the tail-end, including Medam Venkayya's, suffer.

The channel is merely a water-course and repairs to it should be done by the ryots themselves, as Government do not usually undertake the maintenance of such distributaries. A distributary channel branching off from the channel in question was in fact repaired before at the cost of the Government, but that was not in accordance with accepted policy.

The delay in passing orders on Medam Venkayya's petition is explained by the Collector thus:—

Venkayya petitioned the Collector in March 1926, but the question of the repairs to sluices had been under correspondence between the Collector and the Executive Engineer for some time previously. The Collector had inspected the sluices in question even before the receipt of Venkayya's petition and in consultation with the Executive Engineer arrived at what they considered might be adopted as a working policy in this particular case requiring the ryots to pay a fair contribution. The Collector

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put his proposal to the ryots at the jamabandi in April 1926, and the ryots agreed to submit a written statement showing how far they would contribute. But they have so far not done so. In December 1926, the Executive Engineer prepared an estimate for Rs. 250 (masonry Rs. 150 and earthwork Rs. 100) for repairs to the sluice in question but as the ryots were not prepared to contribute anything, the matter was dropped.

- (c) The question of prohibiting the system of irrigation by open cuts in the upper reaches of the channel has been referred again to the Board.

Repairs to the supply channel in Kurnool district.

* 1619 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state in regard to the reply given to question No. 938 answered on 31st October 1927, regarding the repairs to the supply channel in Kurnool district, whether the reports of the Revenue Board and the Chief Engineer referred to therein as exhibiting some discrepancy and as having been referred back have been received and if so, what they are?

A.—The further report called for has not been received.

Repairs to sluice No. 4 of the Nandyal tank.

* 1620 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state in reference to the replies given to question No. 831 (answered on 22nd October 1927) regarding repairs to sluice No. 4 of the Nandyal tank—

(a) during what year or years between 1923 and 1927 the Nandyal tank was not dry and whether it is not true that at sluice No. 4 and for a long way into the basin the tank is most often dry;

(b) whether at the inspection of the Executive Engineer on the 24th of May 1927, he intimated the Irrigation Panchayat of the bad condition of the sluice; if not, when he communicated with the Irrigation Panchayat for the first time in this matter;

(c) whether, until the moment it was felt necessary to open the bund, none had examined in what condition the sluice was;

(d) whether, ordinarily, rains do not commence in the month of June in the Kurnool district;

(e) who collected the workmen that made up the ring-bund by the evening and from what villages;

(f) when the connecting channel from sluice No. 3 along the "toe of the bund was finished and water let through it for irrigation purposes, and

(g) what was the discharge (average) through or into this channel?

A.—The Government have called for a report.

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Construction of a dam at the junction of the Tungabhadra and Kistna rivers.

* 1621 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 606 answered on 18th October 1927 regarding construction of a dam at the junction of the Tungabhadra and Kistna rivers;

(a) whether the recommendation made by the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee (Arokiaswami Committee) that Konda Prakatur in the Nandikotkur taluk will make a proper substitute for Sangameswaram has been considered by the Government;

(b) what the advice given to the Government in the matter is, and

(c) whether action will be taken in the direction suggested by the Arokiaswami Committee in the matter?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The Committee placed the proposal as No. 9 in the order of works recommended in connexion with the general scheme for storage on the Tungabhadra and Kistna rivers; and the Government propose to postpone further examination of it until they have come to some decision on the proposal to build a reservoir at Timmalapuram.

Allotment for silt clearance of major irrigation channels.

* 1622 Q.—SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased—

(a) to lay on the table G.O. No. 513 I., dated 21st December 1909, and G.O. No. 514 I., dated 21st December 1909; and

(b) to state why Government have not till now allotted any amount in the budget for the long silt clearance and maintenance of all the major irrigation drainage channels mentioned in pages 19 to 25 of G.O. No. 351 I., dated 19th June 1913?

A.—(a) A copy of G.O. No. 513 I., dated 21st December 1909, is laid on the table.^a G.O. No. 514 I., dated 21st December 1909, is confidential.

(b) Expenditure on silt clearance is incurred against the annual lump allotment for 'Maintenance and repairs.'

Construction of a lock at Yanamalakuduru.

* 1623 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state when Government propose to construct—

(1) the lock at Yanamalakuduru fourth mile Bandar canal;

(2) a channel up to Valluripalem and embank it; and

(3) a drainage channel to Aga Kodu and taking it up to Bandar canal again?

A.—(1) There is already a lock near Yanamalakuduru village at 4 miles 5 furlongs of the Bandar canal at the head of the East Bank canal. No new lock is necessary here.

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- (2) There is already a canal called the East Bank canal running down to Valluripalem and it is embanked on both sides.
 (3) There is already a drainage channel to the Aga Kodu, falling into the Bandar canal at 16 miles $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs through the super-passage over the west side channel.

Construction of the East Bank canal after Valluripalem.

* 1624 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) what are the reasons that actuated the Government to stop the construction of the East Bank canal after Valluripalem; and
 (b) whether they propose to take up the further work of the East Bank canal after Valluripalem this year and provide the expenditure in the coming budget?

A.—(a) The extension of the canal was given up in the eighties of the last century because the part already excavated was not used and it was considered inadvisable to open it till the river margin had grown considerably.

- (b) A special establishment has been sanctioned to take levels necessary for the preparation of estimates for extending the canal.

* The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI:—"With reference to (b), when does the establishment commence its work, Sir?"

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

Landlord and Tenant

Report of the Estates Land Act Committee.

* 1625 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Government have received the report of the Estates Land Act Committee appointed in 1924;
 (b) if not, what the delay is due to;
 (c) whether they propose to introduce the amending Bill in this session; and
 (d) if not, when they propose to introduce this amending Bill?

A.—(a) & (b) The report is still awaited. The sub-committee have not completed the drafting of the amended Bill. After this is done the Committee has to meet, approve the Bill and draft their report.

- (c) It does not appear to be possible to introduce the Bill during the current session.

(d) The Bill may possibly be introduced at the end of the year.

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the sub-committee have completed their deliberations and whether the only work remaining to be done is the drafting of the Bill?"

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The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"All the conclusions on the main provisions of the proposed project of legislation has been arrived at. There is a sub-committee appointed for the purpose of drafting a Bill. When that Bill is drafted the full Committee will consider that Bill and it will be ready for introduction."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Will the report of the sub-committee be placed on the table?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"That will be considered."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Has it not already taken three years for the Committee to present its report?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"That is so, chronologically."

Motor Vehicles Act

Amendments to the Madras Motor Cab Rules, 1921.

* 1626 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) why amendments to Madras Motor Cab Rules, 1921, are not from time to time published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* just as amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1923; and

(b) whether an up-to-date edition of "Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1923," and "Madras Motor Cab Rules, 1921," will be published by Government and future amendments thereto will also be published in the district gazette of each district of this Presidency in English and vernacular, as also in the *Fort St. George Gazette*?

A.—(a) All amendments are duly published.

- (b) The Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1923, and Madras Motor Cab Rules, 1921, corrected up to date are being printed in book form and will be available for sale at the Government Press shortly. The Government do not consider it necessary to republish the amendments to the rules in the district gazette. Copies of the amendments are available for sale with the Superintendent, Government Press.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"With reference to clause (b), may I know whether, in view of the fact that better and wider publicity can be given to the amendments by publishing them in the district gazette, Government will reconsider this matter?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I was not aware that the district gazette was such a popular publication, but as the hon. Member will perceive, we could not reprint these rules and make them available in an accessible form to the public."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"My question is with regard to future amendments."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"If publication in the district gazette turns out to be the proper means of publicity, the Government will consider that matter; but at present the Government do not consider that publishing these rules in the district gazette is the best means of securing publicity for the rules."

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Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether the district gazette is not meant for such purposes?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Many a literature meant for publicity did not obtain publicity that way."

Police

Alleged records against Mr. Ryan.

1627 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR: With reference to question No. 1411 answered at the Council meeting dated 25th January 1928, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether C.I.D. records against an individual are the outcome of an inquiry based on oral and documentary evidence;

(b) when and under what circumstances these records were prepared against Mr. Ryan;

(c) whether C.I.D. records unfavourable to an individual are communicated to all members of the Police (1) throughout the Presidency, (2) throughout India;

(d) whether the existence of such records against a person entitles the Police, besides watching the conduct of the individual concerned, to communicate confidentially such records or the substance of such records to the heads of Government departments or to the presidents of the public bodies, suggesting that proper enquiries might be made about the antecedents of the person;

(e) whether, besides the case of Mr. Ryan, there are other specific instances of such a procedure as that referred to in (d) above;

(f) whether, on the failure of the Police to substantiate and prove in a court of law any one of the charges contained in such confidential records, it is the policy of the C.I.D. to make fresh enquiries to test and validate and revise and correct the records in their possession;

(g) whether there is any evidence that such a course was adopted by the Madras Police when the case of the Delhi Police under section 406 referred to in clause (b) of question No. 1411 ended in acquittal;

(h) whether he will place on the table either the office letter of the Town Circle Inspector to the District Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, applying for permission to suggest to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Trichinopoly, that proper enquiries might be made about the antecedents of Mr. Ryan, or the orders passed direct by the District Superintendent of Police, if the latter course was adopted requiring the Town Circle Inspector to suggest to the chairman that such enquiries be made;

(i) what was the date of this order referred to in (h) and how many days subsequent to the announcement in the district gazette of the appointment of the Municipal Engineer; and

(j) whether such a course was adopted by the District Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, *suo moto* or in response to any letter from the Chairman, Municipal Council?

A.—(a) to (g) The Government are not prepared to answer these questions.

(h) to (j) The Government have no information; they have called for it.

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Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"With reference to the answer to (a) to (g), may I ask the hon. the Law Member to state whether he cannot make an exception with regard to (d), considering the importance of the matter?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I greatly regret my inability to place information before the hon. Member."

Representation of Adi-Dravidas in the Police department.

* 1628 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the percentage of Adi-Dravida community in the Police department in the ranks of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in the Madras City and the mufassal;

(b) how many applications for the post of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors were received by the Inspector-General of Police and how many of them were from Adi-Dravidas, as a result of the advertisement in the Madras newspapers on 5th September 1927 calling for applications for Inspector's and Sub-Inspector's posts; and

(c) whether the Government propose to ask the Inspector-General of Police to give encouragement to the members of the Adi-Dravida and other depressed classes by selecting as many Adi-Dravidas as are qualified and are eligible for selection?

A.—(a) On 1st April 1927 there was one permanent Sub-Inspector of Police belonging to the "depressed class" in the Presidency; no Inspectors were of this class.

(b) The Government have no information; they have called for it.

(c) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clause (b) of question No. 1556.

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"May I know, with reference to (b), when the information will be ready?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"As soon as it is sent by the Inspector-General of Police, Sir."

Indian officers and training at Scotland Yard.

* 1629 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any Indian officers of the Police department have so far been sent to the Scotland Yard for training in criminal investigation;

(b) if not, why not;

(c) whether the Government do not think it necessary to give expert training at a place like the Scotland Yard for the officers of the Criminal Investigation Department; and

(d) if so, what steps they contemplate to take in the matter?

A.—(a) No

(b) The courses of instruction at Scotland Yard are confined to officers of the substantive rank of the District Superintendent of Police and above, who are on leave in Europe. No permanent Indian District Superintendent of Police has been on leave in Europe since the scheme was introduced.

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- (c) & (d) Yes. Mr. E. T. H. Stevenson, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Eastern Range, and Criminal Investigation Department, has been given the training.

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government did not think that Indian officers knowing Indian conditions would be more suited than Europeans for Criminal Investigation Department work?"

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

Liwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Having regard to the importance of having a training in Scotland Yard, will not Government take into consideration the desirability of sending some higher officers in the department for training in Scotland Yard, in addition of course to Mr. Stevenson who has been trained already?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The training in Scotland Yard is given for a couple of months at a time, generally in May and June. Till now the Government have not sent or deputed anybody for the purpose of undergoing this training. They have utilized those officers who are in England about that time and have asked them to undergo the course, reference of course being made to their suitability for the purpose of that training. But the matter referred to by the hon. Member will be borne in mind."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"What is the special difficulty of the hon. the Law Member in deputing Indian officers for training in Scotland Yard?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Expense."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Local Boards

Grants to Sri Sarada Niketanam, Guntur.

1630 Q.—Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Sri Sarada Niketanam, Guntur, is a residential institution for girls to promote the higher education of girls, both literary and vocational;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the decision of the municipalities of Guntur, Bezwada and Ellore, the District Boards of Kistna, West Godavari and Vizagapatam and the Taluk Boards of Divi and Gannavaram to make grants to the Sri Sarada Niketanam or the Women's Home of Service, Guntur;

(c) whether the said local bodies have applied to the Local Government for their approval of that sanction of such grants;

(d) if the answer to clause (c) be in the affirmative, when;

(e) whether they are going to give effect to the G.O. No. 2241, L. & M., dated 16th June 1927, enabling the local bodies to give grants to unrecognized institutions conducted on national lines; and

(f) whether the hon. the Minister would expedite the matter?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b), (c) & (d) Applications for sanction to contribute to the institution were received from the local bodies noted below, on the dates shown against each. There are no taluk boards by the name of Divi and Gannavaram:—

Guntur Municipal Council	... 24th July 1927.
Bezwada Municipal Council	... 27th July 1927.
West Godavari District Board	... 7th September 1927.
Vizagapatam District Board	... 5th October 1927.

(e) The case of each institution will be considered on its merits.

(f) The Government have sanctioned the applications referred to above subject to certain conditions.

Depressed Classes

Educational concessions to depressed classes.

1631 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the Government will place on the table a list of the scholarships, free boardings and remissions of school-fees granted to the depressed classes after the present Labour Commissioner has taken charge, giving details of the caste and religion of the donees?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to pages 442-452 and 505-511 of Part I-B of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 30th August 1927 and 18th October 1927, which give lists of scholarship and fee-remissions. If he wants further particulars in any case, the Government will consider whether to call for them, but they do not think it necessary to amplify these lists generally, or to reprint them for the Council table.

Inams

Sri Arunachaleswarar temple at Tiruvannamalai.

1632 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government remitted the tax on the lands belonging to Sri Arunachaleswarar temple at Tiruvannamalai, the pattas for the same standing in the name of Venugopalaswami of the same temple;

(b) whether the said Sri Arunachaleswarar temple gets any mohini or pecuniary assistance from the Government;

(c) whether the above concessions have been granted on condition that the authorities of the said Sri Arunachaleswarar temple should observe the rights and privileges of all castes of Hindus;

(d) whether the Government can withdraw the concessions granted to the said Sri Arunachaleswarar temple, if the temple authorities violate the privileges of a large section of Hindus, i.e., Adi-Dravidas;

(e) whether the Government are aware of the fact that this year the procession of Sri Arunachaleswarar was not stopped for worship by the Adi-Dravidas at Sri Nanda Vinayakar Mandapam, Tiruvannamalai; and

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(f) whether the Government propose to take any action against the temple authorities of Sri Arunachaleswarar temple for the indignity dealt to their loyal subjects, the whole Adi-Dravida community?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The information has been called for.

(d) Whether an inam grant can be resumed or not and on what grounds depends on the conditions of its grant, a point on which in the present case information has been called for with reference to the question in clause (c).

(e) The Government are not aware of the circumstances alleged.

(f) The Government do not adjudicate on claims to religious privileges.

Land Assignment

Records of the registration of house-sites in Adi-Dravida cheris.

1633 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether records of the registration of house-sites in Adi-Dravida cheris find place in Mr. Crole's settlement and the paimash accounts;

(b) whether these records are open to inspection on application;

(c) whether copies will be granted if applied for;

(d) whether any cases have come to the notice of the Government in which on the strength of certain family documents produced by caste Hindus, Adi-Dravidas have been ejected from the sites occupied by them hereditarily without reference to the entries in the abovementioned records; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to legislate that the original jari or assignment should be ordered to be produced in such suits?

A.—(a) Enquiry will be made if the hon. Member will specify what settlement or what district he refers to.

(b) & (c) The rules relating to the inspection of public documents and the grant of copies of them are contained in Standing Order No. 173, sections (i) and (ii), of Board's Standing Orders, Volume I, a copy of which is in the Council Library.

(d) The Government are not aware of such cases.

(e) The Civil Procedure Code contains provisions enabling a party to a suit to call for and secure production of the documents necessary for establishing his claim. The Government do not know of any reason to suppose that those provisions are inadequate for this purpose.

Land Revenue

Remission of taxes in two villages in Chidambaram taluk.

1634 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the irrigation channel of Vadakkumangudi and Vallampadugai villages, Chidambaram taluk, South Arcot district, was destroyed by the Coleroon river so long ago as the year 1921;

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(b) whether there were many petitions by the caste Hindu and Adi-Dravida ryots to the effect that the temporary arrangement is absolutely useless and that a regular irrigation source should be provided;

(c) whether the District Collector promised to provide a regular source of irrigation as requested by the ryots in the year 1924;

(d) whether any action has been taken to provide for the irrigation of the said villages;

(e) whether some lands of the above villages have been lying completely waste, not through any neglect of the ryots, but through the neglect of the local authorities;

(f) whether petitions have been put in to grant remission of taxes for the same;

(g) whether the Tahsildar and the Deputy Collector have visited the lands for which remission of revenue has been claimed;

(h) whether the collection of revenue has been stopped pending such inspection as mentioned above;

(i) whether any circular order has been issued to the village officers to enforce the collection of revenue irrespective of all genuine causes;

(j) whether any communications have been issued to the Revenue Inspectors not to recommend any cases for remission of land revenue; and

(k) whether demand notices have been issued for the collection of revenue even in such cases in which remission petitions have been put in, without the officers' inspecting such lands?

A.—(a) to (k) The Government have no information regarding the case referred to: nor have any representations been made to the Government by those interested in the matter.

Irrigation

Collection of fees on sand removed by the public.

1635 Q.—M. ABDUL WAHAB SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware of a fee that is being now collected on sand removed by the public of the Godavari district for their domestic purposes, and

(b) if so, the reasons for such a levy without previous intimation to the public concerned?

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

Irrigable lands under the Badvel tank.

1636 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the big tank of Badvel, Cuddapah district, was classified at the time of the last but one settlement as a tank capable of supplying water for eighteen months;

(b) whether it is classified as a tank capable of supplying water for twelve months in the last settlement;

(c) if so, what are the circumstances under which it is so classified;

(d) whether it was because the tank got silted up;

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(e) whether at the last settlement the rates of land-tax leviable on the lands under that tank was raised by 25 per cent over the previous rates in spite of the fact that the capacity of the tank was considerably reduced;

(f) whether there were any attempts made since the last settlement to restore the tank to its original capacity;

(g) if so, with what result;

(h) what is the amount spent on the tank for its repairs during the last fourteen years;

(i) whether it is a fact that the tank has only one source of supply which is called the "Amudalayeru";

(j) whether it is a fact that a fresh ayacut of 80 acres of irrigable wet was formed higher up this "Amudalayeru" after the last settlement about the year 1912 by constructing an anicut across;

(k) whether the said "Amudalayeru" served as a feeder to any other tanks before emptying itself in the Badvel big tank;

(l) if so, when this arrangement was made;

(m) whether it is a fact that out of the last fourteen years, the tank received insufficient water-supply for seven years and as a consequence about Rs. 38,000 and odd were granted as remissions for holdings under the tank;

(n) what is the amount of fasljasti that is ordinarily collected in normal years for the lands under the tank, inams being included;

(o) whether any, and if so, what amount of fasljasti was collected during the seven years during which no remission was granted;

(p) what is the extent of irrigable dry under the tank;

(q) for how many years past such irrigable dry lands are being irrigated by the tank water; and

(r) whether there is any and what extent of land under the same tank which is available for irrigation besides the ayacut now commanded by the tank?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) & (d) Uncertainty of supply.

(e) The rates of assessment for wet lands under second-class sources of irrigation fixed at the settlement and the rates fixed at the resettlement are given below:—

Class and sort.				At settlement.	At resettlement.
				RS. A.	RS. A.
IV-1	...	...	...	9 0	9 0
2	...	...	...	7 0	8 0
3	...	...	...	5 0	7 0
VI-1	...	...	...	7 0	6 0
2	...	...	...	5 0	4 8
VII-1	...	...	...	6 0	7 0
2	...	...	...	4 8	6 0
3	...	...	...	3 8	4 8
VIII-2	...	...	...	3 8	4 8
3	...	...	...	2 8	3 8

(f) to (r) A report has been called for.

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II

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

1. With reference to the answer to clauses (a) and (b) of question No. 1469 given at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 25th January 1928, the Secretary laid on the table copies of the letter ^a, dated 20th January 1928, from the Inspector-General of Registration regarding the appointments made in the Registration department during 1927.

2. With reference to the answer to clause (g) of question No. 1417 given at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 25th January 1928, the Secretary laid on the table copies of the form ^b of invitation issued for the South Kanara District Police Sports for 1927.

III

ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The hon. the PRESIDENT announced that the undermentioned Acts, which were passed by the Council, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the dates noted against them:—

An Act to amend the Madras Hindu Religious 26th January 1928.
Endowments Act, 1926.

An Act to amend the Madras Prevention of 3rd February 1928.
Adulteration Act, 1918.

IV

BUDGET FOR 1928-29.

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"It is now my duty to place before the Legislative Council the Budget Estimates for the financial year 1928-1929. As Honourable Members are aware, it is in accordance with custom and indeed necessary in order clearly to understand the financial position in which it is anticipated we shall find ourselves on the 1st day of April next first to review the transactions under Revenue and Capital and Debt Heads of the last year for which the final figures are now at our disposal, in this case 1926-1927, and then to examine the transactions of the current financial year 1927-1928 so far as they are known or can be anticipated. We then proceed to examine in more detail our anticipated resources during the coming year, the expenditure to which we are already committed and the further expenditure which we propose to incur on the extension of existing activities or on new developments in our various departments.

^a Printed as Appendix V on pages 152-153 infra.
^b Printed as Appendix VI on pages 153-154 infra.

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REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Accounts of the year 1926-1927.

"2. Turning then to the accounts of the year 1926-1927, our opening balance amounted to Rs. 98.49 lakhs and the final revenue figures showed a total of Rs. 1,683.69 lakhs or Rs. 49.66 lakhs in excess of our anticipations. The main contributory items were in the first place Rs. 1.64 lakhs under Taxes on Income. As Honourable Members are aware, our revenue under this source is derived from the Government of India under the operation of Devolution Rule 15 and for both estimates and results we are dependent on the Commissioner of Income-tax. Land Revenue showed an increase of Rs. 7.80 lakhs for which we were indebted to better collection work in respect of both arrears and current demand. The unrealized balance carried over to the following year would, of course, show a corresponding reduction. Excise contributed an additional Rs. 24.68 lakhs and this increase was due mainly to larger shop rentals and some increase in the consumption of arrack. Under Stamps the revenue exceeded anticipations by Rs. 5.25 lakhs and the increase occurred both under Judicial and Non-Judicial Stamps. Dutiable transactions were more numerous and civil litigation increased. Forests contributed Rs. 3.86 lakhs. More sandalwood was sold than was anticipated and there was an increased demand for timber. Under Civil Works a larger revenue realized from rents of buildings and tolls and receipts from the Public Works Workshops contributed to an increase of Rs. 1.3 lakhs. Under rents, however, about Rs. 1/2 a lakh represented a mere book transaction. The Forest department were charged rent for the occupation of various buildings borne on the Public Works Department list.

11-15
a.m.

"3. Expenditure charged to Revenue amounted to Rs. 1,582.21 lakhs or no less than Rs. 83.56 lakhs under the Budget Estimate of Rs. 1,665.77 lakhs. As will be explained however, much of this decrease represented deferred expenditure and *not* savings available for new commitments. Under Land Revenue the reduction amounted to Rs. 4.87 lakhs and was mainly due to the delay in the appointment of additional Tahsildars for whom provision had been made, to reduction in the expenditure actually incurred on Survey and Settlement operations, to savings on the pay of Revenue Inspectors, and to prompter recovery of arrears from estates for surveys made on their behalf. These recoveries are treated as a deduction from the gross expenditure. Under Irrigation the savings amounted to Rs. 4.12 lakhs. Rs. 2.42 lakhs of this represented another book transaction, pensionary charges calculated at 14 per cent on the cost of Irrigation Establishments being transferred from the Irrigation head "15" to the heads "XIII" and "55" to which they relate.

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About Rs. 2 1/4 lakhs represented short expenditure on irrigation works in respect of which there was delay in preparing the necessary estimates. Under General Administration a saving of Rs. 5.59 lakhs arose owing to a number of senior Civilian officers being deputed on other duty, to a reduction in expenditure on leave salaries in England, and to the scheme for the restoration of village officers taking longer to work out than was expected. Expenditure on petty construction and repairs and on elections also fell short of the estimates. Under Administration of Justice, the savings amounted to Rs. 3.26 lakhs. Here also the deputations of senior Judges on other duty resulted in their salaries being debited to other heads. The provision for leave allowances was not fully utilized and certain judicial establishments were reduced. Under Jails and Convict Settlements the savings amounted to Rs. 4.39 lakhs. A smaller prison population reduced requirements in respect of temporary warders, and medical, dietary and sanitary charges. Raw material for manufacturing operations cost less owing to a fall in prices and the utilization of existing stocks reduced purchases. Under Police there was a saving of Rs. 6.36 lakhs. Economies resulting from the reallocation of police stations came into effect, recruitment fell short of expectations and this resulted in savings under pay, travelling allowances, clothing and equipment. The Education department released Rs. 8 lakhs out of the total sum of Rs. 206.68 lakhs provided. It would be unfair to place responsibility for much of this on the department. The vexed question of a site for the research laboratories of the Madras University remained unsettled and the grants for construction could not be utilized. Local bodies too failed to make such progress in the opening of new schools as was expected, and there were delays in the construction of buildings for which grants had been provided. Further, owing to a lack of trained teachers, untrained teachers had to be employed on a lower scale of salaries. Under Medical there was a saving of Rs. 4.01 lakhs. The grants admissible to local and private bodies for buildings and the maintenance of medical institutions were not fully earned, the leave salaries of certain Indian Medical Service Officers were finally debited to Army Estimates instead of being a provincial charge, and the absence of a number of senior officers on leave reduced the total of salary charges. Under Public Health a saving of Rs. 10 1/2 lakhs was due to short expenditure on major water-supply and drainage schemes; and the provision for the reallotment of grants for rural water-supply expected to lapse in 1925-1926 was found excessive as progress in expenditure exceeded anticipations. Under Civil Works a saving of Rs. 28.46 lakhs was similarly due to short expenditure on works and repairs. The preparation of plans and estimates was delayed and in some cases the progress made in construction was

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disappointing. As in the case of water-supply Rs. 4 lakhs out of the provision made for reallocated grants for village roads were not required. Under Superannuation allowances and pensions however, there was an increase of Rs. 4.37 lakhs. This was mainly due to the final adjustment of certain charges between Central and Provincial.

Estimates for 1927-1928.

"4. As a result of these variations, the current year, to the revenue figures of which we may now turn, opened with a balance of Rs. 199.97 lakhs. Our Budget Estimate anticipated a revenue of Rs. 1,654.92 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 1,561.60 lakhs. Our revenue is now estimated at Rs. 1,676.23 lakhs or an increase of Rs. 21.31 lakhs. This improvement is expected in spite of a decrease anticipated under Land Revenue of nearly Rs. 10 lakhs and under Receipts in aid of Superannuation of Rs. 2.19 lakhs. Under Land Revenue an increase of season remissions and a fall of revenue from second crop assessment and water rate are now anticipated, and a further postponement of suspended revenue helps to swell the total decrease. The decrease under Receipts in aid of Superannuation is due to the fact that the commutation of pensions is now provided for under capital expenditure and recoveries from other Governments of the commuted value of pensions paid by this Government on their behalf are now treated as a deduction from expenditure under that Capital head "60-B". Under other revenue heads, therefore, the net increase amounts to approximately Rs. 33½ lakhs to which Excise contributes Rs. 21.98 lakhs. This is due to higher bids at the auction sales of shops and to the enhancement of the rates of tree tax with effect from 1st October 1927. Stamps are expected to show an improvement of Rs. 2.84 lakhs, and that in spite of the fact that the duty on cheques has been abolished since July 1927, and that refunds have had to be made on unused cheques. I might here mention that an improvement under Registration parallel to that shown under stamps might have been expected, but as a result of the reduction of registration fees to the pre-war level and of fees for attendance at private residences from Rs. 20 to Rs. 15, there will be a net fall in revenue amounting to Rs. .64 lakh this year. To this question of loss of revenue as a result of decisions taken I shall have to return when dealing with the revenues of the coming financial year. Forests will, we hope, show an improvement of Rs. 1.81 lakhs due again to better prices for sandalwood. Irrigation shows an improvement of about Rs. 1½ lakhs though this is mainly due to the lag in expenditure on extensions, improvements and maintenance. Under Interest we expect an improvement of Rs. 2.11 lakhs as we were able

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to deposit a sum of one crore out of our balances with the Government of India. The only other item to which reference need be made is an increase under Industries. To this the main contribution is made by increased credit on account of the revenue from pearl fishery operations during November-December 1927.

"5. Turning now to expenditure, the revised estimate is Rs. 1,558.07 lakhs as compared with the budget estimate of Rs. 1,561.60 lakhs. It must be remembered, however, that supplementary demands and other appropriations amounting to Rs. 33.04 lakhs have been made during the year bringing the total appropriations under revenue heads to Rs. 1,594.64 lakhs of which it is anticipated that Rs. 36½ lakhs will remain unspent at the close of the year. The real shortage in expenditure is, however, considerably more. We have to make a final payment to the Government of India of Rs. 5½ lakhs for the stock of stamps taken over with effect from the introduction of the Reforms and for further supplies of stamps up to the date on which the Local Government took over the depot. This amount is provided under 51-A. Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments. Under Police too it is anticipated that it will not be possible to give effect to more than Rs. 2.18 lakhs of the reduction of Rs. 5 lakhs made by the Legislative Council in the total Police grant last year. Civil Works and Irrigation will be responsible for no less than Rs. 24.44 lakhs out of the real reduction of Rs. 44 lakhs. This decrease was again mainly due to delays in the preparation and sanctioning of detailed plans and estimates and to unseasonal rains which hampered progress. Short expenditure on works also results in a decrease in establishment charges. The Education department will fail to utilize Rs. 3½ lakhs, and to this further delays in connexion with the Madras University Research laboratories and short expenditure on building grants to colleges and secondary schools contribute. The department continues to suffer from the chronic difficulty of securing qualified teachers for elementary schools. A reduction of Rs. 4 lakhs under Land Revenue charges is partly due to delay in settlement operations, and partly due to junior clerks being posted as Revenue Inspectors in the place of more senior men who had completed their three years' period. This, however, is a book saving, the pay of these senior officers, being shown under General Administration, Taluk Establishments, to which they were transferred. Even so, General Administration shows a saving of Rs. 2.36 lakhs mainly owing to the fact that the provision for ryotwari village establishments was not completely utilized and that the embargo on leave owing to seasonal conditions reduced the expenditure on 'Leave salaries in England'. Under Administration of Justice savings to an extent of Rs. 1.60 lakhs are anticipated. Temporary vacancies in the case of High Court

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Judges and Civilian District Judges occurred, and establishments in mufassal courts were not always kept at full strength. Under Medical a sum of Rs. 3.81 lakhs will, it is anticipated, not be required. Local bodies again have not utilized the full amount provided for maintenance and buildings, and there will be various savings in the pay of establishments. A saving of Rs. 1.79 lakhs under Superannuation allowances and pensions is due to the large amounts commuted under the more favourable rules recently introduced. The saving, however, is purely nominal, as the cost of these commutations is, as I have stated, met under the appropriate capital head.

"In the result the revenue account for 1927-1928 is expected to yield a surplus of Rs. 118.16 lakhs and a closing balance of Rs. 318.13 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 5.55 lakhs will be utilized for capital expenditure and the opening balance for 1928-1929 will be Rs. 312.58 lakhs.

Budget Estimate for 1928-1929.

"6. We are now in a position to consider our revenue prospects and our proposals for expenditure from revenue in 1928-1929. The budget estimate assumes a revenue of Rs. 16,97,33,000, or Rs. 21.10 lakhs more than the revised estimate of the current year. That increase is, however, largely deceptive, and due to changes in classification. Hitherto recoveries of expenditure incurred by Government on behalf of local bodies, Indian States and others have been taken in reduction of expenditure. With effect from 1928-1929 they will be shown as receipts and this accounts for Rs. 10.67 lakhs. Similarly, it has been decided that in the interests of proper estimating the value of supplies made by one jail to another, hitherto taken in reduction of the charges of the supplying jail, shall be treated as receipts. This accounts for a further sum of Rs. 2.20 lakhs. In both cases corresponding figures will appear on the expenditure side. The real increase is therefore only Rs. 8.23 lakhs, of which Income-tax will provide Rs. 1.40 lakhs and Land Revenue approximately Rs. 5½ lakhs. Under this head the estimates which are calculated with reference to that will o'-the-wisp, a normal season, would show a further improvement of Rs. 6 lakhs, but this amount has to be adjusted in favour of local boards in respect of cess collections of previous years. The continuing effect of the enhancement of tree-tax and the enhancement in 1928-1929 of the duties on arrack and opium will, it is expected, give about Rs. 4 lakhs, increase under Excise, while Stamps will give Rs. 1.57 lakhs; refunds on unused cheques will have been cleared and the normal expansion under this head warrants a degree of optimism. Under

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Interest an increase of Rs. 8.36 lakhs is satisfactory in so far as it represents some temporary return on our unspent balances deposited with the Government of India, but it also represents an increase in our indebtedness. The larger our interest receipts the greater our loans, the greater our loans the heavier our borrowings; to lend we have to borrow. Apparent increases under Police and Medical are mainly due to book-keeping changes, certain items hitherto taken in abatement of charges being now booked as receipts. Under Industries the fall in revenue is due to the passing of the pearl-fishery a recurring but uncertain incident which introduces a speculative touch into the annals of the Fisheries department. Much more important, however, are two items to which I shall now refer. The first is Rs. 5.21 lakhs under Major head XIII, Irrigation and other works for which Capital accounts are kept. That item although, owing to the structure of our accounts, it is shown as a fall in revenue really indicates an increase in expenditure. If Hon'ble Members will turn to the statement of Revenue on pages 2 to 3 of the Civil Budget Estimates they will find the following figures against that head:—Accounts, 1926-1927 (— Rs. 42,17,605); Revised Estimate, 1927-1928 (— Rupees 46,44,700); Budget Estimate, 1928-1929 (— Rs. 51,66,200). The reason for this somewhat curious entry under a revenue head is that all receipts from Irrigation are included under the revenue head V. Land Revenue, while under XIII are included only miscellaneous receipts such as bungalow rents, navigation fees, etc. The revenue expenditure on maintenance, extensions and improvements is deducted. As these expenses largely exceed the miscellaneous receipts, the revenue head shows a minus entry. The figures which I have quoted indicate when adjusted working expenses amounting to Rs. 58.07 lakhs as compared with Rs. 47.86 lakhs in 1926-27.

"The next item to which I would call attention is the decrease of Rs. 3.92 lakhs under Registration on the Revised Estimate of 1927-1928 and of Rs. 5.41 lakhs on the actuals of 1926-1927. This is a result of the recent reduction of fees and other charges in the Registration department. The total loss of revenue on these reductions is estimated at an immediate sum of Rs. 6.31 lakhs and of course a proportionate reduction on all future revenues accruing from these fees. This is the most important case of permanent loss of revenue arising out of the Budget for 1928-1929. A statement* showing all such items is provided from which it will be seen that the immediate loss is Rs. 7.79 lakhs recurring and Rs. .77 lakh non-recurring.

* Printed as Appendix.

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"7. It is unnecessary to deal with other fluctuations in departmental receipts, and the way is now clear to consider our proposals for expenditure. The sum required is approximately Rs. 1,747½ lakhs or Rs. 189½ lakhs in excess of the Revised Estimate of the current year. If that sum represented a permanent addition to our liabilities, we should be convicted of gross extravagance. A more detailed analysis therefore is necessary to elucidate the real financial position. The Revised Estimate of 1927-1928 includes a provision of Rs. 89.22 lakhs for special non-recurring expenditure. This sum does not of course represent all our non-recurring expenditure but the excess over the total provision in 1926-1927 which may be regarded as the normal provision for maintenance charges and new works. The ordinary expenditure to be incurred in the current year is therefore Rs. 1,468.85 lakhs. Deducting a provision for new expenditure in the Budget Estimate for 1928-1929 amounting to Rs. 117.26 lakhs which includes the interest charges of 4.09 lakhs on new borrowings which will have to be paid within the year, the total provision for the necessary expenditure is Rs. 1,630.27 lakhs or Rs. 161.42 lakhs in excess of that for the current year. That in itself is a formidable figure and requires further exposition. In the first place, we may exclude a provisional entry on our expenditure side of Rs. 48.73 lakhs, the provincial contribution, and this reduces the real increase to Rs. 112.69 lakhs. Those changes in classification to which I referred in dealing with our revenues for the coming year account for a further sum of Rs. 12.87 lakhs and the net additional increase is Rs. 99.82 lakhs. Non-recurring expenditure approved in 1927-1928 but not utilized in that year accounts for Rs. 24.79 lakhs. Additional recurring commitments arising out of the budget of the current year account for Rs. 33.96 lakhs. Increased provision for non-recurring expenditure accounts for Rs. 26.77 lakhs while Rs. 14.30 lakhs relate to miscellaneous savings in the current year which will not repeat themselves in 1928-1929. It is perhaps only in respect of additional recurring commitments that further explanation is required. Even assuming that we passed a self-denying ordinance, not to add in any way to our existing commitments, there would be a considerable increase in expenditure next year under certain recurring items. We cannot deny to Government servants the increments to which they are entitled under time-scales of pay; and for this purpose in 1928-1929 an additional sum of Rs. 6.50 lakhs will be required. Further sums will also be required in succeeding years. It is true, that given a closed cadre on an incremental scale, an equilibrium would eventually be attained which would be only slightly disturbed by annual variations in the percentage of casualties from retirement and other causes. But every year since our financial position improved, we have been making large

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additions to cadres and creating new posts almost all on incremental scales. Assuming in these cases the average number of years over which increments are spread to be 21, it is clear that each new post implies an additional expenditure each year until the increments are exhausted; for example, the creation of a post on a scale of Rs. 100—5—200 will cost Rs. 1,200 in 1928-1929 and Rs. 2,400 in 1948-1949. In this manner, every year we are introducing new waves of incremental expenditure which will affect the Budget Estimates for long periods of years. I do not propose here to examine the administrative case for and against incremental scales as compared with the old system of grades; but would point out that under the old system of grades it was much easier to calculate financial liabilities; an addition to a grade took full effect at once and no further liability was involved. Again under Debt charges, even if we did not propose to borrow another rupee we should have to find an additional sum of Rs. 7.18 lakhs under Interest and repayment of debt in 1928-1929. Developments in various departments which were initiated in the current year or in previous years demand an additional sum of Rs. 11.10 lakhs and other progressive commitments require Rs. 9.18 lakhs. We thus have a total addition to our recurring expenditure of Rs. 33.96 lakhs. The total of Rs. 99.82 lakhs represents therefore the real addition to our standard scale of expenditure. We may now turn to the new commitments for which we are providing a total sum of Rs. 117.26 lakhs.

"8. As Honourable Members are aware, the most important function of the Finance Committee is to scrutinize all proposals involving fresh expenditure which departments put forward. In spite of clear evidence that some departments were suffering from what has been described as indigestion, the Finance Committee had no less than 483 separate proposals placed before it for examination. These involve an ultimate recurring expenditure of Rs. 42.72 lakhs and a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 225.73 lakhs; and if they had been accepted in their entirety the provision required in 1928-1929 would have been Rs. 26.69 lakhs recurring and Rs. 98.65 lakhs non-recurring. The figures for those finally accepted and incorporated in the budget are as follows:—

Total cost Rs. 39.87 lakhs, recurring.
Rs. 192.67 lakhs, non-recurring.

Provision required in 1928-1929:
Rs. 25.14 lakhs, recurring.
Rs. 88.03 lakhs, non-recurring.

But this does not complete the demands made upon us. Further demands for items regarded as of urgent importance which could not be placed before the Finance Committee in time to be incorporated in

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the first edition of the Civil Budget Estimates will be moved on the 29th March. The items so far intimated to the Finance Department involve a total cost of Rs. 1·88 lakhs recurring and Rs. 8·71 lakhs non-recurring and a provision of Rs. 1·01 lakhs recurring and Rs. 4·23 lakhs non-recurring in 1928-1929.

"Before dealing with the more important of our new commitments, perhaps I might be allowed to express my grateful appreciation of the manner in which the members of the Finance Committee transacted the unprecedented volume of work placed before it and of the value of their criticisms and suggestions.

11-45 a.m. "9. Under Administration of Justice the principal item of new recurring expenditure is Rs. 66,500 for increased batta to witnesses attending mufassal courts; under buildings we provide Rs. 2·72 lakhs for the construction of new court-houses or the improvement of existing ones, the total liability involved being Rs. 6·43 lakhs. Under Jails and Convict Settlements the principal item is a provision of Rs. 50,000 to enable a commencement to be made with a scheme for remodelling the Penitentiary at an ultimate cost of Rs. 13 lakhs. Under Education we are providing Rs. 6·33 lakhs recurring and Rs. 9·07 lakhs non-recurring against an ultimate cost of Rs. 11·03 lakhs recurring and Rs. 17·69 lakhs non-recurring. The principal items are—the opening of new schools for girls where no schools exist at a cost of Rs. 1·35 lakhs recurring and Rs. $\frac{1}{2}$ lakh non-recurring; the opening of new elementary schools at an ultimate cost of Rs. 3·51 lakhs recurring and Rs. 1·37 lakhs non-recurring; Rs. 4·33 lakhs non-recurring as subsidies to local bodies for construction of secondary school buildings; Rs. 4·84 lakhs, building and equipment grants to educational institutions under private management; Rs. 3·27 lakhs, building grant to the Andhra University; additions to the inspectorate will involve an expenditure of Rs. 95,000; for buildings for Government institutions we provide Rs. 2·50 lakhs with a total liability of Rs. 5·65 lakhs. Under Medical we provide Rs. 9·07 lakhs recurring with a final liability of Rs. 13 lakhs; under non-recurring Rs. 2·14 lakhs, the total liability being Rs. 2·53 lakhs. The principal items are—the taking over by Government of all liability for anti-rabic treatment of indigent persons at headquarter hospitals; we are taking over 97 medical institutions now under the control of local boards and municipalities for development as divisional centres at a cost of Rs. 6·99 lakhs, the ultimate liability being Rs. 10 lakhs and institutions for the medical relief of women and children are also being taken over at a recurring cost of Rs. 57,000; additional rural dispensaries require Rs. 33,000 with an ultimate cost of Rs. 39,000 recurring; increased capitation grants to private leper asylums will eventually require Rs. 41,500. Under buildings we provide Rs. 7·42 lakhs against a total liability of

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Rs. 36·46 lakhs. The principal items are—the Tuberculosis Hospital on the Spur Tank site, the cost to Government being Rs. 4·10 lakhs; a combined administrative block for the General Hospital and Pathological Institute for the Medical College, Madras, at a cost of Rs. 11·68 lakhs, the amount provided for 1928-1929 being Rs. 1·70 lakhs; additional buildings for the Government School of Indian Medicine to cost Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs; additional buildings required for the Medical College, Vizagapatam, to cost Rs. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs; while works in connexion with the Leper Settlement at Tirumani will eventually add Rs. 2·92 lakhs to the expenditure on buildings for that institution. Under Public Health we provide Rs. 2·00 lakhs under recurring and Rs. 13·99 lakhs under non-recurring, involving a total expenditure of Rs. 2·53 lakhs recurring and Rs. 17·83 lakhs non-recurring. The principal non-recurring items are—Rs. 9 lakhs for grants for the improvement of water-supply in villages and Rs. 4·43 lakhs for grants to local bodies for water-supply and drainage schemes. Under recurring expenditure the free distribution of quinine in selected malarial tracts will cost us Rs. 1 lakh, while a provision of Rs. 38 lakh for research work in animal nutrition indicates a new development which may have important results in our agricultural economy. The balance of recurring expenditure is mainly for increasing the staff of Health Officers and Health Inspectors and revising the pay of vaccinators in the Agency tracts. Under buildings the principal item is improvements to the King Institute, Guindy, at a total cost of Rs. 1·15 lakhs. Under grants-in-aid for Civil Works we find Rs. 18,400 for recurring expenditure, and Rs. 26·70 lakhs non-recurring for roads and bridges. These schemes will cost nearly Rs. 45 lakhs when completed and include grants to local bodies for roads and bridges, the construction or improvement of which will eventually require Rs. 35·79 lakhs to liquidate, while Rs. 9 lakhs are provided for the improvement of village communications. Under Forests we find a small sum of Rs. 4,000 for minor requirements under recurring and Rs. 2·65 lakhs for buildings, roads and other requirements in connexion with exploitation. The normal expansion of work in the Agricultural department will require a further sum of Rs. 59,900, the most important and interesting item being the establishment of two travelling exhibition units for the demonstration of agricultural methods. Schemes in connexion with the Department of Industries will eventually cost Rs. 56,000 recurring, while non-recurring items amount to Rs. 3·24 lakhs; grants-in-aid to industrial schools Rs. 62,000 non-recurring and Rs. 7,000 recurring; additional plant for the Pumping and Boring branch will cost nearly Rs. 2 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 28,000 recurring. Under Police certain additions to establishments mainly for traffic control

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in the Madura town, and additional railway police owing to the opening of new railway lines will cost Rs. 25,000 recurring, while Rs. 2½ lakhs are provided against a further instalment of Rs. 5.09 lakhs for the construction of quarters for officers and men and for the construction of police stations at St. Thomas Mount, at Kadaba, South Kanara district, and at Bissemeuttack, Vizagapatam district, and for a police office at Malappuram. Under Irrigation the main items in an ultimate total of Rs. 6.86 lakhs are the improvement of the Junction and South Canals sections of the Buckingham Canal at a cost of Rs. 1.92 lakhs and Rs. 2.70 lakhs for excavating the Girisola channel under the Rushikulya project. Under Labour department a sum of Rs. 3.91 lakhs will be found for non-recurring purposes, mainly the opening of schools and construction of wells and pathways for depressed classes. To man these schools will eventually cost Rs. 96,000. Under Public Works the constitution of Tank Restoration Scheme divisions of the Madras, Waltair, Bezwada, Tanjore and Trichinopoly Circles will cost Rs. 1.98 lakhs in 1928-1929 with a further liability of Rs. 1.74 lakhs. Under Civil Works appear construction of new buildings for Public Works Workshops, Rs. 1 lakh, and Rs. 56,000 for the purchase of additional machinery, while Rs. 60,000 is provided for the construction of office and quarters for a new Agency division and subdivisions at Narasapatam. For a bridge across the Rushikulya river in the Ganjam district a modest sum of Rs. 15,000 is provided for preliminaries, the bridge itself being estimated to cost Rs. 8.77 lakhs. Under General Administration Rs. 1½ lakhs are provided for offices at Pattukkottai, Devakottai and Yerragondapalem. Other important civil works will be the construction of buildings for the Government Institute of Commerce at a total cost of Rs. 2.67 lakhs, of an out-patient block at the Headquarters Hospital, Tanjore, at a cost of Rs. 46,000 and improvements to and construction of locks on the West Coast canals at a cost of Rs. 1½ lakhs and a septic ward in the Government Rayapuram Hospital at a cost of Rs. 1,20,000.

CAPITAL AND DEBT HEADS.

"10. We are now in a position to examine our transactions under Capital and Debt heads, the revenue aspects of which are represented in the Revenue Budget by the major head 'XVI. Interest' on the receipt side and by the major heads '19. Interest on ordinary debt', '20. Interest on other obligations' and '21. Reduction or avoidance of debt' on the expenditure side. The receipt head, of course, represents the transactions of the Local Government as a lender and the expenditure heads relate to its transactions as a borrower—a function which it may exercise either on its own behalf

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or on behalf of others. On its own behalf it borrows for irrigation works, for commercial concerns or other capital expenditure, or to cover a revenue deficit, and on behalf of others it borrows to lend to cultivators, co-operative societies, local bodies, port trusts and for other recognized objects. Government repay the loans they take from the Provincial Loans Fund by equated payments from revenue covering, as a rule, a period of fifteen years. Their debtors, on the other hand, repay these loans to Government in equated payments which, as a rule, cover a longer period, twenty years being usual. The result is that the amount of principal repaid to Government each year falls short of that which Government itself has to repay. These repayments are utilized for the avoidance of debt, i.e., in reduction of our gross borrowings, but clearly one cannot go on indefinitely widening the gap between the repayments we have to make from revenue in respect of principal and interest on our borrowings on behalf of others, and the recoveries we make under these heads from those to whom we lend.

"11. Taking our transactions as a whole, the financial year 1926-1927 left us with a balance of Rs. 79.30 lakhs as against an anticipation of Rs. 57.81 lakhs; and this sum of Rs. 79.30 lakhs became the opening balance for the current year. Our requirements were estimated at Rs. 218.33 lakhs over and above the estimated opening balance of Rs. 57.81 lakhs and this sum was proposed to be met by borrowing Rs. 160 lakhs from the Provincial Loans Fund, by recoveries under Loans and Advances amounting to Rs. 32.63 lakhs, and by drawing from our revenue balances a sum of Rs. 25.70 lakhs, giving a total of Rs. 276.14 lakhs. An increase of Rs. 21½ lakhs in the opening balance and an improvement in recoveries of Rs. 6.27 lakhs together with a reduced amount of Rs. 5.55 lakhs drawn from balances result in our total resources for the current year being estimated at Rs. 283.75 lakhs. Expenditure on Government account will, however, not exceed Rs. 150.88 lakhs and our Loans and Advances to others amount to Rs. 91.27 lakhs. The total disbursements of Rs. 242.15 lakhs will therefore leave a balance of Rs. 41.60 lakhs with which the financial year 1928-1929 will open. Our total requirements for that year will be Rs. 247.47 lakhs and, after utilizing Rs. 23.33 lakhs from our revenue balances, a small investment which we can well afford, and recoveries amounting to Rs. 37.54 lakhs, we propose to borrow Rs. 145 lakhs from the Provincial Loans Fund. The most important object of capital expenditure at present is, of course, the Cauvery-Mettur project now estimated to cost Rs. 717 lakhs. As I informed the Council last year, under a special arrangement with the Government of India we pay simple interest on our borrowings, repayment of capital being deferred until the project begins to produce revenue. We are not permitted

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to divert any excess borrowings to other objects. Our total borrowings for the project up to the end of the current year will amount to Rs. 192.10 lakhs. Considerable delays, however, have been caused by the revision of the project with reference to data provided by the unprecedented floods of 1924 and the examination of alternative methods of construction and as a result these sums have not been fully utilized. The opening balance on the 1st April 1928 will, it is expected, amount to Rs. 35.60 lakhs and an additional loan of Rs. 77.85 lakhs will be necessary to provide for a total expenditure of Rs. 113.45 lakhs in 1928-1929. The Pykhara Hydro-Electric project is being entirely recast by Mr. Howard, the Chief Engineer, and it is not expected that our capital requirements up to the end of 1928-1929 will exceed Rs. 10 lakhs. There is an opening balance of Rs. 6 lakhs and our borrowings for next year will be only Rs. 4 lakhs. For other irrigation works we are providing Rs. 31.84 lakhs and for loans and advances by the Provincial Government a sum of Rs. 31.31 lakhs in addition to recoveries amounting to Rs. 37.54 lakhs and Rs. 10.11 lakhs from balances. This total is distributed as follows :—

	LAKHS.
	RS.
Loans to Presidency Corporations including Port Trusts	7.00
Loans to District Boards and other Local Fund Committees	10.67
Loans to mufassal municipalities	19.87
Advances to cultivators	26.72
State aid to industries and miscellaneous	14.70
	78.96

General Financial Position.

12 noon “ 12. To sum up, we anticipate an opening balance in the revenue account of Rs. 312.58 lakhs, revenue receipts amounting to Rs. 1,697.33 lakhs and a total revenue expenditure of Rs. 1,747.53 lakhs. The excess expenditure will be met by drawing upon our opening balances to the extent of Rs. 50.20 lakhs and this with the small investment of Rs. 23.33 lakhs to which I have already referred, will leave us with a closing balance in the revenue account of Rs. 239.05 lakhs at the end of the year 1928-1929. Under Capital and Debt heads, we shall be borrowing an additional sum of Rs. 145 lakhs, but if from this is deducted the amount of Rs. 45.66 lakhs for repayment of previous loans the net addition to our liabilities will be Rs. 99.34 lakhs. Comparing this financial position with that which existed in the early years of the Reforms, it might seem one

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which we might regard with complacency. It is certainly sufficient unto the day, but it is also desirable that we should take some thought for the morrow and consider more closely what lies behind the somewhat dull but perhaps necessary array of *plus* and *minus* figures and of incomings and outgoings which I have inflicted on the Council. Balances amounting to Rs. 239 lakhs are comforting, but they do not repeat themselves or admit of our undertaking recurring liabilities. I would therefore turn first to the interesting question whether Government, like many of their servants, can rely upon an incremental scale of annual income. A matter of great importance to us will be the final and complete remission of Rs. 48.73 lakhs, being the balance of our provincial contribution. Should that event happen in 1928-1929, it will add a similar sum to our recurring revenues, but it is an item which has no potential growth and will admit of additional expenditure to that amount and no further. Are there then any other items of a similar character which we can expect to be released in due course? There are two: In the first place, we are paying Rs. 9½ lakhs a year under Devolution Rule 23 towards the repayment of advances of the old Provincial Loan Account, that is to say, our net indebtedness to the Government of India under that account on 1st April 1921. The total amount was Rs. 109.86 lakhs, we have repaid Rs. 66.50 lakhs, and a final payment of Rs. 5.36 lakhs in the year 1932-1933 will set free that small sum for our own needs. Again under Schedule IV of the Devolution Rules we are making an annual payment to the Famine Insurance Fund, a payment which will cease when the total to the credit of that fund amounts to not less than Rs. 39.66 lakhs. The sum to its credit now stands at Rs. 29.57 lakhs and the existing rate of payment will bring the fund up to its statutory amount by the year 1928-1929. The relief this will afford is, however, of a fluctuating character. The fund is an insurance against certain items of expenditure, the amount of which is as variable as the seasons against which it is an insurance. The withdrawals of one year have to be made good by repayments in subsequent years. Strictly speaking, therefore, it is only for non-recurring expenditure that any saving in amount paid into the fund in a particular year can be utilized. At most therefore these three items will allow of certain fixed and exhaustible additions to our expenditure, recurring and non-recurring. They already exist as revenues and only admit of being diverted to other purposes. An important question therefore remains. Do our general revenues of which they form part offer reasonable hope of expansion without any addition being made to the sources from which they are derived? The position is that our adjusted revenue has increased from Rs. 1,587.09 lakhs in 1920-1921 to an anticipated figure of Rs. 1,742.53 lakhs in 1928-1929, an average

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increase of Rs. 19.43 lakhs a year. This, however, includes the increased revenue derived from the alterations in stamp duties and court-fees brought into force in 1922-1923 and the future annual increase on the basis of existing revenue cannot be pitched at a higher figure than Rs. 16 lakhs. It must be remembered however that quite apart from accepted liabilities which have not yet attained their full development our existing establishments demand additional provision each year under incremental scales and pension charges. Every addition to our net borrowings also adds to the total amount we have to find for repayment of capital and interest. In the same period of years the additional amount found under these three heads has been Rs. 142.62 lakhs or Rs. 17.83 lakhs per annum. For new commitments therefore the sum which will be at our disposal during, say, the next two years will be the balance of our contribution. That however will not be fully available because from it must be met such portion of our existing commitments involving a recurring expenditure as remain unliquidated. These liabilities amount to Rs. 15.60 lakhs, leaving a balance of Rs. 33.13 lakhs which will permit of an addition to our recurring liabilities of Rs. 16½ lakhs in each of the next two years, and that too implies the total commitment we can accept arising out of matured schemes. The amount required in the first year of the initiation of new schemes as a rule, falls considerably short of the total liability. From the financial point of view it would have led to more efficient control and discrimination, had the remission of our contributions taken place by regular instalments. It is in fact mainly from the remission of the contributions that we have been able to finance new developments. The improvement in our revenues would of itself have sufficed for little more than to enable us to carry on. The instalments in which the remission has so far come to us have been as follows:—

						LAKHS.
						RS.
1925-1926	..	..	..	..	..	126.02
1926-1927	..	..	..	..	..	56.79
1927-1928	..	..	..	..	..	116.46

And the fact that we have had such unequal increases to our resources has inevitably led to departments making hay while the sun shone and, I fear, putting forward and securing money for schemes simply because they happened to be ready whereas on longer views a number of such schemes might possibly have been postponed in favour of schemes which, if they had been then elaborated, would have been regarded as more essential. But departments are human and the annual gamble of less prosperous years has been replaced by an annual scramble. The financial result of that rivalry is that in 1928-1929 we provide under recurring expenditure Rupees 25.14 lakhs against Rs. 39.87 lakhs total liability, leaving Rs. 14.73

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lakhs to be met from the surplus revenues of future years. We may now consider our commitments in respect of non-recurring expenditure. I have given one example where a preliminary expenditure of Rs. 15,000 in 1928-1929 implies liability carried over to future years of Rs. 8½ lakhs. The position is this. Our liabilities in respect of schemes for non-recurring expenditure already under progress amount to Rs. 150.87 lakhs of which Rs. 61.43 lakhs are provided in the budget for 1928-1929 which is now before the House. Similar schemes for which an initial provision is made in that budget involve a total liability of Rs. 192.67 lakhs, the provision actually made for expenditure in the year being Rs. 88.03 lakhs; that is to say, we shall carry over to 1929-1930 liabilities amounting to Rs. 193.58 lakhs. We could not, of course, possibly do so if it were not for our considerable opening balances which these liabilities and the further demands to be moved on the 29th March will eventually reduce to 35.75 lakhs. The provision which we can make for new schemes of non-recurring expenditure will depend on the amount which can be spared from our general revenues after making provision for all recurring expenditure and for completing such developments as may still be in progress: and here I would venture a caveat. When we are in control of our full revenues and the era of windfalls is passed we shall have to make provision from these resources not only for our normal expenditure but for those vicissitudes to which an agricultural country is liable. As regards famine-relief, our position will be that in the event of any extraordinary calamity we can fall back on the Famine Insurance Fund, our responsibility being to make good from general revenues such amounts as are from time to time drawn from that fund. But famine is not the only vicissitude to which we are subject. We have to take into consideration floods and cyclones of which we have had only too frequent examples in recent years. If no provision is made against such contingencies, it means that when they come we have to dislocate the ordinary work of the departments and to postpone or curtail expenditure on developments which have been accepted as necessary or desirable. To do so spells not only dislocation but extravagance. Our aim ought therefore to be to retain a minimum closing balance of half a crore as an insurance against these evils. Even on that basis the time will come ere long when commitments in respect of new buildings and similar schemes will have to be much more strictly scrutinized and the claims of recurring and non-recurring expenditure be much more carefully balanced. All civil works of course imply a recurring liability for maintenance and repairs but some imply much more. A provision for annual repairs is sufficient in the case of a bridge but when we build a large hospital it means an increase of staff and further expenditure on equipments,

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diet charges and other essentials, recurring liabilities which may not appear at all in the budgets of the years during which the building is under construction. Civil Works may roughly be divided into two classes. In the first place come those which are necessary in connexion with recognized obligations, for example, we are under an obligation to house all subordinate ranks in the Police department. The housing of our officers is a standing problem and is still in a far from satisfactory condition. Even if we added not another school or college to our educational organization, there is much leeway to be made up in the way of providing them with suitable buildings; and the same applies to many institutions to whose needs in this respect we contribute by grants-in-aid. Similarly small extensions and improvements to irrigation and drainage works form a constant feature of our annual expenditure. Other instances might be cited. In the lean years little could be done to meet these needed improvements to bring our existing equipment up to a reasonably decent standard. It has of recent years been impossible to frame definite programmes owing to the uncertainties and fluctuations of our revenues. As a result the allotment of funds for these purposes has been somewhat haphazard. The time has, in my opinion, come when deficiencies should be definitely ascertained and minimum annual allotments provided to enable programmes of construction to be carried out. If such a process of rationing—if I may so call it—were enforced, departments would be compelled more carefully to consider the comparative urgency of competing proposals. They would at the same time be in a much better position to determine the allotment of available funds between replacements and needed improvements to our existing equipment and proposals for new adventures. And this would, I think, tend to revive that financial sense which I fear has been considerably weakened under the temporarily affluent circumstances to which the remission of our provincial contribution has given rise. In this respect I am at present not in a position to do more than indicate roughly suggestions which will, I trust, be fully explored before another budget is placed before the Legislative Council.

Conclusion.

"13. I have endeavoured to give the Legislative Council as complete a picture as possible of our financial position and prospects based on the assumption that no further inroads will be made on our revenue resources. On that assumption, we are in a position to meet all the commitments implied in the Budget Estimates now placed before it but it will not be possible for us to maintain the pace which has been set since the first remission of the contributions took place.

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14. In conclusion I would express to the Finance Secretary and his staff my grateful appreciation of the manner in which they have again discharged their arduous responsibilities. It is not an easy task for a new Secretary to assume charge when the preparations for a Budget are under way, but Mr. Watson has worked unremittingly to ensure that the standard of the department should be maintained, and the Assistant Secretary Mr. Srinivasa Raghavan has as always been a tower of strength. (cheers.)

APPENDIX.

Statement of items involving loss of revenue arising out of Budget Estimate for 1928-1929.

Head of account.	Description of item.	Ultimate loss per annum.	Loss of revenue.	
			Revised Estimate, 1927-1928.	Budget Estimate, 1928-1929.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
VII. B. a. Stamps—Judicial—Sale of stamps.	Reduction of court-fees in certain Small Cause suits between the value of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000.	·72	·18	·72
IX. Registration—				
a. Fees for registering documents.	Reduction of registration fees to the pre-war level.	6·00	1·50	6·00
c. Miscellaneous—Other receipts.	Reduction of fees for attendance at private residences from Rs. 20 to Rs. 15.	·31	·08	·31
XXII. Medical—				
a. Medical College and School fees.	Free studentships for male students in the Medical colleges who do not belong to the backward communities	·05	..	·01
Do.	Reduction of fees in the Medical colleges.	·10	·10	·10
b. Hospital receipts.	Waiver of recovery from local bodies of charges incurred in the anti-rabic treatment of indigent persons at headquarter hospitals.	·30	..	·30
XXV. a. Industries—Pumping and boring.	Reduction of fees for the use of pumping and boring sets.	·16	·08	·16
Industrial installations.	Reduction in the rate of fees to be charged for work done in the Engineering branch.	·01	..	·01
XXX. Civil Works—				
a. Rents of buildings.	Loss of revenue due to the concession in respect of house-rent sanctioned to the All-India and Central Services being extended to the members of Provincial and Subordinate Services and to those holding special posts from 1st April 1924—Recurring.	·18	..	·18
g. Refunds	Non-recurring	·85	·08	·77
Total .. {		7·83	1·94	7·79
Non-recurring		85	·08	·77

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

V

PROGRAMME OF BUDGET DISCUSSION.

* The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—“ The general discussion of the Budget will commence on the 1st March. During that discussion hon. Members will be at liberty to discuss the budget as a whole or any question of principle involved in it. Sub-rule (3) of rule 28 of the Council Rules empowers me to prescribe a time-limit for speeches during the general discussion of the budget, and I accordingly fix a time-limit of twenty minutes for the Leader and Deputy Leader of a Party and ten minutes for other hon. Members each. During similar discussions in the past my predecessors have deprecated the reading of manuscript speeches and I must also express my view that the reading of manuscript speeches should be quite exceptional.

“ 2. The afternoon of the last day for general debate will be at the disposal of the hon. Members of the Government to make their replies. The Council will adjourn then till 13th March. On the 13th March official business other than budget business will be transacted.

“ 3. The voting of grants will commence on Wednesday the 14th of March. Under sub-rule (2) of rule 30 of the Legislative Council Rules, hon. Members may, at that stage, move motions to reduce any grant or to omit or reduce any item in a grant, but not to increase or alter the destination of a grant.

“ 4. Motions for reduction are generally moved either for effecting economies or for censuring a Member of Government, discussing his policy, ventilating a grievance or obtaining some information.

“ 5. Motions intended for the latter purposes are generally for token sums. Regarding them, I propose as usual to insist on hon. Members mentioning in their notice of such motions, the object for which the motions are tabled. To prevent competition among hon. Members for precedence in respect of token motions intended for one and the same purpose, I would suggest to hon. Members that such motions may be for the reduction of a uniform sum of Rs. 100. Token motions by leaders of the parties will be given precedence over similar motions by other members. Subject to the rules, token motions will be given precedence over motions for effecting economies.

“ 6. I may also mention that motions for the reduction of an item in a grant must have reference only to that particular item and not to the whole policy of the Government on that and other items.

“ 7 For the convenience of hon. Members, blank forms of motions have been printed and are available in the office. They can be obtained by any hon. Member on application to the Assistant Secretary. It is requested that all the details required in the form may be duly filled in by hon. Members.

“ The House will now adjourn and re-assemble at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 1st March 1928.”

The House accordingly adjourned.

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

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1598 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th February 1928, page 101 supra.]

Note.

The figures furnished with reference to clauses (c) and (d) of question No. 259 answered on 27th August 1927 include 40 incomplete applications which were returned for retransmission with the necessary enclosures in the proper form. The number of applications for registration actually pending at the beginning of 1926 was therefore only 9, and the number received during the year was 33. Out of the nine applications referred to above, 7 were registered and 2 were pending. Of the 33 applications for registration received during 1926, 9 were registered, 5 were rejected and 19 were pending at the end of the year.

The date of application by the villagers of Peda Chintakunta in the Sirvel taluk of the Kurnool district for the registration of a co-operative society for them is not known as none of the signatories thereto dated their signatures. The society was organized by the inspector on 22nd May 1926, and the proposal reached the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Kurnool, with the recommendation of the Chagalmarri Co-operative Union on 8th July 1926. The Assistant Registrar is responsible for delay in submitting the organization file for registration and the delay in starting the society was with the Union and its Supervisor. The explanations of the Assistant Registrar and the Union Supervisor concerned have been obtained and suitable action taken.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1614 asked by Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th February 1928, page 107 supra.]

B.P. No. 34, Press, dated 15th June 1927.

N. MAOMIOHAKL, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S.,

Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement.

Resolution—No. 34, Press, dated 15th June 1927.

The Board submits to Government its report on the expenditure incurred during 1926-27 on the upkeep of minor irrigation works in the Presidency in charge of the Revenue Department.

2. The aggregate amount sanctioned for expenditure during the year was Rs. 12,25,068 against Rs. 7,93,915 in the previous

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year and the actual expenditure was Rs. 12,12,335 or 99 per cent of the sanctioned allotment against 97.7 per cent in the previous year. The works executed fall under two classes as shown below :—

	Allotment.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.
(i) Works not requiring high technical skill	12,00,733	11,88,424
(ii) Works executed by the Public Works Department.	24,335	23,911
Total ...	12,25,068	12,12,335

The appended Statement A shows by districts the particulars of allotment and expenditure under these heads. The results are, the Board considers, satisfactory. Excluding Cuddapah and Coimbatore where the outlay slightly exceeded the allotment the unexpended balance was over 5 per cent of the allotment only in Ganjam district. The short expenditure in that district was due mainly to the fact that the estimated progress could not be achieved in the Chokkapad khandam where minor irrigation works were newly started in the year. The incompetence of an overseer in Ghumsur taluk also explained part of the short expenditure. The overseer has been punished by the Collector.

3. The appended Statement B shows the estimated value of customary labour performed by the ryots and their contribution in labour or money towards the execution of works carried out from the minor irrigation grant during the year under report.

4. The total number of irrigation works in each district and the number repaired during the year are shown in Appendix C.

5. Appendix D shows the number of applications made by private persons, the number of cases in which permission was granted and the number of works completed under Board's Standing Orders Nos. 7, 8 and 10.

6. The value of work done but not paid for at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 12,018 as shown below :—

	RS.
Ganjam	148
Kistna	298
Guntur	1,004
Cuddapah	4,470
Anantapur	2,736
Bellary	3
Chingleput	3,107
Chittoor	252
Total ...	12,018

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In Cuddapah, Anantapur and Chingleput districts payments could not be made for one or other of the following reasons :—

- (1) Non-receipt of bills.
- (2) Works in progress.
- (3) Works nearing completion.
- (4) 10 per cent deductions made on incomplete works.
- (5) Bills under revision and correspondence.

It must, however, be noted that in these districts there was no balance from which to make payment.

The Collector of Guntur has not explained the reasons for the balance in his district and his explanation is awaited. In the remaining districts the amounts outstanding are small and call for no remarks.

7. The number of works repaired by the Public Works Department under the Tank Restoration Scheme and handed over to the Revenue Department during the year is given below :—

District.	Number of works.	District.	Number of works.
Vizagapatam	20	North Arcot	16
West Godavari	39	Chittoor	27
Cuddapah	16	South Arcot	5
Anantapur	12	Trichinopoly	30
Bellary	21	Tinnevely	7
Chingleput	34	Salem	7

8. The reconciliation of the Collectors' figures of charges in respect of minor irrigation works with the treasury figures is being effected in accordance with the instructions issued in G. O. No. 110, Finance, dated 11th February 1925.

(True extract)

W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
 " Collectors of all districts except the Nilgiris and South Kanara.
 " Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.
 " Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
 " Accountant-General, Madras.

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Appendix A.

District.	Works.		Balance.	Percent- age of balance.	Value of work done but not paid for.	Works executed by the Public Works Department.	
	Allotment as finally revised.	Expendi- ture.				Allotment	Expendi- ture.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam ..	94,820	87,654	7,166	7.5	148	..	..
Vizagapatam ..	33,611	33,511	100	0.4	..	..	..
Godavari, East ..	27,300	27,300	..	..	..	..	..
Do. West ..	18,000	17,395	605	3.3	..	..	..
Kistna ..	27,745	26,626	1,119	4.0	298	..	..
Guntur ..	63,285	63,264	21	..	1,004	..	..
Nellore ..	34,000	33,352	648	1.9	..	1,680	1,679
Cuddapah ..	45,250	47,019	1,769	..	4,470	..	..
Anantapur ..	39,500	39,499	1	..	2,726	..	..
Bellary ..	16,700	16,613	87	0.5	3	435	436
Kurnool ..	28,500	28,502	2	..	..	3,320	3,321
Chingleput ..	96,830	96,830	..	..	..	560	489
North Arcot ..	82,250	82,250	..	..	3,107	4,300	4,250
Chittoor ..	44,000	43,999	1	..	252	4,200	4,166
South Arcot ..	1,08,100	1,06,622	1,478	1.3	..	3,470	3,283
Tanjore ..	63,425	61,869	1,556	2.4	..	1,000	960
Trichinopoly ..	56,600	55,578	1,022	1.8	..	..	..
Madura ..	78,000	77,975	25	..	..	1,670	1,673
Ramnad ..	61,170	60,946	224	0.4	..	..	..
Tinnevely ..	1,04,700	1,04,082	618	0.6	..	1,670	1,695
Coimbatore ..	20,840	21,624	784	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	56,022	55,859	163	0.3	..	2,090	1,959
Malabar ..	55	55	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	*12,00,733	†11,88,424	12,309	1.02	12,018	24,335	23,911

* Amount sanctioned in the Civil Budget Estimate RS. 12,07,200
Deduct—(i) Amount transferred to non-contract contingencies (G.O. No. 422, Finance, dated 5th August 1926). — 720
(ii) Amount surrendered to Government in B.P. Rout. No. 1273, dated 26th February 1927, under 'Works' and 'Maintenance and Repairs', and resumed in G.O. R. No. 194, Finance, dated 7th March 1927. — 5,747

Net total .. 12,00,733

† Excludes allotment and expenditure under 'Establishment' and 'Tools and plant' as shown below :—

	Allotment.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.
Establishment ..	..	..
Tools and plant ..	2,17,227	2,08,514
	500	843

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Appendix B—Kudimaramat statement.

District.	Approximate value of work performed on irrigation works by customary labour.	Amount of contribution in lieu of labour levied under section 6 of Act I of 1858.	Fines inflicted under section 2 of Act I of 1858.	Voluntary contributions towards repairs to irrigation works executed by the Revenue or Public Works Department.	
				In labour.	In money.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam ..	..	..	107	..	..
Vizagapatam ..	2,863	..	..	..	..
Godavari, East ..	..	372	..	..	..
Do. West ..	..	..	..	..	683
Kistna ..	..	..	..	..	667
Guntur ..	..	866	..	..	..
Nellore ..	34	1,623	1,744	..	..
Cuddapah ..	9,225	3,151	..	..	100
Anantapur ..	385	..	237	..	..
Bellary ..	..	4,033	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	..	3,926	..	..	987
Chingleput ..	15,369	3,747	..	147	892
North Arcot ..	41,053	1,784	..	100	2,665
Chittoor ..	11,079	7,335	..	..	..
South Arcot ..	16,980	170	..	..	706
Tanjore ..	81,061	5,347	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	10,775	1,276	..	..	56
Madura ..	..	..	..	..	1,965
Ramnad ..	1,683	170	..	450	..
Tinnevely ..	267	8,425	..	2,573	..
Coimbatore ..	..	10,641	962	..	..
Salem ..	4,952	..	..	..	..

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Appendix C—Statement showing the number of Irrigation works in charge of the Revenue Department, the number repaired and the allotment spent on them during the official year 1926-27.

District.	Total number of Irrigation works in the district.	Irrigation works repaired during the official year 1926-27.	
		Number.	Amount spent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			Rs.
Ganjam	2,473	259	87,654
Vizagapatam	1,129	114	33,511
Godavari East	998	89	27,300
Do. West	324	31	17,395
Kistna	62	25	26,628
Guntur	267	114	63,364
Nellore	369	79	33,352
Cuddapah	1,321	107	47,019
Anantapur	2,555	145	39,499
Bellary	298	43	16,013
Kurnool	555	106	28,592
Madras	4		
Chingleput	1,710	293	96,330
North Arcot	2,510	143	82,250
Chittoor	4,704	109	43,999
South Arcot	2,138	142	1,06,622
Tanjore	621	173	61,969
Trichinopoly	1,421	88	55,578
Madura	3,757	113	77,975
Ramnad	285	65	60,946
Tinnevelly	1,613	198	1,04,882
Coimbatore	73	40	21,624
Salem	2,396	125	55,859
Malabar	2	2	55
Total ..	* 31,583	2,598	11,88,424

* The figures in the jamabandi report for fasli 1335 have been adopted for this statement.

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Appendix D—Statement of applications for construction or repair of irrigation works under Board's Standing Order Nos. 7, 8 and 10.

District.	Construction of new tanks (Board's Standing Order No. 7).							Repair of tanks (Board's Standing Order No. 8).			
	Number of applications.				Number of applications disposed of during the year.			Number of applications.			
	Remaining un-disposed of at the commencement of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Granted.	Refused.	Total.	Balance at the end of the year.	Remarks—Number of works completed during the year.	Remaining un-disposed of at the commencement of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Ganjam	4	8	12	8	1	9	3	* 2		4	4
Vizagapatam	1	6	7	3	2	5	2			1	1
East Godavari	2	11	13	4	4	8	5			1	1
West Godavari									1	1	2
Kistna									2	2	4
Guntur	2	1	3	1		1	2		5	3	8
Nellore	1	1	2		1	1	1		5	22	27
Cuddapah	5	3	8	5	1	6	2				
Anantapur									1		1
Bellary		1	1				1		4	4	8
North Arcot	3		3	2	1	3					
Chittoor	1	11	12	4	6	10	2	4			
South Arcot	9	5	14	3	6	9	5	3			
Trichinopoly	1		1	1		1			1		1
Madura	1	1	2	1	1	1	1		1		1
Coimbatore	1	1	2		1	1	1				
Salem	12	5	17	12	4	16	1				
Tinnevelly											
Total ..	43	59	102	45	30	75	27	10	20	38	58

* (In progress.)

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District.	Repair of tanks (Board's Standing Order No. 8)—cont.					Digging of channels (Board's Standing Order No. 10).								
	Number of applications disposed of during the year.			Balance at the end of the year.	Remarks—Number of works completed during the year.	Number of applications.			Number of applications disposed of during the year.			Balance at the end of the year.	Remarks—Number of works completed during the year.	
	Granted.	Refused.	Total.			Remaining undisposed of at the commencement of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Granted.	Refused.	Total.			
														(13)	(14)	(15)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)		
Ganjam ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..		
Vizagapatam ..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
East Godavari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
West Godavari ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Kistna ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Guntur ..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Nellore ..	2	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..		
Cuddapah ..	..	5	5	3	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..		
Anantapur ..	18	6	19	8	..	4	3	7	..	4	4	3		
Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..		
North Arcot ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..		
Chittoor ..	..	3	3	5	..	1	1	2	1	1	2	..		
South Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Madura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	1	..	13	30	43	7	25	32	11		
Salem ..	..	..	..	1	..	8	7	15	4	10	14	1		
Tinnevely ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total ..	17	20	37	21	1	29	43	72	16	41	57	15		

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1617 asked by Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th February 1928, page 108 supra.]

Note on Lift Irrigation by Electric Pumping.

Mr. Hawkins, the late Chief Engineer for Irrigation, set on foot an enquiry in August 1925 as to the possibilities of well irrigation by group electric pumping in areas where supply by direct flow from rivers or tanks was deficient or non-existent. The enquiry was addressed to all the Collectors and Superintending Engineers who were asked for all available information as regards likely areas, possibilities of subsoil supply as indicated by the yield from existing wells, nature of crops already grown or likely to be

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grown, approximate cost of water lift from existing wells in the areas, and for any other suggestions. The replies received were in many cases meagre in information. Whenever they indicated possibilities they were referred for opinion and suggestions to the Directors of Agriculture and Industries.

2. Mr. Hawkins' enquiry was wide in scope and was made irrespective of whether hydro-electric power was available in any particular locality or not. So far as the Hydro-electric Department is concerned the question has application only to those districts in which there is reasonable prospect of hydro-electric power being made available, viz.—

- (a) Pykara area—comprising Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Salem, Trichinopoly, Madura and possibly Malabar and South Kanara,
- (b) Papanasam area—comprising Tinnevely and Ramnad; and
- (c) Kolab area—comprising Vizagapatam.

3. The Collectors of Nilgiris, Malabar and South Kanara say that in their areas there is no well irrigation at all. The Collector of Ramnad does not see any chance of group well irrigation in his district. Leaving these areas out, there remain Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Salem, Madura, Tinnevely and Vizagapatam districts in which there appear prospects of such hydro-electric power irrigation. The utilization of wells for irrigation in many of these districts, especially in Coimbatore, is very prevalent and successful, and the farmers are readily persuaded to invest money for new wells or improving old wells whenever there appears reasonable chance of increased return.

4. Lift irrigation has been very successful in other parts of the world where conditions are not so very different from those prevailing in Southern India. Though there is no immediate demand for hydro-electric power for well irrigation, there is no reason whatever why a good power load should not develop after some spade work and publicity by the Department. Some of the problems that have to be met and which have been referred to by the district authorities and the Directors of Agriculture and Industries, are—

(1) The size and capacity of wells—which in many places will not bear a pump at all. The farmer will not consent to deepen or otherwise improve his well unless he is sure of success. A careful subsoil survey should hence precede any such attempt.

(2) The size of holdings—the majority of which are very small. Cattle must be kept in any case for cultivation purposes and with small holdings it pays to utilize the cattle also for baling since their time is not fully occupied on the land.

(3) The working of machinery, be it of the simplest kind, is beyond the ability of the average farmer, and a trained mechanic is now an expensive luxury.

(4) The poverty of the general mass of the people to whom the slightest addition in the way of capital expenditure may not be permissible.

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1622 asked by Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th February 1928, page 111 supra.]

G.O. No. 518 I., dated 21st December 1909.

READ—the following paper:—

Extract from the address of the Tanjore District Association, Kumbakonam, dated 5th February 1908, presented to His Excellency the Governor of Madras at the time of his visit to the Tanjore district in February 1908.

3. *Regarding the Public Works Department.*—This district has been famous for its Grand Anicut erected at the entrance of the district by the Chola Dynasty; this dam was built to conserve the waters of the Cauvery river for the irrigation of this district. It is a work the construction of which has exacted the admiration of the British Engineers. The late Sir Arthur Cotton supplemented this grand work by the erection of another dam a few miles higher up and secured a larger quantity of water for the irrigation of the districts of Trichinopoly and Tanjore. Some years ago another dam was erected across the Cauvery near the Grand Anicut for regulating the irrigation of the lands of Tanjore. These anicuts have been of great use to this district and mostly contributed to the immense increase of land revenue. The last-mentioned work bifurcates the Cauvery water into two volumes for the irrigation of the lands of Tanjore situated in higher and lower levels. From these two streams branch off many rivers, and these rivers feed thousands of channels of large and small lengths for watering the lands of several villages. The agriculturists feel thankful to the Government for these measures. These are regulated in some places by smaller dams. Since the erection of the dam across the Cauvery near the Grand Anicut, scouring sluices that originally existed and were constructed to discharge sand into the Coleroon have been closed. The beds of the Cauvery and its branches and channels have been raised, thereby diminishing the quantity of their contents, washing away valuable lands of the people. This matter has often been brought to the notice of the Public Works Department authorities, both Local and Provincial, and they, though very sympathetic and active, have not yet been able to devise a remedy. The ryots suffer from too large a volume of water during the floods and too small a quantity in other parts of the year. The aforesaid channels used to be cleared of their accumulated sand very often, by former Governments from time immemorial, and by the British Government also. This fact has been proved beyond doubt by a circular issued by the Collector of Tanjore, dated 8th June 1865. Somehow or other this ancient custom and the right and privilege of the ryot have been held in abeyance of late to the great injury of the ryot. Many complaints against this omission and petitions praying for these repairs have not yet been heard. Thus irrigation and drainage of the cultivated lands have been endangered. The ryots pray to your Excellency's Government to order that the irrigation and drainage sources be placed in a better condition in conformity to the immemorial custom and the ancient rights and privileges of the district. The local officers very often assign as a reason for not placing them in efficient order, that they have no funds allotted for the purpose in the budget; and your Excellency is aware that the people have no control over the assignments in the budget.

[28th February 1928]

ENCLOSURE

Notification No. 3, dated 8th June 1865.

The attention of the Executive Officers and Agents and others whom it may concern is called to the following rules relative to repairs to tanks and channels:—

I. Channels which irrigate less than 25 velies to be cleared in kudimaramat.

Vide District Gazette, 22nd March 1862, page 129.

II. No minor channel as a general rule to be declared by Government if the estimate falls within 5 per cent of the revenue derived from the channel.

Vide District Gazette, 22nd March 1862, page 129.

III. No large channel to be cleared by Government if the estimate falls short of 1½ per cent of the revenue derived from the channel.

Rules for village labour, circular order book, Public Works Department, page 52.

Chief Engineer's Standing Circular No. CXXXI, dated 26th December 1860.

IV. No repair to minor tanks or channels to be carried out by Government if the estimated amount is less than Rs. 25.

Chief Engineer's Mis. Circular No. XIX, dated 23rd August 1861.

V. No tank or channel to be repaired by Government oftener than once in five years.

(Sd.) G. LEE MORRIS,
Collector.

Order—No. 513 I., dated 21st December 1909.

The Government have taken into careful consideration the complaint in the address of the Tanjore District Association read above.

2. Many of the highest engineering authorities, including Colonel A. W. Smart, R.E., late Chief Engineer for Irrigation, who had an intimate knowledge of Tanjore irrigation, are of opinion that the clearance of silt in channels is without permanent practical benefit, and that to deal effectively with the silt problem it is necessary to effect such alterations in the channels as will prevent the accumulation of silt. The Government in accepting this view have in the last twelve years spent no less than 18 lakhs of rupees on permanent improvements, such as remodelling the Upper Anicut and converting solid into open dams, works mainly designed to reduce floods and silting. Owing to this the capital expenditure on the Cauvery system which had remained constant for many years was more than doubled; while in the same period the cost of maintenance has also been doubled thus showing that the irrigation system has been in no way neglected.

3. The address refers to a circular of 1865 issued by the then Collector Mr. Lee Morris; the Government have perused this circular and observe that it is mainly negative in character and apparently intended chiefly for the purpose of enforcing kudimaramat which, it is feared, is not practised to its former extent.

[28th February 1928]

4. With reference to the statement in the address that the repair of channels at the expense of Government has been the custom and the right and the privilege of the ryot, Government are advised that they are not under any legal obligation to repair Government irrigation works. If there be any liability to repair, it lies rather on those who are entitled to enjoy the water from each irrigation work. Under Madras Act I of 1858, the ryots are legally bound to contribute labour for the execution of works for the purpose of irrigation or drainage which have by local custom been usually executed by the joint labour of the village community. Any neglect or failure to perform this obligation disentitles them to the grace of Government in the way of remissions.

5. The Government are not prepared to lay down specifically what is or what is not included in kudimaramat, but as it is understood that all channels in the Tanjore delta over which the Government at present exercise control in the matter of maintenance are now in charge of the Public Works Department, the Superintending Engineer will, in consultation with the Collector, prepare and submit for the orders of Government a complete list of channels which may conveniently, in their opinion, be maintained by Government. These channels, subject to any future modification of the list that the Government may consider necessary, will be in the direct and immediate charge of the Public Works Department, and all other channels will be left to be maintained by the ryots under kudimaramat.

(True extract)

C. A. SMITH,
Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.,
Irrigation Branch.

To the President, District Association, Tanjore.
" Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., C.I.E.
" Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Superintending Engineer, V Circle.
" Revenue Department.
" Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement).
" Examiner, Public Works Accounts.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide item II "Communications to the Council" at page 121 supra.]

[Vide answer to Legislative Council question No. 1469 answered at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 25th January 1928.]

Letter from the Inspector-General of Registration, dated the 20th January 1928, No. 175-Est./27.

I enclose a statement showing particulars of appointments of Probationary Sub-Registrars and clerks made during the year 1927. Out of 28 appointments of Probationary Sub-Registrars 13 were Telugus and 13 were Tamilians. Probationary Sub-Registrars are on a provincial scale and are recruited with reference to linguistic requirements. Telugus are already over-represented as there are 176 Telugu Sub-Registrars and 25 Probationary

28th February 1928]

Sub-Registrars against 171 Telugu offices. Clerks are on a district scale and are recruited from men conversant with the vernacular of the district, their work being mostly in the vernacular. Out of 532 acting and temporary clerks, who were appointed for the first time during the year, 178 were Telugus and 272 were Tamilians. Registration in the Tamil districts is far more advanced than registration in the Telugu districts.

ANNEXURE.

	Clause (a).				Clause (b).			
	Number of appointments made during 1927.				Number confirmed.			
	Telugus.	Tamilians.	Others.	Total.	Telugus.	Tamilians.	Others.	Total.
Probationary Sub-Registrars.	• 13	† 13	2	28	..	..	..	..
Clerks (acting and temporary).	• 178	272	82	532	..	2	..	2

* Four did not join their appointments. † Three did not join their appointments.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide item II "Communications to the Council" at page 121 supra.]

With reference to the answer given to clause (g) of question No. 1417 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 25th January 1928, the following note is laid on the table :—

Legislative Council Question No. 1417, clause (g). Answered on 25th January 1928.

Invitations were issued to subscribers in the following form :—

THE SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT POLICE SPORTS
will be held on Wednesday, 12th October at 3-15 p.m.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD GOSCHEN
will distribute Police Rewards.

THE VISCOUNTESS GOSCHEN
has kindly consented to give away the prizes.
The honour of the presence of

Mr. and Mrs. _____ is solicited.

Mr. and Mrs. V. Rajagopal Thamban will be at Home.
* Please show this card at the entrance.

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The fireworks commence at about 9-30 p.m. Guests are requested to be in their seats half an hour earlier. The card to be kindly shown at the gate.

Programme.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Fast Cycle Race. | 8. Alarm Race. |
| 2. Cycle Musical Chairs. | 9. Obstacle Race. |
| 3. Disguise Competition. | 10. Wheel Barrow Race. |
| 4. Mile Race. | 11. Band Race. |
| 5. Tilting the Bucket. | 12. Tug of War. |
| 6. Greasy Pole Pillow Fight. | 13. Distribution of Prizes. |
| 7. Sack Melee. | 14. Fireworks at about 9-30 p.m. |

Vellore Police Band will be in attendance.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Chief Secretary.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Thursday, the 1st March 1928.

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, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman. | Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B. |
| Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad. | Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I. |
| Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E. | Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr. |
| Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. | Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S. |
| Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A. | Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.). |
| Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. | Nagan Gowda, Mr. B. |
| Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur. | Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A. |
| Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K. | Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar. |
| Abdul Razaq Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K. | Narayanan Nembudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M. |
| Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi. | Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R. |
| Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D. | Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. |
| Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B. | Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E. |
| Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S. | Raja of Ramnad. |
| Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V. | Ramaachandra Padayachi, Mr. K. |
| Bheemayya, Mr. J. | Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B. |
| Boag, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. G. T. | Ramanath Goenka, Mr. |
| Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K. | Ramjee Rao, Mr. V. |
| Congreve, Mr. C. R. T. | Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. |
| Otterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B. | Seturatnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R. |
| Dorai Raja, Rajkumar S. N. | Shetty, Mr. A. B. |
| Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S. | Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K. |
| Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C. | Siva Raj, Mr. N. |
| Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. F. B. | Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H. |
| Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V. | Soundarapandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A. |
| Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J. | Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R. |
| Gopala Menon, Mr. C. | Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S. |
| Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C. | Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K. |
| Kay, Mr. Kenneth. | Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash |
| Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P. | Kadir Sahib. |
| Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad. | Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. Mo. G. C. |
| Krishnan, Mr. K. | Thomas, Mr. D. |
| Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M. | Tolasiram, Mr. L. K. |
| Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. | Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R. |
| Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. | Venkaiah, Mr. S. |
| Luker, Mr. A. T. | Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A. |
| Mahmud Sahamnad Sahib Bahadur. | Wright, Mr. W. O. |
| | Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| | Zamindar of Kallikota. |
| | Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| | Zamindar of Seithur. |

[1st March 1928]

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

Civil Justice

Appointments in the District Court of Kurnool.

* 1637 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state in reference to answer given on 1st November 1927 to Question No. 1022 regarding the appointments in the District Court of Kurnool—

(a) what the number of appointments from the Tamil districts was; and
(b) whether any attempt was made to get local people for these places and whether it failed?

A.—(a) & (b) Only 2 appointments out of 34 were given to men from Tamil districts. This was done for special reasons.

Mr. D. THOMAS:—"May I know if there is any Government rule that only local people should be appointed to local posts?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"One we had already got for some considerable time. The other was appointed because on applications invited, he was found to be satisfactory."

Mr. D. THOMAS:—"My question was if there is any Government rule limiting the appointment to local people?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"There is no rule."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"May I know if the appointments are not reserved for Telugu-speaking people of the Ceded districts?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"So far as I am aware there is no rule reserving any appointment to the people of a locality."

Irrigation

Diversion of the surplus water from Otteri tank.

* 1638 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that a lot of surplus water from Otteri tank in Vellore is running to waste; and

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(b) whether the Government will take steps to divert the surplus water to Thoraipadi lake and thereby increase the water available for irrigation?

A.—The Government have no information. A report has been called for.

Police

Conveyance allowance to Sub-Inspectors of Police.

* 1639 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that from the fixed travelling allowance of the Sub-Inspectors of Police a proportionate amount of the horse allowance is deducted for the number of days travelled; and

(b) whether for another grade of Sub-Inspectors of Police who get a lesser amount of fixed travelling allowance than the horse allowance a proportionate reduction is made in their pay for the days toured, when the proportionate fixed allowance per day is less than the horse allowance per day?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clause (b) of question No. 1555.

(b) The question is not understood.

Village Establishments

Restoration of village officers.

* 1640 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state in reference to the reply given to Question No. 517, answered on 18th October 1927, regarding restoration of village officers—

(a) whether the information called for has been received;

(b) if so, what it is; and

(c) whether the question of reinstating all the assistant karnams has been considered?

A.—(a) & (b) The Board's final report on the subject has not yet been received. On receipt, a statement showing the details will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) The Government have considered the question and have decided that there is no need to restore all the assistant karnams as their strength was reduced not as a measure of retrenchment but because they were considered to be administratively unnecessary. They were not included in the statement of posts to be restored which was placed before the Select Committee on the Village Officers Restoration Bill.



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Suspension and retention of village karnams in Anantapur taluk.

* 1641 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state in view of replies given to Question No. 707 answered on 19th October 1927, regarding village karnams, etc., in some taluks of Anantapur district—

(a) whether any of the karnams of the villages mentioned therein have been or were suspended for arrears of work;

(b) whether in appointing or retaining assistant karnams, the beriz, the number of pattas, the hamlets and the total cultivated area of the village are taken into consideration;

(c) if they are, what the standard generally adopted is; and

(d) whether the number of karnams and assistants engaged has any relation to the number of village munsifs; if so, what the ratio is?

A.—(a) The assistant karnam of Sangalagudur, Tadpatri taluk, Anantapur district, was suspended in 1920 on account of arrears of work and non-residence in the village. He was subsequently dismissed from service in 1922 for selling a plot of land that belonged to Government and for other irregularities. In question No. 707 the hon. Member referred to some villages in the Cuddapah district. The karnam of Kasanur village in the Pulivendla taluk, Cuddapah district, was suspended for one year from July 1927 on account of arrears of work and other irregularities. The karnams of the other villages in the Cuddapah district, viz., Balapanur, Vempalli and Palagiri have not been suspended for arrears of work.

(b) & (c) There is no fixed rule but assistant karnams are generally allowed for villages which have a beriz of not less than Rs. 8,000 and in which the work is too heavy for a single karnam.

(d) No.

Education*Building grant to Government Muhammadan High School, Vellore.*

* 1642 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether during his recent visit to Vellore, there was a deputation to him asking for a building grant to the Government Muhammadan High School, Vellore; and

(b) if so, whether the grant is proposed to be made; if not, why not?

A.—The question of providing a building for the school is under consideration.

Local Boards*Road communications to Vyacherry.*

* 1643 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no road connecting the village of Vyacherry, Papanasam taluk (Tanjore district), with the main road to Titte Railway Station and to Tanjore;

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(b) whether the villagers have been sending representations from 1902, requesting the Taluk Board President to construct the road;

(c) whether the then Taluk Board President replied that the villagers should bear half the cost if such a work is to be undertaken; and

(d) whether the Government would consider the desirability of ordering the sanction of the road at an early date and at their own cost instead of collecting half the cost from the poor villagers?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) There was one such representation in 1920. No further information is available.

(c) Information is not available.

(d) The question is primarily one for the taluk board. The President, Taluk Board, Papanasam, reports that the question will be investigated and that the necessary action will be taken with reference to the funds at the disposal of the taluk board.

Industries*Proposed opening of a Trades School at Mangalore.*

* 1644 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Trades School proposed to be established in Mangalore has received the sanction of the Government; and

(b) whether the amount required for it has been included in the next year's budget estimates?

A.—(a) & (b) The proposals are under the consideration of Government. The amount required has not yet been included in the estimates of next year.

Pumping and boring demonstration experiments in Tiruturaipundi taluk.

* 1645 Q.—SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government will be pleased to call for and lay on the table all the correspondence initiated by the Director of Industries till 15th January 1928 with the Tanjore District Industrial Engineer and other officers concerned for carrying on pumping and boring demonstration experiments in the villages of the Tiruturaipundi taluk; and

(b) what will be the total cost of such free demonstration experiments?

A.—A note summarising the information on the subject furnished by the Director of Industries is placed on the table of the House.

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Registration*Proposed shifting of the Sub-Registrar's office from Purushottampur.*

* 1646 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the office of the Sub-Registrar from Purushottampur, Chatrapur taluk, Ganjam district;

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, whether the Government will be pleased to enquire into the wishes of the people concerned; and

(c) whether they or the Inspector-General of Registration has received any representation against this proposal?

A.—(a) & (b) No.

(c) Yes.

Veterinary*Revision of the salaries of subordinates in the Veterinary Department.*

* 1647 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to the answer to Mr. A. B. Shetty's question No. 869 answered on 22nd October 1927, regarding the memorial from the subordinates of the Veterinary department for the revision of their salaries, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state what action has been taken on the abovementioned memorial and, if not, the reasons for the delay?

A.—The request of the subordinates for revision of their pay was refused.

Excise*Employment of South Kanara men as Excise Sub-Inspectors and clerks in the West Coast division.*

* 1648 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether in the West Coast division the number of South Kanara men employed as Excise Sub-Inspectors and clerks is disproportionately small compared with that of Malabar?

A.—The Government have not the information. The collection of the information asked for would involve an amount of labour which the Government do not consider they would be justified in undertaking.

Medical*Report of the Principal of the Indian School of Medicine.*

* 1649 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Principal of the Indian School of Medicine has submitted his report after visiting the United Provinces; and

(b) if so, whether the report will be placed on the table of the House?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government will consider the question of placing the report on the table after they have examined it.

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Staff of the Madras Medical College.

* 1650 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the names and the pay of the professors and the assistant professors of the Madras Medical College in 1901 and in 1927;

(b) what the strength of the college as well as of the Medical School which formed part of the Medical College in 1901 was, and what it is now;

(c) whether the assistant professors were also teachers of the Medical School then;

(d) what additions have been made to the staff since 1926 and what was the extra expenditure involved;

(e) whether the Principal of the Medical College was also the Superintendent of the General Hospital in 1901; and

(f) how many hours a day the Principal is spending in the Medical College?

A.—(a) & (d) Statements ^a giving the information required are laid on the table.

(b) The strength of the college (including that of the Medical School) in 1901 was 510. The strength of the college in 1927 was 689.

(c) Yes.

(e) Yes.

(f) The Government have no information as to the number of hours each day spent by the Principal in the college.

Qualifications of the Radiologist.

* 1651 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount received from paying patients in the X-ray department of the General Hospital during the years 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926;

(b) how much of that sum was credited to the Government for each of those years;

(c) whether the appointment of the Radiologist is a permanent one;

(d) whether he is a full-time officer;

(e) what was the fee charged by the Radiologist for the treatment of the Raja of Ramnad and the Maharaja of Vizianagram; and

(f) what are the medical and educational qualifications of the officer in charge of the X-ray department now?

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A.—(a) & (b) The amount received from paying patients and the portion credited to the Government during the year 1924-25, 1925-26 and 1926-27 were as shown below :—

Year.	Amount received.	Amount credited to Government.
	RS.	RS.
1924-25	14,269	3,644
1925-26	14,947	3,851
1926-27	18,121	4,619

Note.—(1) The figures include also the fees received by the staff of the Institute for X-ray work done outside the Institute.

(2) Information for calendar years is not available.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes; but, according to the terms of his appointment, he is permitted to accept private practice in his special branch of work.

(e) The amount of the fee charged in any case is a matter between the patient and the radiologist.

(f) The officer in charge of the X-Ray Department of the General Hospital is not a medical man. He is a specialist in X-ray work of great experience. Prior to his appointment as Government Radiologist he had worked for eight years in the London Hospital and had also been employed for over two and a half years as X-Ray Specialist at the Colaba War Hospital, Bombay. Recently, while on leave in England he underwent a special course of study in the technique of X-ray treatment as carried out at the London Hospital.

Appointment of an agency for controlling the supply of milk, etc., in hospitals.

* 1652 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the various agencies by which the milk supply, stores, etc., and cooking in the culinary department of Government hospitals in the Madras City are controlled and checked, to prevent leakage, pilferage and adulteration of milk and ghee and other stores, and to ensure satisfactory, efficient and economic management of the cooking and diet supplied to patients;

(b) the orders passed by the Government regarding the appointment of such agency; and

(c) (1) under what circumstances the kitchen department in the Rayapuram Government Hospital was handed over to the Sisters of Charity, (2) how the arrangement has worked and (3) if satisfactory and successful, why it is not and why it cannot be introduced in other hospitals?

A.—(a) There is in each hospital a definite and efficient organization to control the quantity and quality of stores, to prevent adulteration, and to ensure satisfactory cooking. The Superintendent, the Resident Medical Officer and the Medical Officers on duty

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see to the correctness of the quantity and quality of purchased articles; the stewards and assistant stewards are responsible for their distribution after receipt and are required to furnish a monetary security; they work under the direct and constant supervision of the Superintendent, the Resident Medical Officer and the Medical Officer on duty. Their accounts are regularly checked by the hospital staff and monthly by the audit staff of the Accountant-General's office. The sisters and nurses on duty are responsible for seeing that each patient gets his full diet, properly cooked.

(b) The orders passed by the Government are contained in Appendix XI of the Madras Civil Medical Code.

(c) (i) At a conference of the Superintendents of the Government hospitals in Madras City held in August 1924, to consider the question of the dieting of patients, it was considered advisable to make provision for a more detailed and more immediate supervision in the kitchen department in order to prevent leakage. The Surgeon-General was asked to consider the question of appointing nuns for the purpose and, on his recommendation, the Government sanctioned the employment of four nuns in the Rayapuram Hospital as an experimental measure.

(ii) The arrangement has worked satisfactorily.

(iii) Nuns have not been appointed for the other hospitals because quarters are not available for them in those institutions. In Rayapuram, the nuns have been accommodated in rooms on the upper floor of the out-patient's department. It has not been possible to make similar arrangements in the other hospitals.

Public Health

Leper asylums in the Presidency.

* 1653 Q.—DR. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) how many leper asylums are maintained by the Madras Government throughout the Presidency;

(b) the strength of each asylum and the average cost to the Government for maintaining one leper;

(c) whether the Chingleput Leper Asylum is a Government institution; if not, who is the owner of the buildings;

(d) what the contribution is that is made by the Government to that institution per annum;

(e) what control the Government are exercising over the affairs of that institution; and

(f) how many lepers were turned out of the asylum during the recent strike and how many were taken back?

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4.—(a) One—the Leper Settlement of Tirumani.

(b) The average strength of the Settlement during 1927 was 426. The average cost to the Government of each leper was Rs. 19-8-6 during 1927.

(c) The Settlement is a Government institution, but the management is in the hands of the United Free Church of Scotland Mission.

(d) & (e) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the agreement, under which the management of the Settlement was transferred to the United Free Church of Scotland Mission. A copy of the agreement is placed on the table.

(f) One hundred and two inmates left the Settlement of their own accord in spite of every effort made to retain them. Forty-nine were re-admitted.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Panchayat Courts

Representation of Adi-Dravidas and Adi-Andhras in village panchayat courts.

1654 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many village panchayat courts are organized in the Presidency;

(b) whether Adi-Dravidas and Adi-Andhras are represented in each such court in proportion to their population in those villages; and

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to take any action in order to bring about such a representation?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to G.O. No. 3241, Law (General), dated the 15th October 1927, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) No.

Depressed Classes

Action taken on memorandum presented at the meeting of the Advisory Committee for Depressed Classes on 26th January 1928.

1655 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether any action has been taken on the memorandum presented by a member at the meeting of the Advisory Committee for the depressed classes on 26th January 1928?

A.—The Government do not know what memorandum is referred to.

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Education

Location of the Salem Municipal College.

1656 Q.—Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPAH Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the stage at which the question of the location of the proposed Salem Municipal College now stands;

(b) why this matter is still pending; and

(c) what arrangements the Government propose to make for the speedy disposal of the subject?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The matter is under the consideration of Government and orders will be issued as early as possible.

Exemption to unpassed matriculates from attending school in order to appear for the Public Examination.

1657 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether persons who have failed in the Matriculation examination are required to join the VI Form of any high school to enable them to obtain a Secondary School-Leaving Certificate;

(b) if so, whether that rule applies to those who have appeared and failed before the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate scheme was instituted;

(c) whether exemptions are granted to persons who are so disqualified from joining the VI Form now to enable them to appear for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examination;

(d) whether there were any such applications for exemption, and if so, how they were disposed of;

(e) whether one Mr. V. Narayana Rao, clerk, District Superintendent of Police Office, Arantapur, applied on 22nd May 1926, for exemption on the ground that he could not be promoted owing to his disqualification from Rs. 50 which he now draws as pay; and

(f) whether it is true that he was directed to join the VI Form and was informed that no exemption could be granted?

A.—(a) & (b) Persons who failed in the Matriculation examination of 1909 or earlier years should have joined form VI in January 1910 and prosecuted their studies under the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate scheme to be eligible to appear for the public examination. Those who failed to do so as well as those who failed in the Matriculation examination in the years subsequent to 1909 should have undergone a full three years' course in Forms IV, V and VI in order to be eligible to appear for the public examination as pupil candidates. If they have so appeared once, they may then appear for the examination as private candidates.

(c) No.

(d) Yes. The candidates were refused admission for the examination as private candidates.

(e) Yes.

(f) Exemption was refused.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The Council will now take up the general discussion of the Budget.”

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

II

THE GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET FOR 1928-29.

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ Sir, I am sorry that I don't find my hon. Friend the hon. Mr. Moir, the Finance Member, in his place when the discussion on his budget opens. I hope he will be here presently. The first thing that I wish to place before you is this : that taking into consideration the Revenue receipts and the expenditure charged to revenue, the present budget is a deficit budget. The deficit is about half a crore and if we go on budgeting in this manner, that is, having deficit budgets year after year, the time will not be far distant when we shall become insolvent. As in the case of individuals, so also, I think, in the case of Governments, it will not be prudent to live beyond one's means and that is what the budget of my hon. Friend shows. No doubt we have to congratulate ourselves on the fact that the Government of India have permanently released 48 lakhs and odd, the remaining portion of the Provincial contribution and, even making allowance for this release of about half a crore, the balance of the deficit still comes to two lakhs. With reference to the release of this provincial contribution, I take this opportunity of congratulating my hon. Friend Mr. Moir. Some years ago, I think it was in 1922 or so, a deputation of this Council waited upon the then Viceroy, Lord Reading. Members of that deputation were armed with a closely reasoned and strongly worded memorandum prepared by Mr. Moir, who was then the Finance Secretary to this Government. My friend, Mr. Moir himself, was a member of that deputation from this Council. Members of that deputation, I remember distinctly, had a long conversation with the Viceroy on that occasion lasting for one and a half hours and the general impression—though members of the deputation were disappointed on that occasion in not having been able to get the required relief from His Excellency—with which the members of the deputation came back was that sooner or later—sooner they thought than later—they would be able to get a reduction at first and ultimately the total abolition of this contribution, and to-day on the 1st of March 1928 when the official year begins, this Council and particularly my hon. Friend, may be congratulated on the success of their achievement.

“ Now, with reference to this point of deficit budget, I note both from the budget and from the speech of my hon. Friend and from other records in connexion with financial matters, that our revenue does not expand so fast as our expenditure. There is no doubt an expansion in the revenues of this province, but the expenditure runs much faster than the revenue side of the budget. With reference to those important items of revenue which are capable of expansion and which do expand year after year, I may first refer to the most important item of the provincial finance, viz., Land Revenue. The amount of land revenue in the beginning of this century was about five crores. It has now reached 7½ crores—that is the figure, I am speaking in round figures, in the budget for 1928-29. With reference to this I make bold to make this observation, viz., that more or less we have reached the maximum under this item. I do not mean to say that there will be no expansion hereafter at all. There is possibility of an increase in this item, but having regard to the demand, present demand in this Council that the power of fixing the settlement rates should be vested in this Council, it will not be possible for the Government to refuse that demand for ever and when that demand is granted, the possibility of expansion will more or less be restricted.

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“ Then, the next important item of revenue is Excise. With reference to that again, the amount of revenue under this head at the beginning of this century was about a crore and a half : it has now reached 5½ crores—that is the figure in the current year's budget. Now, here again it is not likely that this revenue will expand in an appreciable manner. On the other hand, there is every possibility that it will decrease. We must take into consideration the insistent demand for the introduction of a policy, if not of total prohibition, at least of temperance. Having regard to the prohibition movement and the growing volume and the strength of that demand, we must be prepared not for an expansion in this item but for a reduction.

“ The next important item of revenue is that under Stamps. With reference to that, you and my colleagues of this Council will be able to remember that an enhancement of about 50 per cent was made by this Council at a time of financial stress in the year 1922 by increasing the duties by about 50 per cent on court fees and on non-judicial stamps. Here again, particularly after the release of the provincial contribution last year and the previous year's partial reduction, we have been demanding the reduction of the court fees and stamp duties. Here also we cannot expect an expansion of revenue. Connected with this is the registration fees : the Government have already reduced, registration fees. These are the most important items of revenue and the others are less important.

“ If you look on the expenditure side, what do you find ? The expenditure, as I submitted, is expanding very rapidly and out of all proportion to the revenue side. What we find is this. We find that the Government themselves have passed an order that the capital expenditure on works which are not productive should be met out of current revenues provided the total cost of this capital expenditure does not exceed 5 lakhs. Then there is the next item—the increment of time-scale pay. You will remember that in 1920-21 an incremental time-scale was introduced in the pay of the officers and on that occasion large purses were granted to the officers—that is purses on account of the arrears calculated on these incremental time-scales and since then the expenditure has been progressing rapidly. Even now the maximum limit has not been reached. My friend himself calculates that more than 6 lakhs of rupees will be required to meet the expenditure under this incremental time-scale in 1928-29. Not only that, but in addition to this, new posts are created, carrying with them this incremental time-scale. Where shall we land ourselves if we go on at this rate ? Then again, the pension list of the Government—of course Government cannot be blamed for this—is rapidly increasing year after year.

“ Then again, as my hon. Friend himself states, there are very often unexpected items of expenditure, caused by floods and cyclones. Nobody has control over these things, and we remember that in the year 1924 a very large amount of unexpected expenditure had to be incurred on account of floods and cyclone.

“ Then again, there are year after year insistent demands by local boards 11-16 for grants of funds for services such as those connected with roads, sanitation and so on. These too cannot be refused. They have to be met. Then the Andhra University Act was passed a year or two ago and the capital expenditure that is expected in connection with that is a very large sum. In addition to that there is the usual recurring expenditure. Then

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again there are two important projects, the Cauvery-Mettur project and the Pykharra scheme. Of course my friend stated and we know it as a fact that the expenditure on these is met out of the loan funds but the interest has to be paid year after year. The Mettur project was started with an estimate of six crores. Now, we find that the estimate has risen to more than 7 crores, I believe the exact figure is 717 lakhs. I shall not be surprised if as usual this estimate rises still further and the interest on these large amounts has to be paid year after year to the Government of India out of the current revenue, and the income that will arise out of these projects will take years before it can be realized. So also with reference to the Hydro-Electric scheme. In the current year it is proposed to spend only ten lakhs and it is stated that Mr. Howard is reviewing and revising this scheme. That also is a costly scheme costing more than 100 lakhs, and it will not be surprising if that sum is exceeded. With reference to that again, it will take a long time before the income begins to be realized and the interest has to be paid year after year to the Government of India.

"Having regard to all these facts—and there are several other items also, I need not refer to them in detail—unless particular care is taken by this Government, I am afraid that we shall be landed in insolvency. That is certainly a calamity to be avoided. I have made various suggestions in the past. Various constructive suggestions have been made for the reduction of expenditure but for want of time I am not willing to go into the details now. If I get opportunities when the various demands under the several heads are put in the course of the detailed discussion, I may move cuts pointing out the directions in which retrenchment can be effected and the possibility of a steady budget being framed. So far with reference to the budget in general and with reference to the financial side of it.

"Sir, I wish to make some further observations with reference to particular facts. The first and the most important subject to which I wish to draw the attention of the Government and particularly the hon. the Revenue Member is a subject which has been discussed in this House very often. That is the need and the desirability of introducing a Land Revenue Settlement Bill. Now, I wish to draw the attention of my learned colleagues to this subject. The Royal Commission on decentralisation in the year 1909 stated that it was necessary to introduce a Bill fixing the rate with reference to Land Revenue Settlement. That was elaborated and it found greater expression in the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, which preceded the Reforms. They said that the rates of assessment and the periods and other details connected with Land Revenue Settlement should be codified. In consequence of these observations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, this Government appointed a committee with the then Revenue Member, Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah as its President, to go into the whole question of settlement and report. The Committee sat and a Bill was submitted. That Bill generally sought to codify the existing provisions with reference to revision of settlement and the various rules and the practice that is now in existence. And an important addition was also made in that Bill. That was that the Bill stated, and this point I wish to emphasise, and the Committee were unanimous in holding that the power of fixing the rates of assessment should be granted to this Council. That Bill was sent up along with the report by the Committee. The Government sat over that report for a long time and ultimately Sir Arthur Knapp came forward with a Bill

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omitting that important provision in that Bill; the power of fixing the rates of settlement recommended by the Committee and recommended in that Bill did not find a place in Sir Arthur Knapp's Bill and the result was that when the Bill came up for discussion in this Council, it was vetoed or disallowed by a very large majority of 68 to 18. No doubt there is one beneficial, salutary and important provision in that Bill, namely, that when an enhancement is sought to be made in revenue settlement based only on the rise of prices, that enhancement should not at one time or one occasion exceed 1½ per cent. That is certainly a provision to be thankful for. And though that has not found a statutory ratification till now, I believe Government have been acting on that principle and of course we are thankful to them for it. But this is not all. Subsequent to that my friend, the hon. Sir Marjoribanks, published a Bill in the Gazette a year or so ago, but it has not been brought before the Council. I am not sorry that that was not introduced for it would have met with the same fate with which Sir Arthur Knapp's Bill met. For practically, it was a mere reproduction of the former Bill with some provisions more injurious to the interests of the people.

"Then, the next subject to which I wish to draw attention of the Government and particularly of my hon. Friend Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, is one which is a very hoary subject, a subject which I as a young man was hearing and which has more or less been engaging the attention of the whole of India for about a century, if I may say so. That is the separation of the judicial and executive functions. Ever since the year 1833 when Sir F. J. Haliday made his famous proposal regarding the necessity for the separation of the judicial and the executive functions, this important question has been before the country and before the Legislative Councils and it has been engaging the attention of the people. Now, it may seem very strange to those that are not acquainted with the system in India, for instance the Lawyers in England, that it is the executive officers themselves who very often as magistrates and judicial officers dispose of cases which they have investigated directly, very often indirectly, as executive officers. The system is anomalous and offends against the fundamental and basic principles of British Jurisprudence. It is this system that has been prevailing here. Long after the Minute of Haliday, a memorial signed by very influential persons was submitted to the Secretary of State for India in the year 1889, a memorial signed by Lord Hobhouse, Sir Richard Garet, Sir Richard Couch and many others. Many of these gentlemen were Judges of the Calcutta High Court, and the memorial was sent for enquiry and report to the Government of India. It was then circulated to the local Governments. But no progress has been made since then. Sir Harvey Adamson, who was a Judge of the Rangoon Chief Court and was subsequently a member of the Government of India and the Executive Council of the Viceroy, also from his place in the Council advocated the necessity for the reform. And afterwards, Sir Abdur Rahim in his dissenting minute to the Report of the Public Service Commission also advocated the reform. The late Mr. Romesh Chund Dutt devoted a considerable portion of his energy to the discussion of this subject and tried to convince the Government that this was a desirable reform. As a matter of fact, since the Government, I understand, have made recommendations to the Government of India. This Government appointed a Committee presided over by a District Judge, Mr. Coleridge, and they have submitted a report. My friend, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, often has said on the floor of this House that reports were made by this Government to the Government of India.

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The correspondence was not always divulged to the House, but I believe that if this Government make a persistent and insistent demand upon the Government of India for effecting this very much desired reform, it will become an accomplished fact."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is exceeding his time limit."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"All right, Sir, I shall sit down."

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"May I stand there (pointing to the front Opposition Benches) and address, Sir?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Oh, yes, you may do so."

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"I hope they are not untouchable" (Laughter.)

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The benches are not untouchables."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"Nor are the members who sit there."

"Mr. President, Sir, my Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar has spoken generally on the budget. I would rather begin from the bottom. I shall address a few words as regards the ryot population and the labourers. It is well known so far as my districts are concerned that they are all within the famine zone, and nobody knows that better than the hon. Mr. Moir. They have been suffering from a chronic state of scarcity, especially Bellary and Anantapur, for the last so many years. My Friend may perhaps not be responsible for that. They have increased the land assessment by two per cent on the dry lands, black cotton as well as red soil. If Mr. Moir deserves to be remembered by the ryot population with gratitude, it is for the equitable settlement he made so many years ago in the Cuddapah district. It is a sad tale ever since there has been enhancement only in the land settlements. It has never been the case with the Government to reduce according to the needs of the people and I am afraid knowing the condition of the Ceded Districts as they do they have increased the tax by two annas for the wet and dry lands. I am sorry they have not, so far as my district is concerned—I have stated this so often in the House and the addresses presented to the hon. the Members and the hon. the Ministers that no irrigation project worth the name has been constructed after the advent of the British Rule. I am speaking subject to correction by the hon. the Irrigation Member. Of course, they have been promising us the Tungabhadra Project. The hon. Member has been pleased to tell us that he would appoint a special staff to investigate and enable the Government to carry out a scheme. It may not be productive of large profits to the Government but it will protect the people of the districts who are known to be a sturdy class of peasants. It would have gladdened even Miss Mayo if she had seen our peasantry; they are tall, stalwart men and women, who are suffering for lack of water, because the Government has not done its duty. I am afraid unless the Tungabhadra Project is brought into operation, sooner or later, these districts with their sturdy population would be more or less a mere desert if not a forest. I do not think that it will become a forest as it is said to have been in the time of Ramayana, as we have scarcity of rain. That will be the consequences of the Government's negligence of a primary duty."

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"Another thing I have to urge is the illiteracy of the people. There 11-30 a.m.
once used to be pial schools. No doubt, ever since the Reforms were introduced the Government are accelerating the pace of elementary education. Consequently, illiteracy has been somewhat reduced. The percentage of literacy among women is said to be 3 per cent and that among men and women is said to be about 19 per cent. This includes vernacular educated also. The danger in the people being allowed to remain illiterate is that they are very easily exploited and tyrannized over by the officials and the village officers.

"Sir, during the famine times, the labouring classes are obliged to quit their homes in search of employment elsewhere. The Government no doubt try to give them employment and I must acknowledge it. But I find that the wages paid on these works are insufficient and have several times pleaded in this House on behalf of the famine coolies. A committee was appointed to consider this question, but the majority of the members being officials to consider this question, but the majority of the members being officials we were not able to do much in that direction. It is on account of insufficient wages paid for famine works that many people emigrated to Assam lured by higher wages, of whom some were brought back while others were not. I am sure if there is sufficient water-supply and irrigation sources in these famine areas these sufferings will disappear.

"As regards the depressed classes that is always a grave question that stares us in the face. Even now—of course I do not blame anybody—after 150 years or more of British rule in many villages the depressed classes have no wells. No doubt the Government have been giving grants during the last few years for this purpose and some wells are being dug. But the difficulty is that these grants are not given in time. They are given too late in the year for the local bodies to carry out the works. The Labour department is also entrusted with the funds for the purpose. The local bodies have got the estimates ready for wells in many villages, but necessary funds are not given in time to enable them to engage the necessary establishment. We will be able to digest any amount of money if granted to us early in the year. The depressed classes in Bellary and Anantapur are suffering very much for want of water and this makes them depend on the mercy of the caste people who have wells. And, if the depressed classes do not act according to the wishes of the caste people, they are denied water. This accounts for insanitation and so many diseases in the districts. The Government have neglected their duty in this respect. I should not be surprised if I am not fully justified in making this statement, I had no time to look into the budget memorandum, because it was dumped on us only yesterday. Further I am not a financial expert. All I can do is to state our wants and our difficulties and narrate our grievances as I have done so often and I hope I will continue to do it until you redress our grievances. The depressed classes have suffered not only on account of local caste prejudice and tyranny, but also more I should say, through the neglect of the Government in not providing for their water-supply and education. It is the duty of the Government to take steps, as my hon. Friend Mr. Moir put it the other day, to give them the benefit of the three R's.

"Now, after the advent of the Reforms, special schools have been started for the depressed classes in some of the outlying villages. But in the towns and in the middle schools where they are admitted the caste feeling is wearing out. Unless the Government encourage them by giving them more

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scholarships they would not be able to make much headway. There is a rule enforced by the Labour department that students above a certain age should not be given the benefit of scholarships. Sir, the poorer classes take to reading and writing only when they are a little advanced in age. They ought to be encouraged by Government and therefore these restrictions ought to be removed.

"In the matter of secondary education the rules are very strict. In particular cases they would not allow even the IV form to be opened even though the people were willing to finance it for two or three years. I am anxious to say many more things, but I am afraid the hon. the President is nodding his head and I must sit down."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member has five minutes more."

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"Thank you, Sir. I am glad that the question of education is receiving more liberal treatment at the hands of the Government than hitherto although they will be able to do so only if the hon. the Finance Member is kind enough to place more funds at the disposal of the hon. Minister for Education. The Government have to make contributions for village sanitation and village roads. In some cases they make the grants only at the end of the year with the result that the local bodies are unable to finish the work before the end of the year and before the funds lapse. If specific grants are made every year instead of the doles, the local bodies would be able to do better. As it is, the local bodies are not certain of getting the doles and so they do not employ the necessary staff in advance for spending it. Formerly the Government used to give special grants for constructing culverts over second and third class roads, for removing prickly-pear in the villages and for other sanitary purposes and digging wells. They are not doing so now for some years. The doles which they now give are very unsatisfactory.

"In this connexion I may make a few observations about the trunk roads and second-class roads. When we ask the Government to make a grant for including roads under the second class, and improving them, to meet the commercial needs of the locality, the Government say that they have no objection to extend the mileage but that they would limit their grants to a certain amount. I ask, when the boards are willing to spend money on roads classified as second class, why should they be refused an equal amount as grant by the Government?

"There are many other subjects on which I would like to speak, but I propose giving notice of budget motions to raise a debate on them in order, not to antagonize the Government, but to enlist their sympathy and get money from them.

"I wish to say a word about the Forest department. The forest panchayats have come into existence after a good deal of agitation. There was a special department looking after it and the officers thereof were going about the villages instructing the people to take special interest in panchayat work. Now, I learn that it is proposed by the Revenue Board to abolish this special department and transfer the working of the forest panchayats to the Revenue department. This will greatly discourage the people. For, they are just learning the work. The Government is levying a contribution from these forest panchayats and sometimes this contribution is beyond the means of these bodies. Till recently each head of cattle had to pay 3 annas

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or 4 annas as seigniorage, but now it has been raised to 12 annas. In my opinion, it must be left to the discretion of the forest panchayats to levy as much as they please, limiting it, if necessary, by prescribing a minimum below which they should not reduce it. A limit may seem necessary because there are influential people who would send all their cattle for grazing to the detriment of the poorer ryots. However, as it affects a large number of shepherds and the poorer ryots, it is better to allow them to reduce the seigniorage when they think it proper to do so. I would appeal to the Member in charge to consider this subject.

"Coming next to the Jail department I wish to say this. We are supposed to be always improving the jail administration ever since the Jail Commission came into existence. There is one great wrong done to the inmates of the jails in the matter of their diet. The dhal supplied to them is soaked in water previous night and then it is ground and cooked the next day. The doctors say that it is very healthy for the people to soak the dhal and grind it into a paste and then cook it and eat. But the prisoners have a horror for this thing served to them. Of course, if you force them to take it, they must. It has a repulsive flavour. Of course, the hon. Gentleman in charge of Jails might not have tasted it. The poor prisoners have to taste it and suffer. They cannot avoid taking it with all its noxious smell. My hon. Friend does not take dhal in that fashion. I do not take it. Why should the prisoners eat it because the doctors say it is good? Doctors might say many things. In a case of this kind, you must consult the taste of the people who have to take it. What is declared to be good medically may not agree to the taste of the people. What is agreeable to the taste will be digestible. (Laughter from the Treasury Benches.) I am appealing to the hon. Member to kindly look into the matter and remove this grievance. They cannot complain while in prison and it is only when they come out that they are able to make their complaints known. Sir, as I have already exceeded my time, I resume my seat."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Sir, I am glad that we are 11-45 presented with a prosperous budget. We are now at a time when the Govern- a.m. ment of India have completely given up the iniquitous impost, with the result that though the budget is termed a deficit budget it is really not a deficit budget. If we take credit for the 48 lakhs given up by the Central Government, then we cannot say that we have a deficit budget. Now it is the duty of the Council and the Government to consider what should be the future policy with regard to the large surpluses that are accruing year after year, especially this year and last year. We are thankful to the hon. the Finance Member for the analysis he has given at page 8 of his memorandum on the growth of revenue and expenditure from 1920-21 to 1926-27. And in the third column he shows the increase of receipts over expenditure every year. We find 412 lakhs for 1920-21, 280 lakhs for 1921-22, 339 lakhs for 1922-23, 360 lakhs for 1923-24, 324 lakhs for 1924-25, 298 lakhs for 1925-26, and 256 for 1926-27, and it is proposed to utilize from revenue 23.33 lakhs towards capital expenditure leaving the net revenue closing balance at 289.05 for 1928-29.

"Thus it will be seen from the above that the increased taxation levied during the last six years is not necessary in view of the fact that we are having a large surplus. Now that the iniquitous impost has been released

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and that the cause for the increase in taxation has disappeared, what is our duty? We are representing millions of rate-payers and it is our duty to see that the increased taxation that had been imposed under extraordinary circumstances should be wiped out without any further delay. We have urged that the stamp and court fee duties should be lowered to the rates prevailing in 1920-21. At page 9 it is shown that the income due to additional taxation under the head of Stamps is 47 lakhs only which may easily be given up.

"Sir, it has been a matter of practical experience that the raising of taxation under the head of Court-fees has very seriously told upon the clients and the suitors in courts. It is admitted that so far as the Judicial Department is concerned it yields a large surplus. We were assured that the question will be gone into carefully at the last budget; but two years have passed and we have not heard anything in that direction. I hope the hon. the Law Member will be able to tell us, before he lays down his office, what he proposes to do. So far as the hon. the Finance Member is concerned, he does not say anything on that topic. He says that the court-fees in Small Cause Courts will be reduced; but that does not go a long way towards relieving the hardship of the court-going population.

"Then, Sir, coming to the provision made for rural areas, we find that it has been a cry in the wilderness. Something should be done to ameliorate the condition of the poor agriculturists. At least something like 50 lakhs should be earmarked so that it may be utilized as a fund for the amelioration of the poor ryots. Such a proposal is said to be under the consideration of the Government; but alas! the year 1927 has passed away and as far as we know no steps have been taken to fructify this idea. I hope that the proposal will find favour with the Government and I trust the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government will see that a decent amount is allotted for this purpose.

"I now come to another topic where it has been our unfortunate experience, whether it is deliberate or otherwise on the part of the Government, that the interests of the Andhra districts have been overlooked. (Hear, hear.) Great expectations were held out to us. The Andhra University was established, a Vice-Chancellor was appointed and promises were lavishly made, but what do we find? In the budget a pittance of one lakh of rupees is made for the University. Sir, we have very grave misgivings that the Act is to be made a dead letter; at any rate the attitude of the Chief Minister is such as to give rise to no hopes at all. We have as many as 14 Amendment Bills so far as the Andhra University Act is concerned. The Andhras after sinking all their differences have come to a unanimous conclusion, but the Minister for Education and the Expert Member for Education wrote dissenting minutes, with the result that a serious internecine quarrel between one section of the Andhra districts and the other has been set up.

"I come now to the Reserved department I have to tell a similar tale the indifferent attitude of the Government towards the Ceded districts, which is practically a famine area. We have no protective or productive irrigation works. While the backward districts are suffering from famine conditions, the Government are engaged in the construction of the Mettur project, and the hon. the Law Member, when asked to adopt measures to alleviate the suffering of the famished peasants, says that the funds do not permit. I ask, Sir, what is the urgency with regard to the Mettur project?

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Is it the policy of the Government to enrich the districts that are already rich and ignore the famine-stricken taluks? I submit, Sir, there is no hope for the backward tracts of the Andhra province so long as the mentality of the powers that be is to enrich the richer and leave the poor to shift for themselves.

"With regard to brick and mortar we find that large amounts are proposed to be spent on buildings and other works to the prejudice of nation-building activities. The hon. the Finance Member has allotted more than one crore in excess under this head. I submit, Sir, that the Government should not adopt such a course but make all provision for improving the means of communication, housing and other things, to be met out of capital. I again say, Sir, with all respect to the Government, that they do not realize the condition and the position of the poor.

"I am glad, Sir, I hope hon. Members of this House will share with me in that joy, when I say that registration charges have been reduced to pre-war rates.

"But that is nothing. For what should guide us in determining whether the Ministers have done their duty is how far they have been a benefit to the country. Applying this test I would say they have not done their duty. We expect them to use their position to reduce the heavy burden on the poor ryot in the shape of increased stamp duties.

"Lastly, I come to an important question. We have been dubbed a party of communalists, a party of job-hunters and title-hunters. It has been announced from your place, Sir, by no less a person than the Governor that there must be a better outlook as far as the political programmes are concerned. I ask, Sir, what exactly has the policy of the Government been to check this communal evil? I may say, with certain amount of responsibility and deliberation on the floor of this House, that rank communalism is obtaining to-day—what do we find?—people who pose themselves as nationalists, as patriots, while abusing others who agitate for a more adequate share in the administration of the country, they themselves under the cloak of nationalism are doing everything to consolidate their community. (Hear, hear.) Thanks to the shortsightedness of a series of Governors, the office of the Law Member for the last eighteen years has been filled by the monopolist class and these years have been sufficient to consolidate their position. We have been asking for the appointment of a Muslim as a High Court Judge—we asked for bread and we are given stone. I will leave the matter to the Muhammadans to settle. We have been urging for direct recruitment of District Judges to remove the inequality, but not a single member outside the monopolist community was appointed."

Mr. K. ABDUL HYE:—"What did you do for the Muhammadans when you were in power?"

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I know that the hon. ¹² Member will repeat the same question to the hon. Member who will reply to this point noon.

"There is over-representation of one community in the cadre of the District Judges and ever since 1921 we have been pressing to bring the proportion down by at least direct recruitment. The answer was 'No.' But

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towards the end of the term of the hon. the Law Member, he gives a chance to one of his juniors to go as a District Judge and I am sure he will be confirmed before he lays down his office. All glory to these gentlemen! I only say, Sir, that the feeling in the country among the non-Brahmans of all shades of opinion is so strong that they consider that just as it was said that there was no Government for a few hours on the 3rd of February in the City of Madras, so it appears there was no Governor in this province for the last three years, and the Government was the Government of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar with Lord Goschen as his chief. I hope that hereafter at least there will be better times and that when His Excellency the Governor lays down his office he will earn the goodwill of the non-Brahman communities and not leave them disgusted and sullen."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, the budget for the current year is a very interesting study. The hon. the Finance Member is a veteran in the art of budget-making; he unites to the power of lucid presentment and clear marshalling of figures the skill to indicate the forces at work behind them. I wish to dwell on one or two of these, emphasising the human element. There is a maxim: *Salus populi, lex suprema* which, for my present purposes, I may paraphrase as meaning that the contentment and the welfare of the people ought to be the primary concern of a Government. With this ideal in view if we examine the budget we find that although the provincial revenue estimated by the Financial Relations Committee at 2.28 lakhs has increased and although the remission of the contributions has enabled us to cover up deficits and balance our budgets, I must say that we have not made an effective contribution to the welfare of the masses. All services exist and function for their sake. All our borrowings and all our commitments are for their benefit and therefore when there is a remission of provincial contributions which gives us a balance there ought to be a reduction in taxation, beginning first of all with the land tax. In this connexion it is gratifying to note that the registration fees have been reduced to the pre-war level. But what about the court-fees and non-judicial stamps, the enhancement of which was declared to be a temporary measure? I think I can detect a faint, a lingering note of regret in the remarks of the hon. the Finance Member: 'I might here mention that an improvement under Registration parallel to that shown under Stamps might have been expected, but as a result of the reduction of registration fees to the pre-war level and of fees for attendance at private residences from Rs. 20 to Rs. 15 there will be a net fall in revenue amounting to Rs. 64 lakh this year.'

"As regards Excise there is an increase in the consumption of liquor and there is no indication of any serious attempt made to wean the masses from the evil of drink by providing counter-attractions for them and by propaganda on an extensive scale. Even though prohibition is introduced in a limited area the success of that measure will depend on the zeal of the temperance workers and reformers and the inducements given to the drinking class to get away from the habit in the shape of facilities for innocent amusements and by propaganda work and by creating a healthy social opinion. When the hon. the Finance Member says that 'Excise contributed an additional Rs. 24.68 lakhs and this increase was due mainly to larger shop rentals and some increase in the consumption of arrack,' one may well realize the tragic significance of the admission.

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"Thirdly another method of affording relief to the people is by removing illiteracy. I know that the Government are doing their best to promote the spread of elementary education; but as the hon. the Finance Member himself admits this extension of elementary education has not been very satisfactory since 'the department continues to suffer from the chronic difficulty of securing qualified teachers for elementary schools.' This question has been under consideration for the past ten years and certainly it was within the competence of wise and judicious statesmanship to provide, by a system of liberal grants for the opening of training schools in different parts of the presidency for the progressive realization of this object, namely, the formation of a sufficient body of trained teachers, to be put in charge of schools when they are opened. I hope that the hon. the Minister for Education who is introducing the Education Bill will see to the speedy removal of this great stain on the fair name of the country, namely, the illiteracy of the masses and their incapacity to develop political consciousness for discharging their duties as citizens.

"Coming to the services, some remarks have been made with regard to the expenditure. The revenue of the province has been rising, but the expenditure has been rising still higher and one circumstance that has contributed to it is the incremental scale of pay of the Government servants. The hon. the Finance Member says apologetically: 'We cannot deny to Government servants the increments to which they are entitled under time-scales of pay . . . Every year since our financial position improved, we have been making large additions to cadres and creating new posts almost all on incremental scales.' May I ask why they rushed through the revision of the scales of pay before the introduction of the Reforms and why this task was not entrusted to the Council which in the matter of the votable items would have cut the coat according to the cloth? In spite of repeated reference to this point, are we justified in regarding this as belonging to the past? I think that it is not even now too late for this Council to go through the question of the revision of salaries with retrenchments here and there and some increases in the case of the low-paid servants and arrive at a certain scale which will free us from this financial incubus. I do not think that the last word has been said on the system of the incremental scale of pay. It is still possible for us to replace this by a graded system of pay, provided thereby no hardship is caused to the holders of appointments at present. Let us see whether there has been any improvement in efficiency and purity of administration. We find admissions here and there which show that this arrangement has not really made for efficiency.

"Coming now to the question of extensions and improvements to irrigation, drainage works, etc., their importance has been admitted. At the same time we are told that the decrease under irrigation was due to the lag in the expenditure on extensions, improvements and maintenance. We are told that the decrease was mainly due to delays in the preparation and sanctioning of detailed plans and estimates and to unseasonal rains which hampered progress, and that the short expenditure on works resulted in a decrease in establishment charges. We are also told that the progress of the work was not satisfactory. One cannot help remarking *cui bono*! Of what use are the services of officers who are maintained at a high cost to the general tax-payer . . ."

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member has already exceeded the time limit."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"As regards the Mettur project I am glad that this question has been referred to. But I must admit to my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu that the Tanjore district which is supposed to be very rich has been neglected for a long time from the point of view of irrigation. But from a study of statistics it would be found that the incidence of taxation presses very hard on the people of that district and this project is a work which was long due and which has been taken up now. Even there I am sorry that it has been delayed by the department which had to wait for salutary lessons to the unprecedented floods of 1924. I hope hereafter the work would be pushed very vigorously."

"Mr. President, Sir, you will allow me one minute to say a few words about rural sanitation, village communication and water-supply to which my hon. Friend Mr. Kesava Pillai referred very eloquently. I shall not abuse your indulgence. The prosperity of people, three-fourths of whom live in villages, depends upon this question of village communication, rural sanitation and water-supply. I find, Sir, that grants are allotted for these purposes, and that, at the same time, large amounts of these grants are lapsing. My hon. Friend Mr. Kesava Pillai said that his department was not suffering from indigestion and that plans and estimates were ready. So, there is something rotten in the State of Denmark. What do we find? Owing to want of proper readjustment of relations between the executive and the various local bodies, are the rural people to suffer by the grants which have been allotted lapsing through the mistake of those responsible for their well-fare? Are the poor people to continue to be subject to all those inconveniences like their fathers of old? I think, Sir, it is necessary for the Government to overhaul the machinery or oil the machinery and to think of better means of affording relief to these poor people; they should not lose time; they should, without any hesitation or further delay, see that some method or device is adopted and that these much needed improvements are forthwith carried out for the benefit of the people. This will undoubtedly depend on the allotment of more and more grants for these purposes and their proper utilization."

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"Mr. President, Sir, though I must at the outset express my satisfaction at the complete picture, that was furnished by the hon. the Finance Member, of the budget, I must tell him that it is in no way an agreeable picture. It has been bedecked with numerous figures so much so the entire form has been disfigured. I mean that no definite policy has been put forth by this budget, as regards the expenditure of the revenues for future years, especially in a year in which the provincial contribution has been completely wiped off. It is high time to think of a fixed policy which the Government should put forth before this Council. It has not been done. It is quite indicative of the fact that the Cabinet do not find nowadays ample time for discussing problems of far-reaching importance; it shows evidently the combustion that is taking place within the Cabinet about which I hope to say something more later on. The hon. the Finance Member has stated that the departments are suffering from indigestion. This department's indigestion seems to have gone up to the heads of departments also."

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"For instance, Sir, taking the transferred departments we know how many supplementary grants were proposed to be moved last year in this Council, but somehow or other they have been withdrawn. That shows that they were quite willing to bring them before this House for sanction and for the benefit of the country or that they were feeling themselves too weak to bring them before this House and get them passed. That is a position which nobody can appreciate. Several lakhs of rupees that were available last year were not spent for the good of the country. It is quite plain that the indigestion of the departmental heads seems to have begotten peevishness and as usual peevishness begets quarrelsomeness. The earlier that state of affairs is rectified the better for the administration of this province."

"Taking the transferred departments and their working I would point out how inadequate is the attention paid to them first by the Government and secondly by the heads that are administering them. I was promised on the floor of this House that the excise policy would be given a new turn for the good of the country; it was actually accepted on the floor of the House that prohibition should be reached within the course of 20 years. But what do we find at the end of the first year? There is an excess of revenue from excise by nearly four lakhs of rupees. After two years out of 20 years, the period of our goal that was put before us, we have not been going forward with the policy of prohibition; on the other hand we are going backward with the policy of increasing our excise revenue. That shows that the Excise Minister has not been quite serious in his attempts to reach the goal of prohibition; that shows that he is completely unable to put forward any tangible policy before his colleagues. What do we find to-day? It was promised very boldly that prohibition would be tried in two districts in the Presidency; one of them, it was stated, would be Nellore district. I am disappointed to see in this year's budget the provision made for increasing the number of Circle Inspectors in the district of Nellore; a sum of Rs. 24,000 has been made for building quarters and offices for two Circle Inspectors in the Nellore district? Is it going towards prohibition?"

"With regard to the hon. the Chief Minister who has got two big portfolios, Education and Local Self Government. . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Minister is not here; the hon. Member may offer his remarks some time later."

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"The hon. the Minister of Development has not so far indicated any of his forward ideas. In all the departments of which he is the head he has not shown any progress worth the name. Except for the appointment of a few Demonstrators here or a few Veterinary Assistant Surgeons there—their number has been increased lately—there is no progressive policy indicated so far as the budget is concerned."

"The Fisheries Department which, I think, can be compared to the Forest Department is becoming a bugbear on the provincial revenues and year after year the expenditure on the department is immensely increasing. For instance, turning to the Budget Memorandum you will find that the expenditure on the Fisheries Department has increased from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 7 lakhs and I may assure the House that there is no proportionate

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advantage accruing out of that department. It has been for several years a separate department and it is high time to close it as a separate department. On the other hand such an important department as the Industries department is, I may point out, neglected and neglected perhaps wilfully. The most important industry, viz., the textile industry is given a very secondary consideration and I hope to discuss the matter at great length at a later stage when we will be discussing the demands.

22-30 P.M. "As regards the activities of the Labour department I wish to say a few words. It has been advertised very much by the Government that the Labour department has been established separately for the uplift of the labouring and depressed classes in the mufassal. I must say, Sir, that in my district the policy has been given effect to. An officer has been appointed separately to look after those classes; but the paucity of the powers given to the officer is patent enough and it stands in the way of progress. It stands in the way of distribution of lands to the depressed classes; it stands in the way of giving more schools and more education to the depressed classes; the officer has to consult so many departments and obtain the orders of many other departments before he could satisfy the aspirations of those classes.

"For instance, for the last 15 years there is a plot of land, nearly one thousand acres, which has been promised to be given to the depressed classes. It has been promised for the last 15 years to be given to them, but until now, Government have not done so. The people have waited with patience so long and impatience is now setting in. As far as my information goes, the Revenue Department is quite ready with all the names and the list of members to whom these lands are going to be given. But without irrigation facilities there is no use giving the lands. The inconsistency of the Government is standing in the way of the people as also the weakness of the people themselves. A recent Government Order points out that lands having first-class irrigation sources should not be given free of cost. If a land that has been promised for the last 15 years to be given free of cost, is now going to be charged something, it would be a burden upon the people of the depressed classes.

"I will mention a similar case. In a certain village about hundred and fifty acres which have been promised for the depressed classes are now to be sold, to be auctioned to the highest bidder as it were. This is another instance of the inconsistent attitude which the Government has taken. These show how kind they are to the depressed classes. I will therefore tell my hon. friends here who represent the depressed classes that they should not simply put implicit faith in the words of the Government, but they should take care of themselves and agitate more and more for themselves. Nobody will give if we do not ask. I hope my hon. Friends who represent the depressed classes in the House will take a lesson from these things. They should not go too much low before the Government. They must fight out boldly and demand their rights, not beg for them.

"Last but not least, I will point out a few instances which are of interest in the policy pursued by the hon. the Law Member. It has already been mentioned in this House, Sir, that the Telugu country has been completely neglected by the hon. the Law Member. Not only this year, but several times during his regime, he has been reminded of the fact that the taluks

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of the Telugu country have been receiving secondary attention from him. The question of the Tungabhadra project which has come before this House several times is still an undecided one. Further, Sir, the question of communal quarrels which has marred his regime is one that has to be settled by the Government interference; and there is no use setting one community against another so as to keep the administration of the country quite safe while these communities are fighting between themselves. So far, the hon. the Law Member who is on the eve of his departure has not given us any appreciable results of his régime. No attempt has been made to improve the lot and the status of the subordinate police officials. No trial has so far been made to send up young and energetic police officers for training in C.I.D. work. The only attempt that has been made is to train them in Finger Printing. This is a very small one, and what is needed in the country is an efficient C.I.D. for investigating crimes that are increasing in numbers. He has also indicated his want of respect for the popular feeling of the country by refusing to give effect to the resolution which has been passed by this House several times demanding the release of Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon. Also, several times, the question of a Muslim Judge or a Non-Brahman Judge, or the question of the services in general for other communities than the Brahman community have been brought up before this House but he has been disregarding all these. The only notable achievements in his regime are his double exodus to Geneva, England and Paris and lately his attractive activity in the organization of receptions to the Simon Commission. All these instances and his inability to carry through this House a successful and necessary irrigation policy show his inability to do justice not only to the country but to the seat he occupies."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—"The hon. Member for Malabar who started the budget discussion gave us a gloomy account of the budget, that there was a deficit and that if expenditure was above the income it must land us in insolvency. On the other hand, I would like to observe that there is an opening balance of 312 lakhs on which we may congratulate ourselves if it was the result of normal taxation and economy in expenditure. This surplus balance in the hands of any Government in normal circumstances, if it is due to the normal course of administration and not due to any heavy taxation will be quite welcome. I must say that this large surplus is the result of increased taxation in this Province during the last seven or eight years. The revenues of this Province, both Provincial and Central in the years 1920-21, from the figures I have is about 25 crores. For the years 1926-27 both Central and Provincial, about 29.14 crores. After the advent of the reforms, the increase in revenue was about 4.18 crores. If the result of the Reforms is to be judged by the result we have of the increase in revenue, certainly it will be no surprise if one hears that we have had enough of Reforms. Sir, the framers of the Reforms never intended it to be merely ornamental, but considered it a serious problem intended for the economic prosperity of the people of this land. A tree is to be judged by the fruit it bears and the Reforms, I trust were not intended to be mere foliage or ornamental trees. Now that the abnormal conditions that existed during the war no longer exist, one would like to see taxation reduced and brought to the pre-war level. These four crores of excess taxes have been paid by the tax-payer and it is no credit to the Government that after these seven years

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they have got a surplus balance of three crores in their hands. I think it is now at least time to think of reduction of taxation in various ways.

"During the adjournment motion that was made in this House five or six months ago, several suggestions were made for the utilization of the provincial contributions that were remitted. Some hon. Friends suggested the abolition of the excise duty, by successive stages. Some others suggested that land revenue ought to be decreased; others that court fees on judicial and non-judicial stamps ought to be reduced. Nothing has been done, and no definite plan has been laid out for the utilization of the remitted contribution. I hope that Government will chalk out a definite scheme for utilizing these provincial contributions for years to come.

"Mr. President, in the statement A, item 13, we have *minus* 51 lakhs. What is stated is that revenue is 6 lakhs and expenditure 57 lakhs. The hon. the Finance Member may say that this is an usual thing, and that any explanation or education he may give will not enlighten dull brains like mine. But we may ask the hon. the Finance Member why this 57 lakhs should not be really on the expenditure side and omitted altogether from statement A. If this is taken away from statement A, the revenues will be 17½ crores and not 17 crores or half a crore more. Both income and expenditure will be increased by half a crore.

12-45
p.m.

"One other thing regarding the budget I should like to place before the House, and the hon. the Finance Member might be able to say something in the matter. We have an elaborate system of auditing for all the expenditure of this province. There is the Accounts Committee of this House which goes into the accounts of expenses incurred. There is the Accountant-General, or the Auditor-General, who goes through all the expenses of the province and every pie of the money spent is being audited. But may I ask the hon. the Finance Member, as a matter of information, because I know very little about it, whether there is any system of auditing for the receipts of this province? Of course, the hon. the Finance Member will say in every taluk and in every district there is the revenue official who collects the taxes, there is the Collector who with the revenue subordinates under him sees that all the receipts are properly made. I find there is the Accountant-General or Auditor-General for the Local funds and he goes and inspects all the municipalities and district boards and sees whether all the sources of income of these bodies have been properly received. So, I ask, is it not necessary that all the sources of income of the Government are also audited by a superior officer, who is not responsible for the collection of revenues? There may be various items of revenue which may arise in a province or district, and probably through the oversight of the officials engaged in the work or due to negligence or some other cause, are likely to be omitted. I want to know whether there is any system of audit by which they can check these receipts and see that no item of income due has not been received or there have been no over receipts or under receipts. Probably there may be difficulties in carrying out this suggestion. But I should like to have some information on this matter.

"The hon. Member from Chittoor, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, told us that Tanjore is the richest district in the province and a good deal of money is being thrown away on the Mettur project for the benefit of a single district,

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while other districts are being starved, and that his district does not get any water. May I say, before going into the merits of the matter, for the benefit of my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu as well as of other Members in the House, that the Tanjore district pays one-tenth of the whole revenue of the province. Normally speaking, it is expected to pay only one-twenty-sixth of the revenue, but it pays 75 lakhs in land revenue alone which is one-tenth of the whole land revenue of the province. When Tanjore district pays one-tenth of the total revenues may I not ask why this district should not be entitled to one-tenth of the expenditure of this province? I think Tanjore deserves considerably more than what is now spent on it.

"May I in this connexion refer to the deltaic system of other districts which are taking away a good deal of money for maintenance, whereas Tanjore district is being absolutely neglected. If these things be taken into consideration and if continued neglect for the last 20 or 30 years of the irrigation and drainage systems of this district be taken into account, it should naturally follow that more money should be allotted to Tanjore district for the maintenance of its irrigation and drainage systems, which have been absolutely neglected. And so, hon. Members of this House will not grudge any indulgence to the Tanjore district, if I ask for more money to be spent on it. But certainly I am not going to dwell on the various grievances in regard to this district in this discussion; it is probably better to reserve them for another occasion.

"As I have already said, the reforms have been in work for about seven years and an inquiry is to go on now for the variation of the reforms. I would suggest that the result of the reforms in whatever form it may be, ought to be such that the people may begin to appreciate it. I am not going to dwell on any theoretical principles as to diarchy or provincial autonomy or centralization of subjects or transfer of subjects. But I will only say that whatever you do, the ordinary man in the street, the tax-payer should receive the full benefit of it. Any man who knows nothing about the Government or the constitution by which he is governed should be able to see that there is some change for the better and that he is happier than before. This ought to be the aim of the reforms. Certainly, people who are in charge of the reforms should see that the reforms are of such a nature as to bring the benefits home to the poorest citizen of this province. I do submit again that this Government ought to take steps to see that the increased taxation which has been imposed on this province from the year 1921 is reduced. In January 1927, I applied for sanction to introduce a Bill to reduce the court fees. I was told then that this matter would receive the serious consideration of the Government after the budget; but immediately the budget was over, I received a letter saying that the Governor has refused the sanction. May I ask the hon. the Law Member why sanction was refused? Is this not a matter which has been debated in this House during budget discussions and on other occasions more than a dozen times, and has not the Law Member told us that steps would be taken to see that stamp duties and court fees are all reduced, and that this was also under the consideration of the Central Government? This Government, in spite of its assurances, have not of their own accord taken any steps to reduce, and when a private Member of this House gave notice of a Bill for the reduction of taxation, sanction was refused. May I ask, in the face of the assurance given to this

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House, whether the Law Member is justified in advising the Governor not to give sanction? I am saying this not in a spirit of criticism but with a view that Government may hereafter at least take steps to see that the general stamp duties and the judicial stamp duties are all reduced.

"There is one other thing. The largest portion of the revenues of this province is derived from land. We have now had a remission of the provincial contributions completely which comes to Rs. 3.48 crores. During the Budget discussion last year, I dwelt on the large expenditure on the Settlement and Survey departments, and that the net profit derived by the operation of these two departments was not at all commensurate with the expenditure provided under these departments. The hon. the Revenue Member, I am glad to say, was kind enough to admit that these departments were not maintained so much for bringing in any profits to Government as for the purpose of preserving the record of rights, for noting the transactions going on between one man and another in respect of the lands belonging to them. May I suggest that all these works which I do admit are absolutely necessary for the ryots to get on, might well be carried out through the Revenue department and the Registration department. If these two departments, the Survey and Settlement, are done away with, you would get over one of the serious criticisms levelled against Government. In spite of the recommendations of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, the Government have not taken any effective step to introduce a Land Revenue Bill. If the Survey and Settlement departments are done away with and this item of expenditure which comes to nearly 25 lakhs is also deleted, the net profit to Government, in the course of 20 or 30 years, will come to 6 or 7 crores, the interest on which will be more than the increase in revenue. All these figures I gave last year, and I do not think it is necessary to go into them now. As I said, the hon. the Revenue Member was good enough to admit that these departments were not worth the trouble and money spent on them. What I wish to say is, considering the large opening balance in the current year and considering that the provincial contributions have been taken off, will it be too much to ask that the tax on land be reduced by 10 per cent or 15 per cent and a permanent settlement introduced for ever. So that we may not have this feeling among the people that the land tax is being constantly raised. I must also like to convey to the Government that at present most of the population of this province live on agricultural income, and most of the landowners, more than 85 per cent, are small landowners, whose income from land is absolutely insufficient for keeping their body and soul together. Before starting on any schemes of expenditure of the provincial contributions I trust these matters will receive some consideration at the hands of the Government. Probably, on the next occasion when the Budget is presented, I hope we will have the satisfaction of hearing that the Government have made serious attempts to reduce taxation and have reduced taxation. With these few words, I close my remarks."

Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM:—"ஆதி திராவிடர்களின் இராஜ விசுவாசம்.—கனம் தலைவரவர்களே! நாங்கள் தொன்றுதொட்டு இராஜ விசுவாசக் குடிகளா யிருந்துவருகிறோம். எப்பொழுது ஈஸ்ட் இந்தியா கம்பெனி இந்தியாவுக்கு வந்ததோ அப்பொழுது முதல் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு பெரிதும் உதவிபுரிந்திருக்கிறோம். வார்ட் கிளைவ் இந்தியாவைக் கைப்பற்றும்போது நாங்கள் அவருக்குத் துணையாகவிருந்து இரத்தம் சிந்தி யிருக்கிறோம். இடையில் கலகம் நேரிட்டபோதெல்லாம் அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் துணையாகவிருந்து கலகங்களை யெதிர்த்திருக்கிறோம். சமீபத்தில் நடைபெற்ற மகா யுத்தத்தில் எனது வகுப்பினர் அநேகர் சென்று மாண்டனர். சத்தியாக்ஷரகம் தோன்றியபோது எங்கள் நாட்டுச் சகோதரர்களை எதிர்த்தோம். தற்போது வந்திருக்கும் இராயல் கமிஷனை வரவேற்பதாக மகாநாடுகள் மூலமாகத் தீர்மானித்தோம். இந்த மகாசபையாகிய சென்னை அரசாங்க சட்டசபையில் இராயல் கமிஷனை பகிஷ்காரஞ் செய்யுந் தீர்மானத்தை எங்கள் நாட்டுச் சகோதரர்கள் எல்லாக் கஷியினரும் ஏகோபித்துக் கொண்டுவந்தபொழுது இந்திய மக்களில் பெரும்பான்மையோருக்கு விரோதமாக பகிஷ்கார தீர்மானத்தை யெதிர்த்தோம். சென்ற மாதம் மூன்றாந்தேதி நடைபெற்ற ஹர்த்தால் போர்து எங்களில் ஒருவனைப் பலிகொடுத்தோம். நேற்றும் இராயல் கமிஷனிடஞ் சென்று நல்வாவு கூறினோம். ஆங்கிலேய துரைமக்கள் கப்பலைவிட்டு இந்தியாவில் காலை வைப்பதுமுதல் நாங்கள் அவர்களுக்கு அந்தரங்க பந்துக்களாக நின்று உணவு சமைத்துக் கொடுத்தல், அவர்கள் வீட்டுக் காரியங்களை நடத்தி வருகிறோம். அவர்கள் குழந்தைகளுக்கு எங்கள் தாய்மார்கள் பால் கொடுத்து வளர்க்கிறார்கள். இந்தியாவில் பிறந்த ஆங்கில மக்கள் எங்கள் பாலில் குடித்தே வளர்கின்றனர் என்பது மிகையாகாது. இவ்வாறு அவர்கள் தங்கள் தாய் நாடாகிய இங்கிலாந்திற்குச் செல்லுமளவும் உதவிபுரிந்து வருகிறோம். இந்தியாவில் இவர்களுக்கு மிகவும் உதவிபுரிந்து வருபவர்களில் தலையாயார் எவராயிருப்பாரெனின் அவர்கள் என்மையால் தீண்டாத மக்களென்று சொல்லப்படும் ஆதி இசுலாம்களேயாம். யாங்கள் இவ்வாறு இராஜ விசுவாசக் குடிகளாயிருந்துவருகிறோம்.

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[Swami Sahajanandam]

பிரிடிஷ் ஆட்சி இந்தியாவில் தோன்றி 150 வருஷகாலமாகியும் இராஜ விசுவாசக் குடிகளாகிய நாங்கள் கல்விபெறாமல் பழைய அந்தகாரத்திலேயே மூழ்கியிருக்கிறோம். அப்பொழுதிருந்த வறுமைப்பிணி எங்களைவிட்டகலவில்லை. இன்னும் அதிகப்பட்டுக்கொண்டே வருகிறது. இதுதான் நாங்கள் பெற்ற பயன். அரசாங்கத்தார் முஸ்லீம் சகோதரர்களுக்கு எத்தனையோ உயர்தரக் கலாசாலைகள் வைத்துள்ளார்கள். கிறிஸ்தவர்களுக்கு எத்தனையோ வைத்துக்கொடுத்துள்ளார்கள். பெண்களுக்கு எத்தனையோ கல்லூரிகள் வைத்துக் கொடுத்துள்ளார்கள். பெண்களில் புருஷனை இழந்த விதவைகளுக்குக்கூட கல்லூரிகள் வைத்துள்ளார்கள். ஆனால் தீண்டாத வகுப்பினர்க்கென இம்மாகாணத்தில் ஒரு உயர்தரக் கல்லூரி ஏற்படுத்தியுள்ளார்களா? ஐயா! யானிருக்கும். தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் ஆறு லக்ஷம் ஜனங்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களில் ஒருவாகூட ஸ்கூல் பைஸ் படித்தவரில்லை. ஆறு லக்ஷம் ஜனத்தொகையுள்ள ஒரு ஜில்லாவில் அரசாங்கத்தார் எட்டாவது வகுப்பு வரையிலுமுள்ள மூலாதார பாடசாலை ஒன்றுகூட ஏற்படுத்தவில்லை யென்று கூறுவது மிகையாகாது. அரசாங்கத்தாரைப் பார்த்து எங்களுக்கு உயர்தர கலாசாலைகள் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்றால் அரசாங்கத்தார் பிரியந் தோன்றவில்லையென்கிறார்கள்.

[Swami Sahajanandam]

[1st March 1928]

“நீண்ட நாள்களாக உதவியின்றி வருந்திவந்த எங்களுக்கு அரசாங்கத்தார் இந்தியாவிற்குச் சீர்திருத்தம் வழங்க முற்பட்டபோது எங்களைக் கைதுக்கிலொழிய பயன் பெறாதெனக் கண்டு லார்டு வெல்விங்டன் பிரபு குழியிருப்பு, குடிதண்ணீர், ஆரம்ப பாடசாலைகள், ஐக்கிய நிணய சங்கங்கள், உத்தியோகங்கள் வாங்கிக் கொடுத்தல் முதலாகத் தாழ்ந்த வகுப்பினர்க்கு எந்தெந்த வகையில் உதவிபுரிய வேண்டுமோ அவையனைத்தையும் ஏனைய இலாகாக்கள் செய்ய முடியாதென தர்க்கமாகச் சிந்தித்து தாழ்ந்த வகுப்பு இரகசுக் என்றும் பெயரோடு ஒரு இலாகாவையேற்படுத்தினர். பிறகு தொழிலாளர் கலகங்கள் ஏற்பட்டபோது, அவரை தொழிற் கமிஷனராயிருந்து பாக்டரி தொழிலாளர் குறைகளையும் நிவர்த்தி செய்யும்படி உத்தரவிட்டார்கள்.

“முன் கமிஷனராயிருந்த காலஞ்சென்ற ஸர் ஜார்ஜ் பாடிசன் துரையவர்கள் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பாரின் எல்லாவிதமான குறைகளையும் நீக்கி வந்தார்கள். ஐக்கிய நிணய சங்கங்கள், குடியிருப்பு, குடி தண்ணீர், பாடசாலை ஏற்படுத்தி வந்ததோடு தர்க்காஸ்து நிலங்களும் வாங்கிக் கொடுத்தார்கள். லோகல் போர்டுகளில் ஆகிதிராவிடர்களை நியமிக்க வில்லையென்றால் உடனே எழுத்துமூலம் வைத்துக்கொண்டு லோகல் போர்டுகளில் ஆகிதிராவிடர்களை நியமிக்கும்படிச் செய்துவிட்டு மறு வேலைபார்ப்பார்கள். அவரால் முடியாத காரியம் ஒன்றும் இல்லை. அவர் நினைத்ததெல்லாம் சட்டம், அவரது இரக்கச்சிந்தையே எங்களை இவ்வளவுதூரம் முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்தது. அவர் எங்களுக்குப் பிதாவினும் இனியராக விளங்கினார். குழந்தைகள் தந்தையின் கழுத்தைக் கட்டிக்கொண்டு கேட்பதுபோல் எங்களுக்கு வேண்டியவற்றைக்கேட்போம். அவர் பிதா உரிமையுடன் செய்துவந்தார். தம்போதுள்ள லேபர் கமிஷனருக்கு வேலை தெரியவில்லை. இந்த வருஷம் செலவழிக்க வகைதெரியாமல் சுமார் இரண்டு லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்களைத் திருப்பியிருக்கிறார். நாங்கள் கிணறு, பாடசாலை, மனைக்கட்டுகளிலையென்று வருந்துகிறோம். இவர் பணத்தை அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் திருப்பியது எதற்காக? எதனால் என்று கேட்கிறேன். ஸர் ஜார்ஜ் பாடிசன் துரையவர்கள் வேலை செய்து வரும்போது கொடுத்தபணம் போதாதென்று சண்டை போட்டுக்கொண்டிருப்பார். இவர் திருப்பியிருக்கிறார். இதனால் இவர் வேலை தெரியாதவரென்று பெறப்படவில்லையா? தர்க்காஸ்து நிலங்கள் கேட்டால் எனக்குச் சம்பந்தமில்லை கலெக்டரைக் கேளுங்களுக்கிறார். உயர்தர கலாசாலைகள் கேட்டால் சட்டமில்லை யென்கிறார். கோவாபரேடிவ் கமிஷன் முன்னிலையில் தற்போதுள்ள லேபர் கமிஷனர் சாக்ஷியம் சொன்னபோது லேபர் டிபார்ட்மென்டிலுள்ள சங்கங்களை ரெகுலர் கோவாபரேடிவ் டிபார்ட்மென்ட்டுக்குக் கொடுத்து விடுவதாகச் சாக்ஷியம் கூறியிருக்கிறார். அதஞ் சாலர் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள ஆரம்பப் பாடசாலைகளை லோகல் போர்டுகளுக்குக் கொடுத்து விடுவதெனக் கூறியுள்ளதாக வதந்தியிருக்கிறது. லோகல் போர்டுகளும் கோவாபரேடிவ் டிபார்ட்மென்டும் எங்களுக்குச் சரியானபடி உதவியான வேலைகள் செய்யவில்லை. திருஷ்டாந்தமாக தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் விழுப்புரம், கடலூர், சிதம்பரம், கள்ளக்குறிச்சி, விருத்தாஜலம் முதலான தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள 8 தாலுக்காக்களிலும்

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மொத்தம் தாலுக்கா போர்டு ஸ்கூல்கள் 302. இந்த முன்னூற்றிரண்டு ஸ்கூல்களில் ஆகிதிராவிடர்கட்கு 27-ம், மற்றவர்கட்கு 275-ம் ஆக விருக்கின்றன. கோவாபரேடிவ் டிபார்ட்மென்டும் எங்கள் சங்கங்களைச் சரியாக கவனிப்பதில்லை. இந்த நிலைமையில் லேபர் டிபார்ட்மென்டிலுள்ள பாடசாலைகளை லோகல் போர்டுகளிடம் ஒப்புவித்தால் நாளடைவில் அவைகளை கிராமங்களில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு ஆகிதிராவிடர்களுக்குப் பயன்படர் வண்ணம் செய்துவிடுவார்கள்.

“அரசாங்கத்தார் தொழில் கமிஷனர் இலாகாவை தம்மிடம் வைத்திருக்கும் காரணங்கள்.—கலவியும், ஐக்கிய நிணய சங்கங்களும் மந்திரிகளைச் சேர்ந்தவை. அவைகளை அவர்களிடம் ஒப்புவிக்காமல் நிர்வாக சபை அங்கத்தினரிடம் வைத்திருக்கும் காரணங்கள் எவை? மந்திரிமார்கள் இராஜ விசுவாசக் குடிகளாகிய தீண்டப்படாத மக்களுக்குச் சரியானபடி செய்யமாட்டார்கள். ஆதலால் நாமே செய்யலாமென்னும் இரக்கச் சிந்தையாகவிருக்கலாம். அல்லது பின்னர் மந்திரிமார்கள் எங்களைப்பார்த்து அங்கத்தினரிடம் வைத்திருக்கும் காரணங்கள் எவை? நாங்களல்லவா உங்களை அரசாங்கத்தார் உங்களுக்கு என்ன செய்தார்கள்? நாங்களல்லவா உங்களை முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்தோமென்று சொல்லுவார்கள். அந்தப் பொருளையை அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுப்பதைவிட நாமே செய்து ஆகிதிராவிடர்களின் இராஜ விசுவாசத்தை விருத்திசெய்யலாமென்றுங் கருதியிருக்கலாம். கமிஷனர் அரசாங்க நோக்கத்தை அறியாமல் மந்திரிமார்களிடம் கல்வியையும் சங்கங்களையும் ஒப்பிவிப்பாராயின், எங்களைக் காங்கிரஸ்தாரரோடு சேரும்படி சொல்கிறாரெனக் கருதவேண்டும். மந்திரிகளிடம் ஒப்புவித்தால் பாடசாலைகள் சங்கங்கள் விஷயமாக மந்திரிகளிடம் செல்லவேண்டும். மந்திரிமார்கள் ஜனங்களுக்குப் பொறுப்பாளர்களாக நடக்கவேண்டும். அவர்கள் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு விரோதமான தீர்மானங்கள் கொண்டுவரும்போது நாங்கள் அவர்களுடன் சேராமற் போனால் அவர்கள் எங்களுக்கு வேண்டியதைச் செய்யமாட்டார்கள். அப்பொழுது எங்கள் இராஜவிசுவாசத்தை எப்படிக்காட்டுவது?

“தொழில் கமிஷனர் இலாகாவின் திருத்தங்கள்.—தொழிற் கமிஷனர் இலாகா தோன்றியகாலத்தில் ஜில்லாக்களில் வேலை செய்பவர்கள் உதவி கமிஷனராயிருந்தார்கள். அவர்கள் டிப்டி கலெக்டர் பதவியுள்ளவர்கள். அவர்கள் திறமாகவே வேலையை நடத்திவந்தார்கள். அவர்களுக்குப்பதிலாக தாசில்தார் பதவியிலுள்ளவர்களை ஜில்லாக்களில் லேபர் ஆபீஸர்களாக நியமித்துள்ளார்கள். அவர்கள் டிப்டி கலெக்டர் பதவியிலிருப்பவர்கள் செய்யக்கூடிய வேலையைச் செய்யமுடியாது. மனைக்கட்டுகள் வாங்க பயப்படுகிறார்கள். கிராமவாசிகள் அவர்களைக்கண்டு அஞ்சுவதும் இல்லை. அவர்கள் வேலைகளுக்குப் பலவித இடையூறுகளுண்டாகின்றன. இதை உத்தேசித்து லேபர் ஆபீஸர்களைவலர்ம் டிப்டி கலெக்டர்களாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென திரு. ராவ் சாஹெப் R. சீனிவாசம் பிள்ளையவர்கள் தீர்மானம் கொண்டுவந்தார். மற்ற அங்கத்தினர்களும் அவ்வாறே கேட்டுக்கொண்டோம். அது விஷயம் கவனிக்கவில்லை. தாழ்ந்த வகுப்பினருக்குச் செய்யும் வேலைகளைக் குறித்து யோசனை கேட்க டிப்ராஸ்டு கிளாஸ் அட்வைஸரி கமிட்டி ஒன்று வைத்துள்ளார்கள். அக்கமிட்டியிலும் நாங்கள் எடுத்துச் சொன்னோம்.

[Swami Sahajanandam]

[1st March 1928]

“பணமில்லையாம்.—ஆதி இந்துக்களாகிய நாங்கள் இந்தியாவின் உயிர்நாடியாயிருக்கிறோம். அரசாங்க நிர்வாகம் வரிகள் வகையால் நிற்கிறது. வரி கொடுப்போர் நேரே சம்பாதித்துவிடவில்லை. அவர்கள் எழைகளாகிய எங்கள் உழைப்பால் எங்கள் இரத்தத்தைப் பிழிந்து பொருள் சேர்க்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே எங்கள் உழைப்பாலேயே நிர்வாகம் நடைபெறுகிறது. இந்தியாவிலுள்ள மூலாதாரத்தொழில் விவசாயமே. அதில் விளையும் பொருளைக்கொண்டு சிலர் மேல்நாட்டுப் பொருளுக்கு எஜனாக்களாயிருக்கிறார்கள். சிலர் தானியத்தை விற்ற வகையால் உண்டான பொருளைக்கொண்டு வட்டித்தொழில் செய்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே அரசாங்கத்தாருக்கு வரும் வருமானமெல்லாம் எங்கள் இரத்த வேர்வையே. அப்படிப்பட்ட எங்களுக்குச் சொற்ப உதவி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று ஆபத்துக்காலத்தில் கேட்டால் பணமில்லை யென்கிறார்கள். திருவண்ணாமலைச் சேரியில் வீடுகள் பற்றி யெரிந்த விஷயமாக அவ்வூர் முனிவர்பல சபையார் இரண்டாயிரம் ரூபாய்கள் சாங்குஷன்செய்ததை அரசாங்கத்தார் மறுத்துவிட்டார்கள். இந்தியாவின் பொருளாதார உற்பத்திக்கேதுவாக ஆரம்ப பாடசாலைகளில் விவசாயங் கற்றுக்கொடுக்க பாடசாலை ஒன்றுக்கு இரண்டு ஏக்கர் வீதம் நிலங்கள் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமெனக் கேட்டதற்கு முன்னர் லேபர் கமிஷனராயிருந்து எங்களுக்காகப் பாடுபட்ட கனம் மாயர் துரையாவுர்கள் தற்போது பொக்கிஷ அங்கத்தினராயிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் பணமில்லை யென்று சொல்லுவது விந்தையாயிருக்கிறது.

“உரிமைகளும் அரசாங்கமும்.—இந்தியாவில் பிரிடிஷ் அரசாங்கத்தில் இன்னும் பல விதிகளில் செல்லவும் பொதுக்கிணறு, குளங்களில் தண்ணீர் எடுக்கவும், எல்லாக்கலாசாலைகளில் சேர்ந்து படிக்கவும் உரிமையற்றவர்களாயிருக்கிறோம். அரசாங்கத்தாரைக் கேட்டால் பொதுக்கிணறு, குளம் முதலானவைகள் எல்லாருக்கும் பொதுவெனச் சட்டம் செய்திருக்கிறோம் எனச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதனை ஆதரவாகக்கொண்டு உரிமையைப் பாதுகாக்க முயன்றால் கலகஞ் செய்பவரெனத் தடுக்கிறார்கள். இவர்கள் சட்டம் செய்தது எதற்கு? அரசாங்கச் சட்டத்திற்குப் பலமில்லையா? அல்லது எட்டுச் சுரைக்காயா?

“சிற்சில இடங்களில் எங்களுக்குள்ள உரிமைகள் பாதிக்கப்படும் விஷயமாக அரசாங்கத்தாரைக் கேட்டால் நாங்கள் மத சம்பந்தமான விஷயங்களில் தலையிடுவதில்லை யென்கிறார்கள். அப்படியானால் எங்கள் உரிமையைக் காப்பாற்றிக்கொள்ள மதசம்பந்தமான விஷயத்தில் தலையிடும் போது அரசாங்கத்தார் வந்து தடுக்கக்கூடாது. மத விஷயமானதால் தலையிடக்கூடாது. ஆனால் அவர்கள் கலகஞ் செய்பவர்களை யடக்குகிறோமென்கிறார்கள். அது வாஸ்தவமாயின் எங்கள் நியாயமான சுதந்திரத்திற்குப் பழுது வராமலும், என்னைவர் நியாயமான சுதந்திரத்திற்குப் பழுது வராமலும் ஒருவருக்கொருவர் இடுக்கண் விளைவிக்காமலும் பாதுகாத்து வரவேண்டும். அவ்வாறு செய்யாமல் எங்களை மாத்திரம் மதத்தின் பெயரால் எங்கள் மத விஷயத்தில் குறுக்கிடுவதன் பொருள்தான் என்ன?

1st March 1928]

[Swami Sahajanandam]

“போதுமான பிரதிநிதித்துவம்.—ஜில்லா போர்டு, தாலுகா போர்டு முதலான ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களில் எங்கள் ஜனத்தொகைக்கேற்றவாறு போதுமான பிரதிநிதித்துவமில்லாமையால் டிஷ் ஸ்தாபனங்களில் எங்கள் உரிமைகளைப் பாதுகாக்கமுடியவில்லை. யாதொரு பயனும் பெற முடியவில்லை.

“சட்டசபை.—சட்ட சபையில் எங்கள் சமூகத்திற்கேற்றவாறு போதுமான பிரதிநிதித்துவம் இல்லாமையால் எங்கள் நன்மைகளைப் பாதுகாக்கமுடியவில்லை. அரசாங்கத்தாருக்குத் தோல்வி வருங்காலத்தில் அதனைத் தடுக்கமுடியவில்லை. எங்களுக்கு அதிகப் பிரதிநிதித்துவம் கொடுத்திருந்தால் எங்களைக் காப்பாற்றிக்கொள்வதோடு அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் தோல்வி வராமல் பாதுகாப்போம். எங்களைப் பலப்படுத்தாமையாலேயே அடிக்கடி சபையில் அரசாங்கம் பலவீனம் அடைகிறது. இராயல் கமிஷனை பஹிஷ்கரிக்கவேண்டுமெனக் கொண்டுவந்த தீர்மானம் நாங்கள் மெஜாரிட்டியா யிருந்தால் நிறைவேறியிருக்குமா? பஹிஷ்கார தீர்மானம் சபையில் நடைபெற்றபோது நாங்கள் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களை யெதிர்த்தோம். அவர்கள் அரசாங்கத்தார் உங்கட் கென்ன செய்தார்களென்றபோது அரசாங்கத்தார் எங்கட்கு எவ்வளவோ செய்திருக்கிறார்களென்றோம். அரசாங்கத்தாரும் செய்ததாகச் சொன்னார்கள். அரசாங்கத்தின்மீதுள்ள விசுவாசத்தால் சொல்லுகிறோமென்றி உண்மையில் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் கேட்கும் கேள்விக்குப் பதில்சொல்லும் நிலைமையில் அரசாங்கத்தார் எங்களை வைக்கவில்லை.

“தர்க்காஸ்து நிலங்கள்.—இந்தியாவில் பிறந்து இந்தியாவிலேயே வளர்ந்து இந்தியாவிலேயே யிறக்கின்றவர்களுமாகிய இந்தியாவின் உயிர்நாடியாயிருக்கும் எங்களுக்கு நிலங்கள் அடமானம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டால் கிடைப்பது முயற்கொம்பாயிருக்கிறது. போர்டு ஸ்டான்டிங் கேட்டர் 13, 15 முதலான பிரிவுகளில் நீர்ப்பிடிப்பாயிருந்தாலும் தண்ணீர் பாயும் நிலங்களாயிருந்தாலும் ஆதிதிராவிடர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கலாமென பாரும் நிலங்களாயிருந்தாலும் ஆனால், நடவடிக்கைகளில் எங்கேனும் நல்ல சட்டமியற்றியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், நடவடிக்கைகளில் எங்கேனும் நல்ல நிலமாயிருப்பதைக் கொடுத்துவிட்டால் தப்பாகக் கொடுத்துவிட்டார்களென ரத்து செய்து எலம் போடுகிறார்கள். விலக்கு விதிக்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கத்தார் பொருளைவிட குடிக்கையுயர்வாகக் கருதவில்லைபோலும். எங்களுக்குள்ள நிலங்களையும் ஆதி இந்துக்களுக்கென ஒதுக்கிவைத்து இலவசமாகக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமெனக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். எங்களுக்குக் குடியிருப்பு, குடிதண்ணீர், பாடசாலைகள், உயர்தர இலவசப் படிப்பு, கைத்தொழிற் படிப்பு முதலானவைகள் கொடுக்கும் விஷயமாக இந்த வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தில் கவனிக்கும்படிக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். எங்களை அரசாங்கத்தையும் பாதுகாக்க அதிகப் பிரதிநிதித்துவம் கொடுக்க வேண்டுகிறேன். அது அரசாங்கத்தார் இஷ்டம்போல் செய்வதால் அவர்கள் இஷ்டம்போல் நடக்கிறார்கள். ஜனங்களுக்கு பொறுப்புள்ளவைகளாக இருக்கச் செய்யவேண்டும். கட்டாயக் கல்வி வெறும் சட்டமாயிராமல் அனுபவத்தில் வரும்படி செய்யவேண்டும்.”

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THE GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET FOR 1928-29

[1st March 1928]

1-15
p.m.

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, the House is indeed very thankful to the hon. the Finance Member for the very lucid exposition we had from him of the dry figures of the Budget and for the frankness with which he laid bare before us the present financial position of the province and warned us against being deceived by the apparent financial prosperity which is seen on the surface of the Budget. I must also join with the hon. Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar in congratulating him on the fact that during his term of office, the last instalment of the provincial contribution has been released. As hon. Members of this House are aware, while he was a Member of the Legislative Assembly, it was the hon. Mr. Moir that led the crusade against this iniquitous impost. It must be particularly gratifying to him to-day to see that during the term of his office as Finance Member of this Government he has been able to reap to the full the fruits of his heroic labours.

"In criticising the budget of the current year in March last, myself and others who, like me, represent the rural areas of this Province made two very bitter complaints. The first was the extravagant scale on which financial commitments were undertaken under the budget not only for the year for which we were budgeting, but also for a series of future years. The second complaint was that the interests of the rural areas have been and are still being neglected and it is the city and urban interests alone that received special attention at the hands of the Government. With regard to the first, Sir, I have again to repeat the same complaint. It seems to me that the same, if not a worse, degree of extravagance is repeated in the present budget also. The taxes of the poor rural masses is being converted into brick and mortar just the same as before. 'In a poor country like India,' said a former Secretary of State for India, not the present one though, 'economy is as much an element of defence as guns and forts.' I wish, Sir, that that principle was borne in mind in framing the budgets of this province. We pointed out last year, Sir, several instances of extravagance in expenditure which disfigured the budget. I can, if time permitted, mention and place before you similar instances of extravagance in this budget as well where money is sought to be spent on this city particularly and to some extent in other urban areas also. No improvement has been shown with regard to the provisions made in respect of claims in rural amelioration. As we said often, the story is still the same and the wail of the poor villager does not come into the four walls of the Fort St. George.

"The hon. the Finance Member has sounded a note of warning in the speech he made to the House yesterday. He said that 'the time will come ere long when demands in respect of new buildings and similar schemes will have to be much more strictly scrutinized.' We are very thankful, Sir, for this statement. We have to say that that time does exist even now and has existed for many years already, and we only wish that these schemes of buildings and other schemes of expenditure wasteful in our view were scrutinized with greater care than they have been in the past.

"As regards the neglect of rural interests, the hon. Members of the House may remember that we that represent the rural areas, at the time of the last budget, laid particular emphasis on the need for the constitution of a special rural reconstruction fund, which would be earmarked for that one

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particular purpose and which would be untouchable for any other. As the hon. Member, Mr. Munuswami Nayudu, pointed out, that scheme has not yet been realized. I know that the Government has sent round a circular to the Presidents of District Boards giving the outlines of a scheme which they propose to institute and inviting their opinions on that scheme. I also know that the failure to submit early replies to this memorandum of the Government has been assigned as the reason for the delay in considering the scheme. But, I should ask the hon. the Chief Minister who is in charge of this particular department to remember that the scheme that they have placed before the Presidents of the District Boards presents very many serious difficulties. While we agree to the general outline of it and welcome the fact that it accepts the need for a reconstruction fund on the lines which we have proposed, we object to the method by which the scheme is sought to be financed. It is certainly most objectionable, Sir. The scheme is sought to be financed by additional taxation of land. I need hardly remind this House that the present taxation of land in this country is said to be the heaviest known to the world. And we certainly cannot be a party to any legislation or any proposal of the Government to increase the already heavy burden on the land of this province. I should submit, Sir, that there are other sources and resources which could be much more easily taxed than the land of this province. I might mention one instance. Under the present local Boards Act, hon. Members of the House who have not known it before would be surprised to hear that — salaries of officers are not assessable at all to profession tax while the poor landholder who pays such a heavy tax upon his land and the petty dealer earning about Rs. 30 by selling betel and areca nuts are assessed to profession tax. An officer of Government who resides within non-municipal limits and gets even over a thousand rupees a month is free from all local taxation. He has not to pay a pie of tax to any local board within whose area he may be living. That, I say, is an instance by which money can be raised for the purpose of rural reconstruction. Instead of tapping resources like that, the Government still further want to increase the taxation on the land of this province. Is it any wonder, Sir, that Presidents of District Boards find very great difficulty in replying to a proposal of this kind? They are afraid that if they condemn the method by which money is sought to be raised for the scheme, the whole scheme may be scrapped altogether. They certainly cannot be parties to any proposal to raise money by adding to the taxes on land. That I submit is the difficult position in which we Presidents of the District Boards are placed.

"It is certainly open to the Government, Sir, to allot a good portion of the released provincial contributions as a nucleus for the purpose of this fund. That was a suggestion made by several of us in the course of the budget debate last year. I cannot congratulate the Government on the way in which the released provincial contribution has been appropriated under several heads. It has been distributed, I should say, in a rather haphazard manner for various miscellaneous purposes of doubtful public utility. No systematic schemes were ever thought out, and I must say that I am sorry that no earnest endeavour has yet been made on the part of the Government to have a well-thought-out scheme, or a well-planned programme under which they could spend this money to the best advantage of the suffering masses of the rural areas. That, Sir, is my complaint. I desire that in the course of the year 1928-29, better attention would be paid to these matters than has been paid so far during the year 1927-28.

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"Then, Sir, with regard to the activities of the Government in its various departments, Transferred and Reserved, and the policies underlying these activities. I must say that there is not much to be said or counted to their credit. As regards the hon. the Chief Minister, the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government, I have already made my complaints about his indifference towards the Rural Reconstruction Fund. Two Bills of his have come up. One—a Bill to amend the Madras University Act of Sir A. P. Patro—is before the Select Committee. As it emerged from his Special Officer, it was suspected that under its provisions sufficient safeguards were not given to protect the interests of the mufassal colleges. But I hope, Sir, as it emerges from the Select Committee it will not be open to that accusation. I have the honour to belong to that Select Committee; and I can say, therefore, with a certain amount of authority on that point, that the Bill has been very much improved and I am glad to admit in this connection that it was with the co-operation of the Chief Minister himself that we succeeded in doing so.

"The other Bill which is before the public is the Bill to amend the Elementary Education Act. That, I should say, has not so far been received with any favour by the public, but it is yet before the public and it has been referred to the District Boards and the hon. the Chief Minister told us that he was going to refer it to the Municipal Councils also. When the criticisms are before the Government, I hope that the Bill with such revisions as may be necessary for the improvement of that Bill will be accepted.

"As regards the hon. Second Minister, Sir, it was in the course of his speech on the last budget that the hon. Member from Nellore said, with perhaps an outspokenness which must have been rather disagreeable to the hon. Minister, that he had been assigned a somewhat like portfolio for the reason that to him was also assigned the unpleasant work of fishing for votes from the benches opposite. While I cannot undertake to say, Sir, how far he has succeeded in that direction, the division lists as found in the Proceedings of this House, I should say, do not bear much evidence of his having succeeded in this respect. But apart from that I should say, Sir, he has accumulated during the year and a half of his term of office, through which he has already passed very little to his credit. In the early days of the triumphal entry of this Ministry into office, from out of the incongruous elements sitting behind the Ministers, which at that time went by the dignified name of a party, a somewhat rebellious member forced out of the hon. the Second Minister an undertaking that he would bring an all-comprehensive amending Bill with regard to the Religious Endowments of this Province very soon. He said he had even during the short time for which he had held the Office of Minister—and perhaps during his pre-Ministerial days also—ascertained what the public feeling in the country was, and that his Bill was going to be in conformity with that public feeling which he had discovered. Well, Sir, has he brought before us his Bill? He has not. If he had stopped there, that would not have been much to his discredit, I would say. But, in the place of an all-comprehensive Bill, which he had proposed and had promised to place before the House, he brought an amending Bill of very great importance, which contained only one clause. And what was that clause for? It was to extend the lease of life of his creatures on the Committees, the Temple Committees, which were constituted by the present Act. Even after that Bill was passed, has he done much to see that

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the elections provided for under the Act are held? No. Probably under the sense of security which this new Act has given him, he feels that he could wait still further and I shall not be surprised—and I am sure there will be many Members of this House who will not be surprised either—if he comes forward when we meet next with another Bill of one section asking for a further term of life for the nominees of his.

"Beyond that, Sir, I do not see, there is much to his credit. The hon. 1-30 Member from Nellore who has always got a partiality for the hon. the Second P.m. Minister has already said much about that he has done and what he has not done. Well, Sir, I will ask: Is he to blame for this? The hon. Minister will give an emphatic answer 'No'."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is requested to bring his remarks to a close."

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"He would say that under less disturbed conditions he would have come up to expectations, but that now his energies are mostly required for the settlement of domestic quarrels. Well, Sir, I wish that better conditions will soon come into existence so that we may then be able to put to the test what his calibre really is. I have a good deal to say about the other hon. Members, but as the hon. President has already said that my time is up, I would take other opportunities to speak about them quite as frankly as the hon. the Finance Member spoke about the financial position of this Province. In obedience to your command, Sir, I resume my seat."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

After lunch (2-30 p.m.).

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"Mr President, Sir, I must in the first place thank the hon. the Finance Member for the lucidity with which he has presented to this House the financial position of the Presidency for the last two years and also for the coming year. His speech which is full of figures forms a guide for those who are not adepts in budget reading to make out the figures with the greatest ease and facility. The two factors with which the public finances of any country will be judged are: (1) whether the expenditure is normal as compared with those of the preceding years and (2) whether, if there is an increase in expenditure, that expenditure is proportionate to the increase in revenue. Now, let us apply this principle to the budget estimate of this year and see whether the expenditure is in proportion or out of proportion to the increase in revenue. For this purpose, I need not go very far. I have only to take the figures for the last two years. In 1926-27, our expenditure was 1,617 lakhs including 68 lakhs for non-recurring and special items. In 1928-29, our expenditure is estimated at 1,677 lakhs. What does this represent? Is this a normal increase or not? In other words, I must say that the expenditure has gone up by 20 per cent in two years and by 35 per cent in five years. Coming to the budget estimate for 1928-29, I find that there is an increase in estimated expenditure of 141 lakhs. What is this due to? Before discussing this point, I must point out what has been the variation in the estimates and actuals for the previous two years. In 1926, I find that there was an underestimation of revenue to the extent of 49 lakhs and an overestimation of expenditure to the

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extent of 83 lakhs. In 1927-28 there is an underestimation of revenue of 21 lakhs and an overestimation of expenditure of 3½ lakhs. This sort of underestimating revenue and overestimating expenditure is a thing to be avoided. At the meeting of the Public Accounts Committee we have pointed out that heads of departments should be warned that the estimates and actuals should be brought as near as possible. In a matter of this kind, there is another aspect with which this House is directly concerned. The Council by this means is deprived of the right of voting to the extent of the sum estimated, overestimated and underestimated.

"Now, coming to the budget estimate for the coming year, I may point out that there is an increase in expenditure of 141 lakhs. What is this due to? Since 1925-26 the provincial Government have been receiving large remissions from the Government of India and the local Government has been unable to find adequate employment for the large revenue surpluses. For this state of affairs I have to blame the hon. Ministers to a very large extent. Because, they have not been able to get any out and dry programme for useful expenditure in their departments. On account of this, the Finance Member, in order to find employment for the unassimilated revenue, has allowed large sums of money for non-recurring expenditure. In the coming year this sort of expenditure amounts to something like 168 lakhs and in two instances they are capital expenditure. I shall only take as an instance the estimated expenditure in the civil works. In 1926-27 our expenditure for civil works was only 114 lakhs and the allotment for the next year is 218 lakhs. In one item alone (Building) the expenditure which was 28 lakhs in 1926-27 has gone up to Rs. 78 lakhs. That is a large increase of 200 per cent. As a result of this diversion of revenue surpluses for non-recurring expenditure, the departments which are intended for the economic well being of the people are allowed to grow in their normal groove without any schemes for any tangible help from Government or any new programme or scheme of development for the good of the people. The complaint of the people is that this Province is heavily taxed. In view of the large surpluses that we have, the Government could very well afford to reduce the judicial, non-judicial and court-fee stamps which was imposed as a war measure in 1922.

"Coming to the Reserved Departments, I have only one word to say regarding irrigation. We heard from the speeches earlier in the day that the Andhradesa was not allotted adequate funds for big irrigation works. The hon. Member from Tanjore has pointed out that as that district contributed one-tenth of the revenue of this Province any other district should not quarrel over that matter if that district has received any special consideration. But, may I ask the hon. Member in charge of irrigation whether all other districts are to be denied the benefit of developing Irrigation projects until the Mettur project blossoms up into maturity? I do not blame the hon. Member for Irrigation for spending so much money on the Mettur project which expenditure has gone up from 5 lakhs to 7 lakhs. We all know that big irrigation schemes of that nature would require large sums. But at the same time I should bring to his notice that he has not moved in the matter of the development of the hydro-electric scheme with the same enthusiasm with which he started it two years ago. I find in the budget for 1926-27 an allotment of 10 lakhs and in 1927-28 that allotment has been reduced to six lakhs. This year the allotment has been increased to

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ten lakhs. I also find that a sum of 4½ lakhs has been expended in England. Beyond that I do not find any expenditure incurred in the year. Probably any small sum spent locally has been met out of contingent funds. I have to bring to his notice this much: The policy of constructing big irrigation works has been laid down by the Government of India some 50 years ago. During the time of Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty a Commission was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Colin Scott-Moncrief, an eminent Engineer. That Commission has laid down the policy for undertaking big irrigation works to ward off distress and famine. But we know the difficulties which this Government had to undergo to get the money necessary for the Mettur project. They say that it is due to want of an irrigation law and on the same grounds the Land Revenue Bill was withdrawn. If two eminent lawyers of the type of the late Sir K. Srinivasa Ayyangar and our present Law Member, the hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar could not find a way to bring into operation an irrigation law suitable both to the Government and to the people, I do not know whether further statesmanship can be brought to bear on this most complicated question to have an irrigation law in the near future. I may also point out in this connexion that except a small sum of Rs. 50,000 allotted for the improvement of the Buckingham canal, they have neglected the Buckingham canal and the improvement of other inland waterways. Here I may refer the hon. Member in charge of Irrigation to a resolution passed at the Industrial and Commercial Congress which met in Madras in December 1927. That resolution dealt with the urgent necessity in this country for the improvement of inland waterways. Sir, if we only move in the right direction of bringing an irrigation law into existence and carry on works of public utility in the matter of irrigation, it will be good to the people and profitable to the Government. Let us hope that the progress will be accelerated in this direction in the near future.

"I will now turn my attention to the Agricultural Department. I find an allotment of Rs. 50,000 for Exhibition Units for the purpose of agricultural demonstration. With regard to these demonstrations and demonstrators, I have to bring to the notice of the Minister for Development that these demonstrators,—of course they are earnest men—have not been able to bring the ryots to adopt new methods of improvements in adopting up-to-date implements, better seeds, so on and so forth. The ryots have got a notion that the operations carried on in the demonstration farms are rather dear and that it is not possible for them to undertake such operations. I would suggest a way out of this difficulty and it is this: A grant-in-aid system be introduced so that the students who go out of the Agricultural College may be asked to start demonstration farms on their own land, the Government undertaking to supply modern appliances."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is requested to bring his remarks to a close."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"In that way we can have demonstration farms in every taluk or for a group of villages."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, let me congratulate the hon. the Finance Member for the lucid exposition of the budget now under discussion."

"I do not wish to deal at length over the general observation of the financial status of the Province since some of the hon. Members have already dealt

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with that aspect of the question. With the remission of the provincial contribution the finances will adjust themselves, but I will say that the policy of utilizing the provincial contribution to fill up the coffers of the State is not sound. Since the economic depression of the depressed classes still continue to be in the same way, I would have liked a substantial portion of the provincial contribution kept apart for ameliorating their condition.

"Though I made several observations as to the disabilities of the depressed classes at the time of the last budget debate very little has been done. I am fully alive to the fact that the Government are trying to help us but the efforts are too meagre and will not meet our needs.

"To instance the grievances of our labouring population the cry in the rural parts is greater than in the cities. I know of villages where people have to go a mile or two to get a pot of water. In some villages our women have to wait near wells for half a day and more for a pot of water. The village talaiyaris and vettis are not paid enough to keep their body and soul together. The solution is only by raising their wages and finding better housing accommodation.

"Turning to the question of service, how depressing and wounding it is to know that not a single member of the depressed classes was chosen during the last selection to the cadre of inspectors and sub inspectors. The Government must make a liberal policy in this connexion. Turning to the question of elementary education while Government doles out large amounts to the local bodies they do not admit children of the depressed classes to sit and take lessons with other children and I hope Government will look into this problem and bring local bodies to their senses.

"I am sorry that enough measures are not taken for improving the village sanitation and affording medical aid. The Development Department have not extended its scope to our sphere where there are possibilities.

"Lastly, I may say that unless the Government makes it a point to appoint our own men in the various activities of the Labour Department our progress will be at a stand still; at least in the new financial year the Government will accede to this request. The establishment of panchayat courts have only retarded our progress and added to our oppression. Recently I visited some villages in the North Arcot district and in one of the villages when I asked about the panchayat court the villager asked me to say 'Panchamapathaka Court'. Those who know Tamil will know what this term means. The sooner we get rid of this institution the better for us. With these remarks I close."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro:—"Sir, I said before that this general discussion does not benefit any one, neither the House, the public nor the Government. It is the remnant of the old system, a formality that has lost all its significance, especially now when we have to address empty benches. Therefore I shall confine myself to deal with two aspects of the budget. From the point of view of the agriculturist and the ryot, we have to see whether there is any new scheme of development beneficial to the ryot population and the agriculturist, whether the financial outlook promises any relief to the agriculturist and the tax-payer of the province. On these aspects of the budget I wish to offer a few remarks.

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"With regard to the first it is most disappointing that the hon. the Finance Member does not refer us to any new schemes. Provision was made for a sum of 20 lakhs for new miscellaneous schemes of development, and these new schemes are to be found in pages 85 to 133 of the memorandum, details of new schemes of every department are described from which we can see whether there is any item which is beneficial to the agriculturist or to the tax-payer.

"I shall rest content with referring to three important branches of administration, namely, agriculture, irrigation facilities that will benefit the ryot and educational expansion. With regard to these, I may say at once, that there is absolutely no progressive policy nor any new policy. The agriculturist and the ryot have every reason to complain.

"With regard to agriculture hon. Members will find in the financial memorandum given by the Secretary at paragraph 154, only one outstanding item, with regard to agriculture, namely, the travelling exhibition. This is said to be a very important item of development as being the medium of instruction to the ryot. The exhibition goes through the country giving exhibitions in matters of agricultural economy and improvement. There is no other item provided for, which will benefit the agriculturist. What is it that has been done to disseminate the new scientific information collected throughout the country. The answer is a big nil. There should be a large number of agricultural demonstration farms in each district showing the benefits of the single seedling system and other economic processes. No means are adopted to carry them to the door of the ryots. Before agriculture became a transferred subject, we had agricultural associations with non-official agencies to help and guide the agricultural population. They helped the Director of Agriculture for spreading knowledge in every taluk. It is these non-official agencies in the time when Mr. Couchman was the Director of Agriculture that helped in working out the benefits of the single seedlings system and to spread it throughout the country. We do not now see any such association, nor any other organization adopted as a medium of imparting knowledge to the ryot. Government failed to adopt any useful and effective measures.

"Turning to the irrigation works it is possible that the Mettur project may benefit a particular taluk or taluks, though a large burden on the revenues. With regard to other projects, smaller and useful investigation was made by the Public Works Department and others who have been placed on special duty and they have submitted reports to the Government on such small schemes costing about two or three lakhs of rupees which can be carried out with profit both to the ryot and the Government. These schemes have not been taken into consideration in the budget at all. So far as the irrigation facilities to the ryots are concerned we have no schemes of development at all. Whatever may be our political demands whether we may ask for 'independence' or 'swaraj', what does it matter to the ryot so long as he does not get necessary facilities in the matter of irrigation, agriculture and education.

"It is in the development of these facilities that the tax-payer will see the 3 p.m. beneficial results of the administration. I have said that in these three matters no new policy has been inaugurated.

"As regards education, there is a provision for the starting of new schools in villages with a population of 500 and over. But this is only completing the existing scheme but the next stage of consolidation of single

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teacher schools ought to have been taken up now as sufficient experience has been gained within the last three years. The whole scheme should now be examined to see whether we could not resume the scheme which has been working so well during the past few years.

"The bogey of trained teachers seems to be looming large in the eyes of the Government. So far as the elementary schools are concerned it is not sound to say that a trained elementary teacher is better than the untrained teacher who has general education up to third form. The distinction between a trained teacher and an untrained teacher has force so far as the secondary and higher education is concerned; but for elementary education what you want is a person who belongs to the locality and who has passed the third or sixth form and is able to take up the work in that locality. He will be a suitable person to help the development of the village school. That aspect of the question was discussed by the Government and I do not know with what result. This will remove the difficulty of the paucity of trained teachers to which the hon. the Finance Member has referred. There are a large number of such persons available and they are surely better than the trained teachers who have studied only up to the third or the fourth standard and are trained in the sessions school. I am glad to see that the sessions schools are abolished. The elementary trained teacher should have some general education before he is given the training. The period of training must be reduced according to general education qualification and the teacher be given some general training for a period of six months. The person must be one who belongs to the same locality. I am sure when the House comes to discuss the Elementary Education Bill this aspect of the question which will help the expansion of elementary education will be kept in view.

"As regards irrigation, whatever may be the schemes paid for from borrowed capital, there are no new schemes from the expenditure charged to revenue. Excepting two schemes of any note, I do not find in the list of new works anything that will profit the ryots. Out of an excess expenditure of 189½ lakhs, only 11.10 lakhs were allotted to the developments in the various departments which were initiated in the current year or in previous years and 9.18 lakhs for other progressive commitments. When the budget is presented the tax-payer always looks forward to a relief in the burden of taxation he is bearing or for introduction of schemes which will benefit him. When the provincial contributions were remitted we hoped that the stamp duty and the court-fees would be reduced to the old level since they were designed only to be temporary measures to cover the deficits in the budget. But the financial condition of the province does not seem to give any hope for a reduction of taxation. It is stated that the average increase of revenue is about 16½ lakhs a year whereas the average increase of expenditure is about 30 or 40 lakhs a year. If we go on at this rate of extravagant expenditure, we may at the end of four or five years come to grief unless fresh sources of revenue are tapped. If, in the course of the next four or five years, we are not able to find fresh sources to meet the growing needs of the Government what are we to do? Is it not time therefore that we should make a thorough examination of the financial position of the country and adjust the expenditure and the revenue. The Finance Member has pointed out that it is time that we examined the expenditure, but he made no constructive proposals. It is the duty of Government to make proposals. Unless they do this immediately we will be in a very difficult position in the course of four or five years.

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"In introducing his budget last year the Finance Member said that he was making a 'reckless' budget owing to circumstances connected with our commitments of a recurring and non-recurring nature. He had to provide for interest on our borrowings and also to provide for the discharge of debt. This year the hon. the Finance Member in introducing his budget has said that there is a somewhat haphazard allotment of expenditure in the budget owing to the fluctuations or uncertainties of revenue. He is right in saying that it is a haphazard one. Past experience also shows this. In the budget of 1926-27 the anticipated revenue exceeded by about Rs. 50 lakhs, and there was also a short expenditure of about 89 lakhs. The hon. Member stated that in 1927-28 there would be not only a shortage of expenditure of 36 lakhs but the expenditure would be very much less than he anticipated. In paragraph 5 of his budget speech he says that the real shortage in expenditure is, however, considerably more, in spite of supplemental grants amounting to 33.04 lakhs. The revenue anticipated has increased in 1927-28 and the revenue surplus therefore would come to Rs. 118 lakhs. Remember that in 1926-27 the expenditure was short by about 83.56 lakhs and the explanation given was that it was 'deferred expenditure' and would not be available for next year or years to come. That applies only to two of the items, land revenue and irrigation, and does not apply to all the other items mentioned in paragraph 5.

"During the debate on the Report of the Public Accounts Committee, I submitted to the House how reckless are our budgets with regard to expenditure. Large surrenders or lapses are made by the departments, and this system deprives the other departments who might have more useful schemes for utilizing the money thus appropriated. We are not in a position to say what the real financial condition is. When the revenue forecast has so far exceeded and when the expenditure forecast has so far been less by even one crore it is not possible to say that the budget estimates are quite acceptable. This difficulty will be minimized if we have the fasli year as the financial year. The fasli accounts will be received from the Board of Revenue in about June. Until that report is received we are not able to see what the real revenue is and the real expenditure is. These large lapses are due to having the financial year end with the 31st March. If this can be changed and reliable information is obtained from the Board of Revenue and the Accountant-General this confusion may be avoided. The revenue forecast is said to be more than Rs. 21 lakhs, but the net increase is shown to be only Rs. 9 lakhs. Similarly with regard to the excess of expenditure over revenue of Rs. 180 lakhs, this reduces itself only to Rs. 99 lakhs when properly adjusted in the accounts. Therefore all this is due to want of proper information at the time of framing the budget. If we have all the information regarding the details of the adjustments that are to be made by the Accountant-General and the Finance Department, we will have more accurate figures. Now, it is impossible to have an accurate idea of the financial position of the province from the budget figures as they are presented. The question has to be examined if we want to avoid the disaster that we apprehend by budgeting for expenditure in excess of the revenues at the rate at which we have been doing. In the interests of the financial stability of this province it is necessary that the Finance Department should examine the question thoroughly and see how the expenditure can be regulated to correspond to the revenue derived from the province."

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* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Madam, if the Government are to be progressive in discharging their functions, the foundations of public finance must be so laid out that there can be sufficient expansion in revenue for them to embark on large development schemes. As the result of the remission of the provincial contributions the Government have, no doubt, been launching upon many development schemes but the hon. the Finance Member does not hold out any hopes of our being able to keep up this pace in the future. In the coming year there will be an addition of 99.82 lakhs of rupees to our standard scale of expenditure and about 117 lakhs of rupees have been allotted for new expenditure. But the hon. the Finance Member does not hope that in future the annual increase to our revenue can be put at a higher figure than that of 16 lakhs of rupees. We want large funds for free and compulsory education, for the extension of medical relief, for the many schemes of rural reconstruction which we are putting off and for attaining the goal of total prohibition. Money, more money, is what we need. The Government must explore further avenues of income which will not come as a further burden on the overtaxed citizen. The Government should not think of expanding the revenues by increasing the land tax because in that matter this province is already overtaxed. The income they are getting from excise, though it is increasing, is equally undesirable because it is derived mainly from poor people who are addicted to drink. It seems to me that the only legitimate and also the most fruitful way of augmenting the resources of the State as well as of furthering the prosperity of the people lies in the improvement of agriculture and the development of industries. The first concern of the Government ought to be to increase production from agriculture and industries. The advanced countries of the west are making enormous strides in this respect. But what are we doing here? We have budgeted for an expenditure of 17.47 lakhs of rupees. Of this amount only Rs 38 and odd lakhs goes for agriculture and 23 lakhs of rupees for industries; that means not even four per cent of the total expenditure goes for these two important departments. We have set apart Rs. 117 lakhs for new expenditure. Barely one lakh of this sum goes for agriculture. Contrasted with this, what a large amount we spend on brick and mortar and unproductive works. An essentially agricultural province like Madras must have a sufficiently large number of agricultural officers so that their services may be available even in the smallest villages. It must have a large number of demonstration farms, at least one in every taluk centre. The staff of demonstrators and the number of farms we have are far short of the requirements. In my own district of South Kanara, for instance, we have not a single experimental demonstration farm for the main crop of the district, viz., paddy, not to speak of other crops like sugarcane, though we have a number of coconut farms. Take the problem of water-supply. I understand that only seven million acres out of 33 million acres of arable land get the benefit of canal and tank irrigation in this province. The remaining 26 million acres of land can be brought under cultivation and can be made to produce more if only they get sufficient water facilities. It is true that the Government are spending huge sums upon major schemes of irrigation but they should not allow minor irrigation works to suffer neglect. If the flood and the river water running to waste in the West Coast is conserved, it will be a great boon to the ryots. The Government should tackle this problem in right earnest as they have done it in other countries and provide water facilities for the needs of a variety of crops all the year round.

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"Take again agricultural indebtedness. The extent of agricultural indebtedness and the need for agricultural credit are well-known. In this budget the Government have provided only 26 lakhs of rupees to be given as takkavi loans to ryots for agricultural purposes. It has been calculated that this works out at the rate of 12 annas per pattadar for a year. The trouble and the delay in getting these loans have been often pointed out in this House. The Government must allot more funds to be given as takkavi loans and also give them more freely and on easier terms to the ryots for agricultural improvement.

"Take again the export of manures. The export of indigenous manures and oil-seeds is going on increasing. The necessity for restricting these exports has been urged in this House and the levy of an export duty has been suggested. This proposal, I believe, has the approval of the experts of the department. The hon. Minister in charge of this department as well as one of the Ministers have, in their evidence given before the Agricultural Commission have also supported the levying of an export duty. When, the other day, a resolution on this subject was brought before this House the Government did not promise to do anything in the matter; they said that we should wait for the report of the Agricultural Commission on this matter.

"Let us next consider the problem of cattle-breeding which is so important for agricultural purposes. It is true that in this Presidency we have four cattle farms. But how far have they met the needs of this province? For the whole of the West Coast we have not a single cattle-breeding station. The Government are maintaining only one breeding bull for the whole of South Kanara. Nor are we better provided in the matter of protecting our cattle from epidemic diseases. With one veterinarian for every 700 square miles to treat 1½ lakhs of cattle how indeed can our cattle be protected effectively from epidemic diseases?

"Last of all let me draw your attention to the subject of agricultural education. We have one single Agricultural College provided for the needs of the whole province; and this college takes but 40 students in a year and it is meant for English educated youths. It attracts only people who aspire for Government service and not the real sons of the land. If we are to popularise agriculture as a means of livelihood and if our young men are to go back to the land we must extend agricultural education, we must have a large number of agricultural schools to give education in the vernaculars in rural parts for boys of 13 and 14. Besides giving general instruction in agriculture these schools must provide facilities for specializing in some form or other of agricultural industry. The Government must find out why even the two middle schools that were started have not been the success they were expected to be.

"The policy of the Government in regard to the fostering and development of industries is equally disappointing. What industry or industries of importance to this Presidency has the Department of Industries helped to promote? Even the hand-loom weaving industry which is admitted to be second in importance to agriculture is declining and with all the efforts the department is supposed to be making it has not been able to resuscitate this dying industry. With a succession of non-technical men as Directors and Secretaries who are ever changing how indeed can we expect this department to do anything except to mark time in the fashion it has been doing for over a decade now. In regard to industrial education the Government

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have only three institutions of their own and out of these the Leather Trades School is a huge failure. The Government policy aims at developing industrial education mainly by means of grants given to missionary agencies which are conducting industrial schools. The three industrial schools proposed to be started at Bellary, Mangalore and Calicut seem to be still awaiting final disposal of the Finance Department. I do not know what mutilation the proposal would suffer when it comes out of the Finance Department. In England every town is said to have its own technical school or college for turning out young men as practical businessmen. But here we are creating only more universities and multiplying Arts colleges. Let the Government, if they are really earnest about developing the industries of the country, start technical institutions which will equip our young men for employment in mines, mills, barks, railways, ship and business firms; and let them also see that the highest grade of instruction and training is given at least in one institution so that the young men who come out of it may be in a position to apply all the resources of modern science for the development of our industry and agriculture. Education in future must be largely vocational and Government must embark upon a more vigorous policy of encouraging industries and developing agriculture; they must come out with a bold programme of work for this purpose; otherwise there can be no salvation for this country."

Mr. K. ABDUL HYE:—"Madam, I rise to congratulate the hon. the Finance Member on presenting the provincial budget for 1928-29 which, on the whole, is not an unsatisfactory budget. But speaking on the figures it is my painful duty to point out that no special regard has been paid to the educational needs of the Mussalman community. Although my resolution on the question of separate inspecting agency for Muhammadan schools was defeated I still want to press the question for the consideration of the Government that a separate inspecting agency on the analogy of European schools is absolutely necessary to improve the educational condition of the Muhammadan community. It was contended by the hon. the Chief Minister the other day that for want of sufficient number of elementary schools a separate agency was not justifiable.

"Now that the theory has already been exploded, and District Educational Officers have mainly to look to elementary education nothing stands in the way of appointing officers of the higher cadre to look after the higher education of the Mussalmans.

"The paucity of such officers is responsible for the scant attention paid to such important subjects as the elementary education survey of villages with a decently large Muslim population, the prescription of lower minima for schoolless villages inhabited by Mussalmans, reduction of school fees and adequacy of scholarships, the position of Urdu-speaking Muhammadans with regard to the medium of instruction in secondary schools and their special difficulties with reference to the universities based upon linguistic considerations.

"The question of employment of Mussalmans in the higher ranks of the Educational department naturally leads on its turn to the more comprehensive question of the appointment of Muslims in the superior grades of the various other departments. I am glad that the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India has risen equal to the occasion by submitting to Government a memorial marshalled with facts and figures and it is up to

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Government to see that adequate though belated justice is meted out to the said representation, and the usual shibboleth of inefficiency which is made use of in season and out of season to cover up a multitude of sins of omission and commission on the part of the authorities are not repeated once more. Lectures and homilies are good in their own way but an ounce of practice is worth more than a ton of precepts.

"Last, but not least, is the question of Muhammadan representation in the local boards and municipalities. If these institutions are really meant to serve as the primary ground for higher political activities in higher councils and if Government really believe that it is essential to have a recourse to separate representation by means of election for the higher legislative bodies, it is sheer cruelty to deny the enjoyment of the same privileges to the community so far as the local bodies are concerned. It does no good to the community to see johukum members not responsible and responsive to the electorate getting into these bodies by the backdoor influence of nomination made according to the whims and fancies of Presidents and Chairmen. Unless the principle of election is extended to Mussalmans in the local bodies our national cry will sooner or later become 'no taxation without proper representation'.

"In conclusion I sincerely hope that these points will receive the earnest consideration of Government on account of their vital importance to the Muslim community."

* Khan Bahadur S. K. ABDUL RAZACK SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, let me first congratulate the hon. the Finance Member on the lucid speech with which he has explained the budget. It is indeed gratifying that of late the provision for the transferred half has gone on increasing year after year and I trust that with the entire remission of the imperial impost more funds would be forthcoming for the many growing needs of the nation building departments.

"Sir, this is the occasion for members to give out their impressions of the previous year's administration and to bring to the notice of Government their several wants. Let me therefore take this opportunity to express the keen disappointment of the Muslim community at the scant attention which their claims have received at the hands of Government especially of the Law Member. It is now many years since Sir Abdur Rahim left the Madras High Court and no Muslim has been given a seat on the High Court Bench till now. There is not even a single Muslim Sub-Judge out of the 80 of their number, the only one in that cadre having recently been promoted as soon as I had tabled a resolution. Only eight of the large army of District Munsifs are Muhammadans. May I ask, Sir, if this will lead to contentment and whether it is not hard to expect us to bear this neglect patiently. The Judicial department is the worst offender in the matter of the recognition of the claims of Muhammadans. Turning next to the Secretariat the only Muhammadan Assistant Secretary was sent out some years ago and the Government have not cared to appoint a proper substitute. Cannot a single Muhammadan be found among the Deputy Collectors to serve as an Assistant or Under Secretary in the Board of Revenue or in one of the branches of the Secretariat.

"Again there was for a long time a tradition of two Muhammadan Collectors in this Presidency and as I was about to table a resolution the

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Revenue Member has anticipated me and I find from the papers that a Muhammadan Collector has been appointed to my own district. I trust, however, that this appointment and that of my friend Khan Bahadur Tamizuddin Sahib as Chief Presidency Magistrate will not, as is already rumoured, vanish into thin air the moment Sir John Simon turns his back on Madras but that they will be retained long if not confirmed in these posts. Mr. President, the Muhammadans are a sturdy and impulsive race and may have a lot of obstinacy in their blood, but ingratitude is not in their veins nor will they deign to hit a man below the belt. It is not desirable to play with their feelings for any length of time. My party, of which Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar is the Deputy Chief, has always been loyal to the Government and, as you would have read from his statement to the press, we are for co-operating with the Simon Commission. All that we ask in return is that our lawful claims and our legitimate demands should be satisfied and that we should receive that sympathy and encouragement which is justly due to us in our present stage of development.

"His Majesty's Government have recognized that for some time to come communal electorates are necessary if the voices of the several communities are to be heard in the Councils of the British Empire. We only plead for an extension of that principle and ask for communal representation in the several branches of public service so that the power of patronage may be evenly distributed and all classes of His Majesty's subjects may have equal opportunities and equal chances to serve their motherland. During the ministry of the Raja of Panagal, several orders were issued about communal representation, but all these orders have been consigned to the waste paper basket. Until the leaves and fishes of office are more evenly distributed—and it becomes the duty of some one to see that they are so distributed—there is bound to be keen dissensions, discontentment and heart burnings which a wise Government will do well to remove if it is not always possible to avoid."

Mr K. KRISHNAN :—"Sir, I do not wish to deal upon the receipt side or the expenditure side of the budget and take up the time of the House. I would confine myself to a few remarks which concern my district in particular. In doing so, I would like to bring to the notice of the Chief Minister the want of educational facilities for boys and a second-grade college for girls. We are aware that several girls from Malabar who pass their Matriculation examination are compelled to join the Queen Mary's College or other college in Madras and sometimes even the College at Mangalore. There is a second-grade college in my portion of the district, North Malabar, but unfortunately it has not been well-equipped. Six or seven years ago, a scheme was prepared for temporary repairs to the building, but unfortunately that scheme has been shelved. I did not see any mention made about such improvements in any of the subsequent budgets. I hope the Minister for Education will be able to provide some funds for the improvement of that institution as it is the only second-grade college in that portion of Malabar.

"Another point that I wish to bring to the notice of the Government is the want of irrigation facilities in North Malabar in particular. There are several rivers which if properly attended to can be used for irrigating a large area of land. We want water when monsoon fails in May or June, and if the Government can provide three or four lakhs or even one or two lakhs,

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I am sure the ryots would be considerably benefited, at least in one portion of North Malabar. Government prepared a scheme ten years ago for irrigating a part of Malabar, especially Tellicherry, but that has been shelved. I hope the Member concerned will be pleased to consider this question and thus provide some relief for ryots in that area.

"Something has been said in this House about agriculture. Last year I said in this House that a small sum of money may be allotted for agricultural demonstration in primary schools, but one of the conditions imposed by Government was that the local bodies concerned should be prepared to meet half the expenses. It will not be possible for all local bodies to find funds for such a purpose. Therefore, I would request Government to make provision for financing local bodies for starting experimental farms in primary schools.

"I hear from various persons who have already spoken about the demands of various communities for appointments. I can say that in the Excise department which brings in a large amount of revenue to the Government most of which is contributed by the tapping population, there are very few persons of that community who are entertained as officers. I believe Government will be able to consider the question and give more appointments to members of that community in the Excise department which is giving the Government several lakhs."

* Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, this annual ceremony seems rather to be intended as giving an opportunity to the hon. Members of this House to deliver themselves of their valedictory and inaugural addresses of the outgoing and incoming financial years of the Madras Government. Apart from its exercising the mind of the hon. the Finance Member and compelling his attention to the speeches of the hon. Members, I do not see what else it does.

"Sir, last year, I intended to congratulate the hon. the Finance Member 3-45 on the presentation of his budget this year, but unfortunately, I am sorry, p.m. he has not given me an opportunity to congratulate him even this year. Last year, it was a deficit budget; this year also it is the same, and in spite of the enormous remission of provincial contributions, he has not been able to give us a surplus budget. The hon. the Finance Member says in his memorandum at page 9, 'Comparing this financial position with that which existed in the early years of the Reforms, it might seem one which we might regard with complacency.' Again at page 11, he says 'And this would, I think, tend to revive that financial sense which I fear has been considerably weakened under the temporarily affluent circumstances to which the remission of our provincial contribution has given rise.' I am afraid, Sir, but for the provincial remission, the hon. the Finance Member would have been compelled long ago to file his schedule before the Government of India. In the budget, I see huge sums being allotted for civil works and other structures of brick and mortar nature which the country can well afford to be without for some time. The provincial remission was mainly derived from the enhanced taxes on the villagers, on land revenue, and therefore as a matter of right and equity when the remission was granted it ought to go to alleviate their grievances and also to lessen the taxation of the villager. But instead of that, these sums are being mercilessly spent in increasing the facilities and other conveniences of the townspeople rather than improving the condition of the ryots.

[Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar] [1st March 1928]

"I do not wish to go over the usual topics, such as the separation of the executive and the judiciary, the abolition of the Board of Revenue and forest grievances. I shall only criticise the budget from an out and out ryot's point of view. Everybody knows that the Indian ryot is very much burdened; in fact a pice more added to the taxation will tumble the whole edifice of the Government, I am afraid having regard to the saying that at times 'Even the worm would turn'. The burdens heaped on him are too much for him to bear. If you go round the villages now, you will see the poor villagers in their skeletons starving without even one meal a day and badly clothed. So what I want to urge on the Government is that this remission of about 3 crores should be profitably utilized in removing the grievances of the ryots. One way of doing it may be by way of reducing the amount of land tax. But as far as my experience of this Government goes, I think it is a forlorn hope. The next alternative that they can do will be to give him more facilities in the shape of rural water-supply and village communications and elementary education in the villages. In the schools we used to read about the benefits of the British administration, such as the introduction of railways, roads, posts and telegraphs and so on. But to my mind, the most outstanding effect of the British administration is the complete sapping up of the life blood of the villagers and the utter ruin of the happy and self-contented villagers. The reason is the heavy and unbearable taxation of the ryots. So, I suggest to the hon. the Finance Member, at least next year, that any sum that would be available should be utilized for spreading education in villages and introducing a scheme of prohibition and also village communications and water-supply. As for the prohibition question, the hon. the Excise Minister, apart from being mum and ministering his excise commodities to the people has not done anything further, I think. I hope at least in future he will do something. I wish to hear from him about his experiments in one or two districts. It is also mentioned in the speech made by the hon. the Finance Member that some steps were taken towards the introduction of prohibition. I do not know what they are. I hope he will place them before this House.

"Sir, under Education in the year 1926-27, I find a big sum of 8 lakhs has been released without being utilized. I do not know, especially when it is very difficult to get grants for the transferred subjects, why such a big sum was allowed to be released unspent. I think the member in charge of that department should be more careful in utilizing all the money he is able to get. There are scores of villages, at any rate, in my district, I am personally aware of villages which contain a population of 500 to 1,000 villagers, which cannot boast of an educational institution. Of course, in some villages, there are those apologies for schools, the aided schools which seem to exist only in name and for getting the grants. But except once or twice a year, when the Inspector visits these schools, they are always closed. I hope the Government will introduce a stricter system of control over these aided schools. At present they exist only in name. The aided school teacher or proprietor simply takes the grants and minds his own business. I hope the hon. the Chief Minister will take note of it and introduce some effective control over these aided schools.

"Turning to the hon. the Development Minister, he is an amiable gentleman, Sir; he is entirely a man of the masses. He is a good enunciator of high principles and all that, but when it comes to the matter of action, his

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achievement is a big zero. I am sorry that the power of nomination which is unfortunately vested in him has been grossly abused by him. As far as my community is concerned, I shall give one instance. In the district of Tanjore, out of three temple committees, each committee consisting of 12 members, he has not felt the justice of nominating even one member from my community, even though their population is about 3 lakhs, most of whom have some stake in the district. Especially in the Tanjore Committee I find hosts of theosophists, fathers-in-law and sons-in-law put together, of the same community. I do not know why members from other backward communities are not nominated."

* Mr. V. RAMJEE RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, my first care in this House, Sir, ought to be and is the welfare of the depressed classes. That expression really covers a wide range but judging from the heads of the Budget, it not only confines itself to Adi-Andhra and Adi-Dravida—the real depressed classes—but also fishermen, Setti Balijis, etc. As things stand, the barbers, the dhobies and Mutharasis are ranked alike with Kammass and Kappus in my district, Kistna, under backward classes and people would laugh at such a bracketing if they had any intimate knowledge of the local conditions. Either therefore our policy must be to limit the definition of depressed classes and confine it only to the untouchables or to amplify it and include also dhobies, barbers, Mutharasis, Deva dasi young men, Upparis and such other compact communities. If the latter is done, Government could not say they are doing a social service but a political trick in the garb of economic uplift.

"Sir, coming to the allotments in the budget, I find that the whole Presidency has not been covered as yet by the operations of the Labour Department. These districts, Sir, are indeed few, not being more than perhaps 15 or 16. It is time that the department extended its beneficent labours to the whole Presidency. In my district, Sir, I regret to have to say, the Zamindari tracts have been neglected more or less fully by the Labour Department. No difficulties that such areas may present in respect of acquiring land should be considered insurmountable to a powerful Government whose arm of protection must be long enough to reach not only the direct subjects in ryotwari tracts but also those who are caught up in the diarchy of British Government and Indian Aristocracy.

"I wish to make one observation upon the principle of the recruitment of Labour officers. At present, Sir, officers of the grade of Deputy Tahsildars and Tahsildars of low grade are selected for labour work in the districts and they are, though for the time being under the Labour Commissioner, really subordinates of the Collector. They do not possess the power or intelligence necessary. I maintain that the whole cadre of officers should be of the grade of Deputy Collectors, so that they might not look to their immediate officers as Tahsildar grade men must for the approbation of their work. Let our Labour officers of the district have but one master to serve—viz., the Labour Commissioner. Let them have sufficient initiative and powers, let them be men of a certain dignity so that their influence in the villages would be appreciable both with the public and the village officers. These officers, it will be agreed, ought not merely to exercise authority, but also to impress the public with their personality; such a personality means a certain moral influence which alone would enable the officers to discharge

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their educative functions. It will be readily seen that the Labour Department has functions analogous to those of the Co-operative department in that both of them must carry on a volume of educative and propagandist work and the spheres of both of them are as much moral as material.

"May I point out, Sir, that for the whole Andhradesa which is as large as Italy or Turkey, and five times the size of Holland or Serbia and covers an area of 170,000 square miles with a population of $17\frac{1}{2}$ millions, of which one-fifth the submerged classes, there is but one Boarding Home at Masulipatam for the depressed classes under the Labour Department. It provides, Sir, only 54 seats. I am not mentioning any secret when I tell the House that out of 430 applications I could accept as Superintendent of the Hostel only nine and disappoint the rest as only nine vacancies arose. The situation is truly pathetic, and I would implore the hon. the Home Member to recognize this tragic fact and remedy the evil either by multiplying such institutions or if such multiplication is considered expensive, increase the accommodation in the existing institution. A like embarrassment, I am sure, faces the Tamil province as well, and I am sure that the Commissioner of Labour who is in direct charge of the Madras Paddison Hostel will echo my sentiments and share my disappointment. I would ask him to go further and agree with my views and adopt my proposals.

"Sir, I find no increase in the allotment for scholarships. I know that now is not the time for me to make such suggestions but I would invite the attention to the principle underlying the omission. Where they cannot provide boarding and free education we must at least encourage these unhappy children by voting ever increasing sums for scholarships and thus enable them to find some little money for books, stationery and clothing. The next point, Sir, I would like to make, relates perhaps to a less concrete but nonetheless urgent reform. I refer to their supreme necessity for establishing a central vocational high school like the one in the Mysore State, for the depressed classes. Government are never tired of attributing the political discontent of this country to the failure to provide employment to University men in proportion to their numbers of attainments. If the Government reasoning is correct what remedy do the Government propose? Would the Government manufacture more and more of these malcontents from amongst the depressed classes also and let them loose upon society or would the Government correct the conditions betimes and cultivate in our youngmen of this society a bias for some vocation in their early and formative period of life. I need not labour this point at length. It embodies a self-evident proposition. Only it requires a breadth of view on the part of the authorities so as to reconcile their observations to their administration.

4 p.m. "Sir, the days to come promise to be spacious only in the spirit in which we hasten their advent. Do you know, Sir, that while there are innumerable choultries for caste people in the towns, which are pure private benefactions, the son of man belonging to the untouchables has no place where to lay his head. I would beg that a choultry for the depressed classes may be opened to start with, in every district headquarters; to say that the Local Fund bungalows are available is not to see the problem in its grim reality. Would you expect these poor, ill-clad, starving people to sit and hold court in the travellers' bungalows and pay the charges at Re. 1 per day? That is out of the question. Perhaps you will laugh when I, who stand for the removal of untouchability, am supporting separate institutions. I am only suggesting

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to the citizens of the depressed classes that Government have conceded to the students thereof in granting them separate hostels and the principle underlying both is, it will be seen, identical.

"I now come, Sir, to the criminal tribes and the settlements established for their betterment. It is an open secret that these settlements where they are not run as State institutions are in the charge of the Salvation Army and the American Baptist Mission who do as much proselytising in and through them as social uplift. On a previous occasion, Sir, Sir Lionel Davidson or Sir Arthur Knapp, if I remember right, agreed to hand over these institutions to Hindu Missions or Hindu social workers. I would like to ask whether and if so with what results any enquiries have been made in this behalf? Apparently, Sir, Government, I believe, have changed their mind in the matter because in replying to the enquiry by my hon. Friend Mr. P. Anjanevelu of the Opposition Bench, Government have stated that they cannot change the management from the hands of the Salvation Army. Such a policy is obviously at variance with the avowed policy of Government which professes religious neutrality for they are financing a body which under the ostensible plan of social and economic amelioration, is openly introducing forms of worship and ideals of life altogether alien to the faith in which they have been born and brought up. The remedy is, Sir, either for the Government to take over the management or to hand them over to Hindu workers commanding the confidence of Government.

"My next point, Sir, is on Excise. Closely allied to the question of the depressed classes is the problem of Excise. What is the use of teaching sanitation and imparting education to these unfortunates if at the same time we are undoing both of them by taking drink to their very doors and ruining alike their health and their character? The Advisory bodies now associated with the Government are advisory with a vengeance. Their advice is disregarded in vital matters. May I quote, Sir, my latest experience? The Bandar Division Excise Advisory Committee has fully discussed and resolved to close entirely the arrack shop at Bandar Fort and to shift the place of a shop to another corner. I also happened to be on the Advisory Committee. The Commissioner of Excise, it seems, has ordered the retention of the Fort shop at Fort and location of the second one in the very heart of the town near the Robertsonpet market. I cannot understand, Sir, the Government's attitude in the matter. What is the use of forming the advisory bodies when their advice is disregarded? May I ask the hon. the Minister for Public Health about the policy of the Government in the matter? I note on a perusal of last year's budget report that the hon. Mr. Moir, Finance Member, told this House that when he lost 6½ lakhs in Land Revenue, he gained 19½ lakhs under Excise. I ask in all humility whether this is a matter to be proud of? I will not go into the age-long question how best to reform the Excise Department. Two budgets have been presented since the Ministry came into office and seven years have elapsed since the Montford era began. Yet, I regret that no tangible steps have been taken to secure redress of this longstanding grievance. The example of Bombay may well be copied and improved upon by Madras and I sincerely hope that before the hon. Minister lays down the reins of his high office at least, he will have effected a reform in this branch which will be a monument of his public spirit and zeal for social reform,

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"Sir, the truth has been repeated *ad nauseam* that nearly 80 per cent of the population is agricultural. What have we done for agricultural education. The solitary college at Coimbatore has produced diplomates and graduates some of whom, I am sorry to state, have crowned their careers by gaining admission to the Law College and settling down as honest lawyers. Was that the purpose for which the college was started? The fact is the country requires agricultural middle schools, one in every district, so as to create in the young men a bias for agriculture early in life. The demonstration farms in Samalkota and other places only take farm servants for training. But it is the sons of landlords that must be taught the science and art of agriculture with special relation to the soils and crops and conditions of each district. The matter is an important one; the urgency of which will not be questioned by even the most conservative amongst us.

"Sir, my district is confronted with a resettlement just now. People feel sore grieved that although Mr. Montagu recommended and the Joint Parliamentary Committee endorsed the recommendation that the land revenue laws should be codified, still nothing has been done so far and settlements are taking place under orders which gradually impose a higher burden on the poorer classes. This is most undesirable and impolitic. The land tax in its incidence on rich and poor is most inequitable. The rich pay proportionately little and the poor pay much more. Whereas a monthly income of Rs. 150 goes untaxed, every acre of land is taxed although the acre does not give an income of Rs. 2 per mensem. I ask, is this fair? Is it because the Government is an industrial Government that it gives concessions to the urban population? If income less than Rs. 2,000 is free from income-tax, why not land be equally exonerated below a certain value? Of course, every acre may pay water-tax. But I am pleading for the exemption of all pattadars of less than say ten acres for the present from land tax. This question must be raised in the interests of the six and a half millions of depressed classes and a larger number of other equally poor classes.

"I shall not, Sir, take more of the time of the House but I must say that the budget in so far as it relates to depressed classes is a very unsatisfactory one."

* Mr. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA :—"Mr. President, I need not inform the Government about the lot and the suffering of the depressed classes. As they know better than our member, I would like to illustrate some points before the Government. The real owners of cultivable land in India were the depressed classes. In those days there were no boundary stones or anything of the sort as now exist, after the settlement of the East India Company in 1751 the British people adopted a system of lords, tenants and sub-tenants for the purpose of collection of revenues in India. The Britisher without enquiring into the grievances of the depressed classes, ascertained the opinion from caste Hindus who used to be in the centre of the village as to who is the owner of the cultivable lands whereas the depressed classes were shunted out of the villages on question. Caste Hindus said that the lands were their own and the British people made the pattas in their name and thus deprived the lands of the depressed class; even now this fact has been fully explained by Sir Baden Powell. Even now there is the system of 'Ellay ottem' in Tamil whenever a boundary dispute arises. This shows that a depressed class man is the owner of the lands.

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"Then, Mr. President, about the social disabilities of the depressed classes. The Government have stopped the Sati movement and infanticide in spite of Hindu dharma and Hindu custom. Why should not Government and the legislature take up the necessary steps to prevent the social disabilities given by our own Hindu brethren and pass such criminal laws which can safeguard the honour and prestige of the depressed classes? Whenever we ask the Government to interfere in matters of social disabilities, the Government say 'this is a Hindu custom we have nothing to do with it'. Mr. President, I cannot demean our community saying that we are depressed and that we are uneducated. There are no educated men in our community. Mr. President, I may say in our community, there were poets and poetesses: I may say among them, Avvayar, Tiruvalluvar and other eminent people whom our people pride themselves of possessing and whom our Hindu brethren adore.

"Mr. President, regarding appointments in Government service, the Government show preferential treatment to other communities simply because they were once a ruling nation. I don't grudge about that, but why not Government give the same preferential treatment to the depressed classes also who have supported the British Government at the time of their settlement in India. Mr. President, there are graduates in the Government service in our community who are not given decent appointments in spite of our request. For these reasons I request the Government to provide at least one acre of land for each depressed class family to lead an independent life and also to give them education as far as possible which can safeguard the interests of the depressed classes, so that they can lead an independent life without the help of the other caste Hindus."

* Mr. C. D. APPAVU CHETTIYAR :—"I rise to congratulate the hon. the Finance Member for the businesslike statement which he has presented to this Council this year in respect of the financial resources and expenditure of this Presidency.

"During the few minutes allotted to me I can only take long strides over the varied activities of the Government, both 'Reserved' and 'Transferred,' as we see in every day life and as we see through the figures placed before us by the Finance Member. The hon. Member does not refer to any 'Arthasastra' of old, nor does he take us away from the regular business on hand even for a moment. He has furnished us facts and figures. He has also given us certain conclusions which he has drawn from them. He asks us to halt and to take a survey of the past and present before we begin to leap into the dark. He considers that it is unsafe to rush into any future commitments without furthering our resources. This advice everyone should take, especially when it comes from a born financier who was one with us in fighting against the 'Meston award' which has after all been withdrawn.

"The Budget Memorandum prepared by the Finance Secretary helps us as usual to know the real distribution of funds between the Transferred and the Reserved halves, and this is necessary to know how far we have progressed in the path of Self-Government. It will be seen that almost the same ratio as that of 1921 is being kept up in the distribution of allotments between the Reserved and the Transferred. If there had been a cry that sufficient funds were not provided for the nation-developing departments during the last six years, it may be taken that it continues even to the

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present day. In spite of the fact that the contributions has been wholly released it is not clear what steps were taken sincerely to provide sufficient funds for the expansion of these departments. May I ask why should not funds be provided sufficiently for the departments like Agriculture, Veterinary and Co-operation, which are still in their infancy though they have seen three successive Ministers. The comparatively small additional provision that has been made for new schemes for the next year relating to these departments shows either that there are large schemes left unprovided for, or that the heads of departments do not bestow sufficient attention to the expansion of their respective departments.

"The excise policy of the Government remains an open mystery. It was expected that at least with the advent of the new spirit in the Council, there would be a thorough change in the policy which would go to do away with the drink evil and uplift the nation at large. From what I understand it appears that a scheme of partial prohibition is on the anvil and I hope that the Finance Member will co-operate with the hon. Minister in trying to tap other sources in order to stop the tapping of trees.

"Sir, I cannot dwell more on the achievements of the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government. In trying to amend the various Acts relating to Education, he has really bestowed great attention to the essential needs of the hour in this direction. His scheme for liberalization of the Grant-in-Aid Code is really a laudable one and goes to help the management of many an aided school. He has also taken pains to provide money for opening elementary schools for girls.

"There has been a great deal of criticism here and outside about the policy of nominations to the local bodies. I do not propose to dwell on this point at large, except to point out that so long as the principle of nomination continues the Minister has to nominate those whom he thinks best in the circumstances placed as he is, and in the words of the hon. the Raja of Panagal, for every appointment he makes, to create a doubtful friend and a host of enemies. The evil lies in the system and I hope it will be possible to evolve a system by which these nominations could be done away with, the minority and depressed communities being allowed to elect their own representatives. I hope the hon. Minister will examine this question seriously.

"I would also appeal to the hon. the Chief Minister to introduce at an early date the proposed amending Bills to the Local Boards and the District Municipalities Acts, with a view to remove the very many irregularities which have come to our knowledge during these eight years the Acts were in force. I consider the appointment of executive officers for the Local bodies very essential in the conduct of elections, etc.

"A few words regarding the reserved half. We find large amounts provided for big schemes like the Mettur and the Pykara projects and for civil works in general. It is yet to be cleared whether Salem could not be included in the proposed Mettur area and the hon. Member will, I am sure, be pleased to enlighten us as to the position.

"Administration of Justice consumes an enormous amount and it is not known whether any sincere steps have been taken to examine possible retrenchment in this direction. Before Government quarters for officers and for offices involving large capital expenditure are proposed to be built, it

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should be possible for the Government to examine the availability of private rented buildings for the purpose and I request Government to pay some attention to this which would really go to save much.

"So far as my own district of Salem is concerned, it seems unnecessary for me to refer to the various needs of the district, as the hon. the Minister for Education comes from my own district and knowing full well our difficulties and needs, he will be doing his best to safeguard our interests in particular from his place on the Treasury Bench. But one matter I should refer to. The question of the site for the Salem Municipal College is pending for a long time, and I hope the hon. Minister will see his way to issue early orders in the matter."

Mr. S. VENKAYYA :—“భూమిపన్ను తగ్గించుట.—నిమ్మజాతులు, ఆర్థికము మీద బున్నా ఎక్కువ బుణ్ణాగ్రస్తతానున్న వారగుటచే ప్రస్తుతం చేయబడిన రీ నెటివైంట్టువారి నిర్ధారణ ప్రకారము విస్తర్యవంతులగు రైతులగు ఆగ్రజాతులవారికివలె వీరికికూడా ఎక్కువ శిస్తులను (భూమిపన్ను)ను విధించేయడం యిట్టి యెక్కువ భూమి పన్నుల చెల్లించుచు తమ మీద కుటుంబముల పోషించ సమర్థులుగాక బుణ్ణాగ్రస్తుల కొన్ని రోజులలోనే తమ భూములను బుణ్ణాదాతల పాలజేసి కడుపిదలై పోవలసినగతిపట్టును గాన ఆంధ్రదేశముందలి నిమ్మ జాతులగు మీద రైతులపై భూమి శిస్తును తగ్గించవలెనని దొరతనమువారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

“మధ్యపానము.—నిమ్మజాతులు, కూలినాలిచేసి జీవించు మీదలు గనుగను వీరు సంపాదించు కూలీలో కొంతభాగము మధ్యపానమునకై ఖర్చుపడిపోవును గనుక వీరి సంపాదన కుటుంబపోషణమునకై ఉపయోగపడి సుఖముగా జీవించుటకు ఒక జిల్లాలోనైన ఈ మధ్య బుక్రయమును దొరతనమువారిని తగ్గింపగోరుచున్నాను.

“సర్కారు గయారు భూములను సాగుబడి యభివృద్ధికొరకు వినియోగపరచేయడం ప్రపంచములో తరుచుగావచ్చు కలుపులు తగ్గుననియు, ప్రభుత్వమునకుకూడ భూమి పన్ను వలన వచ్చు ఆదాయము వృద్ధియగుననియు, యిందువలన జీవనాధారములేని అనేక ప్రజలకు ఆధారము లేరృదగలననియు, సూచించుచు ఈ సర్కారు గయారు భూములు అన్నియు, వేలము వేనేయెడల కడుపిదలగు అదిహంధులు తక్షణమే సొక్కు చెల్లించికోసజాలరనియు వీరి యార్జిస్థితి గానపడుటకు లేబరు, వ్యవసాయ, సహకార పరపతిసంఘములను స్థాపించి తద్వారా మార్కెట్టు కట్ట ధరప్రకారం కొన్ని వాయిదాలమీద సదరు భూముల ఖరీదు చెల్లించి సాగుచేసుకొనే పద్ధతి ప్రకారము అదిహంధుల పరము జేయవలయునని దొరతన మువారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

“నీటివసతి.—బంజరు భూములు, మామూలు సాగు భూములకు నీరు ధారాళముగావచ్చుటకు పంటకాల్వలను వృద్ధిచేసి, మామూలుగా ఉన్నవాటిని మరమ్మతు చేయించవలయును. మురుగునీరు పోవుటకు వీలులేక ఆతివృష్టిలో పొలములను ముంచివేయచు గ్రామములమట్టు కడలక నిలచునట్టి మురికినీరు వెంటనేపోవుచుండునట్లు విరివిగా మురుగు కాల్వలను త్రవ్వించవలయును. కృష్ణానదికి ఉత్తరముననున్న కాలువయును, మెరక కాలువ యును తూర్పు కట్టకాలువ మున్నేరు దీవి పంపింగు కాలువలను మరమ్మతుచేయించి వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధి గావించవలయును. దీవి తాలూకా చివర గ్రామములు సముద్ర ప్రాంతములగుట వలన ఆ ప్రాంతవాసులకు మంచి నీటివసతికొరకు గూతులు త్రవ్వకొన్నను ఉప్పునీళ్లు పడుచుండునుగాన ఆ ప్రాంతవాసులగు నిమ్మజాతులకు విరివిగా చెరువులు త్రవ్వించవలయును.

“అరోగ్యము.—నిమ్మజాతుల పల్లెలు, అనారోగ్య ప్రదేశములయందు నిర్మించబడు టయేగాక, ఇంటిమీద యిల్లు, ఇరుకు సంచులు, ఇండ్లమట్టు వెంటుకుప్పలు ధారాళముగ

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వెలుతురు వచ్చుటకు వీలుగలుగునట్టి కిటికీలు ద్వారములు లేనట్టి యిండ్లున్నూ, ఈ పల్లెలమట్టు మురికినీటి గుంటలు యిట్టి మురికినీరు పోవుమార్గము లేక యిండ్లమట్టు నిలచి దుర్గంధయుక్తము లగుచున్నవి, అసలే యిండ్లు స్వంతముగా లేనివారు స్వస్థలములు లేనివారు నిమ్మజాతులతో విశేషముగా గలరుగాన నివేశ స్థలముల, లేబరు సహకార పరపతి సంఘములను స్థాపించి తద్వారా వారికి నివేశ స్థలముల నొసగవలయును. ప్రతి తాలూకాకు ఒకటి చొప్పున (Model villages) ప్రదర్శన పల్లెలను నిర్మించి యిచ్చి నిమ్మజాతుల ఆరోగ్యమును కాపాడ వలయును.

“ Industrial and Agricultural Schools.—నిమ్మజాతులు అధిసండియు వ్యవసాయము, చేతిపనులు చేసి జీవించు కార్షికులుగాన, వీరు ఎల్లప్పుడు పశువులను కాయుట పాలేరు తనము, వ్యవసాయ తరుణములలో మాత్రము అసగా ఉడుపుల కోతలు తప్ప తక్కిన సమయములలో వృధా ఉండవలసి వచ్చుచున్నారగాన, వీరికి జీవనోపాదులు కల్పించుటకు ప్రతి తాలూకాకు ఒక వ్యవసాయము, చేతిపనులు నేర్పు పాఠశాలను ఏర్పరచి అందు ఎక్కడోచగా అధికాంశ భాలుగను జేర్చుకొనవలయునని ప్రభుత్వమువారికి తెలుపుచున్నాను.

“Interest.—నిమ్మజాతులు వ్యవసాయము నభివృద్ధి చేసుకొనుట, ఇండ్లు కట్టుకొనుట, వ్యాపారము, పశు పోషణము మొదలగు కార్యములకు మునిదాతలు వీరికి 100 కి రూ 3-2-0, 1-9-0 లు పుట్టి 1 కి నాము పండుము, ఏడుము ధాన్యమును నాముగా పుచ్చుకొందురుగాన వీరి నిట్టి యధికవడ్డీ వారినుండియు, మునిదాతల వారినుండియు, తప్పించి నెల 1 కి 100 కి ఆ 8 లు మాత్రం ఏర్పరచి, సహకార పరపతి సంఘముల ద్వారా వీరికి ముని సౌకర్యము కలుగజేయ గోరుచున్నాను.

“Education.—విద్యాభివృద్ధికొరకు లోకల్ జోర్డులు లేదురు డిపార్టుమెంటులు క్రైస్తవ మిషనరీలు నిమ్నజాతుల పల్లెలలో పాఠశాలలను స్థాపించుచున్నారు గాని యింకను పాఠశాలలు లేని పల్లెలు వేసకువేలుగలవు. క్రైస్తవ వాదిరీలు స్థాపించిన పాఠశాలలలో ప్రారంభవిద్య ఎంతమాత్రము వృద్ధి జెందుటలేదు. అందలి మిషన్ టీచర్లు తమ మత వ్యాపకము నిమిత్తమే కృషి చేయుచుందురుగాని నిమ్నజాతుల విద్యాభివృద్ధికై ఎంతమాత్రము శ్రయ త్పించుటలేదు గాన పాఠశాలలు లేని నిమ్నజాతుల పల్లెలలో విరివిగా లేదురు డిపార్టుమెంటు వారు పాఠశాలలను స్థాపించవలయును.

“ ఉన్నత విద్య నభ్యసించు పాఠశాలలలో వీరి బాలబాలికలకు జీతములు మాపుచేసి విద్యార్థి వేతనములను ఎక్కువగా యిప్పించవలయును.

“అస్పృశ్యత.—అగ్రజాతులవారు ఆదిమాంధ్రులను అస్పృశ్యతా దోషమునకు తొబడజేయుచు అందువలన వీరు అనేక అనర్థముల పాలగుచున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వమువారి చేతను స్థానిక సంఘముల చేతను నెలకొల్పబడిన సత్రములు, సూతులు, చెర్వులు పాఠశాలలలో నిమ్మజాతులవారు ప్రవేశింపవచ్చునని శాసనసభవారు తీర్మానించివచ్చటి అది ఆచరణలో లేక నిమ్మజాతుల కష్టములు తొలగుట యంతమాత్రము సహాయపడుటలేదు. గాన సదరు సంస్థల వద్ద నిమ్మజాతులు యధేచ్ఛగా ప్రవేశింపవచ్చుననెడి ప్రకటనలుగ బోర్డులను కట్టించుటకు స్థానిక సంఘముల శ్రేణిదేహింతురు సర్వులెట్లు పడి ఆదిమాంధ్రుల అస్పృశ్య దోష నివారణకు సాయపడవలయునని దొరతనమువారిని కోరుచున్నాను.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think no non-official Member is willing to continue the discussion."

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* Mr. D. THOMAS:—"Mr. President, Sir, let me congratulate the hon. the Finance Member not on the actual budget that he has presented to us but on the manner of his presentation, the courage, the candour and the outspokenness with which he has introduced us to a real live-view of the actual realities of the situation. In clear and definite terms he has told us that we have almost reached the limits of taxation in this Presidency. With a fairness that is altogether commendable he has shown us that the rate at which we are progressing on the expenditure side is such that it is only a question of time as to when we reach financial wreck and ruin. But while he shows us the disease, the suffering that we are at present undergoing, it is a pity that he does not indicate any remedy, that no constructive suggestions are put forward in the budget as to how exactly we are to set our House in order, so that the apprehended financial disaster, may be averted in the near future. This year's budget is quite in a line with the budgets of the previous years not only in carrying on the previous scales of expenditure but also in involving us in fresh commitments which are likely to go on increasing our financial burdens in years to come. It means that even without any additional commitments in future years, merely to carry on the commitments that you have already taken up and are taking up this year not only the present budget will not be sufficient but increased finances will have to be found. That shows that the situation, the financial situation, in which we are to-day, is really critical. In the face of that, this House is in duty bound to scrutinise the figures and the necessity of the expenditure that is proposed in this year's budget. I would only refer to one or two items in the current year's budget which would indicate to what length we are committing ourselves in the matter of financial expenditure.

“ Taking one institution, namely, the Madras Medical College hon. Members will remember that this morning a question was tabled by Dr. Mallayya asking for a statement as regards the additional expenditure of the staff of the Medical College, and the printed answer to this morning's questionnaire shows that since the year 1926 something like Rs. 65,000 has been incurred—an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 65,000, in addition to the previous expenditure. It may be that the Surgeon-General is anxious to bring up the efficiency of the College to a first-rate standard, but here, as in many other things, the good is the enemy of the best. There are, it must be admitted, things of much more urgent, much more stringent necessity than the efficiency of the Medical College. Prior to 1926, we had this Medical College, for years and years, and I do not think, I am not optimistic enough to hope, that the outturn of medical graduates in the coming years will be radically different from those we had in the past or what we have in the present.

the present.

“ A motion was brought a few days ago before this Council asking for the introduction of vocational training for elementary schools. The hon. the Finance Member pointed out on that occasion the extra expenditure that would be incurred by such an undertaking being taken on hand. But just compare the two things. Compare the increased efficiency of the standard of the Medical College and compare the practical fundamental necessity for providing vocational training for students of elementary schools. It appears to me that the latter question, a matter of fundamental necessity which affects the depressed classes and other labouring classes of the country, is of much greater importance than the possibility of raising the efficiency of the

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Medical College to a level higher than before. Again, in the current year's budget also we find provision has been made as in previous years for building quarters for officers. Of course, quarters for officers is a necessity and a desirable thing indeed. But the point for consideration is rather that they are not things more necessary or more urgently needed than various other things which are required for the well being of the masses of the people of the country.

"It cannot be said that our officers who are working now in the various places are not without accommodation at all. Therefore, again, this item of the year's budget indicates that we are incurring expenditure without due regard to a general sense of proportion as regards the various necessities claims on the budget in this Presidency. It, therefore, behoves us that we should proceed with care with reference to the introduction of new schemes for buildings, with reference to starting of new schemes such as the building of a bridge which is mentioned in this year's budget at a cost of eight lakhs, though the initial cost, being only of survey, is only about a few thousands of rupees. It means that if we sanction this preliminary survey, we commit ourselves for some years to come to something like eight lakhs of rupees, which even if spread over a period of four years will mean two lakhs of additional expenditure per annum.

"In this and like matters we have to exercise very stringent economy and turn down schemes of this character in view of the paramount necessities which affect the welfare of the masses of the people.

"My hon. Friend Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar referred to the separation of the executive and the judiciary. He said that it is a hoary question, that there is a long history behind it and that everyone approves of the necessity, the soundness and the wholesomeness of the scheme. But the sounder the more wholesome and the more generally accepted it is, the less is its chance for being brought into effect. It cannot be too often iterated that the fundamental things which affect the welfare of the people of this country are two things: one is the proper administration of justice and the other is the proper maintenance of law and order. It is these things which affect the day to day life of the large masses of the people. It is the fundamental duty of the Government to see that these two things, the administration of justice and the maintenance of law and order are so conducted as to win and secure the confidence of the people. So long as the executive and the judiciary are not separated, in spite of the fact that there are several honourable and conscientious magistrates it cannot be denied that justice there will not always be impartial. It is known to everybody that there are influences, that there are tendencies which are likely to work against the man who has not the means, who has not the wealth to fight out things to the very bitter end. In a matter of this character the Government should be prompt and ready and solicitous to see that as far as possible and as early as possible this much needed reform is introduced in this presidency. Last year in the course of the general discussion of the budget the same question was referred to and the hon. the Law Member replied, as in the previous years, that the matter is under the consideration of the Government of India. It was mentioned in the course of the last year's budget discussion that pressure should be brought to bear on the Government of India to expedite the scheme, to give us an idea as to what they are doing with it,

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whether they are sleeping over it or are taking active steps and what progress the scheme had attained in their hands. Today, after the lapse of a year, we are exactly where we were on that date. Nothing further, nothing tangible has yet been done. Not even a move, not even a step in the direction of the separation of the judicial and executive functions has yet been taken with reference to this fundamentally important matter. A matter which is almost of equal importance is the system of trial by jury in this presidency. It is well known and it is a fact that he who runs may read, that the system of trial by jury in this presidency is not all that might be desired. The system has become corrupt, has become open to very serious abuses—abuses by the police and abuses by rich and well-to-do persons. It has been abused on both hands, not by one party or another party exclusively, but by both parties, the prosecuting party as well as the accused party. One of the points dealt with in the report of the Administration of Justice in this province is as to how the system of trial by jury works. I can only say that there is no blindness equivalent to the blindness of those who will not see. If only the Government will institute a committee today and take the opinions, in camera, of sessions judges who conduct the cases of trial by jury and also the opinions and evidence of public prosecutors and of leading criminal lawyers they will have a volume of evidence which will convince beyond the least shadow of doubt, how corrupt, how rotten the system of trial by jury in this presidency has become. And yet, in this matter again which affects the fundamental rights of the people the Government have not lifted their little finger to set things right.

"Several hon. Members referred to the necessity of technical education. It is true we are having increased opportunities for primary and secondary education. We are turning out larger and larger numbers of graduates—medical graduates, law graduates, arts graduates, and so on and so forth. At the same time it has become increasingly evident that there is no manner of employment for the large majority of these graduates that we are turning out year after year. Many of them wander in the city of Madras and in the various other cities of this presidency hunting in the most pathetic manner for any employment that they may possibly get at. That is the haven to which their education has finally led them. The only remedy which can be provided for meeting the situation—a situation which is likely to grow in gravity as the years go by, a situation which is rife with the seeds of discontent in the years to come—the only remedy for this grave situation is to provide for more employment for the educated men in technical, commercial, industrial and agricultural pursuits."

(The gong was struck and the hon. Member resumed his seat.)

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"Mr. President, I congratulate the hon. the Finance Member on the very lucid and the thorough manner in which he has presented this budget. I thank him for all the new schemes of increased expenditure he has provided in the coming year's budget. The items that give me most delight are those that relate to the women's education and the extension of medical relief. The provisions in the budget for the construction of a science block in the Queen Mary's College, the introduction of Indian music into the Queen Mary's College curriculum of studies, the opening of vocational training classes in the Lady Willingdon Training College and the establishment of a physical training course under a physical culture specialist in the latter college, the grant for the opening of more

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primary and secondary schools for girls are all highly gratifying; but I feel sorry to note that, in spite of my interpellations and the repeated demands from the Principal of the Lady Willingdon College, there is no provision made even in this year's budget for a better accommodation for girls attending the Lady Willingdon College. Now the girls are living in two hostels both situated in the congested parts of Triplicane. The Christian and the Adi-Dravida hostel is situated in the Akbar Sahib street which some of the hon. Members who might have passed by that side of Triplicane would have noticed to be the most insanitary and the most crowded street in Triplicane. From the answer to my interpellations I find that the Government consider the place sufficiently sanitary and the best spot in Triplicane, but as a medical woman, I beg to differ. The other hostel is in Big street which is an old Indian-styled building housing 40 to 50 inmates. I have several times drawn the attention of the Government to the fact that there is no other hostel in the whole city for girls who come from the mufassals seeking secondary higher education in the absence of similar schools in the mufassals. I submit therefore that a good decent hostel is a very urgent necessity especially for the girls studying in the Lady Willingdon College, because, Sir, our girls suffer under so many disadvantages, their movements are very much limited, they do not enjoy as much freedom as our boys and except the school hours they have to spend all their time inside such hostels which do not satisfy the modern hygienic and sanitary needs of a healthy living place. So I most respectfully urge upon the attention of the authorities the need for finding without any further delay a building-site and putting up a hostel for the lady students so that it may serve as a model hostel for the future hostels of the Presidency.

"Again Sir, I do not find any provision for the expansion and additions to the Lady Willingdon College even though the Principal in her annual report has pointed out the urgent need for such expansion in view of the fact that the College gives training for all the elementary, secondary and L.T. teachers to serve the whole Presidency. Now coming to the education of girls in general the report of the Director itself says (in the quinquennium report for 1922-27) the present education of girls is very backward as compared with that of the boys. From 1922 to 1927 while the percentage of boys receiving instruction increased by 2.5 per cent the percentage of girls increased by 7 per cent only. The report further says 'that when educational facilities are offered for girls, there is generally a quick response on the part of parents and the public.' The supply of trained women teachers is still inadequate, but the lack of trained women teachers has been more due to the absence of facilities for training than the difficulty of securing candidates, so that the report of the Director of Public Instruction belies the statement of Miss Mayo—that no Indian woman would come forward to be trained as teacher and that the parents would not send their girls to schools. We see now it is the absence of educational facilities that is the chief hindrance to the rapid progress of women's education in this Presidency. So, I urge that more money should be spent upon the girls' education and special attention as stated in Mr. Statham's report has to be bestowed on the expansion and the development of the women's education.

"I plead also for the opening of more training centres for female teachers and the institution of special scholarships for girls of the depressed and backward communities. Last year there were 30 applicants for admission to the

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non-Brahman hostel for scholarships and these included several Adi-Dravida girls. They had to be refused admission for want of scholarships. Further the scholarship given by the Labour Commissioner for Adi-Dravida girls is from Rs. 3 to Rs. 7. The girls coming from the mufassals have necessarily to board in a hostel. Adi-Dravida girls seeking higher education come from all parts of the Presidency. They cannot prosecute their studies and meet their expenses with this sum of Rs. 3 to 7. At least Rs. 15 will be needed for their boarding and lodging. We have issued an appeal to the Labour Commissioner on behalf of the depressed class girls to be kind enough to increase the amount of scholarship and make them residential scholarships.

"Muhammadan girls' education is still in a backward state and the exclusion of Muhammadan women from the system of compulsory education that was introduced three months ago in the city will prove a serious obstacle to the progress of that community. Sir, the welfare of a community depends upon the women of that community. What I see around here is that our brothers interest themselves in many other things than women's education and medical relief for women and children. Our Adi-Dravida brothers also stress more upon other grievances than the education of their girls. I would like them to remember that if they want to become independent, self-reliant and healthy they must look to their women first, because it is the home that is the best and first school for the acquirement of such high qualities.

"Again, Sir, to stimulate the demand for higher education both among the Muhammadan and the backward, depressed community girls, a few special residential scholarships should be instituted in the Queen Mary's College. As I have already pressed upon the attention of the hon. Minister through interpellations, a hostel for Muhammadan girls studying in the Hobart Training School for Muhammadan girls is very essential considering that it is the only secondary training school in the whole Presidency for Muslim girls.

"Coming to the Medical, I am pleased to note the provisions for the construction of a Tuberculosis Hospital for this city, for the provision of a home and the starting of industries for the incurable leper cases in Tirumani, for the appointment of a venereal specialist in the General Hospital and the purchase of drugs and other equipment, etc., for a separate venereal department in the General Hospital and the provision for the taking over under the Government management of a number of women and children mufassal hospitals.

"Regarding the construction of the Tuberculosis Hospital I have a word to say. No doubt the hospital is very essential, but I beg to submit that it may be located away from the habitations of the people around such as Egmore, Pudurpet, Komaleswaranpet, Vepery and Parasawakam as the location of the hospital in the Spur Tank may deprive the children of the neighbourhood of their playground and a healthy recreation spot in the absence of any open park in that area.

"I should like, if permitted, to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the very inadequate maternity service now existing in the rural parts, while 80 per cent of our Western sisters to-day enjoy the benefit of trained help at the time of child-birth, it is a most painful fact that not even 3 per cent

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of our women in the villages get that advantage. Our mothers at a most critical time in their lives are entrusted to the care of an ignorant and unclean barber midwife with very sad consequences. Under the rural schemes, the subsidy given by the Government to the midwife is only Rs. 10, a very poor compensation; while the Corporation midwives in the city get a salary of Rs. 40 to 50, the midwives under the rural scheme who cannot get a pie extra from the poor starving villagers, is paid such a low salary. Hence I am of opinion, Sir, that to attract the midwives from the city to the villages, the pay must be adequate and thus the services of trained midwives must be made available to the suffering women in the villages. I may also point out to the hon. Minister that the local village people have not yet come to realize the value of trained and scientific midwifery as they have been used all these years to the barber midwives whose fee varies from four annas to a rupee or a measure of paddy; if this is not possible with our present finance, I would urge the speedy inauguration of the Dais Scheme in every district in this Presidency as it has produced very good results in Hyderabad and Sindh (northern India) and in Simla so that our women may be spared from the sufferings and other disabilities that attend child-birth in this unfortunate land. I may submit also for your kind consideration that maternity service is the best service in any country and it should be the first charge on the finance of any country.

"Again, Sir, as Indian women prefer women to men to attend on the child-birth and as every year women medical graduates are increasing in this Presidency, I feel very strongly that maternity and child-welfare works must be largely done by women. Even in other countries where women enjoy so much freedom and education, maternity and child-welfare work is done mostly by women. It must be more so here in India where women may even prefer death to being attended to by men during child-birth. Further, I am of opinion, Sir, that our women graduates should be provided with facilities in every maternity hospital for a practical course in midwifery and gynaecological work and the Government should see that every medical graduate gets a period of post-graduate training before she is employed for the mufassal hospitals and dispensaries because midwifery is an emergency work and good and successful midwifery depends upon the experience and skill of the practising doctor. Again, Sir, when I put interpellations asking for an appointment of a lady doctor in Government General Hospital to look after the women patients suffering from venereal diseases, the answer was that there was no urgency for such an appointment. I have a great mind to question that statement because I firmly believe that it is the presence of facilities that attract the patients to the hospitals and as we understand, from the report of Dr. Lees and Mrs. Rolft that a large percentage of our men and women are suffering from that disease and as even in other countries for special work like this women are chosen to attract women to such places of treatment it is very necessary in the interest of the suffering, innocent women and in regard to their feelings in this matter that in every venereal clinic for men and women a woman doctor, when available, should be preferably appointed to look after the women patients suffering from such diseases.

"As for the necessity for a separate special hospital for children in the city of Madras, I learn from the budget that only departments for children are going to be opened in connexion with Maternity Hospital, Egmore, and

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the Government Vateria Caste and Gosha hospital, while the resolution stands for a separate special hospital of primary importance and not for one of secondary grade. However much I may approve of the scheme that in a maternity hospital there should be provision for anti-natal, intra-natal and post-natal work, so that the students may follow up the cases from the expectant mother to the post-natal period of the infant and the mother, I feel very strongly still that for children below 12 years suffering from ailments peculiar to childhood special study and special attention is necessary so that independently of any maternity hospital research and study into children's diseases — diseases peculiar to this climate may be carried on by medical men and women who have got an aptitude and a taste for such a study, which proposal if necessary may be placed for further consideration before a medical committee composed of medical women, both European and Indian, of some years' standing who are well acquainted with the ailments of our women and children."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The House will now adjourn and re-assemble to-morrow at 11 o'clock."

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

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1645 asked by Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st March 1928, page 159 supra.]

Note.

In September last, the Assistant Industrial Engineer, Tanjore, was asked to investigate the possibilities of successfully putting down trial borings for demonstrational purposes in two villages, Adanur and Pammal, of Tiruturaipundi taluk of the Tanjore district. This officer visited the villages in October 1927 and reported that there were a few small wells in these villages, 12 to 15 feet deep which yielded brackish water, each with a capacity to irrigate only one or two acres of tobacco, the only crop that could be grown with such brackish water. It was suggested that if deep borings could be conducted and fresh water obtained it might be possible, besides bringing a larger area under cultivation, to grow other remunerative crops. The villagers who are not conversant with the departmental activities, could not be induced to hire the departmental boring sets for the purpose. It was therefore decided that the department should undertake to put down trial borings in these two villages and explore the possibilities of tapping fresh water below the present brackish water level. If the borings are successful the ryots will be able to grow any remunerative crop. If, however, there are

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no sources of fresh water in the villages, they will be advised to sink larger and deeper wells which could irrigate 15 to 20 acres of land and to concentrate on tobacco with power pump irrigation. In either case, the advantage to the ryots will not be inconsiderable.

A ryot of the place has consented to bear the transport charge of a hand-boring set and to supply the necessary labour. A boring set will be deputed for the purpose as soon as one is available.

If the first boring is successful there will be no need to remit the hire in the case of the subsequent borings. It is expected that the first boring will take about a month. The hire charges that are proposed to be remitted are therefore not likely to exceed Rs. 40. No other expenditure towards transport and labour is involved as the party referred to has agreed to transport the set himself and to supply the necessary labour.

Subsequently a request was received from a landholder at Point Calmère to carry out boring demonstration work for him free of cost, but as he appeared to be a man of means, the Director did not feel justified in remitting the fees in this case, and informed him that the work would be carried out only on payment of the usual charges.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1650 asked by Dr. B. S. Mallayya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st March 1928, page 161 supra.]

I

Statement showing the names and the pay of the Professors and Assistants to Professors of the Madras Medical College in 1901.

Number and name.	Designation.	Pay.	Allowances.
1. Lt.-Col. W. R. Browne, M.D., I.M.S., F.M.U.	Principal and Professor of Medicine (on furlough).	Rs. 1,810	Rs. ..
Lt.-Col. G. L. Walker, M.D., M.Ch., I.M.S., F.M.U.	Acting	1,050	400
2. Lt.-Col. H. Allison, M.D., I.M.S., F.M.U.	Professor of Anatomy (on furlough) ..	1,250	..
Captain R. H. Elliot, M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., I.M.S.	Acting	700	275
3. Lt. Col. A. J. Sturmer, I.M.S., F.M.U.	Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	1,200	..
4. Lt.-Col. J. Maitland, M.D., I.M.S., F.M.U.	Professor of Surgery	1,250	..
Captain G. G. Giffard, I.M.S.	Acting	650	100

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Statement showing the names and the pay of the Professors and Assistants to Professors of the Madras Medical College in 1901—cont.

Number and name.	Designation.	Pay.	Allowances.
5. Captain W. J. Niblock, M.B., B.Ch., I.M.S.	Professor of Medical Jurisprudence ..	Rs. 700	Rs. 75
6. Lt.-Col. T. H. Pope, M.D., B.Sc., I.M.S., F.M.U.	Professor of Ophthalmology and Physiology.	1,200	..
7. Major J. L. VanGeyzel, M.B.C.M., I.M.S., F.M.U.	Professor of Chemistry; also Lecturer on Physics.	1,100	100
8. Major F. J. Crawford, M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S.	Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.	850	..
9. Major A. E. Grant, M.B.C.M., I.M.S.	Professor of Hygiene (on other duty) ..	1,050	100
Captain C. Donovan, M.A., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., I.M.S.	Acting	700	350
10. Captain H. Fraser, I.M.S. ..	Professor of Pathology	800	..
11. Captain C. H. Leet Palk, M.B., I.M.S.	Lecturer on Mental Diseases	650	525
12. C. F. Badcock, Esq., L.D.S.	Professor of Dental Surgery	..	..
13. J. R. Henderson, Esq. ..	Lecturer on Biology	..	..
14. Captain R. Hollingsworth, I.S.M.D.	Do. Botany	..	..
15. Miss V. Adams, M.B. ..	Lecturer on Midwifery to Female students	..	..
16. Lt. V. J. Staggs, I.S.M.D. ..	Assistant to the Professor of Materia Medica, Lecturer on Midwifery to Hospital Assistant Department and Senior Assistant in charge of Principal's office.	300	175
17. Mr. F. A. Wynne	Assistant to the Professor of Medicine and Pathology, Lecturer on Medicine to Hospital Assistant Department, Curator of Museum and Lecturer on Clinical Medicine, Native Infirmary.	200	145
18. Mr. C. B. Rama Rao, L.M.S.	Assistant to the Professor of Physiology, Lecturer on Physiology to Hospital Assistant Department and to the first year pupils of the Apothecary Department.	100	100
19. Mr. G. Rama Rao, M.B.C.M.	Demonstrator of Anatomy, Assistant to the Professor of Anatomy and General Biology, Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence to the Hospital Assistant Department.	75	100
20. Mr. M. C. Koman, L.M.S. ..	Assistant to Professor of Chemistry and to Lecturer on Physics, Lecturer on Surgery to the Hospital Assistant Department.	75	100
21. Mr. P. Narayanaswami Nayudu, L.M.S.	Assistant to the Professor of Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence; Lecturer on Anatomy and Operative Surgery to Hospital Assistant Department, Lecturer on Clinical Surgery, Native Infirmary.	75	50
22. Mr. N. Ramaswami Nayudu.	Assistant to the Professor of Midwifery, Ophthalmology and Dental Surgery and to the Lecturer on Mental Diseases Midwifery, Female class, Lecturer on Materia Medica and Pharmacy and Minor Surgery to Hospital Assistant Department.	50	50
3. Mr. P. S. Chandrasekhar, B.A., M.D.	Assistant to the Professor of Hygiene, Lecturer on Hygiene to the Hospital Assistant Department.	..	..

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II

Statement showing the names and the pay of the Professors and Assistants to Professors of the Madras Medical College in 1927.

Number and name	Designation.	Pay.	Allowance.
1. Lt.-Col. F. F. Elwes, M.D., C.I.E., I.M.S.	Principal (on leave) ..	Rs.	..
Lt. Col. C. A. F. Hingston, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.M.S.	Acting	150	(Special pay).
2. Lt.-Col. F. F. Elwes, M.D., C.I.E., I.M.S.	Professor of Medicine (on leave).	....	..
Lt.-Col. G. E. Malcomson, M.D., I.M.S.	Acting	1,750	£30 (Overseas pay). Do.
3. Lt.-Col. E. W. C. Bradfield, O.B.E., M.S., I.M.S.	Professor of Surgery ..	1,850	..
4. Major K. G. Pandalai, I.M.S.	Professor of Operative Surgery.	1,850	Rs. 300 (Overseas pay). (Special pay).
5. Lt.-Col. R. G. G. Croly, I.M.S.	Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.	200	Rs. 250 (Overseas pay). (Special pay). Do.
6. Captain A. M. V. Hesterlow, I.M.S.	Professor of Hygiene ..	1,350	..
7. Mr. C. G. Pandit, M.B.B.S.	Professor of Bacteriology.	100	..
8. M.R.Ry. M. R. Guruswami Mudaliyar Avargal, M.B.C.M.	Professor of Materia Medica.	200	..
9. Mr. J. O. David, M.B.	Professor of Pharmacology.	500	Rs. 150 (Special pay).
10. Captain P. N. Basu, I.M.S.	Professor of Pathology, Acting.	200	..
11. Lt.-Col. G. E. Malcomson, I.M.S.	Professor of Physiology (on other duty).	....	..
Lt.-Col. J. M. Skinner, I.M.S.	Acting	1,750	£30 (Overseas pay). Do.
12. Lt.-Col. C. A. F. Hingston, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.M.S.	Professor of Midwifery.	1,850	..
13. Lt.-Col. R. E. Wright, I.M.S.	Professor of Ophthalmology (on leave)	....	..
Major P. Verdon, I.M.S.	Acting Professor of Ophthalmology.	1,100	£30 (Overseas pay).
14. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib T. Sundara Reddi Garu, F.R.C.S.	Professor of Anatomy.	1,100	..
15. Lt.-Col. C. Newcomb, I.M.S.	Professor of Chemistry.	Draws pay as Chemical Examiner to Government, Madras.	..
16. M.R.Ry. A. S. Man-nadi Nayar Avargal, M.B., Ph.D.	Professor of Bio-Chemistry.	750	Rs. 150
17. Mr. J. B. Chenoy, L.D.S.	Professor of Dental Surgery.	600	..
18. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur G. V. James Avargal, M.D.	Professor of Biology ..	200	(Special pay).

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Statement showing the names and the pay of the Professors and Assistants to Professors of the Madras Medical College in 1927—cont.

Number and name.	Designation.	Pay.	Allowance.
19. M.R.Ry. P. S. Ramakrishna Ayyar Avargal, M.B.	Lecturer on Venereal Diseases.	Rs. 500	Rs. 150
20. H. S. Hensman, Esq., M.B.	Lecturer on Mental Diseases.	Draws pay as Superintendent, Government Mental Hospital.	..
21. Mr. P. V. Cheriya, M.B.	Lecturer on Ear, Nose and Throat.	Draws pay as Officer in-charge of Ear, Nose and Throat Department, Government General Hospital.	150
22. Mrs. Virasinghe Chinnappa, M.B.B.S.	Lady Tutor	450	50
23. M.R.Ry. K. Subrahmaniam, L.M.S.	Assistant to Professor of Medicine.	460	..
24. „ S. Thambayya, M.B.	Do.	455	..
25. „ K. M. Mathew, L.M.S.	Do.	430	..
26. „ G. R. Parasuraman, M.B.	Do.	460	..
27. „ T. K. Ramani, M.D.	Do.	325	..
28. „ M. Gopal Kini, M.B.	Assistant to Professor of Surgery.	370	..
29. „ M. Subba Rao, M.B.	Do.	415	..
30. „ D. Kanakasabesan, L.M.S.	Do.	460	..
31. „ K. Madhava Menon, M.B.	Do.	325	..
32. „ K. Raman Menon, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.	Do.	340	..
33. „ R. Vasudevan Rao, M.D.	Assistant to Professor of Operative Surgery.	340	..
34. Mr. A. K. Priyappan Rao, M.B.	Assistant to Professor of Midwifery	515	..
35. Military Assistant Surgeon W. S. Martin, I.M.D.	Do.	600	..
36. Lieut. C. G. Taylor, I.M.D.	Assistant to Professor of Ophthalmology.	650	..
37. M.R.Ry. A. Srinivasulu Nayudu Garu, B.A., L.M. & S.	Assistant to Professor of Pathology.	575	..
38. M.R.Ry. T. Bhaskara Menon, M.B., M.B.C.P. (Lond.).	Do.	325	..
39. M.R.Ry. A. Vasudevan, M.B.	Curator, Pathology Museum.	340	..

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Statement showing the names and the pay of the Professors and Assistants to Professors of the Madras Medical College in 1927—*cont.*

Number and name.	Designation.	Pay.	Allowance.
		RS.	RS.
40. Mr. P. A. Mathew, B.A., M.B.B.S.	Assistant to Professor of Bio-chemistry	340	..
41. Lieut. T. J. Gibson, L.M.S., S.A. (Lond.), I.M.D., etc.	Assistant to Professor of Materia Medica.	625	..
42. M.R.Ry. R. T. Krishnan, B.A., M.B.B.S.	Assistant to Professor of Physiology.	460	..
43. Mir Abdul Bateer Sahib, M.B.	Do.	340	..
44. M.R.Ry. R. Krishna Rao, L.R.C.P. & S.	Assistant to Professor of Anatomy.	850	50
45. M.R.Ry. B. H. Padmanabha Pai, M.B.	Do.	350	50
46. M.R.Ry. H. Krishnan, M.B.	Assistant to Professor of Chemistry.	420	..
47. M.R.Ry. G. Sivaram, M.B.	Assistant to Professor of Biology.	460	..
48. M.R.Ry. K. S. Viswanathan, M.B.	Assistant to Professor of Hygiene.	395	..
49. M.R.Ry. N. Seshadri-nathan, L.M.S.	Assistant to Professor of Bacteriology.	345	50
50. M.R.Ry. C. P. Narayana Ayyar, M.A., L.T.	Lecturer on Physics ..	145	..

III

Statement showing the additions made to the staff of the Madras Medical College since 1926 and the cost involved.

Appointment created.	Pay and allowances attached to the appointment.	Extra cost per annum.
		RS.
<i>Designation.</i>		
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).	4,780
Curator, Pathological Museum.	Rs. 200—15—350—20—450 (plus Rs. 125 special pay).	5,680
Assistant to the Professor of Operative Surgery.	Do. do.	5,680
Two Demonstrators for Chemistry.	Rs. 125 each	3,000

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Statement showing the additions made to the staff of the Madras Medical College since 1926 and the cost involved—*cont.*

Appointment created.	Pay and allowances attached to the appointment.	Extra cost per annum.
		RS.
<i>Designation—cont.</i>		
Lecturer on Venereal Diseases (Civil Surgeon's grade instead of Assistant Surgeon's grade).	Rs. 500—50—900 plus Rs. 150 special pay.	6,410
Civil Surgeon for the Ear, Nose and Throat Department, General Hospital.	Do. do.	12,040
Professor of Pharmacology ...	Do. do.	12,040
Demonstrator of Pharmacology (temporary).	Rs. 150	1,800
Two Demonstrators for Physics (temporary).	Rs. 65 each	1,560
	Total	65,440

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1653 asked by Dr. B. S. Mallayya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st March 1928, page 164 supra.]

LEPER SETTLEMENT--TIRUMANI.

Agreement embodying the conditions of the transfer of its management to the United Free Church of Scotland Mission.

THIS AGREEMENT made the 23rd day of December one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five between the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereinafter called the "Secretary of State" which expression shall where the context admits include his successors and assigns) of the one part and the United Free Church of Scotland Mission (hereinafter called "Mission" which expression shall where the context so admits include its successors and assigns) of the other part; whereas the Government of Madras on behalf of the Secretary of State have founded and equipped a Leper Settlement at Tirumani, Chingleput district, to be known as the "Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement" and whereas the Mission has been requested by the Government of Madras on behalf of the Secretary of State to assume the control and management of the said settlement and its inmates which the Mission has agreed to do upon the terms and conditions hereinafter contained, now it is hereby agreed by and between the parties hereto that the Mission may be requested to have the control and management of the settlement and its inmates upon the terms and conditions hereinafter contained.

1. The Mission shall supply the whole staff both European and subordinate required for the management of the settlement and will meet the entire cost of the Superintendent's salary and allowances,

[1st March 1928]

2. The Mission shall also appoint to the staff a European Medical officer and for the whole staff the Secretary of State will contribute the following rates, namely :—

European Staff.

- (a) Doctor (male)—an inclusive salary of Rs. 575 per mensem.
- (b) Matron—an inclusive salary of Rs. 375 per mensem.
- (c) Nurse—if and when a European nurse is employed—an inclusive salary of Rs. 325 per mensem.

(d) Besides the monthly payments referred to, the doctor and his wife and the matron will be allowed a sum of £60 each as passage money for their journey from England to a Port in India or Ceylon. An outfit allowance of £70 for the doctor and £72 for the matron will also be allowed. If and when a European nurse is appointed, she will also be allowed the same initial passage money and outfit as the matron.

(e) If at any time the Mission shall employ with the sanction of the Secretary of State in addition to the European staff herebefore mentioned one or more European lady workers the Secretary of State will in respect of each such lady worker make the same payments as are provided for in clause (c) in respect of the European nurse.

(f) Payments to be made by the Secretary of State in accordance with clauses (a), (b) and (c) shall be payable while the member of the staff concerned is undergoing preliminary training for the following periods, that is to say in respect of the European doctor for not exceeding nine months and in respect of the matron and European nurse if and when engaged, for not exceeding six months each. But this clause shall not apply to any European lady worker referred to in clause (e) hereof.

(g) It is understood that the above rates and allowances cover all charges including leave allowances, pensionary contributions and passages of officers going on leave and the Mission accepts all other liabilities and risks on account of the European staff without any claim for additional contribution from the Government.

3. These arrangements shall be in force for a term of five years but shall be alterable by mutual consent between the two parties and may be terminated at any time by either party on giving six months notice in writing.

4. The Mission shall determine the numbers of the subordinate, medical, nursing, clerical and menial staff which in their opinion is necessary for the efficient and proper working of the settlement and shall fix the rates of pay for each member of such staff. The liability of the Secretary of State will be limited to the actual expenditure subject to the prescribed maxima—

(a) The maximum for the subordinate medical, nursing and clerical staff is fixed at Rs. 7,710 a year.

(b) The maximum for the menial staff is fixed at Rs. 4,860 a year. Any surplus under one of the heads (a) or (b) may be made available to meet any deficiency under the other head provided that the total expenditure in a year under the two heads does not exceed Rs. 12,570. The Mission shall be at

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liberty in its discretion to employ the inmates of the settlement on such work and on such wages as they may think fit, but any inmates so employed shall be considered as included in the menial staff.

5. The Secretary of State shall grant the Mission a capitation grant for and on account of diet, medicines and contingencies at the following monthly rates :—

Patients	...	...	Anglo-Indian.	Rs. 22-8-0 per head
Do.	...	...	Indian.	Rs. 13-4-0 per head
Untainted children	over	eight years.	Anglo-Indian or Indian.	Rs. 9 per head
Untainted children	below	eight years.	Do.	Rs. 6 per head

and the liability of the Secretary of State shall under no circumstances exceed these rates provided that the Mission shall be at liberty to utilize with the consent of the Secretary of State any part of the said capitation grant not required for diet, medicines and contingencies in respect of payments to be borne by them in respect of the salaries of the staff. In exceptional circumstances, for example famine, the Mission shall be at liberty to ask for a revision of these rates

6. All matters connected with any of the staffs including appointments, dismissals, remuneration, allowances, leave, etc., shall be in the absolute control of the Mission whose decision in all matters relating to staffs shall be final and binding.

7. The provisions of the Indian Lepers Act, 1898, in so far as the same are applicable to the settlement or have been put in force by the Government of Madras shall be observed and complied with by the Mission in particular.

(a) A Board of Visitors shall be appointed in accordance with section 5 of the said Act with power to inspect the settlement as often as may be deemed necessary.

(b) The settlement shall be open to the inspection of such officers as shall be detailed for that purpose by the Government of Madras.

(c) Such recommendations as shall be made to the Government of Madras by the Board of Visitors and by inspecting officers shall be considered by the Government of Madras in consultation with the Mission and such orders as may be passed by the Government shall be final and binding on the Mission.

(d) The Mission shall observe such rules and regulations as may have been or may hereafter be framed by Government under the said Act in regard to the compulsory segregation of lepers or otherwise and shall submit to Government such reports and returns as may be prescribed therein.

(e) If and when police supervision is considered necessary by the Government of Madras with regard to criminal or compulsory segregation the Government of Madras shall detail for duty in the settlement such police staff as it may deem necessary and when so detailed and on duty in the settlement such police staff shall conform to the rules for the time being in force within the settlement.

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8. In so far as the accommodation of the settlement will permit the Mission shall be bound to receive into the settlement all persons known or certified to be suffering from leprosy and who may apply for admission.

9. The Mission shall be empowered to enforce such disciplinary regulations for the control of inmates as it may deem necessary provided always that no inmate shall be expelled from the settlement without the consent of the Surgeon-General to the Government of Madras for the time being.

10. The Mission shall administer the institution on settlement lines with a view to developing the capacities and interest of the inmates in such lines of employment as they are found capable of.

11. The Secretary of State shall supply necessary equipment and adequate accommodation of the staff required for the efficient running of the institution and shall be responsible for its upkeep.

12. The settlement shall be conducted entirely on non-sectarian lines and every inmate shall be free to observe his own religious practices. The Mission shall be at liberty to provide religious instructions to such of the inmates as may be willing to receive it.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, Madras, for and on behalf of the Secretary of State hath hereunto set his hand and seal and the Reverend John Stuart the duly constituted attorney of the United Free Church of Scotland Mission has hereto affixed his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the
abovenamed
in the presence of T. B. Ramachandra Mudaliyar.

C. B. COTTERELL.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the
abovenamed Reverend John Stuart
in the presence of H. R. Uzielli,
23rd December 1925.

JOHN STUART.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, the 2nd March 1928

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.
Majoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur.
Abdul Razaek Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Abdul Wabab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T. Anjaneyulu, Mr. P. Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D. Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B. Bhaktavatsala Nayudu, Mr. P. Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V. Bheemayya, Mr. J. Boag, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. G. T. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K. Congreve, Mr. C. B. T. Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B. Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N. Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S. Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C. Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. F. B. Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V. Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J. Gopala Menon, Mr. C. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S. Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C. Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul. Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G. John, Mr. V. Ch. Karant, Mr. K. B. Kay, Mr. Kenneth. Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad. Krishnan, Mr. K. Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnaswami Nayar, Mr. K. V. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. Luker, Mr. A. T. Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur. Mallayya, Dr. B. S. Manikkavelu Nayar, Mr. M. A. Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M. Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr.

Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.). Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N. Nagan Gowda, Mr. R. Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A. Narayana Raju, Mr. D. Narayana Rao, Mr. Mothay. Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R. Patro, Mr., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E. Raja of Ramnad. Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K. Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B. Ramanath Goenka, Mr. Ramasamayajulu, Mr. C. Ramjee Rao, Mr. V. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S. Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. Saldanha, Mr. J. A. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr. Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K. Satyamurti, Mr. S. Seturatsnam Ayyar, Mr. M. B. Shetty, Mr. A. B. Simpson, Mr., Sir James. Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K. Siva Raj, Mr. N. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S. Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H. Soundarapandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R. Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R. Subrahmanya Moopanan, Mr. S. Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K. Swami, Mr. K. V. R. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib. Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C. Thomas, Mr. Daniel. Tulasiram, Mr. L. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K. Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. B. Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V. Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C. Venkataratnam, Mr. B. Venkiah, Mr. S. Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A. Wright, Mr. W. O. Zamindar of Gollapalli. Zamindar of Kallikota. Zamindar of Mirzapuram. Zamindar of Seithur.

[2nd March 1928]

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

Public Health

Introduction of the village aid scheme in this Presidency.

* 1658 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Government propose to try the village aid scheme in any place in this Presidency?

A.—The Government do not propose to introduce the village aid scheme in this Presidency.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“May I know the reasons which induced the Government to give up the idea of introducing the village aid scheme?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“They are already committed to the scheme of rural dispensaries. When the scheme is working satisfactorily there is no reason why we should discard it and go in for another scheme concerning the efficiency of which nobody knows anything.”

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“Has this scheme been tried with success in the Bombay Presidency?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“How does this question arise?”

Agriculture

Opening of a cattle-breeding farm in South Kanara.

* 1659 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: With reference to the answer to my question No. 1355 answered on 24th January 1928, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the reasons which have led the Government to consider it unnecessary to open a cattle-breeding farm in South Kanara; and

(b) whether in view of the necessity of improving the condition of cattle, they propose at least to keep breeding bulls and buffaloes at every taluk headquarters in the district?

[2nd March 1928]

A.—(a) The breed suitable for the West Coast is the Scindhe and this is being bred at the Hosur Cattle Farm. The Government do not propose to open new farms until work in this and other existing farms has been consolidated and developed.

(b) Bulls as they become available are being distributed by the Director of Agriculture with reference to the needs of the Presidency as a whole. The claims of the South Kanara district will receive due consideration.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“With regard to the answer to clause (b), may I know whether the difficulty is in getting bulls or in finding the money for them?”

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Either or both, Sir, according to circumstances.”

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Occupation of the mantapam at Tirumalai by the Police.

* 1660 Q.—Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the thousand pillared mantapam in Tirumalai (the Tirupati Hills) has been converted into rooms at the cost of the Tirupati Devasthanam for the accommodation and convenience of pilgrims that visit the shrine in all parts of the year;

(b) whether it is a fact that ten rooms in the first two rows which are the best part of the mantapam are being occupied by the police staff at a nominal rent of one rupee for eight rooms and two rupees for two rooms per mensem;

(c) whether it is a fact that owing to such occupation the pilgrims are obliged to seek accommodation elsewhere; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to take immediate steps to provide separate quarters for the police staff and vacate the mantapam for the convenience of pilgrims?

A.—(a) The Government understand that the thousand pillared mantapam at Tirumalai was converted into rooms at the cost of the Devasthanam not only for the convenience of the pilgrims but also to provide accommodation for the Devasthanam offices and officers.

(b) It is reported that out of the 59 rooms ten are occupied by the police for rent, and 43 by Devasthanam officers, while stores are kept in the remaining six rooms.

(c) None of the rooms being available for pilgrims, several sheds have lately been constructed for their accommodation.

(d) The question will not arise until it is raised by the Devasthanam authorities.

[2nd March 1928]

Registration*Petition asking for a Sub-Registrar's office at Velgode.*

* 1661 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received representations from the people of Velgode in the Kurnool district asking for a sub-registration office in that place;

(b) if so, what action he proposes to take thereon?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The question has been examined and the opening of an office at Velgode has been found impracticable as there will not be sufficient work to start with.

Forest Panchayats*Instructions to Special Deputy Tahsildars in charge of Forest Panchayats.*

* 1662 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any instructions have been issued to the Special Deputy Tahsildars in charge of Forest Panchayats regarding

(i) election of Forest Panchayats and

(ii) their own duties in relation to the Forest Panchayats; and

(b) if so, whether they will be placed on the Council Table?

A.—The attached circular ^a contains general instructions from the Forest Panchayat Officer attached to the Office of the Board of Revenue to the Deputy Tahsildars in charge of Forest Panchayats on the subject of the organization of the panchayats. There is no set of general instructions concerning the duties of the Deputy Tahsildars in relation to the Forest Panchayats. The Board of Revenue has been requested to prepare one.

Jails*Quantity of yarn spun in jails in this Presidency in 1926 and 1927.*

* 1663 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what quantity of yarn was spun in the jails of the Presidency by the convicts during the years 1926 and 1927;

(b) how much of it was cotton thread

(i) manufactured by power and

(ii) manufactured by hand spinning; and

(c) how much of it was woollen?

^a Printed as Appendix I on pages 293-295 infra.

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A.—(a) to (c) No cotton spinning, either by hand or by power, was carried on in any of the jails during the years 1926 and 1927. As regards woollen yarn spun in jails the available information is furnished below:—

Jail.	Manufactured by power.		Manufactured by hand spinning.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.
Vellore	Nil.	Nil.	2,095	2,755
Rajahmundry ..	Nil.	Nil.	10,912	22,917
Trichinopoly ..	Nil.	Nil.	49,859	35,618
Bellary	Nil.	5,889	36,648	30,870
Alipuram	Nil.	Nil.	17,397	19,238
	Nil.	5,889	116,711	111,448

Exemption of prisoners from working on fasting days.

* 1664 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether prisoners in jails are made to work during festivals and fasting days also;

(b) whether the Mappilla prisoners are made to work during Ramzan and other fasting days; and

(c) whether the Government will exempt the prisoners from work on fasting days?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to rule 389 of the Madras Jail Manual.

(b) Mappilla prisoners are not exempted from labour on fasting days other than the last day of the Ramzan.

(c) No.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"With reference to the answer to clauses (b) and (c) may I ask why?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I may say, Sir, that with regard to this matter the Inspector-General of Prisons has already issued the following instructions:—

'Superintendents are informed that care should be taken to see that those Muhammadan prisoners who have elected to fast during the Ramzan should be employed under the directions of the Medical Officer in a suitable manner and not given arduous forms of labour to perform.'

Public Service*Alleged memorial from a non-gazetted officer.*

* 1665 Q.—SYED TAJUDIN SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has recently received a memorial from a non-gazetted officer who was brought under the exchange system to the Revenue Secretariat in connexion with the Tanjore resettlement special work and was retained for five years from 1919 to 1923;

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(b) whether it has been well supported by Mr. H. S. Shield, I.C.S., the then Collector of Tanjore, in 1927;

(c) whether it is a fact that his claims for the post of Deputy Tahsildar in 1921 and 1922 were overlooked; and

(d) whether Government propose to instruct the Collector of Tanjore to have his salary re-fixed at the presumptive pay of the Secretariat scale last drawn by him, with retrospective effect from December 1923, and if not, why not?

A.—(a) A memorial has been received from a non-gazetted officer who was employed in the Revenue Secretariat from 10th May 1919 to 23rd March 1923. He was not brought into the Secretariat under any exchange system but was appointed on his own application.

(b) The Collector forwarded the memorial for favourable consideration.

(c) The Government have no reason to suppose that they were overlooked. From a copy of the Collector's endorsement produced by the memorialist it appears that his claims are being considered along with those of others.

(d) The Government are not aware of any reason why the action suggested should be taken.

Collectorates

Concessions to Adi-Dravidas in selecting candidates for appointment.

* 1666 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that, in selecting candidates for appointments in Government service, some latitude is shown to Muhammadans by considering as eligible persons who have secured only 30 per cent marks in the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate public examination; and

(b) if so, whether the same concession will be shown to Adi-Dravidas and other educationally backward classes; and if not, why not?

A.—(a) & (b) The answer to clause (a) is in the negative.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—“The answer to this question is very ambiguous; may I ask the hon. the Revenue Member to explain it, Sir?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“That is not a supplemental question.”

Survey

Resurvey in South Kanara.

* 1667 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have come to any decision regarding the question of resurvey in South Kanara?

A.—The resurvey has been sanctioned of the whole of the old Kasaragod taluk which comprises the whole of the present Kasaragod taluk and parts of the present Mangalore and Uppinangadi taluks. The Government have not yet decided whether or no a resurvey of the rest of the district is necessary.

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Irrigation

Proposed scheme of irrigation by the Ponnai river in North Arcot district.

* 1668 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any scheme for irrigation by the river Ponnai in North Arcot district;

(b) whether the Superintending Engineer of Tanjore inspected the river about six months ago and suggested a scheme to take water to South Arcot district and to a few villages in Tiruvannamalai taluk by constructing a dam in the bed of the river;

(c) when the proposed scheme is to be taken in hand;

(d) whether the scheme will be so modified as to benefit a greater portion of lands in the North Arcot district; and

(e) what are the reasons for delaying the scheme?

A.—In the schedule of requirements of staff for the investigation of projects, submitted in October 1927, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation applied for a special establishment for the investigation of a scheme to construct a reservoir across the Ponnai in the Tiruvannamalai taluk. A preliminary report on the scheme was stated to have been drawn up and its detailed investigation remained to be taken up. The scheme as proposed consists in the formation of a tank of a capacity of 11,000 million cubic feet at a narrow gorge near Ariakujyur. The Government considered that the investigation should be postponed for the present unless it could be taken up by the ordinary establishment.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—“May I know why it is delayed to appoint a special establishment to carry on this work?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“We have appointed various special establishments for works and this was not considered urgent enough to need a special establishment.”

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—“May I know how much it will cost to have a special establishment for this?”

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

Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDIYAR:—“May I know if the Government have been made aware of the results of this scheme if it would affect the vested interests in the first freshes in the river Ponnai, enjoyed by the British and the French ryots lower down?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“A preliminary report on that subject is with us.”

Motor Vehicles Act

Number of cars and bus accidents in the City of Madras.

* 1669 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of motor cars in Madras City and in each district of this Presidency at the end of 1927;

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(b) the number of motor cars plying for hire in Madras City and in each district of this Presidency at the end of 1927;

(c) the number of motor buses plying for hire in Madras City and in each district of this Presidency at the end of 1927;

(d) the number of accidents (i) to motor cars and (ii) to motor buses in Madras City and in each district of the Presidency attended with injuries to persons and loss of life in 1927;

(e) the number of persons who have suffered injuries, and of those whose lives were lost as the result of motor car and motor bus accidents in Madras City and in each district of this Presidency in 1927;

(f) the main causes of these accidents in the order of their frequency; and

(g) what steps Government propose to take to prevent or check at least the most frequent causes having regard to the very recent bus accidents in Madras City, etc.?

A.—(a) to (f) The information is furnished.*

(g) The question is under consideration.

Police

Association of Police officers for their amelioration.

* 1670 Q.—MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any association of police officers is working now for the amelioration of that department; and

(b) whether any existed some time back, and whether the Government encouraged it or discouraged it?

A.—(a) A list^b of associations of police officers recognized by Government is appended.

(b) The question is not understood.

[For further list of starred questions, please see page 244 infra.]

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Co-operative Societies

Travelling allowances drawn by Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies.

1671 Q.—MR. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Deputy Registrars now working in the Presidency;

(b) the districts under the charges of each of them;

(c) the number of days they were on tour during the last year, that is, from January 1927 to December 1927;

(d) what is the amount of travelling allowance drawn by each of them during that period;

(e) whether any and which of them tour on motor-cars;

* Printed as Appendix II on pages 296-298 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix III on page 299 infra.

[2nd March 1928]

(f) what is the railway fare paid to them as travelling allowance;

(g) what is the rate of travelling allowance paid to them for tours made on cars;

(h) whether there are any instances in which any of them have drawn travelling allowance in any month which will be either more than, or nearly equivalent to, their pay per mensem?

A.—(a) There are nine Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies, eight in charge of circles and the ninth working as the Personal Assistant to the Registrar.

(b)—

Circles.	Districts.	Circles.	Districts.
I	Ganjam. Vizagapatam. Godavari.	V	Madras. Chingleput. South Arcot.
II	Kistna. Guntur. Nellore.	VI	Tanjore. Trichinopoly.
III	Kurnool. Anantapur. Bellary.	VII	Madura. Ramnad. Tinnevely.
IV	Cuddapah. Salem. North Arcot. Chittoor.	VIII	Coimbatore. The Nilgiris. Malabar. South Kanara.

(c) to (h) The information has been called for.

Depressed Classes

Assistance to the homeless Adi-Dravidas of Tiruvannamalai.

1672 Q.—SWAMI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the burning of two hundred and fifty houses in the Adi-Dravida cheri of Tiruvannamalai, Vellore district;

(b) whether the District Collector of Vellore vetoed the resolution of the Municipal Council of Tiruvannamalai sanctioning pecuniary assistance to the sufferers;

(c) whether the Labour Commissioner has taken any action in the matter; and

(d) whether the Government propose to render any assistance to the helpless Adi-Dravidas of Tiruvannamalai who have been rendered homeless by the fire?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) He consulted the Collector, who informed him that public and private help had already been given in adequate measure and no further assistance was necessary. He therefore refrained from making any contribution.

(d) They do not consider any further assistance necessary.

[2nd March 1928]

Number of schools started for depressed classes till January 1928.

1673 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state how many primary schools, incomplete secondary schools and secondary schools have been established till the end of January 1928, for the educational benefit of the boys belonging to the Hindu Adi-Dravida, Adi-Andhra and Arundhatiya communities?

A.—The following list represents approximately schools started up to the end of January 1928 for depressed classes in general, including Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras, Arundhatiyas and Christians:—

District.	Number of schools.	Remarks.
1. Kistna	54	.....
2. Nellore	38	.....
3. West Godavari	20	.....
4. Anantapur	9	.....
5. South Kanara	53	.....
6. Malabar	28	.....
7. Bellary	57	.....
8. North Arcot	34	.....
9. Trichinopoly	132	.....
10. Tanjore	277	This excludes two schools started exclusively for caste labourers.
11. Guntur	40	This excludes three schools for caste Hindus.
12. East Godavari	120	This excludes 11 schools for caste Hindus.
13. Madras	32	This excludes three schools for caste Hindus.
14. Chingleput	91	This excludes two schools for caste Hindus.
15. South Arcot	133	This excludes one school for caste Hindus.

Acquisition of lands for the house-sites of the Adi-Dravidas of Sathivilagam village.

1674 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) at what price lands have been acquired for the house-sites of the Adi-Dravidas of Sathivilagam village, Chidambaram taluk;

(b) whether the Adi-Dravidas complained that the price paid is unjustly high and exorbitant;

(c) whether the Commissioner of Labour has been petitioned to about the matter;

(d) whether the Commissioner of Labour has taken any steps in the matter;

(e) whether the Government propose to take any action in the matter; and

(f) whether they propose to suitably deal with the officials responsible for the state of affairs and prevent such occurrences in future?

[2nd March 1928]

A.—The Government have no information and the Commissioner has received no petition about the matter. If the persons who consider themselves aggrieved will address the Commissioner, he will no doubt look into it.

Secretariat

Appointment of Muhammadan clerks in the Secretariat.

1675 Q.—D. K. SYED IBRAHIM SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many grades there are in the cadre of clerks in the Secretariat;

(b) what is the number of clerks in each grade;

(c) how many of them are Muhammadans;

(d) how many permanent vacancies occurred in each grade of clerks in each department of the Secretariat during the last six months and how many of them were filled up during this period; and

(e) how many of such vacancies in each grade were filled up by Muhammadans during the above period?

A.—(a) Two—

(i) Lower Division—40, 40—5—65—3—80.

(ii) Upper Division—70, 70—10—150—5—175.

(b) & (c)—

	Total number of clerks.		Number of Muslim clerks.	
	Lower Division.	Upper Division.	Lower Division.	Upper Division.
Chief Secretariat	31	13	5	Nil.
Revenue Secretariat	5	16	Nil.	Nil.
Finance Secretariat	5	18	1	Nil.
Law Secretariat	12	13	1	Nil.
Local Self-Government Secretariat	11	23	2	Nil.
Development Secretariat	4	10	Nil.	Nil.
Public Works and Labour Secretariat	4	15	Nil.	1

(d) & (e) The information is being collected.

Irrigation

Proposed drainage sluice from the Palandurai main channel.

1676 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any drainage sluice was ordered to be constructed from the Palandurai main channel at the infall of Athukurichi, in the Palandurai anicut system, in the Chidambaram taluk, South Arcot district, as per G.O. No. 222 of 1923;

[2nd March 1928]

- (b) whether the above scheme has been countersigned by the District Collector of South Arcot;
- (c) whether the Superintending Engineer of Tanjore circle has submitted any proposals regarding the same;
- (d) whether the previous drainage channel was only about a mile in length falling into the Vellar river;
- (e) whether the proposed drainage channel will have to be more than seven miles long and will not only cost an enormous expenditure, but will cause immense harm towards its whole length to cultivation by inundation; and
- (f) whether the Government propose to depute any responsible British officer to examine and report on the matter?

- A.—(a) Yes, but the sluice was to have been constructed 10 furlongs below the infall of the Athukurichi odai.
- (b) The papers before the Government do not show whether the Collector countersigned the estimate for the scheme.
- (c) Revised proposals have been received from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
- (d) & (e) The hon. Member is under a misapprehension. The sanctioned scheme and the revised proposals are explained by the Superintending Engineer in his report,^a dated 15th August 1926, which is laid on the table.
- (f) No.

Police

Personal investigation of cases by superior officers of the Police department.

1677 Q.—Mr. A. PANASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether any rules have been made by Government prescribing personal investigation of cases by superior officers of the Police department; and
- (b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay them on the table of the House?

- A.—(a) Yes.
- (b) Relevant extracts^b from the Police Orders are placed on the table.

[For one more unstarred question, please see page 248 infra.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Village Panchayats

Panchayat schools in Cheyyar Taluk Board.

* 1678 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of villages in the Cheyyar Taluk Board area;

^a Printed as Appendix IV on pages 299-300 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix V on pages 301-302 infra.

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- (b) the number of panchayat schools established in the area for the year ending 1926-27;
- (c) the number of panchayat schools the Government propose to open in that area for the year ending 1927-28;
- (d) the number of panchayat schools opened in that area since the beginning of the year 1927-28;
- (e) the number of panchayat schools in the area in which children of the depressed classes are admitted; and
- (f) the number of children of all classes and the number of children of the depressed classes attending panchayat schools in the area?

A.—(a) to (f) Information has been called for from the Registrar-General of Panchayats.

Admission of depressed classes students in panchayat schools.

* 1679 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of panchayat schools in all the districts of the Presidency;
- (b) the number of such schools in which children of the depressed classes are admitted;
- (c) the number of children of the depressed classes and of all other classes attending the panchayat schools; and
- (d) if the Government have no information, whether they will be pleased to call for it?

A.—(a) 800.

(b) to (d) The Government have called for the information.

Local Boards

Constitution of the Union Board of Alandur, etc.

* 1680 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANICKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether in pursuance of the publication of G.O. Mis. No. 2139, Law (General), dated 7th July 1927, the District Collector of Chingleput has recommended to the Government in the month of October 1927 for the exclusion of Sadar Bazaar area from the Cantonment of St. Thomas' Mount cum Pallavaram and for the formation of a union board under the Madras Local Boards Act, in the excluded area;

(b) whether it is a fact that resolutions have been passed by the Saidapet Taluk Board and Chingleput District Board to the effect that the excluded area should be constituted into a union from 1st April 1928;

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to give effect to the recommendations of the local boards concerned; and

(d) whether they will be pleased to expedite the same;

A.—(a) In reply to a reference from the Government the Collector of Chingleput reported in November 1927 that he was in favour of constituting Alandur a union.

(b) Yes.

(c) & (d) The matter is under consideration. It is expected that a decision will be arrived at shortly.

[2nd March 1928]

Public Service*Acceptance of medical certificates by the Assistant Medical Officer.*

* 1681 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: With reference to the answer given to clause (c) of my question No. 1373 at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 24th January 1928, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, whether the Government will consider the desirability of partially modifying G.O. No. 1100, Public, dated 12th November 1925, so as to make acceptable certificates of physical fitness granted by the Assistant Medical Officer during the absence of the District Medical Officer from the station?

A.—The Government have done so; and have come to the conclusion that such a proviso would give rise to greater difficulties than the one it is designed to meet.

Civil Justice*Daily allowances to jurors and assessors.*

* 1682 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he had received representations stating that the daily batta allowed to the jurors and assessors in the mufassal is too low;

(b) whether in the general post-war increase of salaries, allowances, etc., the allowances paid to jurors and assessors were untouched; and

(c) whether Government propose to double the rate of their daily batta?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) No.

Criminal Justice*Issue of orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, on citizens of Madras propagating the boycott of the Simon Commission.*

* 1683 Q.—Mr. G. HARISANVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, has issued orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, restraining 21 citizens of Madras including a number of members of this hon. House from publishing among other matters leaflets or posters or pamphlets regarding the boycott of the Simon Commission and the programme intended to carry out that programme;

(b) whether the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate is intended to be in operation for one month from the date of issue, and if so, the date of commencement and the expiry of the order;

(c) what the dates are between which the Simon Commission is expected to stay in this Presidency during the months of February and March 1928; and

(d) whether any such notice under section 144 or any other section has been served on any of the gentlemen pursuing an anti-boycott policy?

2nd March 1928]

A.—(a) The Chief Presidency Magistrate has passed orders prohibiting the executive of the 'Simon Boycott Propaganda Committee', and fifteen persons including five Members of the Madras Legislative Council from taking certain steps including publication of leaflets, posters and other propaganda with the object of advocating hartal or suspension of business in connexion with the visit of the Statutory Commission.

(b) Yes; from the 7th February 1928 to 6th March 1928.

(c) The Statutory Commission arrived in this Presidency on 23rd February and is expected to leave it on 7th March 1928.

(d) The answer is in the negative.

Disturbances in the Madras City on 3rd February 1928.

* 1684 Q.—MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government were aware—

(1) that there would be 'hartal' on the 3rd February;

(2) that there were two parties, one for 'hartal' and boycott of the Simon Commission and the other against boycott and 'hartal'; and

(3) that there were friction, disturbance and even assaults between the two parties on the beach, etc., before the 3rd instant;

(b) what action they took to prevent such further disturbances on the 3rd instant;

(c) why they did not take effective measures to prevent the incidents of the 3rd instant;

(d) what compensation the Government propose to give to the victims for the damages, etc., they had suffered at the hands of the rowdies;

(e) what punishments the Government propose to mete out to the perpetrators of the crimes of the 3rd instant; and

(f) what action the Government propose to take to prevent such incidents in future and also to compensate the victims of such hooliganism in future?

A.—(a) to (d) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 166, Public, dated 23rd February 1928, placed on the Editors' table.

(e) The persons arrested in connexion with the riots have already been or will be put up for trial before the courts. The Government do not propose to take any other action except as indicated in the last sub-paragraph of paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 166, Public, dated 23rd February 1928.

(f) The action to be taken will depend upon the circumstances in each case. As regards the latter part of the clause, the attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 166, Public, dated 23rd February 1928.

[2nd March 1928]

UNSTARRED QUESTION

Railways

Construction of the railway line from Salem to Attur.

1685 Q.—Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPAH Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) why the proposal of constructing the railway line from Salem to Attur is still pending and when this subject will be disposed of; and

(b) when this urgent work will be taken up for execution?

A.—The Railway Board has sanctioned the construction of the line and it is in the programme for 1928-29.

II

ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The hon. the PRESIDENT announced that the Madras Marriages Validation Bill which was passed by the Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 25th February 1928.

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

III

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE HON. THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg leave of the House with your leave to allow me to move a vote of no-confidence against the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government, Dr. P. Subbarayan."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have already given my consent."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I ask the leave of the House."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member Mr. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar mentioned to me that he wanted to move an amendment."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR:—"I have dropped the idea."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is there any question whether the motion is in order or not?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I have nothing to say."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I hold that the motion is in order."

"Under rule 12-A, sub-clause (2), hon. Members who are in favour of granting leave are requested to rise in their places."

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE HON. THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION
AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

[2nd March 1928]

The following 36 hon. Members stood up:—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. | 19. Mr. D. Narayana Raju. |
| 2. Mr. Ramanath Goenka. | 20. " K. Uppi Sahib. |
| 3. " R. Nagan Gowda. | 21. " C. Marudavanam Pillai. |
| 4. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. | 22. " M. Narayana Rao. |
| 5. " K. Chavadi Subrahmanya Pillai. | 23. " C. Ramasomaya Julu. |
| 6. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. | 24. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 7. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. | 25. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 8. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 26. " K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. |
| 9. " S. Satyamurti. | 27. " K. R. Karant. |
| 10. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 28. " C. V. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 11. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 29. " B. Venkataratnam. |
| 12. " P. Anjanayulu. | 30. " J. A. Saldanha. |
| 13. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 31. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 14. " G. Harisaravottama Rao. | 32. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 15. " O. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 33. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 16. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 34. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 17. " K. V. R. Swami. | 35. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |
| 18. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. | 36. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Only 36 hon. Members having stood up, leave is not granted by the House."

IV

THE GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET FOR 1928-29.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The House will now resume the general discussion on the budget. If none of the non-official Members are prepared to continue the debate, I shall call upon the Government Members to reply."

* Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am not a religious mendicant, who goes from door to door, praises those that gave alms and swears those that did not, at the same time forgets those that had done him good, a day previous. I am a tiller of the soil, spade is my power by which I feed my countrymen, King downwards. The Labour Department has done as much as could be done for the elevation of the depressed classes, by the direction of that great genius Sir George Paddison. It is only a short time since the present Commissioner took charge of the Labour department. He may have his own scheme and in course of time prove as good as his predecessor."

"The Government have been in their own way taking steps to remove untouchability. The removal is not in the hands of the oppressed. It is in the oppressors—the Swarajists and the Congressmen. If they are earnest, I ask those great men such as Jayakar, Malaviya and others to introduce a Bill in the Assembly and pass it into law that untouchability shall be a public offence punishable with rigorous imprisonment without option of fine. I challenge the Swarajists to do this."

"Education to the depressed classes has become as 'everybody's business' 11-15 is nobody's business'. The Government, the municipalities, district and a.m. taluk boards, unions, panchayats, and aided agencies have all taken up the matter. There should be an organisation or agency to look into the educational progress made by the depressed classes."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"Mr. President, Sir, in connexion with this year's budget I just want to say a few words. As one who was here at the time of the introduction of only two budgets I wish to say that I feel obliged to the hon. the Finance Member for the very lucid way in which he has

[Mr. R. Nagan Gowda]

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presented the budget of the coming year. The land revenue of this province was Rs. 687 lakhs in the year 1920-21 and in the year 1926-27 it rose to Rs. 754 lakhs. During this period of six years the increase has been Rs. 67 lakhs. The increase in land revenue for the year 1927-28 is about Rs. 80 lakhs. The increase between the year 1928-29 and the previous year is, as has been stated by the hon. the Finance Member, Rs. 5½ lakhs. The causes for this increase in the land revenue are enhancement of assessment at resettlement time and also better collection of arrears and current demand. I wish to point out that this rapid increase in the land revenue has not been followed by an equal amount of prosperity to the country.

"I want to bring to the notice of this House certain points with regard to the collection and the remission of assessment. Although land revenue has increased by about Rs. 67 lakhs during the period of the last six years there was not one good harvest in those parts of the Presidency where I come from. I wish to point out that the only good harvest we had was in the fasli year 1335; that was a good harvest or a moderate one in the Bellary district and that was made to pay for arrears. Increase in land revenue has been going on while the difficulties of the ryots have not lessened. In the matter of suspension of the collection of the assessment the Board's Standing Order is definite; it says that the suspended revenue ought to be collected in a year of fair harvest. In some parts of the Ceded districts though there have not been fair crops, land revenue that had been suspended is being collected. The Board's Standing Order says that no remission can be given unless there has been failure of crops for three continuous years. That is asking for a little too much of the suffering ryots. It is too much to say that they should suffer continuously for three years and afterwards get a remission of one or two rupees or a few annas as the case may be. In the year 1926-27 there were no good crops in the Ceded districts, especially in the eastern taluks of the Bellary district. This year too in one or two taluks of Bellary the crops are bad. There has been no remission. You make it a condition for remission that the ryots should suffer for another year also. I want to bring to the notice of the House that that is rather a real hardship to the ryots. The Board's Standing Order says that these dry land tracts have had the benefit of low rates of assessment fixed on them. They say that it has been taken into consideration that these areas suffer from lack of rainfall and from precarious season and that therefore land revenue has been assessed at a very low rate. That is not the case. If you take into consideration the amount of profit the ryot gets after deducting cultivation expenses and making allowance for bad seasons you will find that the money that is taken out from the ryot is very considerable. Besides, Sir, for the last 7 or 8 years the yield of crops in these areas has been very low. Neither the village officers, the revenue inspectors, nor the tahsildars nor the higher authorities take this fact into consideration. They say that for the last 6 or 7 years the land has been yielding so much and taking that yield as normal they say 'you are getting about one-third; why not you pay the assessment'?"

"I think it is the duty of both the Agricultural and the Revenue Department to join together and come to an agreement as to what is the yield in these areas; they must deduct the working expenses; they must deduct the lease amount and other expenses that the ryot has to incur; they must take into consideration the loss to the ryot in lean years; they must then fix the proper yield and the tax that should be levied by the Government.

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"As I said, land revenue gives Rs. 754 lakhs. That is one of the very big items of revenue to this Government. I would like to ask how much of this amount is used directly to help the ryots. I notice that the total amount of money given to the ryots as takkavi loans up to March 1928 is Rs. 151 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 26 lakhs has been made for the coming year. It is expected that a sum of Rs. 21 lakhs would be recovered this year. So only a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs will be advanced to the ryots as takkavi loans.

"Sir, on another occasion I brought to the notice of the House the fact that in Denmark the Government have gone a long way to put the ryot on his feet, to enable him to purchase a piece of land which he would cultivate and be out of the clutches of the usurer. In countries which are far richer than ours, for instance, in United States, the ryots are given to the extent of 90 per cent of the value of the land, homestead, cattle and implements to enable them to make a living without paying a high rate of interest to the sowcars. Something similar ought to be done in this country. There is not one here who does not admit that the ryots are indebted and I know of particular cases where ryots borrow money and have to pay it several times over before they get out of the hands of the sowcar. Is it not the duty of the Government to lend a helping hand to the ryots?"

"We find that only a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs has been allotted for takkavi loans to the ryots who contribute half the revenue of this country while there has been increase in other directions. The cost of the establishments, for instance, has gone up by Rs. 50 lakhs.

"Another point I want to bring to the notice of the House is the rate of interest that is charged for the loans that are given to the ryots. Out of the sum of Rs. 151 lakhs advanced as takkavi loans, a greater portion has been lent at rates higher than 6 per cent. A large sum of money has been lent at 7½ and 7¼ per cent. With these rates I want to compare the rent that is charged for the houses that are used by officers drawing Rs. 100 and more per mensem in the Provincial and Imperial services; the Government do not charge these officers a rate more than 6 per cent; it should not go beyond 10 per cent of the salary of these people. I ask whether it is just. While people getting from Rs. 400 to Rs. 4,000 a month are charged only a rate of 6 per cent, the ryots who are getting a pittance and who do not earn more than four to twelve annas for the family are taxed at the rate of 7½ per cent; seeing that men getting hundreds and thousands are allowed to pay less than 6 per cent, why should members of the Provincial services, and the Subordinate services who are getting only Rs. 50 and more a month should be asked to pay more than 6 per cent. So from this year onwards they too should be charged at the same rate. And I notice under this head there will be a decrease in the revenue of about Rs. 18,000.

"I notice with satisfaction the provision made for advances for pumping and other installations. The advantage of this is apparent to all. But the amounts advanced are very small. For the year 1926-27 it is Rs. 20,000. In this year and the last it has been Rs. 23,000.

"I will next pass on to the subject of prohibition. It is time that Government introduced prohibition in the province. I have seen, Sir, places like the United States where prohibition has been introduced, where it has undoubtedly done much to improve the moral and material condition of the people. But alas! Government is getting about five crores as revenue from the Excise

[Mr. R. Nagan Gowda]

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department. Several suggestions were made in this House for finding out a substitute for the revenue derived from excise. I would like to make one suggestion. Sir, the agriculturists of this country who cultivate wet lands pay land revenue on the average at Rs. 10 to 15 of their income from their lands. The income per acre of wet land per annum being about one hundred rupees, this is really asking them to pay 10 to 15 per cent of their income as income-tax. But what do we find in the case of people who hold salaried posts? Only those who get Rs. 2,000 and more annually have to pay income-tax and they pay only five pies in the rupee. Why this partiality? Government will perhaps say that the amount paid by the agriculturist is rent and not income-tax. But, Sir, we cannot accept that kind of explanation. After all, it is the agriculturists who support us and we ought to show them some justice. If they do not cultivate their lands I do not know where we will be."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member has already exceeded his time limit."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, the budget of the hon. the Finance Member contains the usual figures, without flesh or spirit. One is not able to realize from the figures whether we are members of a living nation, inspired and linked together to work for the common goal. We must be able to understand where we are and where are the organic centres from which we can draw our sustenance. Where is the nation to go for its recuperative power, its vitality; is the age of living of the nation increasing or decreasing? For all these we cannot get an answer from the budget. It is not very difficult to make figures or compile statistics. It is the power of the nation to resist disease, death and famine that really counts. We should like to know whether this power is increasing or decreasing. These points, I would like the hon. the Finance Member to answer and not merely give us mere figures. It is no use saying that we are spending more than we are able to earn. If we are not to be told what the Government had been doing for giving us energy and inspiration to rehabilitate ourselves, what is the value of a financial budget?"

"I will illustrate my point. What are the chief sources of our income. Firstly, land revenue. We are increasing land revenue year after year and yet we congratulate ourselves on it. But I ask, Sir, does the Government understand that the increase of a pie in land tax means an additional burden on the tax-payer? No doubt, we look on figures in cold type; but what is the result of all this on the nation? The scale of living is increasing, but the recuperative power of the nation is diminishing. Will any one who goes to villages kindly note how many more ruined houses there are since they last visited the place? They will naturally ask themselves the question; what is the cause of these ruined villages? Why are the villagers leaving their houses and migrating into towns? Has the ryot in the village got anything to fall back upon? What is the source of his income?"

"The sources of income of a country are mainly trade and commerce. But what do we find in this country? We are moving in a vicious circle. It is complacently stated in the report that excise auctions bring in high bids and higher value now. It is the people who have got money who bid at these auctions so that they make profit. And yet the Government encourages such an industry. What are they doing to the agricultural workers, those who

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are really serving the country? In their report they complacently remark that in 1926-27 they had an increase of 24.68 lakhs under Excise. They are ruining the country. The less said about it the better.

"In 1926 and 1928, under Stamps the revenue exceeded anticipations by Rs. 5.25 lakhs. Litigation is the source of this income, and is this a legitimate way of getting an income? There are three things in this budget which I wish to submit for the consideration of the hon. the Finance Member. They are excise, judicial and non-judicial stamps and land revenue. These are sapping the life-blood of the nation. I hope the Excise Minister will do something in the right direction.

"I see that there is provision for the expansion of agriculture. The report says 'The normal expansion of work in the Agricultural department will require a further sum of Rs. 59,900 the most important and interesting item being the establishment of two travelling exhibition units for the demonstration of agricultural methods'. I congratulate the hon. the Minister, but let us not be thinking of salaries always. It is no reason why we should be always clamouring for salaries and more salaries, simply because the bureaucrat has set us an example and got a Commission appointed for the purpose. It is a pernicious example. I hope Indians will be found who will be prepared to work for less, and sacrifice this much at least for the sake of the country. I hope an example will be set. I wish Government made provision for having agricultural demonstration farms in every district. The report further says 'Schemes in connexion with the department of Industries will eventually cost Rs. 56,000 recurring, while non-recurring items amount to Rs. 3.24 lakhs; grants-in-aid to industrial schools Rs. 62,000 non-recurring and Rs. 7,000 recurring; additional plant for the Pumping and Boring branch will cost nearly 2 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 28,000 recurring. These are the only suggestions that are now forthcoming. But here is the foundation on which we can build. What we want in an agricultural country is that the Government should pay more attention to this side of the subject and organize centres for agricultural operations, for industrial operations, in fact for anything that conduces to the well-being of the country."

"Why should they not study the old projects of irrigation which have withstood long ages and been serving the country ever since? Why should they not construct dams and reservoirs like those of old? In my opinion, agriculture and irrigation should be co-ordinated in such a manner that they must be one organic whole. Why should they not imitate those examples? The first consideration in respect of any irrigation project should be not whether it would bring any income but whether it serves a large area and large tracts of land. We do not want statistics. These projects must be waters of life and not waters of statistics."

Mr. P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai rose to read his manuscript speech, but the hon. the President disallowed it saying that he would not allow manuscript speeches except in the case of depressed class members.

* Rajkumar S. N. DORAI RAJA :—"Mr. President, I should like to congratulate, if I may, the hon. Mr. T. E. Moir for the very interesting and able budget he presented to this Council. It is a clear and comprehensive statement of the present financial conditions and future commitments. A

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well-balanced budget between income and out go, that is, receipts and expenditure is a fine mark of an able budget. Once an estimate finds a place in a budget it is very difficult to locate it after some time. That has been my personal experience in the matter. The annexure attached to the budget simplifies the difficulty in such a manner as to make it possible for a layman like myself to locate it. This speaks of the financial acumen of the Finance Member for which he ought to be heartily congratulated.

"The second aspect of the problem of formulating the budget relates to its scope. Since the budget is only a document to supply information regarding the present financial condition and the plans for the future, it is essential that it be complete, comprehensive, and detailed. The budget is comprehensive and detailed enough, but unfortunately lacks in exactness for the reason that every department is in a hurry to get as much money as possible from the Finance Department. Such a scramble should be put a stop to for such loose thinking and loose budgeting is the inevitable consequence of the race 'to get rich quick'. I am sure the Finance Member will put his foot firmly down and stop this practice. It is the fashion nowadays from all parts of the House to advise the Ministers to fight it out with the Finance Member to get as much money as possible for the nation-building departments. The consequence is they get more than they can spend. This advice seems to me to be purely a heroic one and not one for a statesman to adopt. I earnestly hope that our Ministers will see that a demand is there before money is allotted. Sir, after the big guns from either side of the House have discharged their broad-sides, it is for one of the heterogeneous mass like myself, as characterised by my hon. Friend, Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, to tread the same paths as more capable men have done. We are a heterogeneous mass when we sit on this side of the House, and we were a compact body when the Justice Party were in power. All I can say is, Sir, it would not do for a coal to call a kettle black. On only one point I wish to say a few words, that is the Mettur Project. It is a perennial theme to pour their anathema on. I deprecate indulging in personalities. In a task of such a magnitude, there is bound to be an excess of expenditure over and above the original estimate. It is the duty of the State to initiate productive works. It will be enough even if this project gives us no profit on the capital, for it will not only increase the productive capacity of the country to a great extent, but also strengthen the economic position of the people. This is in itself a great gain and I am perfectly certain that this undertaking will be a great blessing in future. Some of the hon. Members who advocate temperance, that is, the eradication of drink evil and abolition of some of the taxes which they think oppress the people, have my entire sympathy, but unless we produce an alternative to the Government of making good the loss of the revenue to the extent of crores of rupees, and persuade ourselves to bear the burden of further taxes, it is idle to indulge in the luxury of thinking that the drink and other evils should go. This issue ought to be faced fair and square. Two suggestions of mine I wish to place before the Government, and I am sure they would take them in the same spirit with which they are offered. The failure hitherto on the part of the Government to develop the means and the technique of presenting and interpreting to the people the significant facts of the Governmental operations and their cost is a sad one. Nothing is so bewildering to an average person as a mass of statistics. If the method is simplified and brought home to the masses in an understandable form, it will not only quicken the popular

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interest in the Government, but also vitalise our democracy. Then it will be possible for the people to be in personal touch with the Government and will make them realize not only the amount of good the Government is doing to them, but will also make them realize that the Government of a country is not a joke and the tall-talk and hot air some of them blow off will not have the slightest effect upon them. This is a duty the Government must undertake in the interest of both the governed and Government. Knowing, as we do, the conditions that obtain in Southern India, the foundation on which a true democratic government can be built, is the village. If we take a village or a group of villages together, make them elect a panchayat of their own, give the panchayat, all the statutory powers necessary, give them a percentage of the revenue collections from every source in those villages, and make the panchayat responsible for sanitation, lighting, roads, etc., you will find in five years' time you will have the most enduring basis on which you can build the most successful form of democratic government. Sir, I am afraid I have exhausted the time-limit allotted to me. When presenting the budget last year, my hon. Friend, Mr. Moir, in the course of his remarks said that 'the eye of each department is apt to grow larger than their digestive organs'. May I add, Sir, that the appetite grows upon what it feeds. Let me end as I began in offering congratulations to the Finance Member and let me assure him that my humble self and most of the hon. Members of my way of thinking are of opinion that the finances of our Presidency cannot be placed in more sympathetic hands than those of my hon. Friend, Mr. Moir, and a better financier than he is very difficult to find in this part of the world."

* Mr. T. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, the problems, which the poor humanity is heir to, are innumerable. All of them, however, are traceable to one problem, namely, the food problem. All the political problems are avowedly food problems. The inhospitable laws enacted in America against Asiatics and in particular Indians, and the repatriating amenities extended to the Indians domiciled in Africa are but a few of the crude ways of solving the fundamental food question. Even the so-called racial and cultural differences are at bottom differences in respect of the food question. Over this vital problem of food the whole world is at present racking its brains.

"India too has to solve its food problem. It cannot be said that the children of the Indian soil are overfed. Why should they then knock their heads against the bolted doors of South Africa and Kenya, for example? It is dire poverty that drives them from home. The people are only too much alive to both the real and imaginary horrors of the sea. Leaving their home and all its infinite tender associations is for them the most painful wrench next only to death. If therefore thousands and thousands migrate from the shores of India it only means the pinch of hunger is severe here.

"Now how has the Government been solving the question? Some decades ago some one in England, probably a vivisector, interested himself in the anatomy of India and discovered the fact that India had a backbone and that was agriculture. But his interest was akin to the interest of the rider in the backbone of his horse. How could he have a jolly ride if the vertebral column of his horse were feeble and liable to give way? I need not tell you that India is the horse and the veritable rider is Lancashire.

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"The Agricultural College and the several experimental farms are doing some work by the way of investigation and research. But inasmuch as they have failed to influence the peasantry in any perceptible measure their achievements are at best scientific and academic. There is, of course, much scope for improvement in the method of cultivation that is obtaining among the cultivators.

"But more than anything else the thing that is needed in this dry south is water. The soil cries for water more than for anything else. The South Indian soil has been recognized to be fertile enough, at any rate responsive. But the drought we have to face makes one despair. With what wonderful patience and sense of charity our ancestors have tried to conserve the rain water which is all too meagre! South India, I dare say, can boast of a unique system of irrigation of a hoary antiquity. The originality of conception and the engineering skill displayed by the hundreds of canals and the thousands of tanks constitute a marvel for all ages. The British Government have only one system for their credit in the past, that is, the Periyar system. Practically there is nothing else to their credit. The Mettur Project which this year is expected to absorb seventy-seven lakhs is, by some experts at any rate, considered to be a speculative investment. Compared to what has been achieved by our ancestors all that has been done by the British Government in the course of 150 years with all their enormous potentialities is little or nothing.

"From the irrigation point of view this year's budget is not what it ought to be. Yet not disappointing. For it has only followed the budget traditions—though, it must be admitted, coldly and callously.

"Seventeen crores of rupees, Sir, is sought to be expended this year. Of this seventeen not even half a crore is allotted to Public Works and Minor Irrigation. What a disparity between 'seventeen' and 'half'. The Land Revenue itself comes to seven and a half crores. Is it unreasonable to demand that a third at least of the income from the land be spent for it on irrigation. By the side of $7\frac{1}{2}$ crores of Land Revenue half a crore is simply apologetic. But by the side of 17 crores of expenditure it is not even that. Little or nothing is spent for land; but the taxation on land goes on increasing with its inelastic severity. Is it strange then that the economic condition of the Indian agriculturist is harrowing in the extreme and that his tale is a tearful epic? If all the hungry stomachs of this land were sewn up together what an abysmal hollow you would have! It is no heresy to say that the primordial and sacred duty of Government is to fill up this direful void. This can be done only by a generous attitude on the part of the Government exchequer towards minor irrigation and public works. Three crores taken for them out of 17 crores will not starve the other departments and jeopardise their existence."

* Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur :—"Mr. President, Sir, while congratulating the hon. the Finance Member on his presenting so clear and prosperous a budget I wish to press upon the notice of the Government the well known fact that the district of Salem from which I come is dry and always suffering from want of water, not only for irrigation but even for drinking purposes in the town itself, whenever the monsoon fails. In 1925 when there was a failure of the monsoon the Salem town suffered very much and the people had to go to the small springs with coconut shells in their hands to fill their pots even up till 12 o'clock at nights. The Government have embarked at a very high cost, lands have been acquired even from Salem

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district, still Salem is not to get any water from the project. We want to know whether the Government will not be pleased to re-investigate the question, with a view to giving a portion of this water for the needs of the Salem district or at least for Namakkal and Rasipur taluks where the water scarcity is more keenly felt. The Government are said to be investigating the possibilities of putting up a dam for Toppayar in the Omalur taluk of this district. I hope that the work will soon be taken up in hand and carried to completion.

"The experiment of providing well irrigation making use of power drills may well be tried in Salem so that the ryot may have the benefit of water for drinking and agricultural purposes at as small a cost as possible. There is a dry river called the Tirumanimuttar running in the heart of the town of Salem. It is full of pools filled with drainage water of the town and is the source of many epidemic diseases. In answer to a question of mine the Government replied that funds would be allotted in the Civil Budget in the coming year for building a drain to carry the refuse water to a distant place from the town. Nothing seems to have been allotted in the budget for this purpose. May I request the Government to provide funds for this important work at least in the supplementary budget? The money required for this may well be met out of the provincial contributions that have been remitted.

"Turning to the Military side, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government that the non-combatants who have been employed in the Military for different kinds of work during the Great War overseas and who are in possession of war medals should be treated as combatants for the purpose of land grants and given at least 5 acres of land on darkhast in preference to the non-military people. I understand that many of the applications made by these people have been rejected on the ground that they were not combatants (regular soldiers). May I request the Government to kindly consider this and issue instructions accordingly in consideration of their services for the Crown and the country in time of need?

"As regards nominations to the local boards and municipalities of retired Indian officers, the Government last year promised that the matter would be considered. I want to know how many Indian officers have been given chances in this direction. Except myself in the Salem district, I don't think the Government have nominated any. May I kindly ask the Government again to consider the matter, and give chances to the retired Indian Military officers so that they may bring the grievances of the ex-soldiers concerned to the notice of the authorities in the matter of granting them lands on darkhast for building houses, for cultivation, etc.?"

* Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I will take the advice of the hon. the Finance Member, and 'taking a long view' of the budget that he wants us to take, I am afraid there is not much over which anybody may be satisfied. There is very much room for being cautious about. Our expenditure has increased, gone on increasing far beyond our income and it is high time that our expenditure is curtailed. We have had our 'gambles' in our finances; we cannot in future look forward to any steady or sure increase of income but we are already committed to an expenditure which is out of proportion to the income and which leaves very little for nation-building departments. Situated as we are, we are not in a position to have control over every department of expenditure. There are some departments over which we have no vote; there are some items of expenditure which

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we cannot curtail, but it is time that this Government, which advocates a long view of the matter, has a well-thought out scheme which will be in accord with its finances and with its revenues and which will not commit itself to extravagance, gross extravagance, and which will not yield to 'scrambles' of the various departments. Leaving aside this matter, I should like to press upon the Government some points in regard to the Mettur Project to which the previous speaker drew the attention of the Government. I have no quarrel with the scheme. I personally, and with me several of our district people, think that the scheme has been inaugurated in the interests of the people, but our quarrel, the quarrel of the people of Trichinopoly, is that their interests have been absolutely neglected. We have been feeling that we have got a preferential right to get the benefit of the water from that scheme. We have been crying for it, if I may say so, for the past 20 years, but our cry has been a cry in the wilderness. Our cries have been sent up as though to the Gods on high, but the Gods on high have not been paying any heed at all, and have turned a deaf ear. Even now I feel it is not too late. Often and often have we pressed this matter upon the hon. the Irrigation Member and often, I think, has he promised us that he would re-investigate the question and the re-investigation is yet to come to pass. I think, he, on the floor of the House, has made a distinct promise that he would have it examined by experts from other provinces. So far as the opinion of the experts is concerned, it is not against the claims of Trichinopoly. He would admit that, so far as Trichinopoly is concerned, there is absolutely no engineering difficulty, that is what the experts themselves have declared so far as our district is concerned. What then is the difficulty in so aligning it in accordance with the promise, in accordance with the undertaking he has given on the floor of this House? There is no engineering difficulty and there is also no difficulty in regard to its productive character, and why should he not realign it. Where is his difficulty? I suppose before he lays down his office he will see to it that his undertaking and his promises are fulfilled. Ours is a just cause and he cannot deny it.

"I have another quarrel with regard to another scheme. I refer to the Kattalai scheme. That is a scheme inaugurated by His Excellency at a time of great distress in 1924. Even at the time it was announced, it consisted of three parts, namely, the right bank of the canal, the bed-regulator scheme and the left bank. The right bank of the canal is a good one; but it will not function properly without the bed-regulator. But when we come to the second part, viz., the bed-regulator, it is sought to be given the go-by. The Government then begin to calculate whether this bed-regulator will become productive. Sir, you allow a scheme announced by His Excellency in this Council to go on and just before it reaches the final stage you begin to throttle it. Is it fair of the Government, I ask? Which is the time to think about these things? Is it after the scheme has begun and after provision has been made in the budget? But, I submit that it is entirely a narrow, short-sighted and unjust view to take of such things. May I, in this connexion, point out that the bed-regulator scheme is not at all a new one? It is not a scheme like the Mettur scheme brought about to benefit new lands under cultivation. It is after all a scheme improvised in the place of a shifting korambu scheme. Year after year money is paid to Government. Does it not imply a guarantee on the part of Government to ensure water-supply to these lands? If, on account of difficulties which came up in the wake of the floods, a more permanent system by which the fields can be better watered is

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introduced, are you going to weigh it and weigh its productive character and cancel it because you think it is not productive? I find it difficult to refer to the attitude of Government in terms of restraint in regard to this matter.

"Sir, we have been in this hall and it has been built at a considerable expense. What is the theory of productivity here and what is the return which Government get in regard to the expenditure spent on this hall? What is the percentage of return they are going to get? As I said, it is difficult to talk in terms of restraint, regarding the attitude of Government in the matter. After all, the Kattalai scheme can stand any test with regard to the alleged productivity. They want to analyse whether the scheme will be productive by the amount of remissions they will get. This is a short-sighted view to take. After all, when is it that Government will come forward to give remissions? Are they satisfied that their responsibility ceases with seeing that no remissions occur? Do the Government give remissions always when there is a necessity for it? They are not giving remissions when there is even a two-anna crop or four-anna crop. The proper view for the Government to take is that the people get a proper return for the taxes that they pay. We must so spend the taxes and so guarantee to the people full irrigation facilities so that they may themselves reap good harvests on which the prosperity of the people as a whole rests. This narrow view must be abandoned and the Kattalai scheme proceeded with without any delay.

"There are again one or two other points to which also I would invite the attention of the Government. That is with regard to the sanded places in our district. Even to-day I have got a letter requesting me to urge upon this Government their difficulties. I have placed this matter before the hon. the Revenue Member, but still they have not been heeded to. With respect to the sanded fields, it appears the Government passed an order that they will be exempted from tax. But the taxes have begun to be collected upon plots of land forming one block though they have not been cleared. The ryots are particular that these parts of the same block which are not yet cleared are to be free from tax. That is a point, Sir, to which I would invite the attention of the Government. With these words I resume my seat."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think now the hon. Member (Mr. Bhanaji Rao) is free from all distractions?" (Laughter.)

* Mr. A. V. BHANOJI RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I also rise to congratulate the hon. the Finance Member on the successful budget that was presented by him. It is really lucky for this Presidency because we are relieved of the contributions to the Government of India and that too permanently. Sir, I would request the Government to utilize that amount in two different directions. One is for the reduction of taxation and the other is for rural reconstruction. Of course, Sir, in this House the fight has been going on year after year, but I do not think that the Government are paying any attention in this direction, or any attention at all for a matter of that. I would urge on the Government to take up, or at least to feel that there is real necessity for, these two things to be done and to relieve the suffering in the villages.

"As for the other details, Sir, I need not go into them because I am sure the hon. the Finance Member is already bored having had too many details and he will have to reply to them all.

"Coming to the hon. the Law Member, I should like to point out that our district is one of the biggest districts in the Presidency. I do not find any amount or allotment for the improvement of the minor irrigation works in our

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district. Evidently being, I suppose, the northernmost district of the Presidency, it is neglected not only by the hon. the Law Member but by the whole Cabinet. I would ask the hon. the Law Member how many times during his regime he visited the district or whether he found out the needs of the district. No, none at all, except that he came twice and stayed for a few days in Waltair. At that rate, Sir, do you think it is possible for any Cabinet Member to go into the details except through the papers and files? It being a poor district, it is the duty of the Government to provide at least some amount for the improvement of the minor irrigation works. We cannot boast of either a Cauvery or a Tungabhadra or a Godavari or a Kistna. We have only the Bay of Bengal. I find huge schemes provided for other districts. I do not know why it is, but it may be simply because the southern districts are nearer Madras; I find two big schemes are being worked out in the southern districts, but not even a single scheme is being taken up in the Ganjam or the Vizagapatam district. Surely, I suppose, it is due not to the indifference of the hon. the Law Member, but the greater attention that he has paid to the south than to the north."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"No."

* Mr. A. V. BHANOJI RAO :—"Then, Sir, coming on to my friend, the hon. the Chief Minister, I should like to ask him two things. During his regime of at least 1½ years, I ask the Chief Minister, has he found it convenient even once to tour the northern districts and find out the grievances and the real needs of the places? Perhaps he went to Rajahmundry once for a day and returned back the next. Is it possible, Sir, for any Cabinet Member, unless during his regime he visits every district and hears the grievances and requirements of the people personally, to do the needful. They must see for themselves what is wanted for each district and then only will they be able to do something good for the district or the country at large."

"Then, Sir, take for instance, the Andhra University. What is it they have provided? They have provided only one lakh of rupees. What are we going to do with the one lakh? Absolutely nothing except to meet the expenses of the establishment. Is that the way of dealing with a University that was constituted by an Act of this House? Is that the way that we are to be treated, I should like to ask the hon. the Chief Minister? We still feel that he has not taken any interest at all in the work of providing more finances for the real improvements of the districts concerned. I think perhaps it may be due to the fact that the diarchic system is such that the Ministers spend 1½ years in consolidating their position and then, during the other 1½ years, they are busy with the elections to make their position secure. I think that it is due to this that no serious attention is paid either to bringing forward schemes or working the existing ones. And perhaps, they are justified to a certain extent, because it is only three years."

"My grievance is this, Sir. We have got a second-grade college in Vizagapatam and an amount of Rs. 10,000 has been provided for the hostel of that college. There is a serious problem for the hostel to face in respect of water-supply and the college authority through the college committee has applied to the Minister for some grant. This is not included in the budget. It has found the same fate as several other claims. But I would request the hon. the Chief Minister to provide at least some amount for the water-supply of the hostel because it will be a great handicap for the hostel to go on without water-supply."

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"Then, Sir, coming to the hon. the Second Minister. He came as far as Rajahmundry. I do not see him here now, Sir, but I will now go on with the Third Minister. (Laughter.)

"Sir, I am glad to find that some amount has been allotted for the improvement of the Medical College and I really have nothing to find fault with in that. (The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar: 'Hear, hear.') There is only one thing which I would like to mention about the hon. the Third Minister. When he visited Vizagapatam some time ago, nobody knew when he came and when he went back. (Laughter.) It was only when we saw it in the papers that the Minister had come there and had gone back that we came to know of it. But, Sir, surely when a Minister or a Cabinet Member visits a place it is but courteous that we should be informed of it and should be asked what the needs of the district are. There are so many things regarding sanitation and water-supply in Vizagapatam and if we had had the opportunity we would have suggested those things to the hon. the Minister. But, unfortunately, we knew of his visit only after he went away."

"Coming then to the hon. the Revenue Member, Sir, I am very glad that he provided, at least he is going to make an allotment, for the improvement of the road in our district from Anantagiri to Vizagapatam. This, Sir, is really an advantage. But, at the same time, I would request the hon. the Revenue Member to take more interest in the Agency tracts because it is there that you can find all the solution for the unemployment and vast scope for schemes like the Mettur or the Tungabhadra projects."

"Sir, I have pointed out to the Revenue Member last year and also to the Law Member about the desirability of having a separate judicial officer for the Agency. I find that it was said it was not necessary because the Collector could do all the work. Sir, I am still of opinion that a separate judicial officer is necessary and should be appointed purely for the Agency to try criminal and civil cases. I know the Revenue Member differs from me on that point, because he thinks that there is no real necessity and because in his opinion the whole litigation comes from the plains and not from the Agency. But, I still hold that the plains people have been settling there and it is because of the plains people going and settling there to carry on their trade that this necessity arose."

"Then, Sir, coming to the hon. the Home Member, I have nothing further to add except to endorse the appeal of Mr. Kesava Pillai to give good food for prisoners in jails. With these few words, Mr. President, I resume my seat."

* Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI :—"Mr. President, Sir, while we are 12-30 p.m.
discussing the budget now it is my duty on behalf of the community and the classes to which I belong and of which, notwithstanding the criticisms in certain quarters, I still pride myself as a representative to express our gratitude for the arrival of the Simon Commission to our part of the country in the very early part of their programme. Madras is usually called benighted, but the fact that the Simon Commission has chosen the Madras Presidency as one of the provinces for early visit will remove the last tinge of backwardness about it, if it clings to it. But this is hardly the time when we should dilate on the possibilities before us as a result of the Commission's visit and I should confine myself to the immediate subject on hand, namely, the budget. I have gone in vain through the budget to see any marked advance in the schemes adumbrated or plans projected for the amelioration of our condition either by the

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department which is presumed to cater to our needs specially or by the administration in general. The department which is supposed to look after us is to all appearances stationary, if it is not going backward, and the allotments provided for it do not indicate either an expansion of the activities in districts which are badly in need of ameliorative work or of new methods of application of funds usually allotted thereto. There is a proverb in Tamil that sometimes the hand which feeds us; but there is also the proverb in Tamil that sometimes fences put up to guard paddy fields swallow the paddy. While we express our great appreciation to Lord Willingdon's government for inaugurating a policy for our betterment in various directions we must confess to a feeling of disappointment at the present trend of events. It is true that within the last few weeks activities have been rampant to exploit our enthusiasm for the Simon Commission and to make us come forward with statements and notes; but this superficial manifestation of our faith in the British Raj is not sought to be made enduring by real and substantial work on our behalf, especially after the present Labour Commissioner has assumed charge. I shall mention only a few instances as, I am aware, the President will warn me that my time is over. A site was proposed to be acquired in Pulianthope so early as 1922 for housing the Madigas rendered homeless in the Pulianthope mill troubles of 1921. That scheme has yet to be brought to fruition. Nay, not fruition, even the land has not been secured, not to speak of the question of construction of houses for those rendered homeless.

"There has been voluminous correspondence between myself and the Labour department for the last five years on this subject and yet nothing has been done. The Labour department is in eternal and tedious labours and brings forth no child dead or living. There is no satisfaction to those concerned. The Labour department when driven to a corner throws the blame on the Revenue Department saying that that department has not procured the site and handed it over for that department to build on and house the houseless poor. When the authorities of the Revenue Department have been approached by me it was stated by them that the Government of India, the owners of the land selected for the building, have not opened their lips in reply and that periodical reminders were being sent to them which obviously served no purpose. When I brought to their notice that the land in question was advertised for sale by Messrs. Best & Co., Madras, obviously as their agent, the Government of Madras says that they are not aware of it. I pity the position of the Local Government in this matter. Is it not possible for them to obtain orders of the Government of India for alienation of the land in question for the last so many years?

"Scholarships are granted and are granted on a fairly large scale but several of them go to communities which were never contemplated to be benefited by these educational facilities. The other day, we heard it from the present Labour Commissioner that ameliorative measures would be done not merely for the depressed classes but for all classes in general, including Padayachis, Settibaliyas and so on. We have no quarrel with any measures being taken to improve the lot of these classes but we very strongly object to our name and our untouchability being made free use of and this Council being asked to vote grants and eventually the money obtained being used on behalf of others. No programme of well works or of sanitary improvements is drawn up and no scientific method is pursued in the expenditure of the money which is always in the bag end of the year, I mean even the limited

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money provided in the budget. In my speech on a motion on Demand XXVIII—Labour including factories, on 26th March 1926, I mentioned that a well work was imminently necessary for the village of Pundi in Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district, in 1924. That well is just now commenced. On a request made by some of the villagers in Gummudipundi firka, Ponneri taluk, I had to visit a couple of villages last year. Apart from their innumerable sufferings and their appeals I found that sinking of wells and assignment of lands for cultivation and house-sites as well were absolute necessity and I requested the Commissioner to help these poor people. Nothing has been done as yet.

"Another urgent matter communicated to the Commissioner was the providing of a burial-ground and a well for drinking purposes in a village called Nemmili, Sriperumbudur taluk. Here, Sir, there are nearly 100 houses of the depressed classes without water to drink and a burial-ground to bury the dead. Their condition has been much more worse. I saw them carrying water from a long way off. I wanted the Labour department to sink a well in the bed of an existing tank and provide a burial-ground. But no action has been taken by the Labour Commissioner.

"From the present Labour Commissioner's attitude we are honestly led to believe that he does not believe in depressed classes, that he does not believe in work being done for them, that he does not believe in awakening their political consciousness. Where grants could be given by him, he makes it a point to give them to Christian missionaries, a point on which this House will find questions already asked by my friend Mr. Sahajanandam. The only spheres of work contemplated by the previous Governor, His Excellency Lord Willingdon, and given effect to by the late Sir George Paddison for our benefit are the assignment of lands to the poorest amongst us, formation of co-operative societies to help us to save and utilize for our later benefit, acquisition of house-sites with a view to give proprietary right to us in the land where we live, construction of wells where water-supply is insufficient or denied to us, and construction and running of schools for us. The first of these, viz., the assignment of land, the present Commissioner considers does not fall within his scope of duties. The co-operative societies, he has publicly stated, he is going to hand over to the Co-operative department and we shall not have any more co-operative societies formed for our benefit. House-sites and schools, he says, were not started for us, untouchables, but for all communities. He is against the organization of a secondary school, not to speak of a college for us untouchables, although he should have known that only the other day a Muhammadan college exclusively for Muhammadans was opened in Madras. We are afraid that as long as the present Labour Commissioner continues in office with the same attitude showing no practical sympathy for these communities we shall have no satisfaction rendered, our community shall not get elevated and we would rather wish for the abolition of the department altogether, saving the general taxpayers' money to some extent."

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"May I make a submission, Sir, for your kind consideration?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Yes."

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"You have allowed written speeches to be made by certain classes and disallowed it in the case of others and therefore some of them are disappointed."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"If the Council is in a mood to hear written speeches I shall not discourage it. On previous occasions objection was raised in the House to written speeches and I think that the House is desirous that the practice should be discouraged. Last year I allowed written speeches to be made without making any distinction between one member and another. But, on two previous occasions it had been raised in the House that written speeches should not be allowed. I have referred to those precedents. They show that my predecessors seriously objected to written speeches even during budget debate. I thought that, as an exception, it was desirable in the case of representatives of the depressed classes to allow them to read written speeches. But in the case of others I think the mood of the House is not to hear written speeches."

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"I will make one more submission, Sir. Has the House the right to deny the privilege to a Member of expressing the views of his constituency before the House?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think the hon. Member makes a distinction between the mood of the House and the right of a Member."

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"The mood may be wrong." (Laughter.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"But the President has to interpret the mood of the House."

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"You should protect the rights of the Members."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Yes, I do. By discouraging written speeches, I think I will encourage vernacular speeches."

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"Can they speak in the vernacular?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Yes."

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"That modifies partly." (Laughter.)

* Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"I fear vernacular speeches will not be understood by all the Members."

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"Does the rule apply to official Members also?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Oh, yes! It does."

* Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"If one cannot speak in English or in a vernacular off-hand, what is his position, Sir?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is a matter between himself and his constituency."

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"What about the Treasury Benches?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That applies to them also."

* Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"I must request you to make a concession to men like me to make manuscript speeches. Sir, we were elected to this House with the full knowledge that we are unable to make speeches off-hand and that sometimes we would have to prepare our

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speeches in writing in order to make them understandable to this House and as such I think you would allow us the privilege of expressing our ideas by means of written speeches if necessary. Otherwise we will be greatly handicapped and will not be doing justice to our electorate. With that observation may I request you, Sir, to reconsider your ruling?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am sorry, I cannot."

* Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"Then, Sir, I would serve no useful purpose by remaining in this House. I cannot make a speech understandable in this House in many important matters and as such if you insist on that ruling, I would be serving no useful purpose by remaining here. I again appeal to you to reconsider your ruling."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have given my full consideration to the point and have come to the conclusion that I cannot allow written speeches."

* Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"Then, Sir, I shall retire."

(So saying the hon. Member retired from the hall.)

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"Mr. President, Members wished to read written speeches in English so that the English Members that occupy the highest official positions might understand them. I know that the hon. Mr. Moir knows Telugu and the hon. Mr. Marjoribanks knows Tamil and it may be all right if the hon. Members of this House speak in those languages. But I do not know whether any English member knows Oriya." 12-46 p.m.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"May I remind the hon. Member that written speeches should not be allowed in the House, was the opinion of this House. No more non-official Members to speak?"

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"Hon. Members of this House who have their written speeches have retired" (laughter).

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I will ask hon. Members of the Treasury Bench to begin their replies. The hon. the Law Member."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, thanks to the courtesy of my hon. Colleagues, mine is the first reply on the official side. I am doing so with the full consciousness that this will be my last speech in this Council and therefore I desire to confide my remarks only to certain outstanding matters of policy which have been elucidated in the course of discussion. Purposely I do not propose to take any notice of some of the petulant and unfortunate expressions which some members in the heat of the moment and passion let fall. But I desire to make certain remarks which are the necessary outcome of the suggestions that they have made."

"In the first place it is my duty to point out that those hon. Members who have attacked specific members on the Treasury Bench and attacked them especially from the personal point of view owe it to themselves, to the House and to the traditions of this House to be present here so that they might hear the reply. It is therefore particularly unfortunate that two hon. Members of this House who made themselves responsible for a vigorous attack on the policy of the Government, should make themselves conspicuous by their absence just at this moment. Unfortunate as this may be, I shall now proceed to deal with the arguments that they put forward."

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"An amazing statement was made yesterday that taking advantage of their official position certain members of the Government exploited that circumstance for the purpose of procuring patronage to members of their own community. I don't think it is necessary to disguise from oneself the obvious allusions intended by that remark. Let me analyse the facts patiently and quietly. In the first place I must say that the hon. Member who made himself responsible for that remark transcended all decorum and made unfounded observations with reference to His Excellency the Governor. He said that the Government had allowed certain things to be done to the detriment of certain communities. Sir, such observations are not usually allowed and happily they are very seldom in this House. Sir, I have a particular advantage in speaking on this occasion in this matter. As I said before this is my last speech in this Council and I have nothing to expect from Viscount Goschen as Governor of Madras, and therefore no motives can be attributed to me. Nothing can be said against my motives when I observe—and I reiterate it—that His Excellency the Governor in the exercise of the undoubted patronage vested in him has shown courage and firmness as well as impartiality in dealing with all communities.

"Let me deal with the Judicial department to which special reference was made. It was stated that the Muhammadan community—I was happy to see that no member of that community joined in that cry—had not been adequately represented. I will now test this statement by the aid of actual facts and figures. Mr. Qurashi is the Judge of the Small Cause Court. Mr. Tamiz-ud-din is the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Zahir-ud-din is the Registrar of the Small Cause Court and Messrs. Mir Zyn-ud-din, Mir Amir-ud-din and Fazl-ud-din have been District Judges. All these appointments were made within the last three years. Again it is asserted that certain other communities are deprived of representation or have been under-represented. Dealing with the representation of the non-Brahman communities in the Judicial department, let me give certain names. Mr. Madhavan Nair has been raised to the rank of High Court Judge, Mr. Kunhiraman, Mr. Sankunni, Mr. Pandalai, Mr. Masilamani and Mr. Sambandam have all been recruited to the Judicial department during the last four years. As against this the number of direct recruits from the Brahman community was only one excluding a temporary Judgeship of the High Court. There is no doubt that in the matter of promotions from Subordinate Judgeships to District Judgeships the Brahmans preponderate, why is this so? Let me give a reason. The total number of vakils practising in the Presidency is 2,200, of which 1,800 belong to the Brahman community and 400 to all the other communities combined. Naturally this disparity will react on the recruitment of the Judicial services and can only be partially remedied unless injustice is to be occasioned. No one is more anxious than His Excellency the Governor to remove this disparity, but this disparity can be removed only by education and specialization as is already being done elsewhere."

Mr. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA :—"What about the depressed classes?"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"There is one hon. Member, Mr. Sivaraaj, whom I had the honour of having under me as an apprentice-at-law. He is a law graduate of this University: he has been appointed as professor in the Law College and he is a nominated Member of this House. And I am glad to say that Mr. Sivaraaj is doing credit to himself and to the community to which he belongs. If there is any member of the community

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who acquires these advantages, there is no doubt that His Excellency's Government will deal with him as it has done with Mr. Sivaraaj."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think the hon. the Law Member is not in order when he is dealing with the acts of His Excellency the Governor; he is asked to confine his remarks to the advice of the Members of the Cabinet rather than to the acts of His Excellency the Governor."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I bow to your ruling, Sir. I have no more to say on the question of the advice of the Members of the Cabinet with regard to the Judicial department."

"Now let us take the department of Engineering. You find that 254 graduates of Engineering belong to one community and 37 to all the other communities. How can we, in the face of these figures, talk of 40 millions on the one side and 1½ millions on the other? Well, that is the real problem and those of us who know how that problem had been solved in other countries and provinces have no difficulty in suggesting methods for overcoming it. In Bengal where the inequality was very marked it was solved by the Kayastas raising themselves by education."

"Now, Sir, proceeding to the question raised by the hon. Member for Nellore, I wish to say that in order to save expenditure we give only to the Police officers going on leave to England an opportunity to undergo training in the Scotland yard. But it has so happened that no Indian has taken advantage of it so far. The offer is there and any Police officer may avail himself of it."

"The next question is the question of irrigation. The first point that was made was that there was some kind of partiality in favour of the southern districts. Fifty years ago the idea of the Mettur Scheme germinated and for the last 25 or 30 years preparations were made and data were being collected and the project would indeed have been started long ago but for the controversy between the Madras Government and the Mysore Government which was only settled in 1924 after I took charge and with the guidance of Lord Willingdon. Hence it should not be construed that the Mettur Project was started in a kind of sudden fit. Further, as was said by the hon. Members for Trichinopoly and Tanjore, the project serves not only to irrigate 400,000 acres of new land, but also serves to turn single crop lands into double crop lands and thus yield an additional revenue to the Government and to conserve and safeguard the whole of the delta irrigation of a tract which gives one-tenth of the land revenue of the province. From the time it was started there have been criticisms but I can say that the era of criticism is past and the beneficial character of the scheme and its practicality are now beyond controversy. Those who have been watching the recent developments and the progress made at the site of the dam and by the excavators that are at work on the canals can alone realize the pace at which the scheme is proceeding."

"Certain points have been raised by a journal and by certain members of 1 p.m. this House as to the financial aspects of the matter. It is a tremendous project and in these huge undertakings original estimates are often exceeded. We made up our minds to utilise machinery as far as possible so as to abridge the period of construction. By that way, we save in many ways. We save not only by bringing the scheme into fruition earlier and realizing the revenue

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derivable from new lands brought under cultivation but we help to produce sooner a large amount of food grains. So there is a double saving by the abridgment of the period of construction and that was why we had to resort to that method of abridgment which was suggested, i.e., the decision to utilize machinery instead of manual labour for the purpose.

"It was then complained that so far as the other districts were concerned nothing had been done. Let me turn to the hon. Members who have spoken about the Northern districts. Have those members realised what has been spent on the Polavaram project? Have they referred to the Girisala scheme? Have they forgotten the Divi scheme? Have they forgotten the Kistna shutters? Have the members from the south forgotten the Cauvery Committee's recommendations and their implementing? Have they forgotten what have been spent on the other districts? What is the use merely of starting a doctrinaire argument of that kind without having advertence to facts? The Polavaram canal project alone when completed will cost 17 lakhs. Hon. Members already know that the work is practically finished. Thus those who speak of exclusive attention paid to the Mettur Project by the department to the prejudice of other districts are speaking without reference to actual work turned out by the Public Works Department. My hon. Friend from Trichinopoly, Mr. Narayanaswami Pillai, as also the hon. Member from Salem, spoke of the possibility or practicability of extending the benefits of the Mettur Project to their districts. So far as Salem is concerned it has been demonstrated to be an engineering impossibility and no hopes can be held out of the extension project to the Salem district. As to Trichinopoly, after all what is the ultimate idea of these projects? You spend a certain sum of money and you must benefit either district A or district B. If district A is benefited, this really benefits the whole Presidency. And the concern of Government to consider is not primarily whether district A or district B can be benefited—of course the benefit may be distributed if possible—but to see whether the utmost return is got out of the project so that the benefits may be ultimately spread throughout the Presidency and the greatest good obtained out of the least outlay on the best scientific lines. Therefore, I submit that it is a wrong point of view to urge upon the Government the necessity of seeing that Trichinopoly and Salem is also benefited. The question has to be considered from the engineering and from the general economic point of view. What is the best way of utilizing a given sum of money; what is the district that produces the best possible results? That I submit is the real criterion in the case of productive as apart from protective or famine insurance schemes. There was some reference to the Kattalai project. The position is this. There is the south bank canal which has been completed. It costs 10 to 15 lakhs and it is a project which benefits the Trichinopoly district. The question of a bed-regulator has been raised and it is argued with some force that this is necessary so as to produce the best results from the work that has already been accomplished so as to eradicate the effects of the floods and to eliminate the wasteful korambu system. As regards this, the question of financial return is being investigated. It is possible to argue that in a matter of this kind the scheme should not be tested piecemeal, to see whether each portion bears adequate returns. At the same time Government which borrows money from the Central Government for the purpose of these schemes cannot embark on these schemes without reference to the anticipated return."

Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI :—"We are not borrowing for the Kattalai scheme."

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* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The Kattalai scheme cannot be financed from provincial revenues. It is from borrowed capital that the Kattalai scheme must be financed. My hon. Friend will be the first to object to taking 30 lakhs from revenues. We have to see that we get at least a little more than the interest we pay. No doubt there are protective schemes which stand on a separate footing. Famine insurance schemes stand on a separate footing. My Friend coming from a prosperous district cannot argue that Kattalai is an insurance or famine protective scheme. On the other hand let me say this. I have more than once stated in this House that the moment that the bed regulator system is found to be the only feasible substitute for the present korambu system we would sanction it. We adhere to this view. The estimates of the Board of Revenue are before us. They have not been scrutinized yet. But, so far as I can see, the Board of Revenue has reported favourably on the financial aspects of it and I have no doubt that my successor will be guided by the considerations which have induced you to concentrate on that system and he will, I trust, see that that scheme becomes a *fait accompli*."

"Then there was some reference made to the Pykara scheme by my hon. Friend Mr. C. Gopala Menon. With regard to that the position is this. To prepare certain estimates of demand a committee was appointed and it investigated the possibilities of marketing and the demand in regard to the electric power produced by the Pykara scheme. When the matters were in that state we had the good fortune to obtain the services of one of the leading hydro-electric experts of the world—a gentleman who had had practical experience in Canada, in the United States, in Chili, in Brazil and in other parts of the world—actually building up these schemes and being in charge of these schemes not only in advanced and mechanized countries where the conditions may be favourable in the matter of the organization of labour but also in countries where the peasantry is illiterate and where people have not been accustomed to the use of electrical power. Mr. Howard has pointed out that it is unnecessary to have a large dam at a big cost. He has proposed a series of small reservoirs which will produce the same quantity of electrical energy with less civil engineering work. Generally speaking he has pronounced in favour of the scheme as a whole and is indeed enthusiastic about its future. This pronouncement coming from a world expert is an encouraging factor. When the work that is now being embarked upon is completed, I have no doubt that that scheme will be launched and I trust, in fact, I have every confident expectation that the Madras Presidency will enjoy the benefits of the scheme according to Mr. Howard in four years from now."

"Then, Sir, there was the question of the separation of judicial and executive functions."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"Tungabhadra project."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"My hon. Friend, Mr. Kesava Pillai, reminds me of the Tungabhadra project. My hon. Friend knows of the inauguration of the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee whereon two of my hon. Colleagues, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar and Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, found a place. The Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee suggested a particular scheme different from the original scheme which was formerly under consideration and in pursuance of that idea certain projects were put

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forward of constructing a dam without the complicating circumstance of negotiations with the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad. The site of the dam was somewhere in the Bombay Presidency and it was thought that by fixing on this site we would overcome many of the obstacles and handicaps which accompanied the previous negotiations. As I explained yesterday in answer to certain questions there were difficulties experienced with regard to the site but they have to a certain extent been overcome and at the instance of various hon. Members and especially of my Colleague the hon. the third Minister who has been taking a live interest in the matter, it has been settled to put an Executive Engineer with an adequate staff in charge of the investigation. Also in order to get the best geological opinion regarding the site for the dam, the opinion of the Geological Expert of the Government of India has been requisitioned. He is awaited and in order that the material may be ready for that opinion being pronounced, trenches are being dug, and after the geological investigation when the scheme is put forward, I have no doubt, that it will be pushed through with the patriotic fervour and the pertinacity of friends like my hon. Friend Mr. Kesava Pillai.

"Hon. Members speak and speak again in this House as if there was something to be done by the Government of Madras in the matter of the separation of the judicial and executive functions, as if there was some remissness on the part of this Government and as if with a magic wave of the wand we can produce that separation. Definite answers have been given on the floor of this House that the Government of India have stated that this question cannot be considered as a provincial question, that in essence it is an all-India question, that it will not be a matter to be decided for each Province by itself and, therefore, that we could not go forward with any specific scheme unless the Government of India have arrived at conclusions bearing on the all-India aspects of the matter. Now, that is the state of things. I do not understand what my hon. Friend means by saying that if this Government had reminded the Central Government or had only reiterated its determination, the problem would have been solved. The same question was put in other Provinces and the same answer was given. The same question was put in Parliament and the same answer was furnished, viz., that the Government of India will not have the question of the separation of judicial and executive functions discussed province by province, that it will be considered as an all-India question, that they have not come to a conclusion and have not formulated their idea on the subject and that, until they do so, it is not open to us to produce any scheme which can bring about separation either wholly or partially.

"Then, Sir, arises the question of the reduction of court-fees and stamps. There again the question is a very simple one. On the one side, there is a demand for reduction to the pre-war level of taxation. On the other side, there are large schemes put forward which would inevitably decrease the revenue. It is for the House to make up its mind after a very careful consideration of the subject and the ways and means by which alternative sources of taxation could be contemplated. Does the House want these prohibition and other schemes which would necessarily diminish the revenue, or would it prefer reduction of taxation in the matter of stamps and court-fees? The question of reduction of taxation depends on the way in which these alternatives are dealt with.

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"I have dealt practically with all the questions that have been raised in the debate in regard to matters coming within my portfolio, except one, namely, the system of trial by jury. It was suggested by Mr. Thomas that the system of trial by jury has woefully miscarried. He stated that it is up to us to recognize the fact that corruption is the necessary or usual result of the maintenance in status quo of this system of trial by jury, and that we must replace it by some other system or appoint a committee for the purpose of overhauling that system.

"I do not know whether the experience of the hon. Member has been particularly unfortunate; but I do happen to know that there are many other localities and many hon. Members of this House who hold diametrically opposite views. I do not think that the Government have got materials enough to be convinced that the system of trial by jury is necessarily synonymous with open and flagrant corruption as my hon. Friend Mr. Thomas said it was. No case has been made out for overhauling that system or trying an alternative.

"I think I have now finished all the subjects dealt with in the course of the debate. I ask the indulgence of the hon. House for any hasty expressions that might have been let fall by me. I hope also that the two great and epoch making schemes relating to the Mettur project and the Pykara project will receive careful but indulgent treatment at the hands of the House and I have no doubt that my successor who will take my place the week after next will unfold the several details connected with them and will justify the several items in the budget proposals." (Cheers).

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am unable to retire like other would-be members of manuscript speeches; but I shall be as brief as I can and the Members know that I never detain them long. Several of the points mentioned by the hon. Members both yesterday and to-day in connexion with the Revenue department, I do not deal with now, because they are matters which must be dealt with on the facts and are not matters of policy for discussion on an occasion like this. The few questions which came under the head of policy were not new ones indeed they were very old ones. I was rather surprised to hear them repeated again. With regard to the Revenue Settlement Bill, both in 1926 and 1927 on the occasion of the budget debate I explained what the position in regard to the Bill was. I do not think that the hon. Members are really under any misapprehension about that. The position is this. It is not open to this Government to bring forward a Bill with a provision making the rates of assessment subject to the vote of this House. And the reason why Government have not brought forward a Bill is that the House has more than once clearly expressed the view that they are not willing to accept a Bill which does not contain such a provision.

"The other general question to which reference was made by Mr. Mutayya Mudaliyar was the abolition of the Survey and Settlement departments. I do not think the time will come when we can entirely abolish the Survey department. There is always a certain amount of original survey work to be done in the estates and in portions of districts which have been omitted at the first survey. But very considerable reduction can undoubtedly be made. We have abolished one party this year and we expect steadily to pursue a policy of reduction till we get to the permanent nucleus which it will be necessary to keep as a permanent measure.

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"As regards the Settlement department, their duties chiefly consist in correcting the registration records and bringing on record all the changes in regard both to Government lands and private lands which have taken place during the last thirty years. It has been suggested that this should be done by the Revenue subordinates. Well, Sir, that is the ideal and that is what we are trying to work up to; but it cannot be done in a day and we shall be very pleased indeed to have a system under which the changes will be recorded as they occur year after year, and we do not need to have a staff to bring the registration up to date once in thirty years. To perfect such a system, however, requires constant effort and probably we have to enlist the co-operation of the ryots by making registration more useful to them than it is at present. It is for that purpose we have a scheme of giving some legal validity to registration by means of a Bill to frame a record of rights. The draft proposals have been submitted to the various parties so that they may express their views upon them. When the answers are received, we hope to move further in the matter. Until something of that sort is accomplished it will be very difficult to get the ordinary staff every year to carry out the changes so as to dispense with any periodic revision.

"I do not think that there was any other general question referred to except of course general remarks regarding the ever increasing land revenue assessment. As to that contention, even accepting the figures of Mr. Krishnan Nayar, I would point out that allowing the rise in prices, we are now taking from the ryots a much smaller quantity of produce than at the beginning of the period. From that point of view, it would appear that the State now receives a lesser share than it used to get and that more is actually left to the ryot."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, there has been a certain amount of criticism with regard to the attitude assumed by the Government in not reducing the duty on non-judicial stamps. My hon. Colleague, the Law Member, has already dealt with this question; I am sure hon. Members will understand that our attitude is not due to any lack of courtesy to the resolutions of this House, but it is due to the fact that Government have got large schemes of expenditure as a result of several resolutions passed by this House. Government feel that it is impossible for them to accept those resolutions and at the same time reduce the duty on non-judicial stamps. Hon. Members are pressing for a scheme of prohibition and the request for prohibition does not seem to be consistent with any attempt to reduce the duty on non-judicial stamps.

"With regard to forest panchayats my hon. Friend Mr. Kesava Pillai raised the question why it is that we are trying to reduce the special staff. The answer is that the work has almost been done. The total extent of the ryots' forests is 3,429.42 square miles and the extent to which panchayats have been formed up to 1st December 1927, is 3,406.43 square miles, and the extent remaining to be handed over to the panchayats on 1st December 1927 is only 22.99 square miles. Therefore we have reduced the staff by one officer and it is our intention to abolish the remaining post also after a year and to hand over the administration of forest panchayats to the District Collectors under the supervision of the Board of Revenue.

"With regard to jails, the question of giving good food to the prisoners has been raised. I may assure hon. Members that the present Inspector-General of Prisons is a very sympathetic officer and has paid a great deal of

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attention to this question. I have myself visited several jails and found that the food that is given there is absolutely healthy. My hon. Friend, Mr. Kesava Pillai, said that we should give dhal in the most tasteful form and he did not like the way in which the germinating dhal is given to the prisoners at present."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"The dhal as it is eaten by the people and not as it is prescribed."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I find that the germinating dhal has been considered to be the best form in which it could be given to the prisoners. This opinion is held by all the Inspectors-General of Prisons as could be seen from one of the resolutions passed at their last conference held in Calcutta."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"By the prisoners also?"

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am sorry that in some of these matters we cannot rely too much upon the prisoners. When a patient is sick it is the doctor that should prescribe the medicine; if the medicine is somewhat unpalatable you cannot find fault with the doctor.

"Coming to the Labour department, I am extremely sorry to hear the criticisms made by some hon. Members of the depressed classes against the Labour department. I think they are not at all justifiable. First of all they said that we were slack in our efforts in sinking more wells and providing more pathways for their use. In 1923-24 a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 was allotted for wells and pathways; last year a sum of Rs. 3,13,000 was allotted; and this year we have allotted Rs. 3,50,000. That shows that the department is alive to the importance of this question and is trying to do its best with the finances at its disposal.

"Again, Sir, very hostile criticism was passed with regard to the education of the depressed classes. I should like just to read an extract from the quinquennial report on education in this Presidency ending with 31st March 1927—

"The total number of institutions chiefly intended for Adi-Dravidas and Adi-Andhras rose, during the quinquennium, from 8,035 to 10,470 or by 30 per cent and their strength rose from 219,068 to 295,612 or by 35 per cent. The total number of Adi-Dravida pupils in all classes of public institutions rose from 157,113 in 1921-22 to 228,511, being an increase of 71,398 or 45 per cent. The number of Adi-Dravida pupils at the secondary stage rose from 1,217 to 2,647 and the number under training in training schools for masters from 339 to 431."

"These figures speak for themselves; I cannot but congratulate the Labour department on the excellent work it has turned out in this direction.

"A question has been raised that better status should be given to the District Labour Officers. I may say, Sir, that the present Commissioner of Labour has got a scheme for so doing and that scheme has been submitted to Government and it is under consideration.

"I may point out that till the year 1922 we had Deputy Collectors as our District Labour Officers. That scheme was vetoed by this Council and we had to carry on the work with tahsildars and deputy tahsildars. The scheme referred to by me is under consideration of the Government and if it is the intention of the House that we should employ more costly agency, the Government will be delighted to do so. Anyhow I am giving this assurance that the scheme submitted by Mr. Slater will be fully considered by the Government.

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"Another criticism that was advanced is that the Labour department has not extended its activities to any new districts. That is due to the fact that, when this department came into existence six or seven years ago, its activities were confined to one or two districts. Now the activities of the department have been extended to about sixteen districts. The staff is not able to cope with more work. Ever since Mr. Slater took charge of the department he is giving his undivided attention to this question. The moment Government pass orders on the scheme of Mr. Slater with regard to the overhauling and the reorganization of his office and with regard to the staff necessary to carry on the work, the activities of the department will be extended to some more districts.

"Some attack was made on my hon. Friend, Mr. Slater. The whole of the attack is absolutely unjustifiable. I know he works well. He is doing his best for the depressed classes; he has the best wishes of the depressed classes at heart; he is a most sympathetic officer and I have no doubt whatever that his regime will be of very great benefit to them."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2-30 p.m."

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, I only want to refer to a few salient points that have been touched by hon. Members who have referred to the departments of Local Self-Government and Education. I take the department of Local Self-Government first. As I have said before on a resolution moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Nagan Gowda, in this Council the grant for second-class roads is fixed. It is said by some boards that it will not be possible to increase the grant to a particular district by reducing the grants given to other districts as the grants were originally given in the nature of compassionate grant and did not depend on the expenditure of any particular service though at the instance of the Financial Relations Committee over which the hon. Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah presided it was decided that grants should be given to the maintenance of second-class roads. As I said before, the point about the Ceded Districts boards, which are very poor and in need of more grants, will be referred to the Local Boards Advisory Committee and we will see in what way favourable treatment can be accorded especially in the matter of second-class roads to these districts.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Appavu Chettiyar, referred to the question of nominations to local bodies. As I have said before, I am in favour of the abolition of nominations and the new Local Boards Act is very nearly ready and the system that we are going to follow in the matter of representing minorities will be put before the Advisory Committee who will sit upon this and consider the proposals of the Government; and I hope some measure would be found by which nominations to the boards are abolished. At the same time we will also find a method by which the backward and minority communities, especially the depressed classes, the Muhammadans and the Christians, will have very adequate representation on the local bodies concerned.

"My hon. Friend, Swami Sahajanandam, referred to the matter of nomination of Adi-Dravidas. I think it is a thing that ought to be explained. As a matter of fact, a barber was appointed to the Mayavaram Municipal

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Council and I think the barbers are as much a depressed community as any of the Adi-Dravidas; the Collector, as a matter of fact, in making his recommendation said that none of the Adi-Dravidas who applied for the appointment could do any useful work on the Council concerned."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATHI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know, Sir, whether the man appointed was a barber or a member belonging to the barber community?"

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I think my hon. Friend is right; I ought to have said a member belonging to the barber community."

"Mr. Appavu Chettiyar referred to the point that it is time that both the Local Boards and the District Municipalities Acts Amending Bills were introduced. As a matter of fact, before my hon. Friend, the Raja of Panagal, laid down his office the Municipalities Act Amending Bill had been seriously considered and notes on clauses had been prepared. But since then as the whole Act is under revision we have had a special section in the Law Department preparing both the Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards Act Amending Bills. These Bills will be ready for introduction at the next session of the Legislative Council after being placed before the Local and Municipal Advisory Committee.

"Another suggestion which was made by an hon. Member was that returning officers in the case of elections to local boards and municipalities should be Revenue officers. That matter is, of course, being considered in connexion with the Local Boards and Municipalities Acts Amending Bills and due attention will be paid to it. As I have said, the Bills are to be placed before the Local and Municipal Advisory Committee and it will be for them to say whether that is a system which will be acceptable to the public at large.

"Some hon. Members, who represent the depressed communities in this Council, referred to the desirability of allowing depressed classes pupils to be admitted into schools intended for pupils of all classes. As a matter of fact, it has been the policy of the Government that all schools that are in receipt of subsidies from Government should, without any hesitation, allow pupils belonging to all communities to enter the schools; and I believe that that system is being followed in most of the schools. One of the difficulties that has been pointed out by educational officers is where a school under public management is situated in Brahman quarters, or chavadi or temple and from which panchama children are prohibited from entering. In such cases orders have been issued that the locality of the schools should be changed. That is being done in the case of most of the schools; and in cases where the private owner of a rented school objects to panchama children being admitted into it we have said that steps should be taken to secure for the school some other building in respect of which this objection could not be raised; we have also said that no school should hereafter be constructed out of public funds unless it is certified that its locality is accessible to all classes including pupils of the depressed classes. As a result of the frequent Government orders issued on this subject, the total number of depressed classes pupils admitted into schools not specially intended for them rose from 4,630 in the financial year 1921-22 to 16,486 in the financial year 1926-27. Out of the total number of 14,000 aided schools under public management the number of schools accessible to the children of the depressed classes now stands at about 12,000.

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"Another matter that was referred to by my hon. Friend, Swami Sahajanandam, was with regard to compulsory education in Tiruvannamalai Municipality. It is for the municipal council to take the initiative in the matter and as far as I am aware no proposal has so far been received from the Tiruvannamalai Municipal Council for the introduction of the system of compulsory elementary education.

"Another point that I would like to dwell upon is the one that my hon. Friend, Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, raised in the matter of Rural Development Fund. As he said, most of the district boards are not in favour of the scheme that was put forward by the Government. We are now considering whether any steps can be taken which would obviate the difficulties that were mentioned by my hon. Friend, Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, and in due course when we have got a scheme we hope to place it before the Local and Municipal Advisory Committee and to consult the local bodies concerned so that we will really be able to begin this Rural Development Fund as soon as possible.

"The point raised by my hon. Friend, Mr. Abdul Hye Sahib, has already been dealt with in the resolution that he proposed before this Council. I have already explained why it is not possible to accept his proposal, but as a matter of fact I do not know whether he referred to that point or to the point that there should be a separate Deputy Inspectress for Muhammadan schools. As I said in reply to that resolution, there are already in existence Deputy Inspectors for Muhammadan schools for boys and in the case of girls' schools, if the number of schools rose to such an extent that it is necessary to appoint a separate Deputy Inspectress for such schools, that point will be considered by the Government.

"Another point that was raised by hon. Members opposite was the way in which grants lapsed from the Education budget during the last financial year. There was a saving of about Rs. 58,000 due to the fact that one of the schools for which provision was made could not be opened for want of suitable accommodation and the number of pupils admitted in certain schools were shorter than the number anticipated. A sum of Rs. 89,000 lapsed in the matter of Inspection officers. That was due to the fact that some of our officers in the Indian Educational Service for whose pay provision had been made were not actually on duty and their places were taken by officers of the Madras Educational Service and in consequence there was less expenditure in the matter of officers.

2-45 p.m. "The hon. Member, Mr. Krishnan, referred to the subject of the Brennen College, Tellicherry, and to the unsuitability of the building in which the college is situated to-day. Some urgent repairs to the building were found necessary, and in that connexion the transfer of the Local Fund Assistant Engineer's office, which cut right into the building of the College, was also considered. There were also proposals to acquire two or three acres for a playground for the College. A sum of Rs. 7,630 for urgent repairs to the building was sanctioned last November and the Local Fund Assistant Engineer's office has also been ordered to be taken over for that purpose. As regards the proposal for the acquisition of 3 acres for the playground, the Director of Public Instruction stated about October last year that he was investigating the question of the acquisition of the adjoining site, but that it will not be possible to submit proposals in time for the budget for 1928-29. We have asked the Director of Public Instruction to investigate and report on

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the matter so that the question of providing funds for the improvement of the Brennen College may be decided before the next financial year.

"One important point to which Mr. Appavu Chettiyar referred was the question of the site of the Municipal College at Salem. A site in the Maravaneri tank has been proposed to be acquired for the building, but as the authorities of the Mission College are also in need of a site, it is suggested that both the Colleges might be situated side by side. Before coming to a decision on this question, Government have called for an estimate of the cost and proposals will be placed before this Council before the building of the College is begun.

"Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi, than whom there is no better champion of the cause of women, referred to the badness of the locality in which all the three hostels attached to the Lady Willingdon College are situated at present. The Director of Public Instruction to whom we referred this question pointed out that best available accommodation has been secured in a crowded locality in Triplicane wherein the College itself is situated. The remedy for what Dr. Muthulakshmi has suggested is to build a new building for the accommodation of the hostels which will naturally be a question of time. The question of providing additional accommodation for the College which she has referred to is separately under consideration. The Director of Public Instruction has suggested that a portion of the College compound may be made available for this purpose. This matter is under consideration of my hon. Friend, the Revenue Member.

"Dr. Muthulakshmi also referred to the necessity of improving the education facilities for women in this province. The Director of Public Instruction is considering with the women officers of the Education Department as to the best way in which women's education could be expanded. His proposals are awaited, and if they are acceptable provision will be made for the same in the next financial year.

"Mr. President, I have referred to most of the points that have been raised during the course of the debate and I hope to refer to other points in detail at the time of the voting on grants."

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I do not think that anyone on the Treasury Benches will really object to the criticisms which may be levelled against them from whatever part of this House, if the criticisms are couched in a language which cannot be objected to or be susceptible of objection on the grounds of impropriety. I will not quarrel over it (and there was but one case perhaps coming under that category), but shall proceed to reply to the criticisms that were levelled against the departments in my charge.

"The hon. Member for North Arcot referred to the Religious Endowments in my charge and said that the nominations had not been made in a way he would like to have them made. He said that the Development Minister was a man of the people and was good at enunciating principles but slow in carrying them out. Sir, we have all had to face elections and to pledge ourselves to abide by certain principles to our constituencies and I take it that my hon. Friend is no exception to the rule. Surely, Sir, it does not benefit the hon. Member from his place there to charge me with any inconsistency. I might possibly avoid his criticism by agreeing to accept his suggestions. But situated as I am, does my hon. Friend expect it possible for

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me to accept every suggestion that may be made to me without any examination? He said that a man of his community had not been put on the temple committees that have been appointed by me. But, Sir, has he really taken the trouble of finding out what committees have been constituted by me and in what committees members of the community to which he belongs have not been given a place? I am only sorry that he permitted himself to make a statement of this sort, knowing that the facts are otherwise.

"Sir, my hon. Friend Sir A. P. Patro said that nothing had been done to bring agricultural knowledge to the masses. Sir, does he not know that the Agricultural Department is trying to give useful information to the ryots by means of leaflets, monthly digests, the village calendar and other publications? Does he not know that there are demonstration areas where the work of the department is carried on? Does he not know that attempts are being made to induce the ryots to try these experiments on their lands and that the departmental officers are helping them to carry out the demonstration in these areas? There are 1,252 demonstration areas under this system now working. Does he not know that regular lectures are delivered at fairs and festivals by the officers or their subordinates to the people and demonstrations carried out to show the improved methods of agriculture?

"Again, Sir, co-operative societies are being formed solely for the purpose of educating the people in the improved methods of agriculture and demonstrating to them the benefits that can be derived by following the improved methods. In the face of these things, to say that nothing is being done to bring the knowledge of improved cultivation to the masses seems to me to be somewhat of an exaggeration.

"With the same object, we are increasing every year the number of demonstrators. As I said once before, the present number is certainly not sufficient, but what can we do? We can only train the maximum number of people that the College can train. As the House may be aware, we are trying to get enough number of people. If the demand should increase, if the number of students willing to take instruction come from the proper classes and with the earnest intention of applying their knowledge to improve agriculture, it may then be a matter for further consideration whether increased facilities should not be given for imparting instruction in agriculture. Reference was made to the two schools at Taliparamba and Anakapalle. The school at Taliparamba is progressing. As regards the school at Anakapalle, the Advisory Committee have recommended that the school should be reorganized on a new basis. We shall provide instruction there for 40 students from the labouring classes. We shall double the staff for that purpose. The question of opening another school at Kalahasti has been sanctioned and there is also a proposal to sanction one for the Tamil districts at Usilampatti. There are four cattle-breeding stations at Hosur, Chintaladevi, Guntur and Coimbatore. The Member for South Kanara would like to have one for his district. But yet he will agree with me that these things cannot be achieved in one day. We can only plan and carry out schemes in proportion to the resources at our disposal.

"With regard to agricultural engineering, I think sufficient attention has not been paid hitherto to the development of the existing implements of agriculture or devising new implements with which to economize labour. For this purpose I propose to secure the services of a competent agricultural

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engineer who can take up this subject and see what can be done to develop the present machinery and devise new instruments to save labour. I have taken up the question of poultry-breeding at Hosur and I am sure it will yield good results. We are devoting special attention to the question of soil-survey and we are making experiments in Coimbatore whereby sewage water can be converted into fertilizers. That will be found to be of use by local bodies.

"As regards industries, I can claim that some considerable progress has been made in regard to that department. Hon. Members will be aware that not long ago a scheme for the survey of cottage industries was sanctioned. The survey in four districts has been completed and two more have been taken up. My idea is not to disband the staff with the termination of the work on hand but to carry a similar survey in the rest of the Presidency.

"Then again, Sir, there is the proposal to carry on a survey of the ceramic industry in the Province, to which the hon. Mr. Gopala Menon had made a reference some time ago. As to the State-aid to Industries, of course I am bringing a Bill which I am sure would confer some benefit to small cottage industries. This is not enough. I think the Act demands further consideration. The regulations under the Cotton Transport Act met with strong objection from different parts of the House, and hon. Members are aware that I am revising those rules. I am glad that the hon. Mr. Muniswami Nayudu recognized the fact that a reduction has been made in the fees for work done by the Industrial Engineering branch and that that has been appreciated very much by the poorer people. The scheme for opening new industrial schools in the West Coast and in the Ceded districts which would cost about three lakhs would be taken in hand. I may mention here that we have been very liberal this time in helping private industrial schools, for example, the school at Pelamodu. It is very near to where Mr. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar is residing and he will agree that the help given by the Government was very welcome and much needed.

"Again, the improvement of the textile section is engaging my attention. I am appointing a small committee to go into the matter and advise me as to what could be done to improve that section. I want to give the institute a permanent accommodation.

"Coming now to the Veterinary department, here again the department is making steady progress, and the expenditure on it within the last two years has increased by 25 per cent. More and more veterinary institutions are being opened in each year, with the result that the number of veterinary assistant surgeons is also increased correspondingly. I do not want to trouble you with a statement showing all these results. More I would like to be done in this direction. The veterinary institutions, like the Agricultural College, had not been attracting a sufficient number of students, and now we have increased the scholarships from 15 to 40, I hope a larger number would go to the College and be afterwards available for work in the country. There is also a proposal to extend the course of instruction in that institute from three to four years, so that the students may have as good an education as it is possible for them to get. For that purpose, we are sending three people to England, so that they may undergo a course of training there and return better equipped to teach their different subjects in the College. As regards rinderpest, hon. Members are aware that they had made suggestions on the floor of this House about the efficacy of serum-simultaneous inoculation and it

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must be a matter of gratification to them that their suggestions have been accepted and at present every attempt is being made to push forward the more effective method of stamping out the disease."

"The other department which I have to refer to is the Co-operative department. I do not think, Sir, that the House really wants me to give any long account of that department. They know that a committee was appointed with Mr. Townsend from the Punjab as its President and their report is now before us—I do not know if it is before the hon. Members, but it has been printed and will be made available to them. They will see how valuable has been their enquiry, and that their recommendations deserve our very earnest consideration. My hon. Friend, Mr. Sahajanandam, referred to the fact that the co-operative societies which relate to the depressed classes are not all under me but are under the Labour department. In this connexion I think it is necessary that I should point out to him that any apprehensions that may be entertained in regard to the attitude towards them either of the Government or of the Ministers in the matter of the promotion of the welfare of our depressed brothers are entirely unfounded. For example, some of them have been saying that they could not trust the high-caste Indian Members of the House to look after their interests. I must, I think, with all the earnestness at my command, take exception to such a remark. I would point out to them that the very department which is now administering their affairs was constituted as a result of a resolution moved by an Indian Member in the Legislative Assembly. I have been a fairly strong critic of the late Ministry, but I cannot bring myself to endorse any criticism to the effect that the late Ministry had not the interest of the depressed classes before them. I believe, as a matter of fact, they have done all that any Ministry under those circumstances could have done to promote the welfare of the depressed classes. I think it is due to them to admit that fact here frankly. We have increased already the staff of the Co-operative department considerably because of the fears entertained all over that there is not enough staff to cope with the work. Special attention has been given now to the development of non-credit work, as the irrigation societies, purchase and sale societies and milk societies that have recently been started would testify. All these bear out the fact that the department is alive to the importance of non-credit work and are doing their level best to further it. More than that, special steps are being taken to educate the rural co-operator and bring home to the people their responsibilities with reference to the activities of this department. The Tanjore institute and the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union are being helped with subsidies. Moreover, we have appointed three assistant registrars whose duty it is to tour round the districts and help the District Federation to train their men in co-operative work. So that the House would be pleased to observe that in regard to all these departments we are trying to do all we can to move onward. I do not pretend to say that we have done all that needs to be done. There is still much to do. In this connexion I think it is my duty to acknowledge my indebtedness to the hon. the Finance Member for the help he has given me in financing many of my schemes which at times I have been very inconveniently flooding him with. I want to make just a reference to what Mr. Muniswami Nayudu has said, that the Ministers instead of being satisfied with having done this or that, should extend their influence, that they should make their influence felt on the reserved side of the administration. Well, I really had similar notions, and I thought when the Ministry was formed—it was not strong at that time, our party had not as many men as we have now—I still

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entertained the hope that in course of time we should be able to practically do away with the difference between reserved and transferred subjects, but I cannot say that that dream of mine has been realized. I shall not enter into the reasons for it. The fact that our divisions in the House and the country which are based more or less on artificial distinctions rather than on any solid principles, is to a large extent, responsible for this. I do not want to take up more of your time. I thank you for your kind hearing."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Let me begin, Sir, by thanking the hon. Members who have spoken about the departments in my charge for the generous and kindly way in which they have referred to me. But I have complaints against one or two. On the whole I think I can say that the criticisms so far advanced have not been of a serious nature and I should thank them for that. In the Department of Local Self-Government, one of the points that was referred to by more than one Member was the fact that the local boards at present have got some difficulty with reference to the grants that are made available to them, they being under the impression that they could not count upon the recurrence of these grants, and that these grants are often given so late in the year that they could not be utilized. I think the hon. Members who made that remark have forgotten the fact that a few months ago the Government issued an order to the effect that works started could be brought to completion even after the end of the financial year, from one year on to the next and the local boards concerned could depend upon Government finding the requisite money for completion. That point has since been explained in a further Government Order recently issued. So, whatever ground there may have been for this complaint exists no longer.

"Concerning the question of village water-supply, one or two hon. Members referred to particular works. The Member for Salem, for instance, said that wells in some places were not giving a sufficient supply and so forth. I can hardly reply to the criticism except by saying that we have been giving money to the District Board of Salem, and it was for the District Board of Salem and the local boards to meet the local requirements. Concerning the particular case, the hon. Member referred to, I would advise him to press on the District Board the importance and urgency of the matter.

"Concerning the proposal for a Rural Reconstruction Fund my hon. Colleague, Dr. Subbarayan, referred to the matter as it related mainly to his sphere of work. I have very little to add to what he has said, except that the matter is under examination. But I do hope that we would find some solution that will be acceptable to all concerned.

"A general complaint was made by some hon. Member that these grants could not be dispensed upon by these local boards. I can only repeat again that although the grants made from year to year vary, the Government so far has no intention of discontinuing the grants, and it is but right that the grants allotted for this purpose should increase rather than diminish, for the next few years. It is not likely we shall be allotting large sums for ever. It may be in a few years we may have completed our rural water-supply programme. After that, all that is necessary would be to provide the sums necessary for maintenance. But I think I can give a definite assurance to the hon. Members that Government has no intention of discontinuing these grants at all.

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"I would however ask them to realize the fact that a large balance in the budget does not mean that Government will be able to guarantee large grants, because the budget balance does not represent the money available for recurring expenditure. I think my Friend the hon. the Finance Member is sure to emphasise that point. Several hon. Members did say that the budget balance of two hundred or three hundred lakhs indicated that we should proceed to set apart large sums of money for the purpose of water-supply and village roads. These grants have to be met from the monies available for recurring expenditure, whereas the budget balance that is available, i.e., remaining unspent, certainly does not represent recurring amounts or revenue balances.

"Concerning the Medical department, my Friend Mr. Daniel Thomas referred to the fact that there has been a large increase in the staff of the Medical College. That is a fact and the reason for that is this. As years have gone on, we have been trying to make medical education more efficient, to bring it up to date and into line with medical education in the advanced countries of the west; and for that special reason some years ago, the representatives of the British Medical Council came over to India and inspected our medical institutions and then they made some remarks about the state of medical education in this presidency. They made recommendations as to the manner in which we should provide our institutions with equipment staff and so forth. In accordance with their recommendations we have been carrying out improvements to the buildings, equipment and to the staff. Quite recently during the course of the last year, the representatives of the Medical Council came again and they have made some definite suggestions and recommendations and this time they have said that they would like to have all that is necessary by way of building, requisite staff, equipment and so forth, complete within a year and they have further told us that if our education did not come up to the expected standard, they would refuse to recognize our degrees. Even apart from the Medical Council, it is obviously necessary that our education should be of the best. It should not be necessary that for all time to come our boys should have to go to western countries to qualify themselves in medical education. We should have all the possible equipment of staff in our own colleges capable of imparting the highest medical education possible.

"Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi referred to the Spur Tank site for the Tuberculosis Hospital. She said that it is not the best site that could be selected. Ideally, I admit it is not, but it is certainly the best site that is available considering all the circumstances. I am afraid that even doctors sometimes forget the vital fact that the hospital must possess the quality of accessibility; climatically it would make no difference whether the hospital is located in the Spur Tank or at a distance of 4 or 5 miles away out of toll-gate limits. So far as climatic conditions are concerned, Madras is an objectionable site on the ground that any site near the sea-coast is objectionable for tuberculosis patients; but I repeat that a site a few miles distant would make no difference. The site itself is a good one, and besides it possesses certain other advantages. We have got at present a tuberculosis institute and the extensions that we propose would be in continuation of the present institute.

"She asked that lady doctors after they pass out of the medical schools and medical colleges should be given a further course of instruction in the Maternity hospital. I shall have this question examined. It will be possible

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to take in a few lady graduates and lady L.M.Ps. among the honorary surgeons that we take in for work in connexion with the hospitals, but I say that I shall have the question examined.

"She complained also that so far, the Government had done nothing for the realization of her ideal, viz., a Children's Hospital in Madras. I don't think I am liable to the charge. We have proceeded on more than one line towards the ultimate achievement of an object in which I agree with her. In the coming year as hon. Members might see, we are providing in the budget for sending two doctors—one of our men doctors and another lady doctor—to England to undergo special courses of instruction in Pediatrics. We are providing for sending these two doctors to England to take special courses and as soon as they come back, I hope by then we may be in a position to begin the work for which they have been sent there to be trained in; but at the same time we propose to see to the development of the scheme of improvement and extension of the Victoria Gosha Hospital at Chepauk. It is part of this scheme to provide a children centre not merely a Children's hospital and wards but also a children's out-patients' department, so that here our trained experts will do their special work on their return. She also referred to the training of health visitors and midwives. She complained that the midwives in the mufassal districts are paid an inadequate sum of Rs. 15 a month. In the scheme for the extensions to the Victoria Gosha Hospital there will be also a centre for the training of health visitors and midwives. Concerning what she called the inadequate pay of Rs. 15 a month that is paid by the local boards, all that I can say is that so far as the Government is concerned, it gives a subsidy. Government have passed no orders preventing local boards from supplementing the Government subsidy by such further sums as they consider necessary.

(At this stage the hon. the Deputy President took the chair.)

"I believe Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi also referred to the need for tackling the problem of venereal diseases. In the budget for the coming year we are providing for the appointment of a Venereal Specialist and as soon as funds become available he will work in the General Hospital and he will be able to help to train up people who will be our future doctors in the treatment of venereal diseases.

"Several hon. Members referred to the fact in rather exaggerated terms that in their opinion the Government was not treating adequately the problem of rural medical relief. I think I may say at once that dealing with the question in the abstract, what we have done and what we may do in the next few years, must certainly be considered to be inadequate because if we were to do what might be considered necessary with reference to the standards of western countries to be adequate, I don't think all our revenues would be sufficient. It is a huge problem and we have to do what is possible with reference to our available revenues. What we are actually trying to do is to extend the scheme of rural dispensaries. In the coming year we are providing in addition to the ones that already exist, for about 200 or more rural dispensaries; and this year we have made sure that the money that we provide is going to be utilized. In previous years, we did not take the trouble—perhaps partly to our inexperience—of previously ascertaining from local boards whether they were willing to start new dispensaries and if so, how many they would start and whether they would provide finances, that is that portion of the cost they

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have to find according to rules. For this reason, I feel confident that the provision that we are making this year would almost entirely be utilized and that there will be no lapses unlike what has happened in this matter in previous years. We are also providing for a further development and expansion of the scheme of rural medical relief apart from the development of rural dispensaries. We are budgeting for taking over from the local boards and municipalities about 95 of these taluk and municipal dispensaries and hospitals besides a certain number of (11 or 12) women and children's dispensaries also and we have stipulated with the local boards and municipalities that the money that they are spending now on these institutions should be set apart in the case of local boards for further expansion of medical relief and in the case of municipalities for the provision of water-supply and drainage schemes.

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"Here again it is clear that besides our taking over these local boards and municipal institutions, which we are going to develop into surgical centres; we are providing at the same time that the money that we release to these local boards and municipalities will result of a certainty in the further extension of rural medical relief.

"Concerning the Fisheries Department, Sir, I think I came in for some rather severe criticism. One hon. Member, I think it was the hon. Member from Nellore, said that the Fisheries Department was a white elephant, that the expenditure was going up and that we were showing no results. I am afraid, Sir, that the hon. Member has not taken the trouble to study the annual administration reports of the Fisheries Department for in that case he would have found that the Fisheries Department has amply justified its existence. If I were merely to recount all the things that could be said to the credit of the department, I must state that the West Coast has been responsible for the starting of guano and fish oil industries and in the East Coast for great development in the matter of pearl and chank fisheries. This is a matter which is known to all hon. Members who have taken the trouble to study the operations of the Fisheries Department. There have been several very successful pearl fisheries and during the last few years, the department has earned a net income of about 5 lakhs of rupees, deducting all expenses. The figures that the hon. Member from Nellore referred to, namely, that the expenditure of the department increased from 5 lakhs to 7 lakhs, I have not yet been able to verify. I do not know where he got them from, for evidently they are wrong. I do not think that this is the occasion for my going into great detail about the various activities of the Fisheries Department. It is a department, I admit, that ought to be strengthened as early as possible by the appointment of experts. One of the difficulties that we have been feeling was the absence of a research chemist. There are several problems connected with the Fisheries Department that can only successfully be tackled if we had a specialist in charge. It is a matter under examination and I hope that I shall be able to convince Government of the necessity for the appointment of such a man.

"I now refer to the Excise Department and the question of Excise. Several hon. Members have referred to the question of prohibition. It has become a sort of hoary and old problem and the unfortunate Minister who is in charge of Excise always comes in for a good deal of criticism. I do not think, Madam, that I need speak here to-day on the subject of prohibition, except to repeat what I said on the floor of this House during the time of the last budget. I stand in exactly the same position and I can to-day repeat

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every word of the statement I made then on the floor of this House. In a matter of such great complicity and difficulty, I would like to impress on hon. Members the necessity for their showing a little more charity, if not appreciation, of the innumerable difficulties. For one thing, it is very easy to say that we sought to start prohibition next year or the year after but there are a number of complicated problems that have to be solved before we can launch on the experiment of prohibition. As far as I am concerned, I repeat what I said formerly.

"My Friend, Mr. Ramachandra Reddi, repeated what I had contradicted once before on the floor of this House, and said that I gave him and the people of Nellore to understand that I was going to start prohibition in Nellore. I think I said once before that I made no such promise. What I said was that if we decided on prohibition, I should be glad to start with Nellore. I should have been glad if I was in a position to announce to this House to-day that Government have come to a final decision in this matter.

(At this stage the hon. the President resumed his seat.)

It was nearly eight or nine months ago that my proposals were placed before the Government but I would like hon. Members to realize the fact that the questions to be solved concerned not merely the Ministers on the Transferred Side but also the Members of the Government on the Reserved Side and particularly my hon. Friend, the Finance Member, who has got a good deal to say on the question. I have said before, and I may repeat once again, the fact that if we are to have prohibition in this country it cannot be before we decided on other sources of taxation. It is not an easy matter to settle and so far the question has not received from the hands of the hon. the Finance Member that close attention that the matter is sure to receive.

"Hon. Members referred also to certain increases in the Excise Revenue which they found in the budget. They said that here when this Government is talking of prohibition and is talking of minimising the consumption and so forth, we are having this increase in Excise Revenue which is indicative of something bad. But, I should think that the increase is perfectly of something innocent. It is due to two causes. The first is the usual cause of the fluctuations in excise revenue. When you get a good season, the Excise Revenue automatically goes up, but in a bad season, it automatically drops. The increase in the Excise Revenue shown in the budget is due to the fact that there was a good season. Secondly, hon. Members referred to the increase in the arrack revenue; but they said nothing about the toddy revenue. If for instance you have a bad toddy year the arrack revenue goes up and if you are to consider the question of the going up of the revenue you have to take these two together. I think the figures for consumption have not increased. And as far as it rests with Government and the policy that we are pursuing, we have taken every care to see that consumption does not go up. We have increased the tree-tax on toddy in several districts which were paying a lower rate of tree-tax as compared with other districts. We have also increased the duty on arrack in several districts (I do not remember the exact number, probably in four or five districts) where the duty on arrack was lower than in some other districts. This, as far as I can see, must result in preventing a rise in consumption, but it might possibly result, if not next year, at least in future years, in some rise in our Excise Revenue.

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"Concerning the increase in the excise staff that was referred to, I would invite the attention of hon. Members to the fact that the general scheme of retrenchment led to a considerable reduction of men in several departments, and the Excise Department also suffered; and in several districts owing to the inadequacy of the staff, it was found that illicit crime was going up. It is therefore absolutely necessary that we should strengthen the staff in these particular areas so as to stop the increase in illicit crime.

"I have only one more point to add, Sir, before I conclude. I think Mr. Bhanaji Rao referred to Ministerial tours. He said that he found out afterwards that I had come and gone and did not know what I did exactly. I hope the hon. Member has stated all that he knew. As usual, with all Ministers' tours, a copy of the tour programme was sent out to the hon. Member and I was surprised that he did know when I had come and gone. As a matter of fact, I stayed there for 24 hours, and I did during that day all that I had to do there. I was out from morning till evening. I saw the water-works; I saw the site of the new water-works; I saw the hospital; I saw the college and went round the town and had a meeting with the Municipal Councillors and I think certainly so far as I had any work to be done, I did all that in the time at my disposal. I think that the hon. Member knew it and I am rather surprised that he should have made a complaint.

"Sir, I will now conclude by thanking once again the hon. Members who have on the whole, I think, referred to me in rather kindly terms."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—Mr. President, Sir, it now falls to me to bring this debate to a close, and in any remarks which I have to offer, I propose almost entirely to confine myself to various financial points which have arisen out of our debate for the last two days. That, of course, cuts me off from the fascinating field of enquiry as to what we should do with our money when we get it and whether we get real value for the money that we spend. But, these questions which are partly political and partly administrative are very largely in the sphere of my hon. Colleagues. They have had an opportunity to-day of answering certain general criticisms which have been launched against them and they will have further opportunities a little later in the session of explaining or defending themselves.

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"It also prevents me, Sir, from attempting to elucidate the somewhat cryptic remarks made by the hon. the second Minister as regards the relations between the Reserved and the Transferred departments. And as I wish to confine myself to questions relating to budget placed before this House, I can say very little with regard to that important subject of Excise administration, or prohibition to which my hon. Colleague on my right has just referred. I should like however to remove one possible misconception. It seems to me that his remarks might be construed as meaning that proposals had been placed before the Government eight or nine months ago and that I had failed to give those proposals that detailed consideration which are their due. May I say that on my return from leave I was informed that in the interval considerable advance and developments had taken place in the consideration of this problem, and that the results of this further consideration would come to me in due course. I saw no further papers on the subject at all till a few days ago. Naturally I had to say that I was fully occupied with the budget of 1928-29 and that matters affecting the budgets of future year, so far

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as I was concerned, must wait till I was delivered from the burden of the present budget.

"Before I say anything further I should like to express my great appreciation of the cordial way in which hon. Members of this House have referred to the work of the Finance Department. Because that is the essence of their encomiums on the Finance Member's speech, which is of course a summary, be it good or bad, of the immense amount of material which is contained in the budget estimate and in the elucidating memorandum of the Finance Secretary. It is on them that the real burden has rested. And if my speech has in any way helped to give a clear exposition of the financial position and of the Budget to hon. Members it is because it is based upon their labours. But I would not like hon. Members of this House to think that I am indifferent to the personal compliments which they have paid me, for I do greatly appreciate them.

"Now since I produced this the latest of our Budgets before the House one happy event has occurred to which we were all looking forward with keen expectation. We now know that the final remission of our provincial contribution is an accomplished fact. And here again hon. Members were good enough to attribute some measure of that success to myself. It was however a mere accident of official life that at the time of that fierce controversy to which Mr. Krishnan Nair referred, I happened to be the official spokesman on behalf of the Madras Presidency. But that advocacy would have been of no effect if I had not been backed up by the Ministers, by the members of this House and by a large body of representative men in all sections of the community, and by various representatives of this Government in the Imperial Legislature.

"But I do hope that we should not forget one thing in all our rejoicings. Had it not been for Sir Basil Blackett we would not be in the place where we stand to-day. I hope when he leaves India, as he does shortly, he will carry with him recollections of the Madras Presidency, not only as a province which is prepared to fight firmly and strenuously for what it believes to be its rights, but also of a province which has a very generous feeling of gratitude to him, for the great services he has rendered to it. It was with great satisfaction that last night I found in one of our leading journals a warm tribute to those services.

"Perhaps while I am on this subject I might make one further remark. I have noticed that some of our powerful neighbours are again beginning to talk about the revision of the Meston Award. These references have been somewhat obscure but may I say that if by what they call the re-construction or reform of the Meston Award they suggest that something that has been given to us shall be taken away again they will again find in the Madras Presidency a somewhat awkward opponent to tackle. If on the contrary they mean something entirely outside the main proposition that the provinces should have their own provincial revenues for themselves and for their own needs we shall wait for the development of that argument with equanimity but with the firm intention to see there is no longer the springing into existence of privileged provinces at the expense of the Madras Presidency. (Applause) It may be that at the back of their minds there is a feeling that there are undiscovered resources outside the Meston Award available for distribution among the provinces. Very well, then our attitude shall be 'Fair play to all.'

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"Now Sir, may I say that personally I have no complaint of any kind to make against the tone of any criticisms directed either against the Budget or the part which the Finance Member plays in producing it. But perhaps before turning to general criticisms I might deal with two specific points raised by my hon. friend, Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar. In the first place he asked me with reference to the explanation I gave of the minus entries under Revenue Head 13, why not put revenue under revenue and expenditure under expenditure, as we do under this head. I can only say that I agree with him that the present method gives rise to confusion where it seems to me that no confusion need exist. As far as I can remember that method of showing figures is derived from the old structure of the Irrigation accounts. And as to the structure of these accounts we have to obey the rulings of the Auditor-General. And that is why we have to make this entry which gives rise to confusion to the members of this Council and to myself. All the same I shall have the question re-examined. It is a perfectly natural and reasonable question and being a plain man myself I have great objection to anything that seems to savour of jugglery or concealment.

"The hon. Member also asked me whether any measures were in existence to audit receipts. And by that presumably he refers to an officer auditing our receipts as the Accountant-General does our expenditure. So far as I am aware no necessity had been found for appointing such an officer. The fact is that there is at work a system under which our receipts are brought under what is in effect a constant process of auditing. For example, take land revenue. Our revenue dues and receipts are based upon the accounts of the village officers. They reveal so much land as under cultivation, so much relinquished, so much water rate, so much first crop, so much second crop, so much remission granted for causes ascertained. These facts are facts which can only be checked on the ground. They are fluctuating elements affecting the permanent data contained in our settlement records. The true facts can be found out only by inspection. No officer sitting in Madras, no audit officer can possibly tell whether water rate ought to have been charged or not on a particular field, say, in North Arcot. These particulars are checked by Revenue Inspectors, Tahsildars, Divisional Officers and Collectors. Of course no audit officer could possibly say whether any particular item is correctly recorded or not. The bringing correctly to account of these items is of course done in our treasuries and if any errors in calculation are discovered they are set right. But the ultimate responsibility for ensuring that what is due is correctly ascertained and that when due it is collected is, of course, one of the most important functions of the Board of Revenue.

4 p.m. "How important that check and every check is I might illustrate by a supposition that in any particular year we failed owing to slackness of control, to collect say 10 per cent of our revenues. Occasionally I see cases reported where municipalities have failed to collect as much as 30, 40 or I think in some case as much as 50 per cent of the current demand. Just think what would happen to our general revenues if in any particular year we failed through slackness or failure to control collection, to collect as much as 10 per cent of our revenues which is nearly one crore and 70 lakhs. I see no reason to suppose that the Board of Revenue—I talk of Land Revenue at present but the same applies to Excise; it applies to Stamps also—fails to exercise the greatest care and scrutiny in the very important functions entrusted to its charge.

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"Here perhaps I might just deal with one small point to which reference has been made namely the under-estimating of receipts. I is perfectly true that in the year 1927-28, i.e., the current year we expect to find that our receipts will exceed our original budget estimate by something like 20 odd lakhs. But might I point out that that is a variation of a little over one per cent of our total revenues? What it does indicate is that our estimates for the current year which were made under the shadow of what had been a rather unfortunate agricultural season did not fully allow for that resilience in our revenue which has become such a marked feature of budgets to-day as compared with say 20 or 30 years ago. That is to say, even after a shortage of rain and unfavourable season the spending capacity of our people recuperates more rapidly than was formerly the case.

"If I might turn to more general points there has been some conflicting of opinion between hon. Members of the House as to whether this budget is a deficit budget. There again I must apologize to members for the fact that an entry which we have to show in the statement of revenue and expenditure without any explanation does give some colour to the suggestion that this is a deficit budget. We show so much revenue as expected during the year, so much money to be expended out of revenue with the difference, say, of half a crore which is shown as a deficit. One or two hon. Members who were perhaps more optimistic than others pointed out that if you take into account the remission of the contribution for the coming year the deficit disappears or the difference is insignificant so that it is unnecessary to worry ourselves about it. My position is that this is not a deficit budget in the real sense of the term. It would be a very different thing and it would be a deficit budget if we had to borrow money in order to meet our extra expenditure of Rs. 50 lakhs. It would again be essentially a deficit budget if we were undertaking commitments which would, in the following year or in years after, involve us in debt. But I am glad to say that, whatever demerits the budget now before the House may have, it is not assailable on that ground. We can not only meet the proposed expenditure of the coming year without adding a rupee to our debt but we can also carry out all commitments which are involved in the budget without adding another rupee to our debt.

"If I may turn to another suggestion that was made that we have surplus revenues which might be used for the reduction of taxation, there is a distinct difference between an opening balance and surplus revenues. An opening balance does not recur; it is essentially a saving, money which we collected from the tax-payer with the intention of spending it but which we have not yet spent; it is our bounden duty, having secured the money, to spend it for his benefit. Of course as to the best means of spending it there may be very wide differences of opinion. For example our Deputy President would urge that we should apply it to building more hospitals in the Madras city. Members who come from the mufassal areas. Whatever opinion the Council may hold as to the best way of spending that money I wish to assure hon. Members that it can be spent up to the amount indicated and still leave enough to meet all commitments and that in the remission of the contribution we have further funds available for further expansion.

"Then might I deal with the suggestion that we should utilize the opening balance in order to remit taxation? The only answer to that, of course, is

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that you cannot remit revenues out of a non-recurring balance. Once you remit revenues the loss goes on from year to year. It would take only a few years to dry up and utilize the whole non-recurring amount available. But one or two hon. Members made the perfectly just criticism 'if you go on expanding our expenditure at the rate you have been doing for the last two or three years it will inevitably land us in the bankruptcy court.' That criticism is perfectly true. But I do not think that the budget suggests or that I myself personally have suggested that we should follow that course. What I wished to lay before the House is that we could not possibly maintain the pace of the last few years and that we should have to go much slower. There is a certain limit to which so far as our revenues in sight allow we can increase our recurring commitments; and perhaps I might further explain what I mean by my remarks as to the rationing of the various departments or expenditure on various items. In our budget as it stands to-day there is so much expenditure which continues from year to year; and I have pointed out that that obligatory expenditure tends to increase from year to year; but we also have considerable expenditure on items which, once expenditure has taken place, do not again form a feature of our budget. We have, for example, a big scheme for the remodelling of the General Hospital. When that is completed, expenditure on that remodelling is over, and but for possible accident such as the building falling down or catching fire we shall not have to repeat it. But every increase in your recurring commitments, be it on establishments, or grants-in-aid or anything else, must necessarily on a stationary revenue reduce the amount which is available for buildings and other schemes of that nature. If (x) represents your recurring commitments and (y) your expenditure on non-recurring commitments if you enhance (x) then (y) must be reduced; that is why, with reference to the financial position to which we are approaching, it is essential to take account of items which comprise (y) much more carefully than it has been necessary for us to do so while we have had large remissions and non-recurring opening balances at our disposal. But even as regards (y) our non-recurring expenditure items occur, which although so far as they themselves are concerned require only non-recurring expenditure, they really represent part of our recurring expenditure. We have to keep up over irrigation works; for example, we may not have to be making the same repairs to the same canal or to the same anicut, or whatever it be, each year, but on the whole you have a minimum expenditure which is necessary in order to keep your irrigation systems in working order; and it seems to me that the time is coming to consider what is required in normal years for this purpose and for commitments of that kind. There are other purposes for which we ought to allow so much every year until a set programme is completed. Then it is for consideration what balance would be left and how far we feel justified in undertaking from that balance additional recurring commitments or non-recurring items of expenditure and to which items preference should be given.

4-15
p.m.

"I have failed, I fear, to understand the adverse references to our expenditure on bricks and mortar. Our whole budget expenditure—and I have had to deal with more than one budget—is either on men or matter. We pay men for their brains and as they are corporal creatures, we have to provide them with pens and paper, with offices and courts to work in, with houses to live in. The tax-payer in his turn demands hospitals, schools, roads and bridges to serve his needs. The other day I visited Trichinopoly to open a new bridge,

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I believe it cost Rs. 14 lakhs. It was welcomed as supplying a crying need of that part of the country. It was built of ferro-concrete and steel girders. But I did not hear any one there protest against it on the ground that it was expended on brick and mortar, or their modern equivalents.

"Then there is the suggestion that we should reduce taxation and our revenues. Now we have had in the course of the debate expressions of sincere concern on the part of many members at the total inadequacy of our amenities. There were complaints that the education imparted to-day is not sufficient and that something like 80 per cent of the population are entirely illiterate; that the state of the sanitation in our towns and villages does no credit to us; that the state of our communications, especially in our villages, is a disgrace. The fact is that our revenues are totally inadequate to our needs, and that even a small reduction in our revenue is a matter for serious consideration. One suggestion has been made to get over that difficulty. It was suggested that we should borrow. Well that sounds attractive, because it is easy to borrow; but it is difficult to repay. Borrowings on the Revenue account alone to the extent of 105½ lakhs will cost us 140 lakhs by the time we have repaid them. We are of course perfectly entitled to borrow for productive purposes, for schemes such as the Mettur project or the Pykhara project. But it seems to me that some hon. Members of this House are rather apprehensive as to where we are going even in that direction. They would like to know whether either of these schemes is going to become a financial burden. It may give them some comfort if I assure them that the financial issues involved are from day to day brought under strict scrutiny. We have, after all, employed the best brains at our disposal upon these subjects. We have had the advantage of the inspiration of my hon. Colleague who only a few hours ago pronounced his farewell oration in this House. We have had the services of Mr. Evans who has made a special study of subjects connected with these schemes, and as engineer we have at the head of our staff Mr. Mullings who is one of the ablest officers the Public Works Department has carried on its list. I can also assure the House that with reference to the Pykhara scheme the same financial scrutiny is being made to every detail. My hon. Colleague recognized that we had arrived at a stage when before we were justified in considering a scheme which would involve such large expenditure it was essential that we should have the best expert advice we could possibly secure. We have obtained it and as far as I can see, the prospects of the scheme are promising. My hon. Colleague is still a young man and I can only hope that not many years hence he will be able to look upon a completed Mettur scheme and a completed Pykhara scheme and have the satisfaction of feeling that in initiating and giving an impetus to these schemes, he himself played no small part and that his enterprise and enthusiasm have been fully justified.

"Mr. Parthasarathi Ayyangar attempted to impress upon me the responsibility which lay upon me as Finance Member. He complained that there was lack of co-ordination in the policy of the Government for the betterment of the conditions of the people, that driving power was lacking and the result was delay, wastage and various other impediments to advance; and that therefore the members of this House felt impatient. He said that it was on me the responsibility lay and that I as Finance Member should undertake to supply this co-ordinating influence and this driving power. That, Sir, of course, leads me to dream dreams. What would I do, supposing these powers were placed in my hands and if it was open to me to translate into action, after

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

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due consideration, the suggestions of my hon. Friend, Mr. Dorai Raja as to the principles upon which the administration and future progress ought to be based and the suggestions of my hon. Friends Mr. Gopala Menon, Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar and many others? In my own country, not so long ago, a Chancellor of the Exchequer was practically placed in that position. It is not for me to say whether the results were good or bad. But here I have to come to earth again. Would Mr. Parthasarathi Ayyangar and other members of this House be willing also to place at my disposal the resources of the Presidency, to permit me in order to carry out my programme, to raise taxation, and to impose new burdens when I thought it necessary. I am doubtful if he or others would be prepared to accept this corollary of his suggestion that the responsibility should be placed upon my shoulders. What is the humbler but real and constitutional position of the Finance Member? He has to watch jealously any inroads on our revenues. He has to look out for any opportunities of increasing them, to guard against failure to collect them or perhaps to suggest to those responsible for their collection that possibly that work might be undertaken a little more vigorously. It is not his to decide the objects on which money shall be spent. In that he has only a very small voice. But he has to do his best to ensure that on whatever object they are expended the strictest economy shall be exercised. He has also to see as best he can that new precedents which invariably mean large expenditure are not lightly set up; to see that the various departments obey the same rules in all their financial transactions; and he has to carry out these functions without partiality for one department or another. That, I may assure Mr. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, is a sufficiently heavy burden without the further responsibilities which he has indicated. One more function he has, and that is to see that the fullest possible information on financial matters is placed before the Financial Committee and the members of this House.

"I therefore once again thank hon. Members who have been kind enough to suggest that I have not inadequately discharged my duties in this last respect and would express my sense of obligation to them for their sincere appreciation of my efforts (Applause)."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The House will now adjourn and will re-assemble on the 13th March at 11 o'clock."

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

2nd March 1928]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1662 asked by Mr. G. Hariarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd March 1928, page 236 supra.]

Circular No. 4.

[Subject.—Panchayats—Forests—Organization—Instructions.]

The following instructions should be observed by Panchayat Deputy Tahsildars in organizing Forest Panchayats:—

(i) Before starting for the village they should get from the District Forest Officer a copy of the plan and boundary notification of the reserves concerned and information about (1) the extent of the reserve, (2) the number and kind of cattle in each village for which permits have been issued, (3) the scale of grazing fees, and (4) the amount payable to Government by the proposed panchayat and the basis on which it is fixed.

(ii) The Deputy Tahsildar's arrival in the village should be notified to the ryots by beat of tom-tom, a convenient place and time being fixed for them to assemble.

(iii) The advantages of the panchayat system should be explained to them on the lines of the lectures delivered at the Conference of Panchayats at Saidapet held in 1924 (copies have been supplied to the Deputy Tahsildars).

(iv) The standard conditions of the agreement that the panchayatdars must execute should be explained to them.

(v) A panchayat can only be formed when the villagers agree to work the forest area on the lines explained to them.

(vi) A list of landowners as distinguished from mere pattadars having cattle should be prepared giving particulars of—

(a) Name of the landowner, (b) extent of his land under dry and wet, and (c) number and description of cattle owned.

(vii) The landowners assembled at the time should select panchayatdars, the number being not less than five and ordinarily not more than nine. They should be warned beforehand that their own welfare and the proper working of the panchayat depends entirely on a careful choice of panchayatdars, who should be impartial, influential and popular men available in the locality. Deputy Tahsildars should satisfy themselves regarding the capacity and the antecedents of the candidates selected and bring the name of any undesirable panchayatdar selected to the notice of the Forest Panchayat Officer.

(viii) A panchayat will usually hold office for three years, but, in the case of new panchayat, it may frequently be desirable to constitute it for one year only in the first instance, an extension of two years being given on proof of earnest work.

(ix) After the panchayatdars have been selected, the Deputy Tahsildar should take them to the forest area and inspect the locality and decide if any portion of the area can be closed permanently to grazing, how many plots of manure leaf and fuel coupes could be cut by rotation and where improvements, such as digging cattle-ponds, clearing noxious growth and growing trees can be effected.

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(x) Proposals for the amendment of the standard conditions of the agreement may be made, when necessary, in consideration of local circumstances.

(xi) The capacity or possibilities of the forest area, and the number and description of cattle that can be allowed to graze should be fixed by the panchayatdars.

(xii) The grazing fee should be so fixed for each head of cattle as to meet (a) the establishment charges necessary to protect the area; (b) the cost of improvement proposed to be effected; (c) contingent charges; (d) the amount payable to Government, and to provide a sufficient reserve to meet any unforeseen reduction in the number of cattle resorting to the reserve and the loss in bad season when cattle have to be allowed at half rates or free.

(xiii) The unit for the administration of a panchayat should generally be a revenue village, and each reserve must be divided in accordance with the village boundaries. Separate panchayats should not as a rule be formed for small areas of less than half a square mile as they cannot be self-supporting. If the village refuses to form a panchayat for its portion of the reserve (while the other portion is assigned to another village for panchayat management), and is obstructive and wholly unreasonable, the area may be assigned to the adjoining panchayat, already formed or to a new panchayat of any other adjoining village that is prepared to take it up. When two or more villages ask for a joint panchayat, there is no objection to acceding to such a request.

(xiv) The final agreement as accepted by the panchayatdars should be sent up to the Panchayat Officer with a report containing the following information :--

Particulars about panchayat reserves.

1. Name of the reserve and extent.
2. Name of the panchayat headquarters.
3. Nearest camping place and facilities for access.
4. Nearest post and telegraph offices.
5. Number and names of revenue villages forming the panchayat.
6. Taluk.
7. Area allotted.
8. Type of forest such as soil, hilly or plain, and nature of trees and shrubs prevailing.
9. Date of formation of the panchayat.
10. Names of the panchayat members and their occupation, e.g., ryot, village munsif, karnam and any other honorary post held.
11. Name of the president and his address.
12. Number of owners, of both land and cattle in the locality.
13. Probable number of cattle under each kind other than goats.
14. Probable number of goats in the locality, and how the panchayatdars propose to prevent goat browsing in the forest. It should be stated whether they will insist the villagers' reducing the number of goats and whether they will graze them in the unreserves, if any, until their disposal.

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15. Extent of unreserves in the village. Specify the survey numbers with extents and describe the species of growth found in them.

NOTE.—Only unreserves of large extents in contiguous blocks should be taken into account.

16. Scale of grazing fee prescribed by the panchayat for animals other than goats.

17. Number of cattle under each kind that will be permitted to graze in the reserve according to the local estimate of the possibilities of the reserve and the needs of the villagers.

NOTE.—Compare this with the number of necessary cattle calculated in cow-units at the rate of two for every holding up to four acres of wet or eight acres of dry and at the rate of six cow-units (two cows and two buffaloes) for every household for dairy and manure and note the result.

18. Amount payable by the panchayat to Government.

19. Number of watchers proposed for employment and their pay.

20. Specific proposals to improve the forest (i) by sinking new cattle-ponds or improvement of old ones, (ii) by the removal of prickly-pear, and (iii) by planting trees.

21. Statement of probable receipts and charges :—

Receipts.			Charges.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Grazing fees at As. for each kind of cattle (to be separately shown).			1. Assessment ...		
Sale of dead-wood for head-loads.			2. Watcher's pay.		
Sale of manure leaf head-loads.			3. Improvement of forests.		
			4. Sundry expenses.		

Cash balance at the end of the year Rs.

22. Panchayat's proposals, if any—

(a) to limit the area open to grazing and to have closed blocks by turns every year;

(b) to regulate the cutting of foliage for manure in three or four blocks by rotation;

(c) to regulate the cutting of coupes of fuel and timber in 30 or 40 blocks by rotation.

23. General remarks.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1669 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd March 1928, page 241 supra.]

(i)

Statement showing the number of cars and buses in the City of Madras and in each district of the Presidency at the end of 1927.

District.	Number of cars in Madras City and in each district of this Presidency at the end of 1927.	Number of cars plying for hire in Madras City and in each district of this Presidency at the end of 1927.	Number of motor buses plying for hire in Madras City and in each district of this Presidency at the end of 1927.
	(a)	(b)	(c)
Madras City	10,645	98	554
Ganjam	133	94	45
Vizagapatam	166	18	57
East Godavari	Report not yet received.		
West Godavari	175	86	18
Kistna	46	68	48
Guntur	125	33	32
Nellore	19	9	90
Kurnool	41	16	50
Bellary	76	3	82
Anantapur	20	3	36
Ouddapah	13	15	41
North Arcot	60	3	284
Chittoor	49	2	76
Chingleput	65	Nil	140
Salem	92	29	175
Madura	874	143	506
Ramnad	150	42	245
Tinnevely	Report not yet received.		
Malabar	329	103	237
South Kanara	72	27	130
Coimbatore	377	39	252
The Nilgiris	708	34	18
South Arcot	65	24	79
Tanjore	448	29	131
Trichinopoly	1,050	65	132
Mettur	10	1	5

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(ii)
Statement showing the number of accidents to motor cars, etc., during the year 1927.

District.	Number of persons whose lives were lost as the result of		Number of persons who have suffered injuries as the result of		Number of accidents to motor cars attended with injuries to persons and loss of life.		Number of accidents to motor buses attended with injuries to persons and loss of life.		The main causes of these accidents in the order of frequency.	
	Motor car		Motor car		Motor car		Motor car		(7)	(8)
	accidents.	accidents.	accidents.	accidents.	accidents.	accidents.	accidents.	accidents.		
Madras City	76	3	68	72	56	1	12	23	Rash and negligent driving.	
Ganjam ..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	4	Unavoidable accidents and driver's negligence.	
Vizagapatam	2	..	3	..	Nil	..	2	3	Accidental.	
Jeypore ..	..	..	8	..	5	..	3	..	Rash driving and negligence of injured persons.	
East Godavari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	Carelessness of drivers and negligence of injured persons.	
West Godavari	1	..	4	3	4	..	1	4	Rashness and carelessness of drivers and negligence of injured persons.	
Kistna ..	10	..	4	5	4	..	5	3	Rash driving.	
Guntur ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Carelessness of pedestrians and negligence of drivers equally responsible.	
Nellore ..	2	..	7	..	10	..	1	4	Carelessness of injured persons and rash driving.	
Kurnool ..	..	..	10	..	3	..	..	8	Rash and negligent driving and negligence of injured persons.	
Bellary ..	2	..	7	2	9	..	..	..	Rash driving and negligence of injured persons equally responsible.	
Anantapur ..	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	1	Rash driving and carelessness of injured persons.	
Ouddapah	..	..	6	1	6	..	..	2	Negligence of the deceased (they jumped from the bus while it was in motion).	
Chittoor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	Mostly due to rash driving.	
North Arcot	2	..	18	4	27	..	2	4		

Statement showing the number of accidents to motor cars, etc., during the year 1927—cont.

District.	(1)	(2)	(3)	Number of persons who have suffered injuries as the result of		Number of persons whose lives were lost as the result of		(f)	(g)
				Motor car accidents.	Motor bus accidents.	Motor car accidents.	Motor bus accidents.		
Chingleput	..	9	22	12	36	4	14	Rash and negligent driving. Seventeen cases were due to accidents and eight to carelessness of drivers.	
Salem	..	3	22	1	19	2	3	Rash and negligent driving, carelessness of injured persons and mere accidents.	
Madura	..	4	18	8	37	3	16	Rash or negligent driving, want of mechanical knowledge and driving without licence.	
Ramnad	..	7	26	7	55	1	10	Rash and negligent driving and carelessness of injured persons.	
Tinnevely..	..	8	22	9	33	2	4	Rash and negligent driving and carelessness of pedestrians.	
Ootimbatores	..	13	17	10	13	3	7	Rash and reckless driving, competition and carelessness of injured persons.	
The Nilgiris	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	Merely accidental.—Drivers not responsible.	
Malabar	..	15	..	4	10	9	1	Accidents and rash driving.	
Malappuram	..	..	2	..	4	1	2	Rash and negligent driving.	
South Kanara	..	7	6	6	4	1	3	Driving cars at high speed, rash and negligent driving and collision with other conveyance.	
South Arcot	..	..	2	6	7	..	2		
Tanjore	..	9	8	15	14	2	5		
Trichinopoly	..	5	8	8	8	2			

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1670 asked by Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd March 1928, page 240 supra]

List of Police Service Associations recognized by Government.

The Indian Police Association, Madras Branch.
 Madras Provincial Police Officers' Association.
 Presidency Police Ministerial Officers' Union, Salem.
 Madras Police Union, North Arcot, Vellore.
 Police Shorthand Sub-Inspectors' Association, Vellore.
 Kistna District Police Officers' Association.
 Madura District Police Sub-Inspectors' Association.
 Non-Gazetted Police Officers' Association, Tanjore.

APPENDIX IV

[Vide answer to question No. 1676 asked by Swami A. S. Sahajanandam at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd March 1928, page 244 supra.]

Report to accompany the estimate for "Disposing the Athikurichi odai drainage through a surplus sluice at its infall in Pelandorai main channel".

Amount of Estimate Rs. 25,000.

The Athikurichi odai having a drainage area of nearly 7 square miles enters the Pelandorai main channel on its right at about the 58th furlong. The flood discharge is calculated to be 1,647 cusecs. As the Pelandorai main channel is not able to absorb all this quantity of water, its left bank often breaches at the site of the infall of the odai.

2. An estimate for Rs. 3,920 was sanctioned in G.O. No. 222 I., dated 10th August 1923, for improving an existing outlet at the 68th furlong of the main channel. It was proposed thus to dispose of 892 cusecs through this outlet. No provision was however made to excavate the surplus course below the outlet so as to pass the drainage without submerging valuable wet lands on either side. The surplus course had to pass over patta lands for a length of nearly 8½ miles before emptying into the Vellar. Very costly acquisition will be necessary if the Athikurichi floods were to be diverted in this course. The country around is even without the water from the Athikurichi odai, subjected to submersion and drainage difficulties. A large extent of land in the foreshore of the Sirputhur tank is thus lying waste.

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Further no arrangements were also proposed for safeguarding the tanks, namely, (1) Keelapuliyangudi, (2) Sirputhur, (3) Nagarpadi tank, (4) Seluvali tank into which this surplus was allowed to drain before entering the Vellar. The cost of works that will ultimately be necessary for effectively working the surplus according to this proposal will be about Rs. 53,000 which is very high.

3. An alternative scheme is therefore now proposed. A surplus sluice will be constructed opposite to the infall of the Athikurichi odai and a surplus course excavated as far as the outlet at the tail end of the "A" channel which runs parallel to the main channel. Below this outlet there is a deep defined drainage course from the surplus of the Konamangalam tank and falling into the Vellar. The new surplus course will be joined on to this existing course. The total length of the new surplus course will be about a mile and the whole course from the surplus sluice to its infall into the Vellar will be about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Thus the flood water can easily and quickly be discharged into the Vellar. The carrying capacity of the surplus channel is roughly 1,786 cusecs. This will do both for the Athikurichi and local drainage.

4. The crest of the outlet at the "A" channel will be lowered by about 2' 3" so as to pass the drainage without submerging the lands near the outlet.

5. The new surplus course cuts an irrigation channel and the ayacut thus cut off will be commanded by a separate pipe sluice constructed in the main channel a little below the proposed surplus sluice. The sluice will also irrigate the lands at the tail end of the "A" channel below the outlet in it. Provision is made in the estimate for the necessary acquisition of patta land.

6. When these improvements are carried out, the channel below this point will be perfectly safe and the breaches which constantly occur in this reach will be avoided.

7. The cost of this scheme is Rs. 25,000 and is reasonable. It has been under correspondence for four years now. So it may be sanctioned at an early date.

15th August 1926.

M. NILAKANTA AYYAR,
Offg. Superintending Engineer, Tanjore Circle.

[2nd March 1928]

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1677 asked by Mr. A. Parasurama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd March 1928, page 244 supra.]

CHAPTER VIII—POWERS AND DUTIES OF SUPERIOR OFFICERS.

102. The Superintendent shall, whenever practicable, personally, investigate, and superintend the investigation of the following crimes:—

- (1) dacoity,
- (2) highway robbery,
- (3) murder,
- (4) house-breaking and theft of a specially grave nature,
- (5) thefts of a specially grave nature,
- (6) any specially serious disturbance or riot,
- (7) all cases in which there is any reason to suspect that an Indian has met with his death at the hands of a British soldier,
- (8) Conspiracy cases,
- (9) offences under sections 400 and 401, Indian Penal Code.
- (10) any case of a specially grave nature, and
- (11) counterfeit currency notes.

In cases of alleged extortion or bribery by a police officer, the Superintendent must use his discretion whether to hold a personal inquiry or not, but all really serious cases of this nature should be inquired into either by the Superintendent or his Assistant or Deputy.

NOTE.—Some latitude is permitted as to compliance with this order. For instance, if the guilty persons are known and evidence is at once forthcoming, or if the case comes within its category merely for technical reasons, or, in respect of highway robbery and dacoity, the case is an isolated one, trivial of its kind, in which personal investigation is not likely to be useful or in cases of murder followed by suicide, personal investigation may often be a waste of an officer's time rather than beneficial.

106. Subdivisional Police Officers shall, whenever possible, investigate cases of the following classes, visiting the scene of crime and superintending the inquiry:—

- (1) dacoity,
- (2) highway robbery,
- (3) murder,
- (4) robbery of over Rs. 100 and any case presenting important features,
- (5) house-breaking and theft of a specifically grave nature,
- (6) thefts of a specially grave nature,
- (7) any disturbance, riot or affray of a serious nature,
- (8) all cases in which there is any reason to suspect that an Indian has met with his death at the hands of a British soldier,

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- (9) any important or specially grave cases, and
 (10) Counterfeit currency notes.

They shall investigate important cases of lesser gravity, which may occur near their halting places.

NOTE.—Some latitude is permitted as to compliance with this order. For instance, if the guilty persons are known and evidence is at once forthcoming, or if the case comes within its category merely for technical reasons, or, in respect of highway robbery and dacoity, the case is an isolated one, trivial of its kind, in which personal investigation is not likely to be useful or in cases of murder followed by suicide, personal investigation may often be a waste of an officer's time rather than beneficial.

CHAPTER IX—INSTRUCTIONS TO SUPERIOR OFFICERS.

Special orders regarding investigations, Indian killed by British soldier.

110. In all cases in which there is reason to suspect that an Indian has met with his death at the hands of a British soldier, the Superintendent or Subdivisional Police Officer, as the case may be, shall proceed to the spot with the utmost promptitude and conduct the investigation in person, causing immediate and full inquiry to be made among the soldiers with the assistance of the military officers.

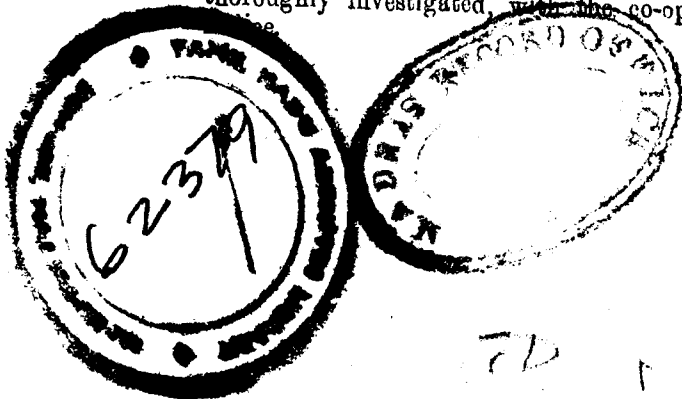
Affray between villagers and soldiers.

111. Cases of affray between villagers and European soldiers, and cases arising out of shooting disputes between villagers and European soldiers shall be promptly investigated by a police officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent.

CHAPTER XLIII—RAILWAY POLICE—PROCEDURE.

Personal investigation by superior officer.

640. A superior officer shall at once proceed to the scene of occurrence and conduct the investigation on receiving the report of any case coming under section 126 of Act IX of 1890 which involves danger to human life. Such cases must be very thoroughly investigated, with the co-operation of the District



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