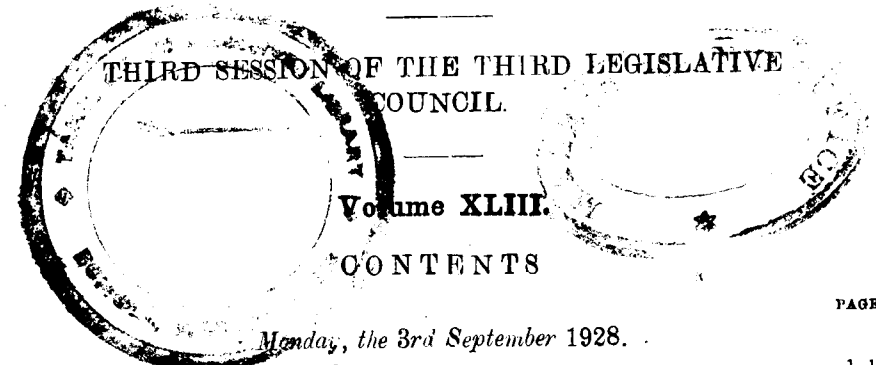


21, 32, 428
N 28. 43, 11
711 55

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



	PAGES
<i>Monday, the 3rd September 1928.</i>	
Personnel of the Government of Madras	1-10
Members present	11-12
I. New members	12
II. Resolution of condolence	12-15
III. Questions and Answers	15-56, 105-112
IV. Liability of the Government to answer questions based on newspaper allegations	57-59
V. Panel of Chairmen	59
VI. Motion for the adjournment of the business of the House <i>in re</i> the South Indian Railway strike	59-60
VII. (a) Acts assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General	61
(b) Acts assented to by His Excellency the Governor	61, 113-129
VIII. Communications to the Council	61-63
IX. House Committee	63-64
X. Motion for the election of a Committee of the Council for conferring with the Indian Statutory Commission	64-104
<i>Tuesday, the 4th September 1928.</i>	
Members present	131-132
I. New members	132
II. Questions and Answers	132-170, 222-223
III. Duration of the present sitting of the Council	170-171, 180-181
IV. Adjournment motion <i>in re</i> the Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited, Rajahmundry.	171
V. Communication to the Council	171, 224-226
VI. House Committee	181
VII. Adjournment motion <i>in re</i> the South Indian Railway strike	184-186
VIII. Election of a Committee of the Council for conferring with the Indian Statutory Commission	172-180, 181-184, 186-221
<i>Wednesday, the 5th September 1928.</i>	
Members present	227-228
I. Questions and Answers	228-264, 310-322
II. Adjournment motion <i>re</i> the Mettur project	264-265
III. Adjournment motion <i>re</i> deaths under chloroform in the General Hospital	265-266
IV. Election of a Committee of the Council for conferring with the Indian Statutory Commission	266
V. Amendments to Standing Orders Nos. 12 and 52	266

CONTENTS

Wednesday, the 5th September 1928—cont.

	PAGES
Non-official Business—Bills—	
VI. Bills to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925	267-269
VII. A Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, the Madras Local Boards Act and the Madras General Clauses Act (Mr. J. A. Saldanha) ..	269-270
VIII. A Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed)	270-271
IX. A Bill for the suppression of brothels and immoral traffic (Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar)	271
X. A Bill to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925 (the Zamindar of Mirzapuram)	271
XI. A Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Mr. P. Anjaneyulu)	271
XII. A Bill to amend the Madras City Municipal Act (Dr. B. S. Mallayya) ..	272
XIII. A Bill to amend the Madras Abkari Act (Mr. J. A. Saldanha)	272
XIV. A Bill to amend the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926 (Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi)	272
Motions on matters of general public interest—	
XV. Committee to enquire into the grievances of ryots in forest areas ..	272-283, 304-308
XVI. Adjournment motion <i>re</i> the Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited, Rajahmundry ..	283-304
XVII. Programme of Council sittings in September and October	308-309

Thursday, the 6th September 1928.

Members present	323-324
I. Questions and Answers	324-366, 411-423
II. Nomination of candidates for election to the Committee to confer with the Indian Statutory Commission	366-367
III. A Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, the Madras Local Boards Act and the Madras General Clauses Act	367
IV. Resolutions on matters of general public interest—	
Committee to enquire into the grievances of ryots in forest areas	367-377
Fees received from patients in State hospitals	377-381
Supply of water-hoses, fire-bombs, etc., to the Police	400-404
Non official committee to enquire into the affairs of the Government Press, Madras	405-410
V. Adjournment motion <i>re</i> deaths under chloroform in the General Hospital ..	381-400

Saturday, the 8th September 1928.

Members present	426
I. Questions and Answers	426-497, 544-595
II. Election of members for conferring with the Indian Statutory Commission ..	498
III. The Annamalai University Bill	498-512
IV. Demands for supplementary grants for 1928-29—	
Grant XXIV—Co-operative Societies—Transferred	512-514
Grant XXVI—Industries—Transferred	514-51
V. Reference to the proceedings on Simon Committee motion on the 3rd and 4th	517-519
VI. Resolution under section 8 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923	519-525, 595-606
VII. A Bill to amend the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922	525-536
VIII. A Bill to amend the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897	536-543, 607-610

INDEX

TO THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

THIRD SESSION OF THE THIRD LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

3rd to 8th September 1928

Volume XLIII.

PAGES

A

Abdul Hamid Khan, Mr —	
Bills—	
Andhra University Act Amendment Bills, motion for adjournment of the consideration of —	288
Annamalai University Bill	503-504
Motion <i>re</i> —	
Government Press, committee to enquire into the affairs of the — ..	406
Indian Statutory Commission, election of a committee for conferring with the —	172
See Questions and Answers.	
Abkari Act Amendment Bill—	
See Bills.	
Acts assented to by His Excellency the Governor—	
Children (Amendment) Act, 1928, the Madras	61
Jaggampeta A and D Estates Impartible Estates Act, 1928	61
Mappilla Wills Act, 1928	61
Acts assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General—	
Children (Amendment) Act, 1928, the Madras	61
Christian Marriages Validation Act, 1928, the Madras	61
Jaggampeta A and D Estates Impartible Estates Act, 1928	61
Mappilla Wills Act, 1928	61
Adi-Andhras—	
See Representation.	
Adi-Dravida Co-operative societies—	
See Papers laid on the table.	
Adi-Dravidas—	
Question <i>re</i> — and waste lands	164-5
Question <i>re</i> free education for — in secondary schools	162-3
Question <i>re</i> Government help to — for building houses	167
See Co-operative societies.	
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.—	
Discussion <i>re</i> duration of the September (1928) sitting of the Council ..	170
Liability of the Government to answer questions based on newspaper allegations ..	58
See Questions and Answers.	
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> —	
Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited, Rajahmundry	171, 283-304
General Hospital, deaths under chloroform in—	265-266, 381-400
Mettur project deputation, recommendations of the —	264-265
South Indian Railway strike	59, 60

A—cont.

Age-limit— See Deputy Superintendents of Police.	
Agenda— See Rulings.	
Agricultural College Dairy— See Papers laid on the table.	
Agricultural Colonization Scheme— Question <i>re</i> — recommended by the Unemployment Committee	257
Agricultural demonstrators— Question <i>re</i> — in Ganjam and Vizagapatam	492-493
Question <i>re</i> provision of clerks to —	258
Question <i>re</i> handing over home farms to —	48
Agricultural department— Question <i>re</i> Bulletins of the —	452
Agricultural education— Question <i>re</i> report regarding combining Arts and —	45-46
Agricultural implements— Question <i>re</i> manufacture of —	48
Agricultural instruction— Question <i>re</i> — in elementary schools	445
Question <i>re</i> — in middle schools	445-446
Agricultural school— See Anakapalle Agricultural school.	
Agricultural stations— Question <i>re</i> opening of — in Ganjam district	324
Agricultural training— Question <i>re</i> — for secondary grade teachers	163
Agriculture— Question <i>re</i> carrying out the recommendations of the Royal Commission on —	132-133
Question <i>re</i> report of the Royal Commission on —	132
Question <i>re</i> Scientific improvements in —	474
Ahobilam water-supply scheme— Question <i>re</i> estimates for —	256
Alipnam Jail— Question <i>re</i> facilities for learning certain arts from the prisoners in —	327-328
Allowance— See Karnams.	
Amending Bill— See Estates Land Act.	
Anakapalle Agricultural school— Question <i>re</i> —	257-258
Ananthakrishna Ayyar, Rao Bahadur C. V.— Bills— Fisheries Act, a Bill to Amend the Indian —	537, 539, 543
State Aid to Industries Act, a Bill to amend the Madras —	536
Motion <i>re</i> — Indian Statutory Commission, election of a committee of the Council for conferring with the —	80-86, 178, 179-180
Andhra Province— Question <i>re</i> constitution of a separate —	161
Andhra University Act Amendment Bill— See Bills.	
Animals— Question <i>re</i> education regarding humane treatment of —	55
Question <i>re</i> prevention of cruelty to —	54
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.— Adjournment motion <i>re</i> — Carnatio Paper Mills, Rajahmundry	290-291
Deaths under chloroform in the General Hospital	389-390

A—cont.

Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.—cont.	
Bills— Andhra University Act Amendment Bills, motion for adjournment of the consideration of —	267
Annammalai University Bill, the	500
District Municipalities Act Amendment Bill	271
State Aid to Industries Act, a Bill to amend the Madras —	532
Motion <i>re</i> — Indian Statutory Commission, election of a committee of the Council for conferring with the —	189-191, 203-204
Annammalai University Bill, the— See Bills.	
Anti-drink propaganda— Question <i>re</i> instructions of the Public Health Department <i>re</i> —	336-337
Appointment— See Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T. See Surgeon-General, Madras.	
Appointments in Civil Courts— See High Court's circular.	
Arkonam Market— Question <i>re</i> alleged looting in —	440-441
Arms Act— Question <i>re</i> licences under the —	462-463
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.— Adjournment motion <i>re</i> — Deaths under chloroform in the General Hospital	392
Bills— Annammalai University Bill, the	507
Fisheries Act, a Bill to amend the Indian —	538, 539-540
Condolence motion <i>re</i> Raja of Ramnad	13
Motion <i>re</i> — Fees received from paying patients in State hospitals	378-379
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.— Adjournment motion <i>re</i> — Deaths under chloroform in the General Hospital	388-389
Condolence motion <i>re</i> Raja of Ramnad	14
Motion <i>re</i> — Government Press, committee to enquire into the affairs of the —	406-407
Indian Statutory Commission, election of a committee of the Council for conferring with the —	196-197
Water-hoses, tear-bombs, etc., supply of — to the Police	401
Assam plantations— See Labourers.	
Assessments (back)— Question <i>re</i> collection of — in South Kanara	427
Assignment— See Depressed classes. See Nedungal reserve. See Settigunta village.	
Assignments of lands— Question <i>re</i> — to Raja of Panagal	466-468
Assistant Registrars— Question <i>re</i> Muhammadans as — of Co-operative Societies	258-259
Assistant Surgeons— Question <i>re</i> training given to — in Edinburgh hospitals	255-256
Avaram bark— Question <i>re</i> supply of —	161

	PAGES
B	
Bamboo work industry—	
Question <i>re</i> investigation into the — in Kurnool	458
Bangles manufacture—	
Question <i>re</i> State aid for — at Dhone	457
Bantwal-Charmadi road—	
Question <i>re</i> —	46-47
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed, Mr.—	
Bills—	
Andhra University Act Amendment Bills, motion for adjournment of consideration of —	267
District Municipalities Act, Local Boards Act, and General Clauses Act, a Bill to amend the —	270
Local Boards Act Amendment Bill	270
Cotton Transport Act. Resolution under section 8 of the —	524
Demand for supplementary grant <i>re</i> Co-operative Societies—Transferred	512, 513
Motion <i>re</i> fees received from paying patients in State hospitals	378
<i>See</i> Questions and Answers.	
Berm-cutting—	
Question <i>re</i> — in Cuddapah district	19
Bhajana koil—	
Question <i>re</i> Velumanthangal —	51
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.—	
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> —	
Deaths under chloroform in General Hospital	390-391
Bills—	
Abkari Act Amendment Bill (Mr. J. A. Saldanha)—	
Bill introduced	272
Andhra University Act Amendment Bill (Zamindar of Mirzapuram)—	
Leave to introduce	271
Andhra University Act Amendment Bills—	
Motion for adjournment of consideration of —	267-269
Annamalai University Bill, the (The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan)—	
Bill introduced	498
Bill referred to select committee	499-512
Brothels and Immoral Traffic — Bill for suppression of—	
Bill introduced	271
City Municipal Act Amendment Bill (Dr. B. S. Mallayya)	272
District Municipalities Act Amendment Bill (Mr. P. Anjaneyulu)—	
Bill introduced	271
District Municipalities Act, Local Boards Act and General Clauses Act, Bill to amend the — (Mr. J. A. Saldanha)—	
Referred to select committee	269-270, 367
Fisheries Act, 1897, a Bill to amend the Indian —	543
Passed into law	536
Select Committee report presented	536-543
Taken into consideration	
Hindu Religious Endowments Act Amendment Bill (Dr. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi)—	
Bill introduced	272
Local Boards Act Amendment Bill (Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed)—	
Bill introduced	270-271
State Aid to Industries Act, a Bill to amend the Madras — (The hon. Mr. M. K. Seturathnam Ayyar)—	
Bill introduced	525
Bill taken into consideration	528-539
Motion for reference to Select Committee lost	526-528
Passed into law	536
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman—	
Motion <i>re</i> —	
Indian Statutory Commission, election of a committee of the Council for conferring with the —	192-193
Ryots in forest areas, committee to enquire into the grievances of —	373-374
<i>See</i> Questions and Answers.	

B—cont.	
Blanket industry—	
Question <i>re</i> improvements to — in Kurnool	494-495
Block-glass making—	
Question <i>re</i> report on — in Kurnool	457
Boradapalli project—	
Question <i>re</i> —	230
Brothels and Immoral traffic—	
<i>See</i> Bills.	
Bucket shops.	
Question <i>re</i> legislation to abolish —	437
Buckingham Canal—	
Question <i>re</i> improvements to—	228-229
Bus Inspectors—	
Question <i>re</i> status and pay of —	349
C	
Carnatic Paper Mills—	
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> —	171, 283-304
Question <i>re</i> memorial from the shareholders of the —	459
Question <i>re</i> reports on the possibilities of the —	459
Carpet dyeing —	
Question <i>re</i> improvement in the process of —	455-456
Casual leave—	
Question <i>re</i> refusal of — to certain employees in Government Press	239
Cattle—	
Question <i>re</i> export of —	55
Cattle-pounds—	
Question <i>re</i> maintenance of —	235
Charcoal—	
Question <i>re</i> reduction of the price of — in Cuddapah district	261
Chenat Nair Exploitation Division—	
<i>See</i> Papers laid on the table.	
Chenat Nair Scheme —	
Question <i>re</i> failure of —	469
Question <i>re</i> financial position of the —	41
Chikkanna Udayar tank —	
Question <i>re</i> supply of water to the —	23
Children (Amendment) Act, 1928, the Madras—	
<i>See</i> Acts assented to by His Excellency the Governor.	
<i>See</i> Acts assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General.	
Chloroform—	
<i>See</i> General Hospital.	
Cholera—	
Question <i>re</i> — in the Kistna district	343
Christian Marriages Validation Act, 1928, the Madras —	
Assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General.	61
City Municipal Act Amendment Bill—	
<i>See</i> Bills.	
Clerks—	
Question <i>re</i> provision of — to Agricultural demonstrators	258
Question <i>re</i> alleged menial work required to be done by — of the Inspector-General of Police office	54
Cochin Harbour works—	
Question <i>re</i> expenditure on the —	43

C—cont.

PAGES

Communal representation—	
Question <i>re</i> — in Judicial departments	155
Question <i>re</i> — in the Law Secretariat	169
Question <i>re</i> — in the Secretariat	361-362
Communications to the Council—	
<i>See</i> Papers laid on the table.	
Compensation to minor dependants of workmen—	
Question <i>re</i> deduction of doctor's fee, etc., from —	158
Question <i>re</i> deduction of money order commission from —	158
Compositers—	
Question <i>re</i> dismissal of — in Government Press	237-238
Condolence motion <i>re</i> —	
Raja of Ramnad (the late Maharaja Raja Rajasri Bhaskara Setupati, alias Muthu-ramalinga Setupati Avargal)	12-15
Congreve, Mr. C. R. T.—	
Condolence motion <i>re</i> Raja of Ramnad	16
Conjeeveram town—	
<i>See</i> Electric supply.	
Co-operation—	
Question <i>re</i> report of the Committee on —	56
Co-operative Department—	
Question <i>re</i> execution of decrees by —	454
Co-operative Societies—	
Question <i>re</i> arrears due to —	259
Question <i>re</i> interest charged by — for Adi-Dravidas	134
<i>See</i> Assistant Registrars.	
<i>See</i> Demand for supplementary grant.	
Coom —	
Question <i>re</i> improvements to the —	228-229
Cottage industries—	
<i>See</i> Demand for supplementary grant.	
<i>See</i> Papers laid on the table.	
Cotton, Mr. C. W. E.—	
Oath of office	12
Cotton Transport Act, 1923—	
Resolution under section 8 of the —	519-525
Council—	
Discussion <i>re</i> duration of the September (1928) sitting of the —	170-171
Statement <i>re</i> programme of work during September and October	308-309
<i>See</i> Indian Statutory Commission.	
Council Secretaries—	
Question <i>re</i> appointment of —	461-462
Court-fee stamps—	
Question <i>re</i> sale of —	439
Court-fees Act—	
Question <i>re</i> modification of the —	439
Court language—	
Question <i>re</i> introduction of Kanarese as — in Nilgiris district	347
Court of Small Causes—	
Question <i>re</i> appointment of Mr. T. Sundara Rao Nayudu as judge of the —	346
Cuddapah district—	
<i>See</i> Charcoal.	
<i>See</i> spinning and weaving.	
Curator, officiating—	
Question <i>re</i> research work done by the —	488-489

D

Damerla tank —	
Question <i>re</i> repairs to the supply vagu to —	164
Daniel Thomas, Mr.—	
Motion <i>re</i> —	
Indian Statutory Commission, election of a committee of the Council for confer- ring with the —	195-196
Ryots in forest areas, Committee to enquire into the grievances of —	278-280
Darkhast lands —	
Question <i>re</i> grant of — to non-combatant ex-military men	495-496
Davis, Mr. J. A.—	
Motion <i>re</i> Indian Statutory Commission, election of a committee of the Council for conferring with the —	197
Decrees—	
<i>See</i> Co-operative Department.	
Demand for supplementary grant for 1928-29 <i>re</i> —	
Co-operative Societies—transferred [for appointment of two additional inspectors for non-credit work for West Godavari and Ramnad]	512-514
Industries—Transferred [for continuance of special staff for the survey of cottage industries]	514-517
Demonstration cars —	
Question <i>re</i> purchase of two —	324
Depressed classes—	
Question <i>re</i> house-sites for —	37
Question <i>re</i> reservation and assignment of lands to —	165-166, 355
Deputy Inspectors of Schools —	
Question <i>re</i> inspection of schools by —	344
Deputy Superintendents of Police —	
Question <i>re</i> age-limit for appointment of probationary —	350
Derelict tanks —	
Question <i>re</i> investigation into—in Kurnool district	357-358
Development Department—	
Question <i>re</i> co-ordination of the activities of — in each district	259
Dharakota estate —	
<i>See</i> Papers laid on the table.	
District Court Sarshtadars —	
Question <i>re</i> transfer of —	154
District Court, Vellore —	
Question <i>re</i> construction of a building for —	345
Question <i>re</i> construction of the—outside the Fort	345
District Gazetteer—	
Question <i>re</i> compilation of —	480-481
Question <i>re</i> revision of —	481-482
District Judges —	
Question <i>re</i> direct recruitment of —	316-317
District Municipalities Act Amendment Bill —	
<i>See</i> Bills.	
District Municipalities Act, Local Boards Act and General Clauses Act (Amendment) Bill—	
<i>See</i> Bills.	
Divisional Headquarter hospitals —	
Question <i>re</i> appointment of Assistant Surgeons to —	472-473
Durai Raja, Mr. S. N.—	
Bills —	
Andhra University Act Amendment Bills, motion for adjournment of considera- tion of —	268
Condolence motion <i>re</i> the Raja of Ramnad	14
Motion <i>re</i> —	
Indian Statutory Commission, election of a committee of the Council for conferring with the —	177, 178, 203
Water-hoses, tear-bombs, etc., supply of — to the Police	400-401, 403
<i>See</i> Questions and Answers.	

D—cont.

Dornval road—	
Question <i>re</i> conversion of the — into a trunk road*	251
Drainage scheme—	
Question <i>re</i> progress of — for Rajahmundry	343
Drink—	
Question <i>re</i> education of the people on the evils of —	333-336
Question <i>re</i> minimising the evil of — among Adi-Dravidas	146
Duvvaleru project—	
Question <i>re</i>	163

E

East Bank Canal—	
Question <i>re</i> progress of the —	23
Edinburgh hospitals—	
See Assistant Surgeons.	
Editors' Table Papers—	
Question <i>re</i> supply of — to 'New India'	248-249, 317-318
Education department—	
Question <i>re</i> reorganization of the Imperial and Provincial Services of the — ..	444
Education Minister—	
Question <i>re</i> tours of the —	470-471
Electric supply—	
Question <i>re</i> — to Conjeevaram town	54
Elementary Schoolmasters—	
Question <i>re</i> distribution of grants-in-aid to —	443
Elementary Schools—	
Question <i>re</i> provision of clerks for higher —	344
Question <i>re</i> teaching of spinning in —	328-329
Ellore—	
See Fire relief.	
Ellore Municipal Council—	
See Papers laid on the table.	
Estates Land Act, 1908—	
Question <i>re</i> amending Bill to the —	355
Question <i>re</i> amendment of section 130 of the —	26
Estates Land Act Committee—	
Question <i>re</i> report of the —	24-25
Excepted temples—	
Question <i>re</i> rules for the determination of —	446
Excise Advisory Committee—	
Question <i>re</i> action taken on the recommendations of —	332
Question <i>re</i> proceedings of the —	471-472
Excise revenue —	
Question <i>re</i> — in the Ceded districts	450
Externment order—	
Question <i>re</i> — against Messrs. Giri and Joshi	463-466

F

Famine works in Ganjam—	
Question <i>re</i> expenditure on —	228
Finance Committee, proceedings of the —	
See Papers laid on the table.	
Fines—	
Question <i>re</i> — levied on Government Press employees	240, 312-316
Fire accident—	
Question <i>re</i> — in Tiruvannamalai	160-61

F—cont.

Fire relief—	
Question <i>re</i> Government grant for Ellore —	17
Fire-tracing—	
See Forest panchayats.	
Fisheries Act, 1897, a Bill to amend the Indian—	
See Bills.	
Fisheries Cannery, Cha'iyam—	
See Papers laid on the table.	
Fisheries Committee—	
Question <i>re</i> personnel, etc., of —	134-135
Question <i>re</i> recommendations of the —	113
Question <i>re</i> shortness of time allowed for answers to questionnaire of the — ..	135-136
Question <i>re</i> travelling allowance to witnesses summoned by —	137
Fisheries department—	
Question <i>re</i> researches made by the —	474-476
Fisheries (Inland)—	
Question <i>re</i> collection of statistics <i>re</i> yield of —	325
Fodder—	
Question <i>re</i> steps taken to meet the scarcity of —	16
Food crops—	
Question <i>re</i> annual output of —	56
Forest Act—	
See Zamindaris.	
Forest Areas—	
Motion <i>re</i> committee of enquiry into the grievances of the ryots in —	272-283, 304-308, 367-377
Forest Panchayats—	
Question <i>re</i> fire-tracing by —	17
Forest rangers—	
Question <i>re</i> increase of pay to —	442
Fruit Preserving Institute, Coonoor—	
See Papers laid on the table.	

G

'G' Permit for taxi cars—	
Question <i>re</i> —	159
Gajuladinne project—	
Question <i>re</i> re-investigation of the —	22-23
Ganjam district—	
Question <i>re</i> estimates of revenue and expenditure for the —	488
See Famine works in Ganjam.	
Gazetteer—	
Question <i>re</i> duties of the P.A. to the editor of the —	482-483
General Hospital—	
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> deaths under chloroform in the —	265-266, 381-400
Question <i>re</i> deaths under chloroform during 1926-28 in the —	337-339
Question <i>re</i> grievances of nurses in the —	342
Question <i>re</i> working hours of the —	47
Gilbert, Mr. F. L. —	
Question <i>re</i> increased salary to —	245-246
Question <i>re</i> retention of —	487-488
Giri and Joshi, Messrs.—	
See Externment order.	
Godavari and Kistna deltas—	
Question <i>re</i> ayacut of the —	460
Godavari district—	
See Scheme report.	

G—cont.

Gollapalli, the Zamindar of — See Questions and Answers.	
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.— Bills —	
State Aid to Industries Act, a Bill to amend the Madras —	528, 529
Cotton Transport Act, resolution under section 8 of the —	522-523
Motion <i>re</i> Indian Statutory Commission, election of a committee of the Council for conferring with the —	201
See Questions and Answers.	
Government Industrial Institute (Ink Factory)— See Papers laid on the table.	
Government Industrial Institute, Madura— See Papers laid on the table.	
Government Press—	
Motion <i>re</i> Committee to enquire into the affairs of the —	405-410
Question <i>re</i> dismissal of employees in —	434
Question <i>re</i> supply of articles required by —	239-240
Question <i>re</i> tender for sheep skins required by the —	363
Question <i>re</i> unserviceable machines in Government Press, sale of —	434-437
See Casual leave; Compositors; Fines; Gilbert, Mr.; Lepper, Mr.; Machine- minder; Piece-workers; Superintendent.	
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.—	
Motion <i>re</i> fees received from paying patients in State Hospitals	378
See Questions and Answers.	
Grants-in-aid—	
See Elementary schoolmasters	443
Grazing—	
Question <i>re</i> facilities for — in Uddapah	455
Gudempad project—	
Question <i>re</i> —	163
Gudiyattam Tahsildar—	
Question <i>re</i> alleged assault of a ryot by the —	26-27
Guntur—	
See District Court Sarishtadars.	
See Hindu-Muslim disputes.	

H

• Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.—	
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> —	
Deaths under chloroform in the General Hospital	387-388
South Indian Railway strike	186
Cotton Transport Act, 1928, resolution under section 8 of the —	519
Demand for supplementary grant <i>re</i> Industries—Transferred	516-517
Motion <i>re</i> —	
Indian Statutory Commission, election of a committee of the Council for conferring with the —	175-176, 202-203
Ryots in forest areas, committee of enquiry into the grievances of —	277-278
Water-hoses, tear-bombs, etc., supply of — to the Police	401-402
See Questions and Answers.	
Health officers' posts—	
Question <i>re</i> selection of candidates for —	256, 320
High Court's Circular—	
Question <i>re</i> — <i>re</i> appointments in Civil Courts	155
Hindu-Muslim disputes—	
Question <i>re</i> — in Guntur	250, 319
Hindu Religious Endowments Act—	
Question <i>re</i> amendment of the —	447-478, 154
See Bills.	

H—cont.

Hindu Religious Endowments Board—	
Question <i>re</i> advances by Government to the —	448-449
Question <i>re</i> financial position of the —	491-492
Hospitals—	
See Stores.	
Hosur Taluk Board—	
Question <i>re</i> nomination of defeated candidates to —	490
House Committee—	
Election of members to the —	63-64, 181
Hydro-electric schemes—	
Question <i>re</i> — in the Presidency	156-157
I	
Immoral traffic—	
See Bills.	
Income and expenditure—	
Question <i>re</i> — in Bellary, South Kanara and Nilgiris districts	365
Indian Christians—	
Question <i>re</i> — and judicial posts	155-156
Indian Statutory Commission, election of a committee for conferring with the —	
Announcement of members elected to the committee	498
Consent of President to move the motion <i>re</i> —	97
Fixing of time for nominations of candidates for —	266
Motion <i>re</i> —	64-104, 172-180, 181-184, 186-221
Nomination of candidates for —	366-367
Indian Statutory Commission—	
Question <i>re</i> action taken on the resolution for the boycott of the —	485
Question <i>re</i> memoranda sent to the —	358-361
Question <i>re</i> undertaking given by Minister for Development <i>re</i> —	325-326
Reference to the "expeditiousness" of the proceedings on the motion <i>re</i> —	517-519
Industrial and Trades schools—	
See Industries.	
Industrial Engineering branch, Tanjore district—	
See Papers laid on the table.	
Industrial Engineering Workshop, Washermanpet—	
See Papers laid on the table.	
Industrial School, Perambur—	
Question <i>re</i> employment of trained students in the —	437
Industries—	
Question <i>re</i> Government aid to —	263-264, 321-322
Question <i>re</i> industrial and trade schools started by Government	137-138
See Demand for supplementary grant.	
Industries Act—	
Question <i>re</i> amendment of State Aid to —	49
Inoculation—	
Question <i>re</i> — of animals by Veterinary Doctors	364
Inspector-General of Police—	
See Clerks.	
Irrigation—	
Question <i>re</i> — under Urlam and Dusi channels	231
Irrigation Bill—	
Question <i>re</i> introduction of the —	460-461
Irrigation work—	
Question <i>re</i> — in Nagavalli	230-231
Question <i>re</i> execution of improvements to —	350-351
Itinerant libraries—	
See Nuzvid Taluk Board.	

J

PAGES

aggampeta A and D Estates Impartible Estates Act, 1928— See Acts assented to by His Excellency the Governor. See Acts assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General.	
Jaghirdar of Putlampalli— Question <i>re</i> petition from — for use of water of Kukkalagundam vanka	366
Jewellers' weights— See Papers laid on the table.	
John, Mr. V. Ch.— Motion <i>re</i> Indian Statutory Commission, election of a committee of the Council for conferring with the —	204
Judicial and Executive functions— Question <i>re</i> separation of —	236-237
Judicial department— See Communal representation.	
K	
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.— Motion <i>re</i> — Indian Statutory Commission, election of a committee of the Council for conferring with the — See Questions and Answers.	174
Kallar reclamation work— Question <i>re</i> —	432
Kanarese— See Court language.	
Kanarese speaking population— Question <i>re</i> — in the Presidency	50
Kanchalamma project— Question <i>re</i> —	163
Karant, Mr. K. R.— Adjournment motion <i>re</i> deaths under chloroform in General Hospital	398-399
Bills— Andhra University Act Amendment Bills, adjournment of consideration of — Fisheries Act, a Bill to amend the Indian —	268 538
Motion <i>re</i> — Indian Statutory Commission, election of a committee of the Council for conferring with the — Ryots in forest areas, committee of enquiry into the grievances of — .. See Questions and Answers.	175 272-277, 307
Karnams— Question <i>re</i> allowance to — attending taluk offices Question <i>re</i> hardships of — in shrotriyam villages	430-431 431
Kaveripak tank— Question <i>re</i> supply of water to the —	356-357
Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut— See Papers laid on the table.	
Kesava Pillai, Diwan Bahadur P.— Bills— Andhra University Act Amendment Bills, motion for adjournment of the consideration of — Motion <i>re</i> — Indian Statutory Commission, election of a committee of the Council for conferring with the — Ryots in forest areas, committee to enquire into the grievances of —	268 96-97, 189 281-282
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.— Condolence motion <i>re</i> the Raja of Ramnad Motion <i>re</i> — Indian Statutory Commission, election of a committee of the Council for conferring with the — Oath of office See Questions and answers.	15 202 11

PAGES

K—cont.

Kistna district— See Scheme report.	
Kistna Eastern Delta— See Papers laid on the table.	
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.— Adjournment motion <i>re</i> Carnatic Paper Mills, Rajahmundry Motion <i>re</i> ryots in forest areas, committee to enquire into the grievances of — ..	292-293 377
Kozharranganur tank— Question <i>re</i> repairs to the breaches in —	51-52
Krishnan, Mr. K.— Motion <i>re</i> Indian Statutory Commission, election of a committee of the Council for conferring with the —	214
Krishnan Nayar, the hon. Diwan Bahadur M.— Adjournment motion <i>re</i> — Carnatic Paper Mills South Indian Railway strike	296 60
Bills— Annamalai University Bill, the Motion <i>re</i> — Indian Statutory Commission, election of a committee of the Council for conferring with the — Ryots in forest areas, committee to enquire into the grievances of —	499 173 283, 305-307, 369, 376
Kudimaramat— Question <i>re</i> instructions to Revenue officers regarding — Question <i>re</i> legislation regarding — Question <i>re</i> —	20 21-22 162
Kukkalagundam vanka— Question <i>re</i> petition from Jaghirdar of Putlampalli for use of water of — ..	366
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.— Motion <i>re</i> Indian Statutory Commission, election of a committee of the Council for conferring with the —	79-80
Kurnool District Board— See Rural water supply.	
L	
Labour Commissioner— Question <i>re</i> tour of —	347-349
Labourers— Question <i>re</i> condition of — in Malabar, etc. Question <i>re</i> Madras labourers working in Assam plantations	37-38 433
"Lady Goschen"— Question <i>re</i> cost, etc., of trawler — Question <i>re</i> fishing operation by the trawler —	475-476 476-478
Land-cess— Question <i>re</i> — due to local bodies	470
Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts— Question <i>re</i> loans under — Question <i>re</i> working of the —	168 168
Land Revenue Bill— Question <i>re</i> introduction of a — Land revenue budget— Question <i>re</i> preparation of —	166-7 235
Lankamalai Hills— Question <i>re</i> memorial regarding construction of a tank in —	365
Latrines— See Secretariat clerks.	
Law College, Madras— Question <i>re</i> admission to the — Question <i>re</i> special lectures in the —	44-45 45

L—cont.

Legislative Council—	
Question <i>re</i> Bills introduced in the —	484
See Council.	
Legislative Council Members—	
Question <i>re</i> daily allowance to —	485
Lepor Asylums—	
Question <i>re</i> —	473
Lepper, Mr.—	
Question <i>re</i> qualification of — (Government Press)	244-245
Licences—	
See Village Magistrates.	
L.M.P. Course —	
Question <i>re</i> Government Order <i>re</i> —	341
Local Boards Act Amendment Bill—	
See Bills.	
Logging methods—	
Question <i>re</i> deputation of an officer to study modern —	41-42
Luker, Mr. A. T.—	
Motion <i>re</i> Indian Statutory Commission, election of a committee of the Council for conferring with the —	221

M

Machine-minder—	
Question <i>re</i> leave salary of a — in the Government Press	238-239
Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.—	
Motion <i>re</i> Indian Statutory Commission, election of a committee of the Council for conferring with the —	193-195
Madras City—	
See Motor traffic.	
Madras Record Office—	
Question <i>re</i> Muslims in the —	489
Malabar Tenancy Bill—	
Question <i>re</i> introduction of the —	356
Malas—	
Question <i>re</i> encouragement of — in spinning and weaving	455
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.—	
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> —	
Deaths under chloroform in General Hospital	265-265, 331-387, 393
South Indian Railway strike	186
Bills—	
Annamalai University Bill, the	499
City Municipal Act Amendment Bill	272
State Aid to Industries Act, a Bill to amend the Madras —	529
Motion <i>re</i> —	
Fees received from paying patients in State Hospitals	379-380
Government Press, committee to enquire into the affairs of the —	405-406
See Questions and Answers.	
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.—	
Motion <i>re</i> Indian Statutory Commission, election of a committee of the Council for conferring with the —	176-177
Mappilla Wills Act, 1928—	
See Acts assented to by His Excellency the Governor.	
See Acts assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General.	

M—cont.

Marjoribanks, the hon. Sir Norman—	
Condolence motion <i>re</i> the Raja of Ramnad	12-13
Discussion <i>re</i> duration of the September (1928) sitting of the Legislative Council ..	170, 171
Indian Statutory Commission, time for nominations for election to the committee to confer with the —	266
Motion <i>re</i> —	
House Committee	63
Indian Statutory Commission, election of a committee of the Council for conferring with the —	65, 187, 201, 212, 213
Questions, liability of the Government to answer — based on newspaper allegations	57, 58, 59
Markandeya river project—	
Question <i>re</i> — in Salem	478-479
Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.—	
See Questions and Answers.	
Mathalai-Mannadikulam Tank—	
Question <i>re</i> repairs to —	358, 365-366
Mat-weaving—	
Question <i>re</i> free removal of reeds for — in Kurnool	456
Mayavaram taluk board—	
Question <i>re</i> nomination of defeated candidates to —	469
M.B. and B.S. examination—	
Question <i>re</i> practical training to students passing —	492
Medical practitioners—	
Question <i>re</i> itinerant work by rural —	152
Medical school, Vizagapatam—	
Question <i>re</i> admission of students in the —	340-341
Medical schools—	
Question <i>re</i> abolition of some of the — in the Presidency	150
Memorial—	
See Lankamalai Hills.	
See Record of Rights.	
Mettur deputation—	
Question <i>re</i> recommendations of the —	231-234
Mettur project—	
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> —	264-265
Ministers—	
See Reforms.	
Moir, the hon. Mr. T. E.—	
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> Carnatic Paper Mills	295-299
Bills—	
State Aid to Industries Act, a Bill to amend the Madras —	533
Motions on Matters of General Public Interest <i>re</i> —	
Fees received from paying patients in State Hospitals	377-381
Government Press, Madras, committee to enquire into the grievances of — ..	405-410
Indian Statutory Commission, election of a committee of the Council for conferring with the —	64-104, 172-180, 181-184, 186-221
Ryots in forest areas, committee to enquire into the grievances of —	272-283, 304-308, 367-377
Water-hoses, tear-bombs, etc., supply of — to the Police	400-404
Motor buses—	
Question <i>re</i> inspection of —	246-247
Motor-car accidents—	
Question <i>re</i> — in the Presidency	349-350
Motor traffic—	
Question <i>re</i> control of — in the City	38-39
Mount Stuart Working circle—	
See Papers laid on the table.	
Muhammadan representation—	
Question <i>re</i> — in the Secretariat	53

M—cont.

Muhammadans—	
Question <i>re</i> appointment of — as Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies ..	258-259
Mulapadu —	
Question <i>re</i> high flood channel from the —	23
Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B. —	
Bills — Andhra University Act Amendment Bills, motion for adjournment of the consideration of —	267
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I. —	
Condolence resolution <i>re</i> the Raja of Ramnad	14-15
Demand for supplementary grant <i>re</i> Co-operative Societies—Transferred	513-514
Motion <i>re</i> ryots in forest areas, committee to enquire into the grievances of — ..	280
Muniyuru channel—	
Question <i>re</i> irrigation of lands under the —	351-352
Munsifs' Courts —	
Question <i>re</i> inspection reports on District —	440
Museum Superintendent —	
Question <i>re</i> qualification of the acting —	496-497
Muthiah Mudaliyar, the hon. Mr. S. —	
Abkari Act Amendment Bill	272
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> —	
General Hospital, deaths under chloroform in —	265, 266, 383, 390, 393-396, 397-398
Motion <i>re</i> fees received from paying patients in State Hospitals	379, 380-381
Muthalakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) S. —	
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> deaths under chloroform in the General Hospital..	393, 396-397
Bills —	
Brothels and Immoral Traffic Suppression Bill	271
Hindu Religious Endowments Act Amendment Bill	272
Motion <i>re</i> —	
Fees received from paying patients in State Hospitals	380-381
Ryots in forest areas, committee to enquire into the grievances of —	283
Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N. —	
See Questions and Answers.	

N

Nadimuthu Pillai—	
See Negapatam Temple Committee.	
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R. —	
Motion <i>re</i> ryots in forest areas, committee to enquire into the grievances of — ..	281
Nagavalli —	
See Irrigation work.	
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major, S. A. —	
See Questions and Answers.	
Narayana Menon, Mr. M. P. —	
Question <i>re</i> release of —	490
Naravana Raju, Mr. D. —	
Motion <i>re</i> ryots in forest areas, committee to enquire into the grievances of — ..	376
See Questions and Answers.	
Narayanawami Pillai, Mr. T. M. —	
See Questions and Answers.	
Nedungal reserve —	
Question <i>re</i> assignment of lands in —	352-353
Negapatam Temple Committee —	
Question <i>re</i> Nadimuthu Pillai's nomination to the —	491
Nellore district —	
See Representation.	
New India —	
See Editors' table papers.	

N—cont.

Newspaper allegations —	
See Questions.	
Nilambur valley forests —	
See Papers laid on the table.	
Nominations —	
See Hosur Taluk Board.	
See Taluk Boards.	
Non-combatant ex-military men —	
See Darkhast lands.	
Non-voted appropriations —	
See Papers laid on the table.	
North Arcot district —	
See Poramboke lands.	
Nurses —	
See "General Hospital, Madras".	
Nurses and midwives —	
Question <i>re</i> facilities for training —	252-254, 319-320
Nuzvid Taluk Board —	
Question <i>re</i> provision of itinerant libraries by the —	344-345

O

Oath of office —	
Cotton, Mr. C. W. E.	12
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	12
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.	12
Ramunni Menon, Diwan Bahadur K.	132
Smith, Mr. W. E.	132
Souter, Mr. C. A.	12
Wathen, Mr. F. B.	12
Odugathur Valley Scheme —	
Question <i>re</i> papers regarding the —	50-51
Official residences —	
Question <i>re</i> accommodation in — for receiving visitors	453
Question <i>re</i> sanitary fittings to —	453
Oriya-speaking tracts —	
Question <i>re</i> separation of — from the Madras Presidency	497

P

Padmappa, Mr. —	
Question <i>re</i> exemption of — for the post of Sub-Inspector of Police	160
Palar river —	
Question <i>re</i> improvement of water-supply in the —	351
Panchayat Court —	
Question <i>re</i> abolition of the Perumbedu village	442-443
Panchayat funds —	
Question <i>re</i> deposit of —	55
Panel of chairmen —	
Announcement <i>re</i> —	59
Paper pulp industry —	
Question <i>re</i> prospects of the — in Kurnool	458
Papers laid on the table —	
Adi-Dravida Co-operative Societies, report on the working of — in Malabar district	63, 127- 129
Agricultural College dairy, G.O. No. 403, Development, dated 6th March 1928, recording audit report of the — for year ending 31st March 1927	62
Chenai Nair Exploitation division, Olavakkot, G.O. No. 485, Development, dated 17th March 1928, recording audit report of the — for year ending 31st March 1927	62

P—cont.

Papers laid on the table—cont.

Cottage Industries, preliminary report on the survey of — in the Madura, Ramnad, Trichinopoly and Tinnevely districts ..	63
Dharakota estate, report of the Collector of Ganjam on the reservation of forests in — ..	63, 122-123
Ellore Municipal Council, G.O. No. 1610, L. & M., dated 11th April 1928, superseding the — for one year from 26th April 1928 ..	63, 119
Finance Committee proceedings of the 16th and 17th meetings in 1927-28 and of the first meeting in 1928-29 ..	61
Fisheries Cannery, Chaliyam, G.O. No. 574, Development, dated 29th March 1928, recording audit report of the — for year ending 31st March 1927 ..	62
Fisheries Cannery, Chaliyam, G.O. No. 1197, Development, dated 24th July 1928, recording audit report of the — for half-year ending 30th September 1927 ..	62
Fruit Preserving Institute, Coonoor, G.O. No. 534, Development, dated 26th March 1928, recording audit report of the — for 1926-27 and for eight months ending 30th November 1927 ..	62
Government Industrial Institute (Ink Factory), G.O. No. 1135, Development, dated 11th July 1928, recording audit report of the — for half-year ending 30th September 1927 ..	62
Government Industrial Institute, Madura, G.O. No. 894, Development, dated 2nd May 1928, recording audit report of the — for quarter ending 30th September 1927 ..	62
Industrial Engineering branch, Tanjore district, Report of the Industrial Engineer, Tanjore, regarding activities of the — ..	63, 124-126
Industrial Engineering Workshop, Washerranpet, G.O. No. 802, Development, dated 2nd May 1928, recording audit report of the — for quarter ending 30th June 1927 ..	62
Jewellers' weights in this Presidency, G.O. No. 1107, Development, dated 6th July 1928, publishing the report of the committee appointed to standardize the — ..	62
Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, G.O. No. 381, Development, dated 1st March 1928, recording audit report of the — for quarter ending 30th June 1927 ..	61
Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, G.O. No. 554, Development, dated 27th March 1928, recording audit report of the — for quarter ending 30th September 1927 ..	62
Kerala Soap Institute, G.O. No. 1248, Development, dated 31st July 1928, recording audit report of the — for quarter ending 31st December 1927 ..	62
Kistna Eastern Delta, G.O. No. 1028, Revenue, dated 10th May 1928, regarding inclusion of lands in the irrigable ayacut of the — ..	63, 119-122
Mount Stuart Working Circle, G.O. No. 1172, Development, dated 16th July 1928, recording audit report of the — for year ending 31st March 1927 ..	62
Nilambur Valley Forests, G.O. No. 1048, Development, dated 21st June 1928, recording audit report of the — for year ending 31st March 1927 ..	62
Non-voted appropriations, statement showing additions and reductions in — sanctioned by Government during 1927-28 ..	63
Posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending March 1928, list of — ..	61, 113-116
Resolutions passed by the Madras Legislative Council during second session 1927-28 and the action taken thereon by the Government ..	61, 117-118
South Indian Railway Strike, Press communique, dated 31st August 1928, regarding — ..	171, 224-226
Statistical registers, extracts from — regarding certain villages in Tanjore district ..	63
Tamarapak anicut, G.O. No. 1395 L, Public Works and Labour Department, dated 26th May 1928, regarding expenditure on improvements to the head sluice at, and to the upper supply channel leading from, the anicut ..	63, 119
Parasurama Rao, Mr. A.— Motion <i>re</i> ryots in forest areas, committee to enquire into the grievances of — ..	307-308, 367-369
See Questions and Answers.	
Parlakimedi ryots— See Record of rights.	

P—cont.

Patro, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.— Bills— Annamalai University Bill, the	501
State Aid to Industries Act, a Bill to amend the Madras —	533
Motion <i>re</i> ryots in forest areas, committee of enquiry into the grievances of — ..	369-372
See Questions and Answers.	
Pay of constables— Question <i>re</i> — in South Kanara	249-250
Paying patients in State Hospitals— Motion <i>re</i> fees received from —	377-381
Peddakimedi Zamindari— Question <i>re</i> forest rates in —	15-16
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General— Question <i>re</i> qualifications of the —	151-152
Piece workers— Question <i>re</i> memorials from — in the Government Press	243-244
Plywood industry— Question <i>re</i> development of —	441
Police— See Water-hoses, Tear-bombs, etc.	
Police sports— Question <i>re</i> rules regarding collections for —	437
Polur taluk— See Village monigars.	
Poramboke lands— Question <i>re</i> — transferred to ayan in North Arcot district	853
Port Conservancy Boards— Question <i>re</i> nominations to —	479-480
Ports — See Papers laid on the table.	
Power drills— Question <i>re</i> supply of water through — in Salem	497
Premayya, Mr. G. R.— See Questions and Answers.	
President, the hon. the— Adjournment motion <i>re</i> — Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited, Rajahmundry	171, 294, 295, 296, 298, 303, 304
General Hospital, deaths under chloroform in —	265-266, 381, 383, 386, 387, 393, 395, 399
Mettur project	264, 265
South Indian Railway strike	59, 60, 184, 185, 186
Announcement <i>re</i> — Indian Statutory Commission, members elected for conferring with the— ..	498
Panel of Chairmen	59
Bills— Abkari Act Amendment Bill	272
Andhra University Act Amendment Bill	271
Andhra University Act Amendment Bills, motion for adjournment of the consideration of —	267, 268, 269
Annamalai University Bill, the	498, 499, 501, 511-512
Brothels and Immoral Traffic Suppression Bill	271
City Municipal Act Amendment Bill	272
District Municipalities Act Amendment Bill	271
District Municipalities Act, Local Boards Act and the General Clauses Act, Bill to amend the —	269-270, 367
Fisheries Act, a Bill to amend the Indian —	537, 538, 539, 541
Hindu Religious Endowments Act Amendment Bill	272
Local Boards Act Amendment Bill	270, 271
State Aid to Industries Act, a Bill to amend the Madras —	529, 531, 534
Cotton Transport Act, Resolution under section 8 of the —	519, 520, 524
Council sittings, statement of the programme of — during September and October	308-309

P-cont.

PAGES

President, the hon. the—cont.	
Demand for supplementary grant re—	
Co-operative Societies—Transferred Industries—Transferred	512, 513
Discussion re—	
Duration of the September (1928) sitting of the Council	170, 171
Questions based on newspaper allegations, liability of the Government to answer —	58, 59
Motion re —	
Government Press, committee to enquire into the affairs of the —	405, 407, 408, 409
House Committee	64, 181
Indian Statutory Commission, election of a committee of the Council for conferring with the —	64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 78, 81, 85, 87, 88, 89, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 172, 173, 174, 176, 177, 178, 179, 181-184, 186-188, 189, 193, 201, 203, 212, 214, 217, 218-219, 221.
Indian Statutory Commission, fixing of time for nominations of candidates for election to the Committee to confer with the —	266
Indian Statutory Commission, nomination of candidates to the committee to confer with the —	366-367
Indian Statutory Commission, reference to the "expeditiousness" of the proceedings on —	517, 518-519
Ryots in forest areas, Committee to enquire into the grievances of —	304, 305, 307
Water-hoses, Tear-bombs, etc., supply of — to the Police	403, 404
Standing Orders—	
Amendments to — Nos. 12 and 52, nomination of a member to the Select Committee on —	266
See Rulings.	
Prickly-pear—	
Question re eradication of —	451-452
Process-servers—	
Question re improvement of the status and pay of —	364-365
Prohibition—	
Question re action taken on the resolution regarding —	330-332
Question re policy of Government regarding —	139-144, 492
Question re progress made towards —	144-146
Publication of notifications—	
Question re — in village chavadies	484
Public documents—	
Question re abolition of search fees for —	462
Public Health Department—	
See Anti-drink propaganda.	
Public Health Minister—	
Question re tours by the —	473-474
Question re visit to maths in Tanjore by the —	470
Public Service—	
Question re qualifications for —	53
Public Services Commission Bill—	
Question re —	168-169
Puliki wood—	
Question re reduction of freight charges for —	458
Pullampet project—	
Question re Chief Engineer's report on the —	21
Pumping projects—	
Question re private enterprise regarding —	493-494

Q

PAGES

Questions—	
Discussion re liability of the Government to answer — based on newspaper allegations	57-59
Questions and Answers—	
Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib, Mr.—	
Question re Gilbert, Mr., retention of —	487-488
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.—	
Question re Arkonam market, alleged rioting in —	440-441
Question re assignment of lands in Nedungal reserve	352-353
Question re Bhajanakoil at Velumanthangal	51
Question re construction of a building for Vellore District Court	345
Question re "continuous service", interpretation of —	52-53
Question re European warder in Salem jail, alleged dismissal of an —	496
Question re fire accident in Tiruvannamalai	160-161
Question re Giri and Joshi, Messrs., order of externment against —	463-466
Question re Gudiyattam Tahsildar, alleged assault of a ryot by the —	26-27
Question re Kozhamanganur tank, repairs to breaches in —	51-52
Question re Markandeya river project	478-479
Question re nominations to taluk boards in North Arcot district	46
Question re Odugathur valley scheme, papers regarding the —	50-51
Question re poramboke lands transferred to ayan in North Arcot district	353
Question re Public service, qualifications for —	53
Question re Raja of Panagal, assignment of lands to the —	466-468
Question re Sub-Magistrate of Arkonam	479
Question re supply of water to the Kaveripauk tank	356-357
Question re tanks at Pulivedu, restoration of the —	52
Question re Village monigars in Polur taluk, suspension of —	430
Question re water scarcity in North Arcot district	47
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, Mr.—	
Question re Central Record office, establishment of —	438
Question re Curator of the Central Record office, duties of —	438
Question re Curator, research work done by the officiating —	488-489
Question re District Gazetteers, compilation of —	480-481
Question re District Gazetteers, revision of —	481-482
Question re Editor of the Gazetteer, duties of the Personal Assistant to the —	482-483
Question re manuscripts in Urdu and Arabic, publication of old —	489
Question re Muslims in the Madras Record Office	489
Question re Persian and Arabic Curator in the Madras Record Office	489
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman—	
Question re Amending Bill to the Estates Land Act of 1908	355
Question re Elementary school masters, distribution of grants-in-aid to —	443
Question re estimates of revenue and expenditure for the Ganjam district	488
Question re memoranda sent to the Simon Commission	358-361
Question re memorial from Parlakimedi ryots against sanction for record of rights	355-356
Question re Oriya speaking tracts, separation from Madras Presidency of —	497
Question re Surada reservoir near Barady	18
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.—	
Question re Kallar reclamation work	432
Gollapalli, The Zamindar of—	
Question re choiera in Kistna district	343
Question re demonstration cars, purchase of two —	324
Question re drainage scheme, Rajahmundry, progress of —	343
Question re itinerant libraries in Nuzvid Taluk Board	344-345
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.—	
Question re co-operation, report of the committee on —	56
Govindaraja Mudaliyar—	
Question re Cooum, improvements to — and Buckingham canal	228-229
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.—	
Question re Ahobilam water-supply scheme	256
Question re Agricultural Colonization scheme	257
Question re Alipuram jail, facilities for learning certain arts from prisoners in the —	327-328
Question re assessment on second crop in Anantapur district	162
Question re bamboo work industry in Kurnool, investigation into —	458

Q—cont.

Questions and Answers—cont.

Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.—cont.

Question re bangles manufacture at Dhone, State aid for —	457
Question re herm-cutting in Cuddapah	19
Question re blanket industry in Kurnool	494-495
Question re block glass making	457
Question re carpets dyeing, improvements in the process of —	455-456
Question re charcoal, price of — in Cuddapah district	261
Question re Damera tank, repairs to the supply vagu to —	164
Question re Duvvaleru project	163
Question re elementary schools, inclusion of spinning in the curriculum of studies for —	328-329
Question re excepted temples, rules for the determination of —	446
Question re Gajuladinne project, re-investigation of the —	22-23
Question re grazing facilities in Cuddapah	455
Question re Gudempad project	163
Question re investigation into derelict tanks in Kurnool district	357-358
Question re judicial and executive functions, separation of —	236
Question re Kanchalamma project	163
Question re karnans attending taluk offices, allowance to —	430-431
Question re Kudimaramat, instructions to Revenue officers regarding —	20
Question re Kudimaramat, legislation regarding —	21-22
Question re Kudimaramat works	162
Question re Malas to be encouraged to do spinning	455
Question re mat-weaving in Kurnool, free removal of reeds for —	456
Question re paper-pulp industry in Kurnool, prospects of —	458
Question re Peripatetic weaving schools	478
Question re prohibition, action taken on the resolution regarding —	330-332
Question re Puliki wood, reduction of freight charges on —	458
Question re Pullampet project, Chief Engineer's report on the —	21
Question re Pumping projects, private enterprise regarding —	493-494
Question re rural water-supply, consideration of programme by Kurnool District Board —	342
Question re separate Andhra province	161
Question re settling tanks of Kurnool water-works, construction of quarters near —	452-453
Question re Simon Commission, action taken on the motion for the boycott of the —	485
Question re spinning and weaving, encouragement to — in Cuddapah district	260-261
Question re spinning and weaving schools in Kurnool	443-444
Question re Srisailem road, construction of —	153-154
Question re students, training of — in dyeing	262
Question re sub-soil water sources in Kurnool, testing of —	326-327
Question re tape-weaving	456
Question re Temples in Kurnool district, management of —	364
Question re Thokapalli project, plans and estimates for the —	20-21
Question re Tippayapalayam, progress of the —	22
Question re Tungabhadra project, His Excellency's remarks on the —	18-19
Question re Tungabhadra project, investigation into —	229, 310-312
Question re Vysia institutions, exemption from Hindu Religious Endowment Act of —	446-447
Question re warping mill for Kurnool	494

Karant, Mr. K. R.—

Question re assessments (back) in South Kanara, collection of —	427
Question re Court-fee stamps, sale of —	439
Question re Court-fee Act, modification of the —	439
Question re 'G' Permit for taxi cars	159
Question re income and expenditure in Bellary, South Kanara and Nilgiris districts	365
Question re introduction of Kanarese as Court language in Nilgiris	347
Question re Kanarese speaking population in the Presidency	50
Question re Padmappa, Mr., Sub-Inspector of Police	160
Question re Police sports, rules regarding collections for —	437
Question re rough pattas of Narikomhu, hearing of objections to —	426, 427
Question re Town-planning department, staff of the —	451

Q—cont.

Questions and Answers—cont.

Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.—

Question re age-limit for appointment as probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police	350
Question re communal representation in the Secretariat	361-362
Question re Muhammadan representation in the Secretariat	53
Question re Muhammadans, appointment of — as Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies	258-259
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.—	
Question re admission of students in the Vizagapatam Medical School	340-341
Question re Carnatic Paper Mills, Memorial from the shareholders of the —	459
Question re Carnatic Paper Mills, report on the possibilities of the —	459
Question re General Hospital, deaths under chloroform during 1926-28 in —	337-339
Question re Medical Schools, abolition of some of the —	150
Question re Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General, qualifications of —	151-152
Question re Ranipet Hospital, Proposed construction of —	339-340
Question re rural medical practitioners, itinerant work done by —	152
Question re Women's Medical School, Vellore	149-150
Question re X-ray treatment given to the Raja of Vizianagram	472
Question re X-ray treatment in General Hospital	147-149

Marudhavanam Pillai, Mr. C.—

Question re depressed classes, house-sites for —	37
--	----

Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.—

Question re appointment of Mr. Sundara Rao Nayudu as Judge, Court of Small Causes	346
Question re direct recruitment to District and Subordinate Judgeships	346-347
Question re Government Press, casual leave to certain employees of —	239
Question re Government Press, compositors in the —	237-238
Question re Government Press, dismissal of employees in the —	434
Question re Government Press, fines levied on employees in the —	240, 312-316
Question re Government Press, tender for sheepskins required by the —	363
Question re Government Press, withholding of leave salary to a machine-minder of the —	238-239
Question re Government Press, sale of unserviceable machines in the —	434-437
Question re Government Press, memorials from piece-workers in the —	243-244
Question re Government Press, powers of the Superintendent of the —	241-243
Question re Government Press, supply of articles required by the —	239-240
Question re Panchayat Court in Perumbadu village, abolition of —	442-443
Question re Superintendent, Government Museum, qualifications of the acting —	496-497
Question re Villiyars in Chingleput, hardships of —	432-433

Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.—

Question re darkhast lands to non-combatant ex-military men	495-496
Question re power drills at Salem, supply of water through —	497

Narayana Raju, Mr. D.—

Question re Godavari and Kistna deltas, ayacut of the —	460
Question re Scheme report for resettlement of Godavari and Kistna districts.	169-170, 237

Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.—

Question re Mathalai-Mannadikulam tank, repairs to —	365-366
--	---------

Parasurama Rao, Mr. A.—

Question re Arms Act, licences under the —	462-463
Question re assignment of lands in Settigunta village, Rajampet taluk	353-355
Question re Co-operative department, execution of decrees by —	454
Question re Excise Advisory Committee, proceedings of the —	471-472
Question re Excise Advisory Committee, action taken on the recommendations of the —	332
Question re Excise revenue in the Ceded districts	450
Question re fragmentation of wet lands, legislation to prevent —	427-428
Question re inspection reports on District Munsifs' Courts	440
Question re Kukkulagundam vanka, petition from Jaghirdar of Putlampalli for use of water of —	366
Question re public documents, abolition of search fees for —	462
Question re toddy sales, postponement of —	450-451
Question re Tungabhadra scheme, report on —	230
Question re village magistrates in Cuddapah, licences to —	431-432
Question re water-supply to lands in Cuddapah	51

Q—cont.

Questions and Answers—cont.

Patro, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.—	
Question re agricultural demonstrators in Ganjam and Vizagapatam	492-493
Question re agricultural stations in Ganjam district, opening of —	324
Question re agriculture, scientific improvements in —	474
Question re Anakapalle Agricultural school	257-258
Question re Boradapalli project	230
Question re Estates Land Act Committee, report of the —	24-25
Question re famine works in Ganjam, expenditure on —	228
Question re industrial and trades schools (Government)	137-138
Question re irrigation under Utlam and Dusi channels	231
Question re irrigation work in Nagavalli	230-231
Question re Peddakimeli Zamindari, forest rates in —	15-16
Question re Vamsidhara project, further investigation of the —	483
Question re Zamindaries, introduction of Forest Act in —	39-40
Premayya, Mr. G. R.—	
Question re communal representation in the Law Secretariat	169
Question re communal representation in Judicial Departments	155
Question re Guntur District Court Sarishtadar, transfer of —	154
Question re High Court circular regarding appointments in Civil Courts	155
Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.—	
Question re assistant surgeons, to be appointed to divisional headquarter hospitals	47
Question re conversion of the Dornal road into a trunk road	251
Question re Health Officers' posts, selection of candidates for —	256, 320
Question re Hindu-Moslem disputes in Guntur	250, 319
Question re karnams in shrotriyam villages	431
Question re representation of Adi-Andhras, etc., in taluk boards in Nellore district	251
Ramasamayajulu, Mr. C.—	
Question re re-classification of soils and revision of rates	487
Question re Reforms, publication of the memorandum of the Madras Government on the —	486
Question re resettlement, examination of sewcars in connexion with the —	487
Question re resettlement of Godavari, etc.	487
Question re scheme report for resettlement of Godavari	486
Question re scheme report, representations on the —	487
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.—	
Question re accommodation in official residences for receiving visitors	453
Question re agricultural implements, manufacture of —	48
Question re animals, prevention of cruelty to —	54
Question re avaram bark, improvement of the supply of —	161
Question re cattle, export of —	55
Question re Chikkanna Udayar tank, supply of water to the —	23
Question re clerks in the office of the Inspector-General of Police, alleged menial work got done by —	54
Question re compensation to minor dependents of workmen, deduction of doctor's fee, etc., from —	158
Question re Co-operative Societies, recovery of arrears due to —	259
Question re Development Department, co-ordination of district activities of —	259
Question re education of the people on the evils of drink	332-336
Question re electric supply to Conjeevaram town	54
Question re execution of improvements to irrigation works	350-351
Question re fodder, steps taken to meet the scarcity of —	16
Question re food crops, annual output of —	56
Question re Government Order regarding L.M.P. course	341
Question re Hosur Taluk Board, nomination of defeated candidates to —	490
Question re humane treatment of animals, education regarding the —	55
Question re Industrial school, Perambore, employment of trained students in —	437
Question re Inland fisheries—Collection of statistics regarding yield of —	325
Question re land-cess due to local bodies	470
Question re Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts, loans under —	168
Question re Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts, working of the —	168
Question re Land Revenue budget, preparation of —	235
Question re Legislative Council, Bills introduced in the —	484
Question re Mayavaram Taluk Boards, nomination of defeated candidates to —	469
Question re memorial regarding construction of a tank in Lankamalai Hills	365

Q—cont.

Questions and Answers—cont.

Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.—cont.

Question re nurses and midwives, facilities for training —	252-254, 319-320
Question re official residences, sanitary fittings to —	463
Question re Panchayat funds, facilities for deposit of —	55
Question re prickly-pear, eradication of —	451-452
Question re rent-free accommodation granted to officers	453
Question re reservation of lands for assignment to depressed classes	355
Question re Royal Commission on Agriculture, report of —	132
Question re rural water-supply in Polavaram	480
Question re staple food crops, yield of —	234-235
Question re supply of Editors' Table papers to 'New India'	248-249,
	317-318
	454
Question re tiles, purchase of Mangalore —	347-349
Question re tour of the Labour Commissioner	362-363
Question re Travellers' bungalows, provision of —	235
Question re village chavadies and cattle pounds, maintenance of —	158
Question re Workmen's Compensation Act, amendment of —	
Question re Workmen's Compensation Act, fixation of a minimum limit for deposit under —	158
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.	
Question re Agricultural and Industrial departments, bulletins by —	452
Question re Agricultural Commission, carrying out the recommendations of —	132-133
Question re Bantwal-Channadi road	46-47
Question re Bantwal-Channadi road	41, 469
Question re Chenai Nair forest exploitation scheme	43
Question re Cochin Harbour Works, expenditure on the —	
Question re Education Department, scheme for the Imperial and Provincial services in the —	444
Question re Fisheries Committee—answers to questionnaire of the —	135-136
Question re Fisheries Committee, Personal, etc., of the —	134-135
Question re Fisheries Committee, recommendations of the —	136
Question re Fisheries Committee Travelling Allowance to witnesses summoned by the —	137
Question re Fisheries department, researches made by the —	474-475
Question re Forest rangers, increase of pay to —	442
Question re Government aid to industries	263-264, 321-322
Question re hydro-electric schemes in the Presidency	156-157
Question re Indian Christians and judicial posts	155-156
Question re Industries Act, amendment of State Aid to —	49
Question re inoculation of animals by Veterinary Doctors	384
Question re labourers in Malabar, etc., condition of —	37-38
Question re "Lady Goschen", cost, etc., of trawler	475-476
Question re "Lady Goschen", fishing operation by the trawler	475-476
Question re Legislative Council Members, daily allowance to —	485
Question re Leper Asylums	473
Question re Logging methods, deputation of an officer to the Philippines, etc., to study the —	41-42
Question re Mettur Committee, recommendations of the —	231
Question re motor-car accidents in the Presidency	319-350
Question re Plywood and tea-chest industry	441
Question re Port Conservancy Boards in the Presidency	479-490
Question re Process servers, improvement of the status and pay of	364-365
Question re provision for tiffin rooms, latrines, etc., for Secretariat clerks	362
Question re record of rights, preparation of —	235
Question re prohibition, policy of Government regarding	492
Question re reservation and assignment of lands to depressed classes	165-166
Question re survey in South Kanara	428-430
Question re stamp-foes, reduction of the rates of judicial and non-judicial	490
Question re State aid for power alcohol production	251-252
Question re status and pay of Bus Inspectors	349
Question re stores to Government hospitals	254-255
Question re Tuticorin harbour works, progress of —	42-43
Question re Victoria Technical Institute, scholarships for training in the —	459-460
Question re wood distillation, development of —	263
Satyamurti, Mr. S.—	
Question re appointment of Surgeon-General, Madras	341-342
Question re bucket shops, legislation to prohibit	437

Q—cont.

Questions and Answers—cont.

Satyamurti, Mr. S.—cont.

Question re Council Secretaries, appointment of —	461-462
Question re Court fees and stamps, reduction of —	489-490
Question re Education Minister, tours by the —	470-471
Question re executive and judicial functions, separation of —	236-237
Question re Hindu Religious Endowments Board, advances by Government to the —	448-449
Question re Hindu Religious Endowments Board, financial position of the —	491-492
Question re Introduction of the Malabar Tenancy Bill	356
Question re Irrigation Bill	460-461
Question re labourers working in Assam plantations	433
Question re Land Revenue Bill, introduction of —	166-167
Question re Mettur deputation, recommendations of the —	234
Question re Narayana Menon, Mr. M. P., release of —	490
Question re Negapatam Temple Committee, nomination of Mr. Nadimuthu Pillai to the	491
Question re prohibition, policy of Government regarding —	139-144
Question re prohibition, progress made towards —	144-146
Question re Public Health Minister's visit to the maths in Tanjore	470
Question re Public Health Minister, tours by the —	473-474
Question re Public Services Commission Bill	168-169
Question re Reforms in the Province, memorandum on the working of the —	485
Question re Reforms, Ministers and the memorandum on the —	486
Question re Simon commission — undertaking given by the hon. Minister for Development regarding —	325-326
Question re tours by the hon. the Minister for Development	329-330

Shetty, Mr. A. B.—

Question re Adi-Dravidas, Government help to — for building houses	157
Question re Adi-Dravidas and waste lands	164-165
Question re agricultural instruction in elementary schools	445
Question re agricultural instruction in middle schools	445-446
Question re anti-drink propaganda—Instructions of the Public Health department regarding	336-337
Question re Assistant Surgeons in Edinburgh hospitals	255-256
Question re clerks to Agricultural Demonstrators	258
Question re concessions to ryots in re reserved forests	40-41
Question re co-operative societies, interest charged by — for Adi-Dravidas	134
Question re drink evil among Adi-Dravidas	146
Question re forest panchayats, fire-tracing by —	17
Question re free education for Adi-Dravidas in secondary schools	152-153
Question re General Hospital, Madras, working hours of the —	47
Question re increased salary to Mr. Gilbert, Government Press	245-246
Question re grievances of nurses in the General Hospital, Madras	342
Question re Hindu Religious Endowments Act, amendment of —	154
Question re inspection of schools by deputy inspectors of schools	344
Question re Law College, Madras, admission into the —	44-45
Question re Lepper, Mr., Government Press	244-245
Question re M.B. & B.S. Examination, practical training to students passing	492
Question re motor buses, inspection of —	246-247
Question re motor traffic in the city, control of —	38-39
Question re pay of constables in South Kanara	249-250
Question re provision of clerks for higher elementary schools	344
Question re publication of notifications in village chavadies	484
Question re smoking in schools, prevention of —	44
Question re special lectures in the Madras Law College	45
Question re Trades school at Mangalore, establishment of a —	49

Soundarapandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.—

Question re repairs to the Mathalai Mannadikulam tank in Madura district	358
--	-----

Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.—

Question re construction of Vellore District Court outside the fort	345
Question re improvement of water-supply in the Palar river	351

Zamindar of Gollapalli, the—

Question re Agricultural Demonstrators, handing over of home farms to —	48
Question re agricultural education and Arts, education report on combining —	45-46
Question re agricultural training for secondary-grade teachers	153

Q—cont.

Questions and Answers—cont.

Zamindar of Gollapalli, the—cont.

Question re East Bank Canal, progress of the —	23
Question re Estates Land Act, amendment of section 130 of the —	26
Question re fire relief, Government grant for the Ellore—	17
Question re Mulapadu, high flood channel from —	23
Question re Ramanatham Pantulu, Mr. V., Revenue Divisional Officer, Nuzvid, transfer of —	16
Question re Veterinary hospitals at Kistna, opening of —	49-50
The Zamindar of Mirzapuram—	
Question re irrigation of lands under the Muniyera channel	351-352

R

Raja of Panagal, the—

Condolence motion re the Raja of Ramnad	13-14
---	-------

Motion re—

Indian Statutory Commission, election of a Committee of the Council for conferring with the —	212, 217, 219-220
See Assignment of lands.	

Raja of Ramnad, the—

Condolence motion re the death of —	12-15
---	-------

Raja of Vizianagram—

See X-ray treatment.

Rajahmundry—

See Drainage scheme.

Rajampet Divisional Officer—

See Toddy sales.

Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.—

See Questions and Answers.

Ramanadham Pantulu, Mr. V.—

Question re transfer of — (Revenue Divisional Officer, Nuzvid)	16
--	----

Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.—

Oath of office	12
------------------------	----

Ramasamayajulu, Mr. C.—

Adjournment motion re Carnatic Paper Mills, Rajahmundry	286-287
---	---------

Bills — State Aid to Industries Act, a Bill to amend the Madras —	534
---	-----

Motion re Indian Statutory Commission, election of a committee of the Council for conferring with the —	78-79, 80
---	-----------

See Questions and Answers.

Ramnad—

See Demand for supplementary grant re Co-operative Societies—Transferred.

Ramunni Menon, Diwan Bahadur K.—

Bills—

Annamalai University Bill, the	507-508
Oath of office	132

Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.—

Bill—

State Aid to Industries Act, a bill to amend the Madras	530
Cotton Transport Act, resolution under section 8 of the —	519

Motion re

Indian Statutory Commission, election of a committee of the Council for conferring with the —	212
---	-----

See Questions and Answers.

Ranipet Hospital—

Question re construction of —	339-340
---------------------------------------	---------

Reclassification of soils—

Question re revision of rates and —	487
---	-----

	R—cont.	PAGES
Record Office (Central)—		
Question re Curator of the —		438
Question re Establishment list of the —		438
Record of rights—		
Question re memorial from Parlakimedi ryots against sanction for —		355-356
Question re preparation of —		235
Recruitment—		
See Subordinate Judges.		
See District Judges.		
Reforms—		
Question re memorandum of the Local Government on the working of the —		485
Question re Ministers and the memorandum on the —		486
Question re publication of the memorandum on the —		486
Religious Endowments Act Amendment Bill—		
See Bills.		
Rent free accommodation—		
Question re Officers having —		453
Representation—		
Question re — of Adi-Andhras, etc., in the taluk boards in Nellore district		251
See Scheme report.		
Reserved forests—		
Question re concessions to ryots in re —		40-41
Re-settlement—		
Question re examination of sowcars in connexion with —		487
See Scheme report.		
Resolutions passed by the Madras Legislative Council—		
See Papers laid on the table.		
Resurvey—		
Question re — in South Kanara		428-430
Rough pattas—		
Question re hearing of objections to — of Narikombu village		426, 427
Royal Commission—		
See Agriculture.		
Rulings—		
Adjournment—		
House not to be adjourned (for the day) on the ground that some of the members have to attend other meetings		218
President has got the power to determine the hour of adjournment on any day		212
Adjournment motion—		
Advance copy is sent to Government, with the object of enabling them to be ready to say whether the matter is urgent or not		265
That the Mettur project works should be stopped pending the sanction of the Secretary of State for the revised estimates—Ruled out as not being an urgent matter of recent occurrence		264-265
Agenda—		
Objection raised that there is no provision for a 'provisional agenda'—Ruled that President has power under Standing Order No. 79. Also, objection got over by leave being given under Standing Order No. 6 (2) for the transaction of a business not included in the agenda		65, 97
Business—		
Reference made to the 'practice' of the House to adjourn after the last non-official day of the meeting—Ruled that the Government have a right to ask the sittings to be continued if they have business to be transacted		181
Consent—		
— of member of Government under rule 24-A is not restricted to 'Provincial subjects', but extends to 'central subjects' under his charge (consent given to the discussion of a motion on 'Reforms—Simon Commission' is a valid one)		99, 186-187
In giving consent to a motion under rule 24-A the President is not justified in taking into consideration the political situation that may arise in the House from time to time		97

	R—cont.	PAGES
Rulings—cont.		
Consent—cont.		
It is for the House to protect itself in the matter of its decisions. In using his discretion re consent to a motion, the President will not be justified in helping the majority or minority one way or the other		97
The general rule guiding the President in giving consent to a motion must be to give opportunities to the House for expressing its opinion unless there is some express provision saying that such an opportunity should not be given		97
When a Government member makes a motion under rule 24-A concerning his department, he has given his consent to it by implication		98
Debate—		
Arguments addressed privately to a member are not to be advanced in the House		174
'Obstruction' not a legitimate weapon to be encouraged		218
Offensive expressions: 'shame' Ruled out of order —		304
Decorum—When the President is standing, no member is in order in leaving his seat		186
Motion cannot be withdrawn after the mover makes a speech in reply to the debate		403-404
Motions under rule 24-A may be moved by a member of Government		183
Motions, repetition of—		
Standing Order No. 65 does not prevent repetition within a year of motions under rule 24-A which are not recommendations to Government; but Standing Order No. 80 would prevent such motions being repeated in the same session. A motion under rule 24-A that the Council do proceed to elect a committee to confer with the Statutory Commission—Ruled in order, notwithstanding a resolution on the subject of co-operation with the Statutory Commission having been passed during the previous session but within one year		181-184, 186-187
Motions, restrictions on—		
Even a motion on a central subject may be discussed if not disallowed by His Excellency as not being a primary concern of the Local Government		186-187
Motions—		
See Consent.		
Privilege—		
Application in the High Court for mandamus in regard to the proceedings of the Council need not interfere with the course of business		221
Question (supplementary) should not characterise an answer already given (e.g., evasive answer)		38
Question time to extend to one hour whenever begun		36
Question (supplementary) should not amount to cross-examination		140
Question: when once a member takes responsibility for a newspaper allegation by incorporating the same in his original question, Government are not justified in asking for any further assurance regarding the truth of the allegations		59
Questions—Whether a member is entitled to ask for any particular information from Government is to be settled by the President		162
Right of reply—		
Finance Member allowed, by arrangement, a right of reply on a matter for which he is responsible jointly with the Development Minister		295-296
Mover of an amendment has no right of reply —		534
Resolutions—		
See Motions.		
Select Committee—Amendment re names of members of — permission to move refused for want of previous notice		270
Statements—Members are not justified in making statements without taking responsibility for the same		386
Rural medical practitioners—		
See Medical practitioners.		
Rural water supply—		
Question re Kurnool District Board, consideration of programme of —		342
Ryot—		
Question re alleged assault of a — of Katpadi by the Tahsildar of Gudiyattam		26-27
Ryots in forest areas—		
Motion re Committee of enquiry into the grievances of —		272-283, 304-308, 367-377

	S	PAGES
Baldanba, Mr. J. A.—		
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> —		
Carnatic Paper Mills, Rajahmundry		291-292
Deaths under chloroform in General Hospital		392
Mettur project (not allowed)		264, 265
Bills—		
Abkari Act Amendment Bill		272
Annamalai University Bill		499
District Municipalities Act, Local Boards Act and General clauses Act, Bill to amend the —		269-270
Fisheries Act, a Bill to amend the Indian—		537-538, 539
State Aid to Industries Act, a Bill to amend the Madras—		526, 530, 531-532, 533, 534
Demand for supplementary grant <i>re</i> —		
Industries—Transferred		515
Motion <i>re</i> —		
Indian Statutory Commission, election of a Committee of the Council for conferring with the —		77-78, 172, 173-174, 188-189, 200, 201, 202
Ryots in forest areas, committee to enquire into the grievances of the —		282-283
See Questions and Answers.		
Sale and lease value of land—		
Collection of Statistics <i>re</i> — in Godavari and Kistna		36
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.—		
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> —		
Carnatic Paper Mills		295
South Indian Railway strike		60
Bills—		
Annamalai University Bill, the		501, 502, 506-507
District Municipalities Act, Local Boards Act and General clauses Act, Bill to amend the —		367
Motion <i>re</i> —		
Indian Statutory Commission, election of a Committee of the Council for conferring with the —		65, 66-70, 208-211, 212, 217-218
Indian Statutory Commission, statement <i>re</i> the expeditionness of the proceedings on		517, 518
Satyamurti, Mr. S.—		
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> —		
Carnatic Paper Mills		295
South Indian Railway strike		59, 60, 184, 185, 186
Bills—		
Annamalai University Bill, the		498, 508-511
Fisheries Act, a Bill to amend the Indian—		540, 541
State Aid to Industries Act, a Bill to amend the Madras—		526
Condolence motion <i>re</i> Raja of Ramnad		13
Discussion <i>re</i> —		
Questions, Liability of the Government to answer, based on newspaper allegations		57, 58-59
Motion <i>re</i> Indian Statutory Commission, election of a Committee of the Council for conferring with the —		64, 65, 87, 88, 89-92, 93-96, 97, 98-101, 102-104, 172, 177, 178.
See Questions and Answers.		
Sohamnad Sahib, Mr. Mahmud.—		
Bills—Annamalai University Bill		499, 500
Scheme report—		
Question <i>re</i> — for the resettlement of Godavari and Kistna districts		27 to 37, 169, 170, 237
Question <i>re</i> publication of the — for the resettlement of East and West Godavari and Kistna		486
Question <i>re</i> representations regarding the —		487
Search fees—		
See Public documents.		
Secondary schools—		
See Adi-Dravidas.		
Second-crop assessment—		
Question <i>re</i> — in Anantapur district		162

	S—cont.	PAGES
Secretariat—		
See Communal Representation —		331-362
See Muhammadan representation.		
Secretariat clerks—		
Question <i>re</i> provision for tiffin rooms, latrines, etc., for —		362
Service—		
Question <i>re</i> interpretation of continuous —		52-53
Settling tanks of Kurnool water-works—		
Question <i>re</i> construction of quarters near the —		452-453
Seturatnam Ayyar, the hon. Mr. M. R.—		
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> —		
Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited, Rajahmundry		171, 298
Bills—		
Fisheries Act, a Bill to amend the Indian—		536-537, 540, 541, 543
State Aid to Industries Act, a Bill to amend the Madras—		525-526, 527, 529, 532-533, 536
Cotton Transport Act, resolution under section 8 of the —		519, 520-521, 524, 525
Demand for supplementary grant <i>re</i> —		
Co-operative societies—Transferred		512
Industries—Transferred		514, 517
Question <i>re</i> tours by —		329-330
Question <i>re</i> undertaking given by — regarding Simon Commission		325-326
Settigunta village—		
Question <i>re</i> assignment of lands in —, Rajampet taluk		353-355
Sheepskins, tender for—		
See Government Press.		
Shetty, Mr. A. B.—		
Motion <i>re</i> ryots in forest areas, committee to enquire into the grievances of —		374-376
See Questions and Answers.		
Shrotriyam villages—		
See Karnams.		
Simon Commission—		
See Indian Statutory Commission.		
Siva Rao, Mr. P.—		
Motion <i>re</i> Indian Statutory Commission, election of a Committee of the Council for conferring with the —		74-76, 200
Smith, Mr. W. E.—		
Bills—		
Annamalai University Bill, the		507
Oath of office		132
Smoking in schools—		
Question <i>re</i> prevention of —		44
Soundarapandya Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.—		
Motion <i>re</i> Indian Statutory Commission, election of a Committee of the Council for conferring with the —		214
See Questions and Answers.		
Souter, Mr. G. A.—		
Oath of office		12
South Indian Railway strike—		
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> —		59-60
Press Communique <i>re</i> —		171, 224-226
South Kanara—		
See Pay of constables.		
Sowars—		
See Resettlement.		
Special Settlement Officer—		
See Scheme report.		
Spinning—		
See Elementary schools.		

S—cont.

PAGES

Spinning and weaving—	
Question <i>re</i> encouragement to — in Cuddapah district	260-261
Question <i>re</i> instruction in schools in —	443-444
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.—	
Bills—Annamalai University Bill, the	502-503
Motion <i>re</i> ryots in forest areas, Committee to enquire into the grievances of — ..	304-305
Srisaillam road—	
Question <i>re</i> construction of —	153-154
Stamp fees—	
Question <i>re</i> reduction of the rates of Judicial and non-judicial —	490
Standing Orders—	
Amendments to —, Nos. 12 and 52, nomination of a Member to the Select Committee on —	268
Staple food crops—	
Question <i>re</i> yield of —	234-235
State Aid to Industries Act, 1922, a Bill to amend the Madras —	
<i>See</i> Bills.	
State aid to industry —	
Question <i>re</i> — for the production of power alcohol production	251-252
Statutory Commission —	
<i>See</i> Indian Statutory Commission.	
State Hospitals—	
Motion <i>re</i> fees received from paying patients in —	377-381
Statistical registers —	
<i>See</i> Papers laid on the table.	
Stores—	
Question <i>re</i> supply of — to Government Hospitals	254-255
Students —	
Question <i>re</i> training of — in dyeing in the Madras Textile Institute	262
Subbarayan, the hon. Dr. P.—	
Bills—	
Andhra University Act Amendment Bills, motion <i>re</i> adjournment of consideration of —	267-268
Annamalai University Bill, the	498, 499, 504-506
District Municipalities Act Amendment Bill	271
Local Boards Act Amendment Bill	270, 271
Condolence resolution <i>re</i> Raja of Ramnad	13
Cotton Transport Act, resolution under section 8 of the —	519, 521
Indian Statutory Commission, time for nominations for election to the Committee to confer with the —	266
Sub-Magistrate, Arkonam—	
Question <i>re</i> reduction of —	479
Subordinate Judges—	
Question <i>re</i> direct recruitment of —	346-347
Subsoil water sources—	
Question <i>re</i> testing of — in Kurnool	326-327
Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.—	
Question <i>re</i> appointment of — as Judge, Court of Small Causes	346
Superintendent, Government Press—	
Question <i>re</i> powers of —	241-243
Surada reservoir—	
Question <i>re</i> surplus flow of water of the —	18
Surgeon-General, Madras—	
Question <i>re</i> appointment of —	341-342
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.—	
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> —	
Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited, Rajahmundry	171, 283-286
Motion <i>re</i> — Indian Statutory Commission, election of a Committee of the Council for conferring with the —	191-192

T

PAGES

Taluk boards—	
Question <i>re</i> nominations to — in North Arcot district	43
<i>See</i> Representation.	
Tamarapak anicut—	
<i>See</i> Papers laid on the table.	
Tampoe, Mr. A. McG. C.—	
Bills—State Aid to Industries Act, a Bill to amend the Madras —	534
Tank restoration—	
Question <i>re</i> Pulimedu	52
Tape-weaving—	
Question <i>re</i> introduction of narrow — in Kurnool	456
Tea-chest industry—	
<i>See</i> Plywood industry.	
Temples in Kurnool district—	
Question <i>re</i> management of —	364
Textile Institute, Madras—	
<i>See</i> Students.	
Thokapalli project—	
Question <i>re</i> plans and estimates for the —	20-21
Tiffin rooms—	
<i>See</i> Secretariat clerks.	
Tiles—	
Question <i>re</i> purchase of Mangalore — by Government	454
Tippayapalaiyam project—	
Question <i>re</i> progress of the —	22
Toddy shops—	
Question <i>re</i> postponement of — the sale of by Rajampet Divisional Officer	450-451
Town-planning department—	
Question <i>re</i> strengthening of the staff of the —	451
Trades school—	
Question <i>re</i> establishment at Mangalore of a —	49
Travellers' bungalows—	
Question <i>re</i> provision of —	362-363
Trunk Road—	
<i>See</i> Dornal Road.	
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.—	
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> —Carnatic Paper Mills, Rajahmundry	293-294
Bills—State Aid to Industries Act, a Bill to amend the Madras —	529-530
Cotton Transport Act, resolution under section 8 of the —	523-524, 525
Demand for supplementary grant <i>re</i> Industries—Transferred	514-515
Tungabhadra project—	
Question <i>re</i> His Excellency's remarks on the —	18-19
Question <i>re</i> investigation into —	229, 310-312
Question <i>re</i> report of the Special Officer on —	230
Tuticorin Harbour Works—	
Question <i>re</i> progress of —	42-43

U

Unemployment Committee—	
<i>See</i> Agricultural Colonization scheme.	
Uppi Sahib, Mr. K.—	
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> Carnatic Paper Mills, Rajahmundry	294
Bills—Andhra University Act Amendment Bills, motion for adjournment of the consideration of —	268
Urdu and Arabic—	
Question <i>re</i> publication of old manuscripts in —	489
Urlam and Dusi channels—	
Question <i>re</i> irrigation under —	231

U—cont.

PAGES

Usman Sahib Bahadur, the hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad—	
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> —South Indian Railway strike	60
Bills—Brothels and Immoral Traffic Suppression Bill	271
Motion <i>re</i> —	
Government Press, committee to enquire into the affairs of the —	407-408
Indian Statutory Commission, election of a Committee of the Council for conferring with the—	187
Water-hoses, tear-bombs, etc., supply of — to the police	403

V

Vamsadhara project—	
Question <i>re</i> further investigation of the —	483
Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.—	
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> Carnatic Paper Mills, Rajahmundry	287-289
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.—	
Bills—Brothels and Immoral Traffic Suppression Bill	271
Motion <i>re</i> Indian Statutory Commission, election of a Committee of the Council for conferring with the	70-72, 73-74, 172, 221
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.—	
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> Carnatic Paper Mills	299-303
Bills—Annamalai University Bill, the	499, 501, 502
Cotton Transport Act, resolution under section 8 of the —	521-522
Discussion <i>re</i> —	
Duration of the September (1928) sitting of the Council	170
Questions—Liability of the Government to answer, based on newspaper allegations	57
Motion <i>re</i> Indian Statutory Commission, election of a Committee of the Council for conferring with the—	96, 178, 179, 200, 204, 207, 211-212, 213-214
Venkataramam Nayudu, Mr. C.	
<i>See</i> Questions and Answers.	
Veterinary Doctors—	
Question <i>re</i> inoculation of animals by —	364
Veterinary hospitals—	
Question <i>re</i> Opening of — in Kistna	49-50
Victoria Technical Institute—	
Question <i>re</i> scholarships for the —	459-460
Village chavadies—	
Question <i>re</i> maintenance of —	235
Village Magistrates—	
Question <i>re</i> issue of licences to — in Cuddapah	431-432
Village monigars—	
Question <i>re</i> suspension of — in Polur taluk	430
Villiyars—	
Question <i>re</i> hardships of — in Chingleput	432-433
Visitors—	
<i>See</i> Official residences.	
Vysia institutions—	
Question <i>re</i> exemption of — from the Hindu Religious Endowments Act	446-447

W

Warping mill—	
Question <i>re</i> — for Kurnool	494
Water-hoses, tear-bombs, etc.—	
Motion <i>re</i> supply of — to the police	400-404
Water scarcity—	
Question <i>re</i> alleged — in North Arcot district	47

W—cont.

PAGES

Water-supply—	
Question <i>re</i> — to lands in certain villages in Cuddapah taluk	51
Question <i>re</i> rural — in Polavaram	480
<i>See</i> Palar river.	
Water-supply scheme—	
Question <i>re</i> estimates for — at Ahobilam	256
Wathen, Mr. F. B.—	
Oath of office	12
Weaving schools—	
Question <i>re</i> peripatetic — in Cuddapah	478
West Godavari—	
<i>See</i> Demand for supplementary grant <i>re</i> Co-operative Societies — Transferred.	
Wet lands—	
Question <i>re</i> legislation to prevent fragmentation of —	427-428
Wilkins Michael, Mr.—	
Question <i>re</i> alleged dismissal of — warder, Salem jail	496
Women's Medical school, Vellore—	
Question <i>re</i> raising of — to a college	149-150
Wood distillation—	
Question <i>re</i> —	263
Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923—	
Question <i>re</i> amendment of —	158
Question <i>re</i> minimum limit for deposits under	158

X

X-ray treatment in General Hospital—	
Question <i>re</i> — given to the Raja of Vizianagram	472
Question <i>re</i> fees levied for	147-149

Z

Zamindar of Gollapalli—	
<i>See</i> Questions and Answers.	
Zamindar of Mirzapuram—	
Bills—Andhra University Act Amendment Bill	271
Leave to introduce.	
<i>See</i> Questions and Answers.	
Zamindaries—	
Question <i>re</i> introduction of the Forest Act in —	39-40

PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Governor of Madras.

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

Members of the Executive Council.

1. The hon. Sir *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 :--

I.—Provincial Subjects.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Land Revenue administration as described under the following heads, namely :— <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Assessment and collection of land revenue.(b) Maintenance of land records; survey for revenue purposes; records of rights.(c) Laws regarding land tenures; relations of landlords and tenants; collection of rents.(d) Court of Wards, encumbered and attached estates.(e) Land improvement and agricultural loans.(f) Colonization and disposal of crown lands.(g) Management of Government estates.(h) Panchayat forests. | 4. Economic condition including wages and prices and famine-relief. |
| 2. Water-supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments; water storage and water power. | 5. Land acquisition, excepting notifications under subsection (1) of section 4 and declarations under subsection (1) of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, where the public purpose referred to in the said subsections appertains to a transferred subject. |
| 3. Inland waterways including shipping and navigation thereon. | 6. Development of mineral resources. |
| | 7. Protection of wild birds and animals. |
| | 8. Agency tracts. |
| | 9. Pounds and prevention of cattle trespass. |
| | 10. Elections for Indian and Provincial legislatures. |
| | 11. Fortnightly reports and preliminary special reports to the Government of India. |
| | 12. General service questions. |
| | 13. Provincial Gazetteers. |
| | 14. Office procedure. |
| | 15. Secretariat. |
| | 16. Yeomias, inams and hereditary pensions. |
| | 17. Matters of a general nature not allocated elsewhere. |

II.—Central Subjects.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Geological survey. | 8. All-India services. |
| 2. Mineral development. | 9. Territorial changes. |
| 3. Botanical survey. | 10. Immovable property in possession of the Governor-General in Council. |
| 4. Survey of India. | 11. Public Services Commission. |
| 5. Zoological survey. | 12. Reforms. |
| 6. Meteorology. | |
| 7. Census and Statistics | |

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

I.—Provincial Subjects.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Police, including Railway Police and C.I.D. | 12. Government Houses ; Staff and equipment of His Excellency the Governor. |
| 2. Regulation of betting and gambling. | 13. Stationery and Government Presses. |
| 3. Prevention of cruelty to animals. | 14. Industrial matters included under the following heads :— |
| 4. Control of poisons. | (a) Factories. |
| 5. Control of vehicles. | (b) Settlement of labour disputes. |
| 6. Control of dramatic performances and cinematographs. | (c) Boilers. |
| 7. Control of newspapers, books and printing presses. | (d) Gas. |
| 8. Laccadives | (e) Smoke nuisances. |
| 9. European vagrancy. | (f) Welfare of labour including depressed classes. |
| 10. European and Anglo-Indian education. | 15. Criminal tribes. |
| 11. Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards. | |

II.—Central Subjects.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Control of petroleum and explosives. | 3. Arms and ammunition. |
| 2. Central police organization. | 4. Emigration and immigration. |
| | 5. Pilgrimage to the Hedjaz. |

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

I.—Provincial Subjects.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Provincial finance. | 4. Preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts. |
| 2. Pensions. | 5. Central Record office. |
| 3. Local Fund audit. | |

II.—Central Subjects.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. (a) Defence of India.
(b) Naval and Military works and cantonments. | 9. Public debt of India. |
| 2. External relations, including naturalization and aliens and pilgrimage beyond India except to the Hedjaz. | 10. Savings banks. |
| 3. Relations with States in India. | 11. Indian Audit Department. |
| 4. Political charges. | 12. Commerce, including banks and insurance. |
| 5. Communications. | 13. Trading companies and other associations. |
| 6. Posts and telegraphs and telephones, including wireless installations. | 14. Opium (central questions regarding—). |
| 7. Sources of all-India revenues. | 15. Central research. |
| 8. Currency and coinage. | 16. Ecclesiastical. |
| | 17. Archæology. |
| | 18. Regulation of ceremonies, titles, order of precedence and civil uniform. |
| | 19. Subjects not allocated elsewhere. |

4. The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR, Law Member. Took his seat on 25th April 1928 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Administration of justice, including constitution, powers, maintenance and organization of courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction within the province. | 6. Treasure trove. |
| 2. Provincial law reports. | 7. Non-judicial and judicial stamps. |
| 3. Administrator-General and Official Trustees. | 8. Prisons and prisoners. |
| 4. Escheats. | 9. Industrial matters included under the following head : Electricity, including hydro-electric schemes. |
| 5. Coroners. | 10. Forests (including cinchona) except panchayat forests. |
| | 11. Minor ports. |

II.—Central Subjects.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Civil law. | 6. Shipping and navigation. |
| 2. Inventions and designs. | 7. Lighthouses. |
| 3. Copyright. | 8. Port quarantine and marine hospitals. |
| 4. Criminal law. | |
| 5. Major ports. | |

Ministers.

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) Education (other than European and Anglo-Indian education). | (3) Light and feeder Railways and Tramways within municipal areas. |
| (2) Libraries, Museums and Zoological Gardens. | (4) Local Self-Government including village panchayats. |
| | (5) Religious and Charitable Endowments. |

2. The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR. Took his seat on 16th March 1928 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Adulteration of foodstuffs and other articles. | (5) Pilgrimages within British India. |
| (2) Excise. | (6) Public health and sanitation and vital statistics. |
| (3) Registration. | (7) Weights and measures. |
| (4) Medical administration. | |

3. The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR. Took his seat on 16th March 1928 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| (1) Agriculture. | (4) Development of industries. |
| (2) Civil Veterinary Department. | (5) Public Works (buildings, roads, ferries, ropeways, etc.). |
| (3) Co-operative societies. | (6) Fisheries. |

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. ABDUL HAMID KHAN.

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR.

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR.

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI.

Secretary to the Council.

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

Assistant Secretary to the Council.

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

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
1. Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.	Ceded Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
2. Abdul Razaek Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	North Arcot <i>cum</i> Chingleput, Muhammadan Rural.
3. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.	Northern Circars, Muhammadan Rural.
4. Adinarayana Chettiyar, Bar.-at-Law, T.	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
5. Anantakrishna Ayyar, Rao Bahadur C. V.	NOMINATED.
6. Anjaneyulu, P. ...	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
7. Appavu Chettiyar, C. D. ...	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
8. Ari Gowder, H. B. ...	The Nilgiris, N.-M. Rural.
9. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Central Districts (Indian Christian).
10. Arpudaswami Udayar, S. ...	Tanjore and Trichinopoly <i>cum</i> Madura (Christian).
11. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Central Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
12. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, P. ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
13. Bhanoji Rao, A. V. ...	Vizagapatam City, N.-M. Urban.
14. Bheemayya, J. ...	NOMINATED.
15. Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
16. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, T. K.	Tinnevelly, N.-M. Rural.
17. Congreve, C. R. T. ...	Madras Planters—Planting.
18. Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., C. B. ...	NOMINATED.
19. Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., C. W. E.	NOMINATED.
20. Davis, J. A. ...	Anglo-Indian.
21. Dorai Raja, Rajkumar S. N. ...	NOMINATED.
22. Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
23. Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
24. Foulkes, R. ...	NOMINATED.
25. Gangadhara Siva, M. V. ...	NOMINATED.
26. Gnanaavaram Pillai, P. J. ...	NOMINATED.
27. Gopala Menon, C. ...	Southern India Chamber of Commerce.
28. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, C. S. ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
29. Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C. ...	NOMINATED.
30. Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul (<i>Chairman</i>).	Madras City, Muhammadan Urban.
31. Hampayya, Rai Sahib M. ...	NOMINATED.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
32. Harisarvottama Rao, G. ...	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
33. John, V. Ch. ...	Northern Districts (Indian Christian).
34. Kaleswara Rao, A. ...	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
35. Kameswara Rao Nayudu, V. ...	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
36. Karant, K. R. ...	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
37. Kay, Kenneth ...	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
38. Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
39. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	East Coast, Muhammadan Rural.
40. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Madura and Trichinopoly <i>cum</i> Srirangam Muhammadan Urban.
41. Koti Reddi, Bar.-at-Law, K. ...	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
42. Krishnan, K. ...	NOMINATED.
43. Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M.	EX OFFICIO.
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. (<i>Chairman</i>).	Tinnevelly, N.-M. Rural.
47. Kuppaswami, J. ...	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
48. Luker, A. T. ...	Madras Trades Association.
49. Madhavan Nayar, K. ...	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
50. Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur.	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.	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.
59. Muniswami Pillai, V. I. (<i>Chairman</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. Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S. (<i>Minister</i>).	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
63. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) (<i>Deputy President</i>).	NOMINATED.
64. Muthuranga Mudaliyar, C. N.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
65. Nagan Gowda, R. ...	NOMINATED.
66. Nanjappah Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A. ...	NOMINATED.
67. Narasimha Raju, The hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. (<i>President</i>). ...	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
68. Narayana Raju, D. ...	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
69. Narayana Rao, Mothay ...	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
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, <i>Kt.</i> , 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. Rajan, P. T. ...	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
81. Ramachandra Padayachi, K. ...	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
82. Ramachandra Reddi, B. ...	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
83. Raman Menon, K. P. ...	Malabar N.-M. Rural.
84. Ramanath Goenka ...	NOMINATED.
85. Ramasomayajulu, C. ...	Cocanada City, N.-M. Urban.
86. Ramaswami Ayyar, U. ...	Trichinopoly cum Srirangam, N.-M. Urban.
87. Ramjee Rao, V. ...	NOMINATED.
88. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, A. ...	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
89. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S. ...	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
90. Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. ...	NOMINATED.
91. Saldanha, J. A. ...	West Coast, Indian Christian.
92. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
93. Sarabha Reddi, K. ...	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
94. Satyamurti, S. ...	Madras University.
95. Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R. (<i>Minister</i>). ...	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
96. Shetty, A. B. ...	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
97. Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K. ...	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
98. Siva Raj, N. ...	NOMINATED.
99. Siva Rao, P. ...	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
100. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, K. S. ...	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
101. Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., S. H. ...	NOMINATED.
102. Soundarapandia Nadar, W.P. A. ...	NOMINATED.
103. Souter, I.C.S., C. A. ...	NOMINATED.
104. Srinivasa Ayyangar, R. ...	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
105. Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. C. (<i>Chairman</i>). ...	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
106. Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R. ...	NOMINATED.
107. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. (Zamindar of Kumaramangalam) (<i>Minister</i>). ...	South Central Landholders.
108. Subrahmanya Moopanar, S. ...	NOMINATED.
109. Subrahmanya Pillai, Chavadi K. ...	Tinnevely cum Palamcottah, N.-M. Urban.
110. Swami, Bar.-at-Law, K. V. R. ...	East Godavari, N.-M. Rural.
111. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib. ...	Ramnad cum Tinnevely, Muhammadan Rural.
112. Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed ...	Tanjore, Muhammadan Rural.
113. Tampoe, I.C.S., A. McG. C. ...	NOMINATED.
114. Thomas, Daniel ...	Ramnad cum Tinnevely, Indian Christian.
115. Tulasiram, L. K. ...	Madura City, N.-M. Urban.
116. Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K. ...	Malabar, Muhammadan.
117. Usman Sahib Bahadur, <i>Kt.</i> The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad. ...	EX OFFICIO.
118. Vanavudaiya Goundar, S. V. ...	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
119. Venkatapati Raju, P. C. ...	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
120. Venkatarama Ayyar, K. R. ...	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
121. Venkataramana Ayyangar, C. V. ...	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
122. Venkatarangam Nayudu, C. ...	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
123. Venkataratnam, B. ...	East Godavari, N.-M. Rural.
124. Venkiah, S. ...	NOMINATED
125. Wathen, M.B.E., F.B. ...	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
126. Watson, I.C.S., H. A. ...	NOMINATED.
127. Wright, W. O. ...	European.
128. Zamindar of Gollapalli (Srimannarayana Appa Rao Bahadur Garu, Meka). ...	Northern Landholders, II.
129. Zamindar of Kallikota (Sri Ramachandra Mardaraja Deo). ...	Northern Landholders, I.
130. Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Mirzapuram Raja Garu alias Venkataramayya Appa Rao Bahadur Garu). ...	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
131. Zamindar of Seithur (Vadamalai Tiruvanatha Sevuga Pandiya Tevar Avargal). ...	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
132. Vacant ...	Southern Landholders.

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. Ramunni Menon, Diwan Bahadur K. NOMINATED for the Annamalai University Bill.
136. Smith, W. E. NOMINATED for Bills to amend the Madras University Act, the Andhra University Act and the Annamalai University Bill.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

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

VOLUME XLIII.

Monday, the 3rd September 1928.

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

PRESENT:

Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.
 Usman Sahib Bahadur, Kt., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad.
 Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E. Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S. Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R. Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.
 Abdul Razaq Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
 Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.
 Anantakrishna Ayyar, Rao Bahadur C. V.
 Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
 Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
 Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
 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.
 Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
 Congreve, Mr. C. R. T.
 Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. W. E.
 Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.
 Davis, Mr. J. A.
 Dorai Raja, Rajkumar S. N.
 Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
 Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
 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.
 Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.

Kameswara Rao Nayudu, Mr. V.
 Karant, Mr. K. R.
 Kay, Mr. Kenneth.
 Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.
 Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
 Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
 Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
 Krishnan, Mr. K.
 Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
 Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
 Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
 Kuppuswami, Mr. J.
 Luker, Mr. A. T.
 Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.
 Mahmud Sehamnad Sahib Bahadur.
 Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
 Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
 Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
 Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, P. M.
 Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
 Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
 Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr.
 Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
 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 Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
 Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
 Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
 Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
 Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
 Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
 Premayya, Mr. G. R.
 Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
 Rajan, Mr. P. T.
 Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
 Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
 Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.

[3rd September 1928]

Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
 Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
 Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
 Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
 Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
 Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
 Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
 Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
 Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
 Satyamurti, Mr. S.
 Shetty, Mr. A. B.
 Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
 Siva Raj, Mr. N.
 Siva Rao, Mr. P.
 Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
 Soundarapandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
 Souter, I.C.S., Mr. C. A.
 Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
 Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
 Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
 Subrahmanya Mooppanar, Mr. S.
 Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.

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. Daniel.
 Talasiram, Mr. L. K.
 Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
 Vamavudaiya Gounder, Mr. S. V.
 Venkatapathi Raja, Mr. P. C.
 Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
 Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
 Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
 Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
 Venkiah, Mr. S.
 Wathen, M.B.E., Mr. F. B.
 Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
 Wright, Mr. W. O.
 Zamindar of Gollapalli.
 Zamindar of Kalikota.
 Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
 Zamindar of Seithur.

I

NEW MEMBERS.

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

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON.

Khan Bahadur P. KHALIFULLA SAHIB Bahadur.

Mr. C. W. E. COTTON, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Mr. C. A. SOUTER, I.C.S.

Mr. F. B. WATHEN, M.B.E.

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

II

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move

‘That an expression of the sincere regret of this Council at the death of Maharaja Raja Rajasri Bhaskara Sethupathi alias Muthuramalinga Sethupathi Avargal, the Raja of Ramnad, and of sympathy with the members of the bereaved family be placed on record and conveyed to them.’

“ Mr. President, Sir, our late colleague was the representative of one of the most ancient families in South India whose record goes back beyond historical times. The head of the family bears the title of Sethupathi conferred on his ancestors by the kings of Madura in recognition of the help afforded to the pilgrims visiting the shrine of Ramaswaram. The late Raja took a prominent part in public life and he was for many years a member of both this and the pre-reform councils. He was also for several years the President of the District Board of Ramnad. He was a lover and generous patron of Tamil literature and music. His loyalty to the Crown was undoubted. During the Great War he subscribed liberally to the various war offices and was the donor of an aeroplane to His Majesty's forces in

[3rd September 1928] [Sir Norman Marjoribanks]

which he himself held an honorary commission as Captain. He was a comparatively young man and we all hoped that he had many useful years before him. Sir, I move the resolution for the acceptance of the House.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Sir, I think it a privilege to have an opportunity of associating myself with the sentiments expressed by the Leader of the House at the sudden and early death of our friend the late Raja of Ramnad. He belonged to one of the most ancient families of South India. He was a discriminating and yet generous patron of Tamil literature and Fine Arts. His loyalty to the Crown was said to have been undoubted and there is no doubt about it. But his loyalty to his country was equally undoubted. Throughout his comparatively short life he identified himself with all the causes promoting the advancement of the country in several directions and if he had been spared I have no doubt he would have continued to play a much bigger part in the Province than he played. Unlike other members of such distinguished families he belonged to the exception rather than the rule and played a very important and strenuous part in public affairs, especially in the matter of Local Self-Government. As President of the Ramnad District Board he proved himself to be an efficient President and as a member of this Council you know, as well as hon. Members here, that at question time he was not the least active among the members of the House. To many of us who had the privilege of claiming his personal friendship his death is a personal loss. I, therefore, feel that I am voicing the sentiments of every hon. Member of this House when saying that we share the regret and sorrow at the death of this distinguished nobleman of South India. I feel it a great privilege in associating myself with this resolution.”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I beg to associate myself with this motion and to me, as Mr. Satyamurti said, it is a great personal loss because I not only claimed the friendship of the Raja from my childhood but even my forefathers were friends of his forefathers. As such I feel his death is a great personal loss to me. Besides that, as Sir Norman Marjoribanks and Mr. Satyamurti have pointed out, the Raja played an important and very big part in the political life of this Province and showed to the public that the seers of the aristocracy were not a bit behind in associating themselves in public movements and that they were interested as much as any other person coming from South India. I therefore feel proud of the achievement of the Raja's career. I regret very much that it was not given to him, as Mr. Satyamurti said, to play a more important part in the public life of this Province.”

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Mr. President, I beg to associate myself cordially with the observations that have been made by the previous speakers. While I feel that the Raja has been a friend and his death is therefore a personal loss to me, I think I may well say, as the previous speakers have said, that his death is a loss to the country. The Raja took a prominent part in the public life of this country and in his death, so young as he was, we along with the country mourn. I wish to associate myself cordially, with all that has been said by the previous speakers.”

The RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Mr. President, Sir, on behalf of the party that I represent I wish to associate myself with the touching observations made by the previous speakers regarding the premature demise of the late

[The Raja of Panagal] [3rd September 1928]

Raja of Ramnad. The late Raja was one of the distinguished members of the landed aristocracy in India. He was highly diligent and cultured. He distinguished himself as President of the Ramnad District Board. He entered this Council as early as 1916, and ever since he continued to be an active Member. His loss occasioned by his premature death is a thing to be mourned by all."

* Rajkumar S. N. DORAI RAJA :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am very thankful to you more than I could say for the privilege allowed to me to add my humble revered tribute to the memory of the illustrious deceased. I have known him for very long and very intimately, long enough and intimately enough I am sure to appreciate his worth, to admire his fortitude in the face of difficulties, admire his single-minded devotion to the country of his birth and to the order he belonged. He had his own failings. Mr. President, who has not? No man is an angel and unfortunately angels have no place in this wicked world. He never allowed his failings to cloud his intellect or make him swerve an inch from the path of rectitude he cut for himself. One admirable character in him was that he never made himself more than what he was nor did he unduly praise other people's virtues or magnify others' sins. The cruel hand of death has snatched him away from our midst and he has gone the way of all men never to return, but he has left imperishable foot-prints on the sands of time for his betters to approve, for his equals to appreciate and for lesser men to admire, cherish and emulate."

11-15 a.m. Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Mr. President, on behalf of the Indian Christian community, I wish to pay my humble tribute to the memory of the late Raja of Ramnad. He was a most worthy representative of the landed aristocracy in this House, and he was looked up to by all the Marava Chieftains and Marava people in the south of India as their natural leader, by the members of my community, the Udayars, who are thirty thousand strong in the Ramnad district, as a kind and sympathetic landlord, and by all Tamilians as a great patron of Tamil literature and arts. He was as zealous as other members of his family in playing the role of a patron of Tamil literature. It was in the fitness of things that he was chosen as the President of the Tamil University Committee. To those of us who had the privilege of working in that Committee, it must have come as a surprise on very many occasions that he should have such a thorough command of Tamil literature, such a deep familiarity with the life history of the Tamil saints who shed lustre on the literature and arts in Tamilagam. His loss, Sir, is certainly bemoaned by all the Tamilians of Southern India who had come in contact with him who had learnt to love him and who had experience of his sympathy and kindness. It is true he was the most prominent member of the landed aristocracy in South India, but, at the same time, it must be said he was a democrat in temperament, in character and in all his actions. He moved freely with all classes of people, and he took a prominent part in all public activities. As President of the District Board of Ramnad, he did his very best to promote the welfare of the people of that district. Therefore, Sir, I deem it my duty to associate myself with the sentiments given expression to by the other Members of this House, and to pay my humble tribute to his memory."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—"On behalf of the representatives of the depressed classes in this House, I would like to associate myself with the

3rd September 1928] [Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai]

feelings of sympathy which were expressed by the previous speakers on the sad demise of the late Raja of Ramnad. Though he was born in an aristocratic family, yet he had a deep feeling of sympathy towards the poorer classes, especially the depressed classes. I had opportunities of moving with the late Raja of Ramnad, and I always found him really sympathetic towards our people, and he gave me very good counsel at times when I had occasions of discussing with him certain matters. So, I support this resolution and trust the same will be accepted by this House unanimously."

* Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to associate myself with what has fallen from the mouths of the previous speakers regarding the late Raja of Ramnad. Representing as I do a large portion of the Muslims of the Tamil districts in this Presidency, I think I shall be failing in my duty if I do not say a few words regarding the feeling that obtains in my community regarding the deceased."

"One important matter about which he took a good deal of interest is the improvement of Tamil literature. On this, I may say, he was as a matter of fact the founder of the Tamil Sangam of Madura which is doing such a great deal of good for the improvement and progress of Tamil literature in this country. But for him, I am sure the Tamil Sangam would not have come into existence at all. If it is not for all his other qualities of head and heart to which my other friends have referred, if it is not for all his other activities, but at least for this matter the public of this Presidency and in fact all that are interested in Tamil literature owe the deceased a deep debt of gratitude for the great work that he had done. With this particular reference, I beg to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the previous speakers on this occasion."

Mr. C. R. T. CONGREVE :—"On behalf of the European community, I should like to associate myself with this resolution on the sad death of the Raja of Ramnad. He was a Member of this House with me for the last four or five years, and I regret the great loss sustained by this House by his death."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

III

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

Court of Wards

Increase of forest rates in Pedda Kimedi zamindari in Ganjam district.

* 1 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether forest rates have been increased by the Court of Wards for different kinds of wood removed from the jungles of the Pedda Kimedi (Bodo Kimedi) zamindari in Ganjam district;

(b) whether the Government made any preliminary investigation into the matter of existing rates before sanctioning the increased rates;

(c) the grounds on which the increase of rates, if any, is based;

(d) whether the increased rates apply to wood taken by ryots of the zamindari for agricultural implements and for their bona fide domestic use;

[3rd September 1928]

(e) whether fuel required by the ryot for his domestic use is subject to the increased rates;

(f) whether prior to the Court of Wards' management the zamindar levied a rate for the plough of the ryot, and left the ryot free to remove the wood required for his agricultural and domestic purposes;

(g) the reasons for altering the former procedure adopted in the muchilkas executed by the ryots;

(h) whether Government are aware that the Mustagari system prevailing in the Bodo Kimedi zamindari has resulted in great hardship to the ryot;

(i) whether the Government will be pleased to enquire into the grievances of the Pedda Kimedi ryots regarding increase in forest rates and the previous mamuls prevailing in the zamindari; and

(j) whether they would consider the desirability of not reserving forests and jungles adjoining the villages to a distance of one mile?

A.—(a) to (j) The Government have not the information. They have called for a report.

Srinani BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the reply when they get it?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"The Government will consider that suggestion when the report is received."

Deputy Collectors

Proposed transfer of Mr. V. Ramanadham Pantulu, Revenue Divisional Officer, Nuzvid.

* 2 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a proposal to transfer the Revenue Divisional Officer of Nuzvid division, M.R.Ry. V. Ramanadham Pantulu Garu; and

(b) if so, what are the causes that have actuated the Government to take such a step?

A.—(a) & (b) As far as Government are aware, there is no such proposal.

Famine

Steps taken to meet the scarcity of fodder in some taluks.

* 3 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the taluks in the province where fodder was insufficient during the months of April to June this year and the measures taken by them to meet the scarcity of fodder in the said areas?

A.—As regards the first part of the question the hon. Member is referred to the abstract of the season reports published in the Supplement to Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*. As regards the second part of the question, there being no apprehension of famine in these areas, no interference by Government with private trade was either contemplated or attempted.

[3rd September 1928]

Government relief to sufferers from fire damages at Agiripalli, etc.

* 4 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what relief the Government propose to give to the sufferers on account of fire damages at Agiripalli, Mantada, Ellore and Bezwada of Kistna and West Godavari districts?

A.—Government received reports regarding the fires at Ellore but not at the other places referred to in the question.

The Government sanctioned in all Rs. 25,000 for whatever relief measures the Collector of West Godavari thought necessary at Ellore. The Government also permitted the Collector to distribute Rs. 5,000 worth of palmyra trees from poramboke to the persons whose houses were burnt.

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI:—"Will the Government be pleased to ascertain from the Divisional Officers and the District Collector the extent of the damage done by fire to Agiripalli and Mantada?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Yes, Sir, if the hon. Member wants it."

Forest Panchayats

Fire-tracing of the exterior lines of reserved forests by Forest Panchayats.

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

(a) whether in the agreement to be executed by the Forest Panchayats in South Kanara a new condition was inserted asking them to make clear and fire-trace the exterior lines of the reserves at their own cost;

(b) whether, as a result of this, most of the panchayats declined to renew their agreements for the year ending with June 1928;

(c) whether the Forest Department was spending money for this item of work prior to the establishment of the panchayat system;

(d) whether the panchayat has any source of income to get this work done at their own expense; and

(e) whether the Government propose to remove this new clause from the agreement?

A.—(a) to (e) The Government have not the information but have called for a report.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether questions like this cannot be kept pending till the Government obtain the information required for giving the answer?"

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, when the report was called for?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I assume the hon. Member is referring to question No. 5. I am sorry I have not got the information. I shall have to look it up."

Irrigation

[3rd September 1928]

Alleged inconvenience in crossing the surplus flow of water of the Surada reservoir near Barady.

* 6 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government will be pleased to enquire into the inconvenience felt and the loss of lives of men and animals sustained in crossing the surplus flow of water of the Surada reservoir near the village of Barady in the Ganjam district?

A.—The Government have called for a report.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—“ May I know whether this report includes also a detailed enquiry into the matter, and, if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table the report when they receive it ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“ The question, Sir, states the points on which information was desired, and a report has been called for on them. I do not quite know what the hon. Member still wants to know. When we have got the information, we will consider whether any action is necessary.”

His Excellency's reply to the address of the Bellary District Board regarding Tungabhadra Project.

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

(a) whether in his reply to the address of the Bellary District Board regarding the Tungabhadra Project His Excellency the Governor stated that he was unable to say whether the project would be ultimately taken up for this reason, among others, that a Native State was interested in starting a similar scheme; and

(b) whether the Government is aware of any such scheme and, if so, what it is?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) It is understood that the Mysore Government have under consideration the construction of a reservoir at Lakkavalli on the Bhadra river.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“ Sir, may I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether the Government is in correspondence with the Mysore Government to see that, in the execution of their schemes, the Tungabhadra project that is contemplated does not suffer ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“ I need hardly say that that is our object.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“ I am asking, Sir, a definite question, whether the Government are in correspondence with the Mysore Government to prevent the possibility of the Tungabhadra project being affected by the schemes of that Government ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“ I said, Sir, that it is our object.”

3rd September 1928]

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know whether in the Tungabhadra project that is contemplated, the Nellore and Guntur districts are included ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“ I must ask for notice for that, Sir.”

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—“ In clause (a) of this question, it is suggested that a Native State was interested in starting a similar scheme. May I know which is the Native State which is concerned in this matter? Are the Government aware that the Mysore Government has got any project ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“ I don't quite catch what the hon. Member is saying.”

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—“ In view of the new site chosen for the dam of the Tungabhadra project, is it not a fact that we are not likely to come into conflict with any Indian State ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“ I should be very glad if that were so.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know whether the hon. Member is aware that the question of the importance of supply to Mysore from the Tungabhadra was considered already when the original project was worked out and it was found that so far as the new project was concerned the uplands of Mysore would be affected ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ I am afraid the hon. Member is furnishing information to the Government.”

Berm-cutting in Cuddapah district.

* 8 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to G.O. Mis. No. 2463, Revenue, dated 30th November 1927, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have issued orders in the matter of ‘ berm-cutting ’ in the Cuddapah district;

(b) if so, what the order is;

(c) if in pursuance thereof the Collector has drawn up a programme; and

(d) if he has, what it is?

A.—(a) to (d) Orders have not yet been issued. Reports from the Board of Revenue and the Chief Engineer for Irrigation are awaited.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“ May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member, considering the length of time occupied on this matter, whether the Government would get things done in a more expeditious manner ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“ It is being done as soon as practicable.”

[3rd September 1928]

Instructions to Revenue officers regarding kudimaramat.

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

(a) whether the “more specific instructions to Revenue Officers” regarding kudimaramat referred to in paragraph 2 of G.O. Mis. No. 2463, Revenue, dated 30th November 1927, have been issued; and

(b) if so, what they are?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the instructions issued is placed on the table of the House.^a

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether, in issuing the instructions that they have done, they have considered the claims of the ryots under the word ‘customary,’ and whether they intend issuing any further instructions to define exactly what the word ‘customary’ should mean in the eye of the revenue officials?”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“The instructions can only apply to customary works, Sir, because, if the work is not customary, it does not fall on the ryot to do it. But the Government do not propose to issue any definition of the word ‘customary’.”

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know if the hon. the Revenue Member is aware that under the word ‘customary’ all sorts of things are brought in, and the revenue officials do require some guidance so as to decide which is customary and which is not customary and as to the kind of thing which should be considered customary?”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“I would suggest, Sir, that whether a work is customary or not does not depend on the nature of any particular work, but on whether it has been the custom for that particular work to be done by the ryot.”

Plans and estimates for the Thokapalli project.

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

(a) whether the plans and estimates regarding the Thokapalli project in the Kurnool district said to have been under revision in the Superintending Engineer’s Office (vide page 334, Madras Legislative Council Proceedings, Volume XXXVIII) have been received and considered;

(b) whether the Government have passed orders; and

(c) if so, what the orders are?

A.—In January last, on the application of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, the Government sanctioned the employment for a period of six months of a draughtsman to scrutinize the plans and estimates made in 1922 and bring them up to date. The revised plans and estimates have not yet been received.

^a Printed as Appendix I on pages 105–106 infra.

[3rd September 1928]

Subsequently a report was received from the Board of Revenue suggesting that the work, if carried out according to the plans prepared in 1922, would submerge an area of valuable wet land. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation was requested to examine this point when scrutinizing the estimates. His report on it has also not yet been received.

Action taken on the Chief Engineer’s Report on the Pullampet project.

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

(a) whether the report of the Chief Engineer on the Pullampet project (vide page 334, Volume XXXVIII, Madras Legislative Council Proceedings) has been received and considered; and

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

A.—(a) & (b) The Chief Engineer for Irrigation has not yet submitted his report on the project. On an application from him the Government have recently sanctioned the employment for a period of six months, of an establishment for the examination of the gauging results connected with the project.

Legislation regarding kudimaramat.

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

(a) whether the consideration of the law relating to kudimaramat has been completed;

(b) whether the Government have come to any conclusions in the matter; and

(c) if the answers to (a) and (b) are in the positive, when they propose to allow my Bill to be introduced?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) It does not lie with the Government but with His Excellency the Governor to grant or refuse sanction to the introduction of the Bill referred to.

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know what advice the Government have given to His Excellency the Governor in the matter of my Bill?”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“I must ask for notice of that question. I am not sure that it is a question that can be answered at all.”

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“May I know whether, in answer to clauses (a) and (b) of the question, the Government have to say anything so far as the kudimaramat is concerned, apart from the Bill of the hon. Member (Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao)?”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“Perhaps there may be a great deal to say on it when the occasion comes.”

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“I thought, Sir, that clauses (a) and (b) clearly gave a wide scope for the hon. Member to say all that he could say. Clause (c) only refers to the Bill. Clauses (a) and (b) are general questions relating to kudimaramat. I do not understand why the hon. the

[3rd September 1928]

Revenue Member should say that he has much to say which he cannot say now. I would request you, Sir, to call the attention of the hon. the Revenue Member why he should not answer on clauses (a) and (b)."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member may draw my attention to this after the questions are over."

11-30 a.m. Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether his attention has been drawn to part (a) definitely and whether his attention has been drawn to part (b) definitely?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Yes, Sir; the questions were understood to refer to the hon. Member's Bill on the subject."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether his attention has been drawn to the sequence of clauses (a), (b) and (c)?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I have followed the sequence very carefully, Sir."

Progress of the Tippayapalaiyam project

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

(a) whether any further steps have been taken in regard to the pushing on of the Tippayapalaiyam project since August 1927—vide answer to question No. 334, dated 27th August 1927; and

(b) when it is likely that the project will be taken in hand for full execution?

A.—(a) The Board of Revenue and the Chief Engineer for Irrigation submitted their reports in June last. From their reports it appears that the scheme may be estimated to yield a return of nearly 4 per cent. Certain items of cost were not however taken into account and an estimate under these heads has been called for and is awaited.

(b) Having regard to what has been stated in answer to clause (a) the Government are at present unable to reply to this question.

Reinvestigation of the Gajuladinne project.

* 14 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have ordered the re-investigation of the Gajuladinne (Hindri) project and the Krishnapuram tank project both in the Pattikonda taluk of the Kurnool district which were ordered to lie over years ago pending the consideration of the bigger Tungabhadra project?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether the Government have any intention of reinvestigating the projects mentioned in my question?"

[3rd September 1928]

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"No, Sir; as I understand the case, these projects are lying over pending the consideration of the Tungabhadra project. That is one reason. The second reason was that the experience of certain irrigation works in the neighbourhood had been so unfavourable that it was decided to get further experience of these works before taking up new works independently of the question whether they were affected by the Tungabhadra project or not."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member, in view of the statement that he has made, whether these projects stand a chance of early reconsideration?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"As I have said, that depends on the Tungabhadra project."

Supply of water to the Chikkanna Udayar tank.

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

(a) the capacity of Chikkanna Udayar tank, Kanekal, Bellary district, according to the Government registers and in actual fact respectively;

(b) the number of days the tank will take to fill if the supply channel carries to the tank the maximum quantity of water it is capable of carrying; and

(c) the average duration of the period every time when the Hagari river is in freshes during the rainy season?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The information has been called for.

Investigation of the High Flood Channel from Mulapadu.

* 16 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what action the Government have taken or propose to take on the resolution of this House passed on 24th January 1928 to form a committee to investigate the High Flood Channel from Mulapadu on the bank of the Kistna river?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the statement showing the action taken on resolutions passed by the Legislative Council during the session from 23rd August 1927 to 30th March 1928.

Progress in the work of the East Bank Canal.

* 17 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the progress made in the work of the East Bank Canal, Kistna district?

A.—A report on the subject is awaited from the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) who has been reminded.

[3rd September 1928]

Landlord and Tenant*Report of the Committee for amending the Estates Land Act*

* 18 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report of the Committee for amending the Estates Land Act will be published at an early date;

(b) whether any draft amending Bill has been prepared by Government for publication;

(c) whether the draft Bill, if any, prepared by Government will be placed again before a committee for examination of its provisions before being introduced in the Council;

(d) whether the Bill or proposals for amendment will be circulated for eliciting the opinions of landholders and Ryots' Associations in the Presidency before its introduction in the Council;

(e) whether in view of the present stage of progress of the proposals for amending the Estates Land Act, a Bill for amending the Estates Land Act will be introduced during the year 1928 or in the year 1929;

(f) who were the members of the Committee that sat for considering amendments to the Estates Land Act and who have signed the report submitted to Government;

(g) whether there were any dissenting minutes attached to the report; if so, by whom;

(h) whether there were any members of the Committee who at any stage (i) either declined to collaborate with other members in the deliberations, (ii) or resigned their seats for any reason or (iii) absented themselves from the meetings of the Committee from time to time without joining the other members in the discussion of the amendments; and

(i) the names of such members of the Committee?

A.—(a) & (b) The Committee has not submitted a report. A draft Bill prepared by a sub-committee and purporting to be based on decisions arrived at by the Committee is now under the consideration of Government.

(c) No draft Bill has been prepared by Government.

(d) Any Bill that Government may propose to introduce will be published before introduction.

(e) A Bill will be introduced as soon as Government has considered the draft before them and has made its decisions thereon.

(f) & (g) Please refer to the answer to clauses (a) and (b).

(h) & (i) So far as Government are aware no member declined to collaborate with the other members of the Committee during the deliberations. The following members resigned their seats for personal reasons such as ill-health or otherwise:—

Mr. K. Krishna Rao.

Mr. K. Raghunatha Rao.

Mr. B. Munuswami Nayudu.

Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.

There were occasions when members absented from meetings; but this as far as Government are aware was for private reasons.

[3rd September 1928]

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"With regard to clause (b), may I know when the Government proposes to introduce a Bill?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I cannot prophesy, Sir."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that a previous Law Member said on the floor of this House, on 31st March 1927, that he would be introducing a comprehensive Bill? These were his words. He said that 'he would be introducing a comprehensive Bill in August or September 1927.' In view of that statement, I would request the hon. the Leader of the House to give us a definite reply at least to clause (e), if not to (d)?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"The hon. Member has demonstrated that my distinguished predecessor was an optimist. The Government have given the exact state of the case in the answer. Government will proceed with the consideration of the draft prepared by the sub-committee as soon as practicable. Having regard to the fact that the statement made by my predecessor could not be carried out, I am loath to make a similar prophesy myself."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"With reference to clause (e), will the hon. the Revenue Member be pleased to state whether at present there is any proposal at all of introducing a Bill on the subject?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"The answer is given 'A draft Bill prepared by a sub-committee and purporting to be based on decisions arrived at by the committee is now under the consideration of Government.' The Government may adopt it with the necessary modifications."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"May I know how far have Government proceeded in considering the draft Bill and how long will they take to consider the draft?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I would ask the hon. Member to consider whether it is possible for any Government to answer that question."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"How long since has the Bill been under the consideration of Government?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I think the draft Bill was submitted to Government about two months ago."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"In view of the fact that other provincial Governments have finished their consideration of their respective tenancy legislations, may I know whether this Government intend at all to take action in amending this Estates Land Act, during the lifetime of this Council?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I can assure the hon. Member that the Government intend to finish consideration of this Bill which has been prepared by the sub-committee and if they approve of it, or such portions as they approve of, will be introduced."

[3rd September 1928]

Amendment of the Estates Land Act.

* 19 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have taken into consideration my representation regarding the setting off of the arrears of rent if a landholder bids under section 130 of the Madras Estates Land Act; and

(b) whether the Government propose to include a provision like this in their intended amending Bill?

A.—(a) & (b) The draft Bill now under the consideration of the Government contains a provision to this effect.

Revenue Establishments*Alleged assault of a ryot of Katpadi by the Tahsildar of Gudiyattam.*

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tahsildar of Gudiyattam, one Mr. Gnanaprakasam, recently assaulted a ryot of Katpadi when he was camping in that village;

(b) whether there was a criminal complaint about him in the local panchayat court; and

(c) whether Government are aware that the same officer, on a previous occasion, kicked a Hindu idol; and

(d) whether the Government propose to instruct the Collector concerned to transfer him to some other taluk?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have not heard of any such case.

(c) No.

(d) Having regard to the answer to the questions (a), (b) and (c) the answer to this clause is in the negative.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Did Government make any enquiries or did they call for a report?”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“No, Sir.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Will they be pleased to call for a report?”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“No, Sir, unless the hon. Member can give me some indication of the likelihood of such allegation being true.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“The information was in the newspaper. I think the kicking of the idol was before this House.”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“I will look that matter up, Sir.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“As regards the kicking of the idol that was a matter which came up before this Council. I think the Government would at least make enquiries in the matter.”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“I wish to be assured, Sir, that the hon. Member verified the allegations.”

[3rd September 1928]

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“When an hon. Member puts a question he generally makes his best endeavours to satisfy himself; that has repeatedly been the subject of discussion on the floor of this House.”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“Before making an enquiry whether an officer of the Government committed a criminal offence I must satisfy myself whether the Member has grounds for the allegation.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“When a question has been put in the form in which it is put, I wish to know whether any further assurance from the hon. Member is necessary.”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“I think so.”

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU:—“Will the hon. the Revenue Member be pleased to say whether after the receipt of the question Government moved in the matter to find out or verify the truth or the facts of the allegation?”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“I have answered that question.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“This is a matter of some importance, Sir; I do not know whether you would like to raise it now or after question time.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“I think that it would be better to raise it after question time.”

Settlement*Supply of the scheme report for the resettlement of the Godavari and Kistna districts.*

* 21 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state— 11-45 a.m.

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme report for the resettlement of the Godavari East and West and the Kistna districts was supplied only to the subscribers to the three district gazettes and not to every village along with the village sheet of the district gazettes;

(b) what is the number of subscribers to each of the district gazettes of East Godavari, West Godavari and Kistna; and how many of the subscribers in each case are private gentlemen and how many are servants of either the Government or of the local bodies;

(c) whether any cultivating ryots are subscribing to any of these district gazettes, and if so, how many such ryots there are; and

(d) whether the Government propose to publish the scheme report in question along with the village sheet of the three district gazettes and to distribute it to every village so as to place it within easy reach of the ryot population?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The scheme report was published in the district gazettes in December 1927. The Government do not know how many subscribers there are to the district gazettes or who they are. In February 1928, the report was placed at the disposal of the Press. A notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 21st February stated that copies were then available

[3rd September 1928]

for sale at the Government Press. Owing to a misunderstanding in the Government Press, however, copies for sale were not, as a matter of fact, available there. The number of copies available for sale with the Collectors of West and East Godavaries was also inadequate. In June the hon. Member brought these facts to the notice of Government. Steps were immediately taken to have the available copies redistributed. Particulars regarding the number of copies originally kept for sale in the three districts, the number disposed of by sale or otherwise and the number available for sale after the redistribution are given in the following statements:—

District.	Number of copies kept for sale in February 1928.	Number supplied to Members of the Legislative Council free of cost.	Number sold.	Number available at the end of June 1928.	Number available according to the redistribution.
<i>English Edition.</i>					
East Godavari ..	20	..	20	..	30
West Godavari ..	6	3	1	2	10
Kistna	54	6	..	48	10
Total ..	80	9	21	50	50
<i>Telugu Edition.</i>					
East Godavari ..	27	..	15	12	20
West Godavari ..	4	1	1	2	12
Kistna	40	..	..	40	12
Government Press ..	..	..	..	..	10
Total ..	71	1	16	54	54

The three Collectors have recently reported that, since the redistribution, no copies have been sold and that additional copies are not required. The date by which Government desired to receive representations regarding matters other than rates was extended by three months to 30th September 1928, as it had been shown that the supply of copies of the report available with the Collectors of West and East Godavaries during June was inadequate.

(d) The answer is in the negative. As stated above, the Collectors have reported that after additional copies were made available none have been sold.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ May I know whether the Government are aware that the District Gazette does not go to every village and that it is only the village sheet of the District Gazette that comes to every village ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ I think that is answered in the first part of the answer.”

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ Why did not Government propose to publish the scheme report in the village sheet of the District Gazette ? ”

[3rd September 1928]

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ It is too long and elaborate for such publication, and I don't think any ryot will understand it. What we have to do is to make a summary of the recommendations.”

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ When are they going to do it—to give a summary of it in the village sheet ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ As soon as practicable.”

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ Have the Government given time to the ryots for making objections ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ Each man gets notice if any change is to be made.”

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ In regard to the general proposals made by the Settlement Officer comprehensively, objections are called for. Will the Government give better opportunity to the public to get at the contents of the report before the Government consider the report itself ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ I have explained that there are certain proposals dependent on local conditions such as those in regard to the registration and description of lands into wet and dry ; in all these cases the individual ryot gets notice and has ample opportunities of making representations. As regards the general question whether the rates should be increased or reduced, certainly there is plenty of time, namely, up to 31st March 1929, given to the ryots.”

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ As to the other portion of the answer that an adequate number of copies of the scheme report are made available for sale with the Collectors of the three districts, may I know if it is notified either in the district gazette or village sheet or on the notice boards of the Collectors concerned that copies are available for sale.”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ I do not know in what form it is published. There was a notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and whether that notification was in the District Gazette or not I do not know, I must ask for notice.”

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ Notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* was to the effect that copies are available for sale in the Government Press ; my question is whether the fact that copies are available for sale with the Collectors was anywhere notified.”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ I would ask for notice.”

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ With regard to (d), may I know how the ryots are expected to purchase them when it is not notified anywhere that the copies are available for sale with the Collector.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The question is argumentative.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know whether the individual ryot has not to consider the general question of the raising of the rates before the Government proceeded to raise the rate actually ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ I daresay, Sir, and that is why we have given such ample notice to them.”

[3rd September 1928]

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know whether the matter has been within the knowledge of the ordinary ryot in the village ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ That is a matter of opinion ; personally I should say Yes.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know what steps were taken to bring it to the knowledge of the ryots in the village ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ I must ask for notice if the hon. Member wants a specific reply.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ In view of the fact that the hon. the Revenue Member wants notice to state whether the ryot has had information or not, is he prepared to give us an undertaking that the question of rates will not be settled before the ryot is put in possession of the report ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ As far as I understand, there is no question of giving further time now. The date for the making of representation as regards the rates, is up to 31st March 1929.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member what information the ryot has got with regard to the questions, general questions and questions relating to particular holdings. Has the ryot had an opportunity of knowing the recommendations with regard to the general questions ? If he is not aware of the exact methods employed to bring the whole thing to the knowledge of the ryots in the village, will he give an undertaking that further time will be given for the consideration of the general question so that the ryots may come into possession of all facts and make representations ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ I think that time up to 31st March 1929 will give them ample opportunity.”

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ Sir, may I know whether the scheme report was published in English only or whether it was published in the vernacular of the district also ? If it was not published in the vernacular of the district, may I know the reason ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ If the hon. Member will look into the answer he will find that there was a Telugu edition of the scheme report.”

Sale of copies of the scheme report for the resettlement of the Godavari and Kistna districts.

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

(a) when the scheme report for the resettlement of the Godavari and Kistna districts was placed on the Editors' Table ; and

(b) whether an adequate number of copies of the report has been made available for sale to the public and if so, where ?

A.—(a) As explained in the answer to clause (a) of question No. 21 it was published in the district gazettes in December 1927 and was placed at the disposal of the Press in February 1928 but through a misunderstanding of instructions copies were not

[3rd September 1928]

available for sale at the Press till June 1928. The latter date therefore must be considered to be that on which the report was placed on the Editors' Table according to the practice followed by the Government Press.

(b) Copies are available in the offices of the Collectors of East Godavari, West Godavari and Kistna and at the Government Press, Mount Road, Madras. The three Collectors have reported that the numbers available are adequate.

Time-limit for receiving representations regarding the scheme report for the resettlement of Godavari and Kistna districts.

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

(a) why two different dates, namely, 31st March 1929 and 30th September 1928, have been fixed for receiving representations of the public on the proposals in the scheme report for the resettlement of Godavari and Kistna districts ;

(b) what are the several proposals regarding which representations have to be made on or before 30th September 1928 ;

(c) whether the Government are aware that it is very inconvenient for the public to make their representations in instalments ; and

(d) whether the Government propose to allow the public to make their representations on all the proposals in the report together on or before 31st March 1929 ?

A.—(a) The two different dates were fixed in order to give the public the longest possible period for making representations. Until the orders are passed on the matters referred to in clause (b) the preparation of revised registers showing the revised registration and description of lands is held up and the final determination of the delta ayacut is postponed. The entry of the rates ultimately decided on will be a comparatively simple matter and will not further appreciably delay the completion of the registers.

(b) All proposals in the report save those regarding rates in paragraphs 45, 46, 47 and 48.

(c) The Government are not aware that there is any inconvenience to the public in making representations separately. On the contrary it should prove a convenience as the matters referred to in clause (b) depend on local considerations while the question of rates is a matter general to the district.

(d) The Government cannot and do not wish to prevent the making of representations on any subject at any time. The dates announced intimate to the public the dates by which representations will be made most conveniently in the public interests. As explained in the answer to clause (a) the postponement beyond 30th September would mean further delay in the completion of the registers and settlement of the ayacut which would be against the interests both of the ryots and the Government.

[3rd September 1928]

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" Sir, in answer to clause (d) of this question it is said that the postponement of date fixed for receiving representations beyond 30th September would mean further delay in the completion of the registers and settlement of the ayacut which would be against the interests both of the ryots and the Government. May I know what the calamity is which, in the opinion of the Government, would befall the people and the Government if these settlement registers are not completed by the time fixed by the Government ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The longer you keep preparing the settlement registers the more out of date they become and more expense would have to be incurred."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" How does it work against the interests of the ryot if sufficient opportunity is given to him prior to the introduction of the changes ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The main difficulty is that we cannot proceed with the disposal of the numerous applications for land as we do not know what areas we can irrigate."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" Registration of land has been going on for the last 30 years and it can be continued even now without settlement registers. The settlement registers are intended for the introduction of resettlement. With regard to this matter what is the harm if further time is given to the ryots to have their say ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" As I have explained, until we know exactly what lands we are going to classify as wet, etc., we do not know whether there would be sufficient water to comply with the numerous applications for water in low-lying areas such as those in Bhimavaram taluk. That is one reason. The individual ryot will get notice of any proposed change that affects him and he will then have an opportunity to put forward his objections."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" If the hon. Member is satisfied that every individual concerned will have notice, why does the Government give two months' time for the submission of objections? What is the purpose served by giving these two months' time for making objections ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" This time was given not so much to the ryot as to my hon. Friend."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" The answer to clause (b) is that all proposals in the report save those regarding rates in paragraphs 45, 46, 47 and 48 require the submission of representations before the 30th September 1928. May I know why the Government are not able to enumerate all those proposals ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" We could enumerate them, but we presumed that the hon. Member had read the report."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" It is very inconvenient to classify them, into those relating to rates and those not relating to rates ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is requested to come to his supplementary question instead of stating his objections."

[3rd September 1928]

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I request the hon. the Revenue Member to give a few examples of proposals which do not relate to rates ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I have got a list and will send a copy to the hon. Member."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" May I know if the Government realizes that objections to rates and objections to other matters are interdependent and that it is not possible to separate one from the other ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" It is perfectly possible."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" May I know whether the Government will make it clear what the interests of the ryots are and what the interests of the Government are which are likely to be affected if there is delay ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" If the hon. Member had been listening when I replied to Mr. Narayana Raju he would have understood and got his answer."

Considerations of representations from the public regarding the scheme report for the resettlement of Godavari and Kistna districts.

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

(a) the authority who is to receive and consider the representations of the public on the scheme report for the resettlement of the Godavari and Kistna districts;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Board of Revenue has already approved the proposals contained in the scheme report without waiting for the representations of the public; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the same gentleman, namely, Mr. B. G. Holdsworth, who prepared the scheme report, was Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement, when the latter approved of the proposals in the report?

A.—(a) As notified in the District Gazettes the Special Settlement Officer will receive the representations of the public on the scheme report for the resettlement of the Godavari and Kistna districts and submit them to the Government for consideration through the Board of Revenue.

(b) The Board of Revenue has submitted the report with its remarks for the consideration of the Government.

(c) No. Mr. Holdsworth joined as Secretary to the Board on the 6th August 1927. The Board's Resolution submitting the report to Government with the Board's remarks is dated 1st May 1927.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" With regard to the answer to clause (a) of this question, may I know what good there is in the ryots trying to convince the Settlement Officer about their grievances when that officer has already made his report ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" This procedure saves time. If the Settlement Officer says what he has to say on the representation of the ryots, the Government will be in a position to come to some conclusion, otherwise the representations would have to be sent to the Settlement Officer's remarks."

[3rd September 1923]

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know why the Board of Revenue also made up its mind and submitted its proposals two months in advance of the ryots concerned submitting their objections ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The proposals have to be framed by some responsible authority. There were discussions in past years in this Council in regard to this matter and the procedure finally settled was that the report should come from the Board of Revenue, it should be published and that the Government should then receive and consider representations. The settlement officer's proposals have to be reviewed by the chief revenue authority, the Board of Revenue, before they are published."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" What I want to know is this: Why should the Board of Revenue send up the report with remarks two months prior to 30th June ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" It is the Board of Revenue that is responsible for the scheme that is published for criticism. Although the scheme was sent up by the settlement officers the Board of Revenue is responsible for the scheme."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" In the answer to clause (a) it is stated that the Special Settlement Officer will receive and submit representations to the Government for consideration through the Board of Revenue. Is it expected that the Board of Revenue would pass certain remarks when the representations are sent by the settlement officer through the Board of Revenue ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not understand why they should not."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" Is it expected that the Board would express remarks contrary to what it has already said ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" If the objections contained in the representations are weighty, why should they not ? "

Proposals of the Special Settlement Officer for resettlement in Godavari and Kistna districts.

* 25 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government will lay on the table of the House the letters of the Special Settlement Officer, R.O.C. No. 249/B. & C. of 1923, dated 6th May 1926 and 17th June 1926, containing his proposals for settlement on ordinary lines of villages which hitherto remained unsettled ?

A.—The Government will consider the suggestion.

Alleged "detailed economic enquiries" in selected villages in Godavari and Kistna districts.

* 26 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : With reference to the statement in paragraph 32 of the scheme report for the resettlement of Godavari and Kistna districts that "detailed economic enquiries" were made in selected villages, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what are the names of the villages in which those enquiries were made ;

[3rd September 1928]

(b) whether the said enquiries were made publicly or in secret ;

(c) what are the headings under which the said economic enquiries were made ;

(d) whether the said economic enquiries were made by the Settlement Officer himself or by his assistants ; and if made by the assistants, who they were ; and

(e) whether there is any report or reports embodying the results of the said enquiries ; and if so, whether they will be placed on the table of the House ?

A.—(a) Detailed economic enquiries were made in 24 typical villages. Seven of these were Malleswaram, Nandivada, Machavaram, Likhitapudi, Vemavaram, Nallamilli and Velagaleru. The Government do not know the names of the other 17 villages.

(b) The enquiries were made publicly by the officers during their tour in the villages.

(c) No set of headings have been prescribed. It is left to the discretion of the Special Settlement Officer to make such enquiries as will enable him to form a correct opinion about the economic condition of the village in which the enquiries are made.

(d) The enquiries were made by the officers attached to Settlement Parties Nos. I and II. The Government have no information as to who were the particular officers who made the enquiries.

(e) The results of the enquiry have been incorporated in paragraphs 32, 34—37, 38 and 40 of the scheme report which has been published.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" With reference to the answer to clause (a) of this question may I know how it is that the Government know the names of only seven villages and do not know the names of the other 17 villages where detailed economic enquiries were alleged to have been made ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I presume their names are not mentioned in the report."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know what steps have been taken to see that these enquiries are not merely casual and one-sided ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The enquiries are statistical and are made by responsible officers."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" Am I to understand that the officers were not asked to make enquiries with regard to any definite headings ? May I know what are the steps taken by the Special Settlement Officer or the Government to see that these alleged enquiries are not merely casual and one-sided ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I feel no reason why the enquiries should be called casual or one-sided."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" May I know if there is any record kept as to the number of witnesses examined, number of documents looked into and materials collected during the course of these enquiries ? "

[3rd September 1928]

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"The material collected is there. It is not a question of examining witnesses and taking the opinion of the people."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"As regards the facts collected, is there any record kept?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"The report contains these facts."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"The enquiries are reported to have been made in public. Was due information given to the public about the time and place of the enquiry?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"For such details I must ask for notice."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"Were any ryots present at the enquiry?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I presume they were."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"In view of the fact that the officers attached to Settlement Parties I and II made enquiries, may I know whether the Special Settlement Officer issued any instructions to them as to how these enquiries have to be conducted?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I believe there are detailed instructions on the subject and if the hon. Member will kindly repeat the question I will collect the information."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Questions were taken up at 20 minutes past 11. We shall therefore continue the questions till 20 minutes past 12."

Names of villages in Godavari and Kistna districts selected for collection of statistics relating to the sale and lease value of land.

12 noon. * 27 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : With reference to paragraph 34 of the scheme report for the resettlement of Godavari and Kistna districts, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what are the names of the villages selected for the collection of statistics relating to the sale and lease values of land?

A.—The names have been called for and on receipt will be communicated to the hon. Member and laid on the table.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"With reference to the answer given to this question, may I know why, in view of the admittedly defective character of the report?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I do not admit it."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I say, Sir, that the report makes no mention of the villages dealt with by the special officer. The Government promise information. What is to happen if the information is not furnished by 31st March 1929, the date fixed for the receipt of objections? Should not the time in such a case be extended still further?"

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—"I hope the information when obtained would be communicated to me and also placed on the table."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Certainly."

3rd September 1928]

Names of villages in Godavari and Kistna districts selected for collection of statistics regarding mortgages.

* 28 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : With reference to paragraph 37 of the scheme report for the resettlement of Godavari and Kistna districts, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what are the names of villages selected for the collection of statistics relating to mortgages?

A.—The Government have not the names of the villages. The Settlement Officer has been asked to report them.

Depressed Classes

Acquisition of house-sites for the depressed classes.

* 29 Q.—Mr. C. MARUDHAVANAM PILLAI : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any Government Order was issued last year regarding the acquisition of house-sites by the Labour Department for agricultural labourers;

(b) whether the Government Order above referred to specified that in future house-sites should be acquired only for the agricultural labourers of the Adi-Dravida community and not for labourers of other castes;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the acquisition by the Labour officers in the Tanjore district of house-sites for labourers other than those of the Adi-Dravida caste; and if so, whether Government propose to take any action in the matter; and

(d) whether Government will lay on the table of this House a copy of the Government Order in question together with complete statistics up to date showing the total number of house-sites acquired since the date of the issue of this Government Order, and also how many of these were for Adi-Dravidas and how many for members of other castes?

A.—(a) No.

(b) & (d) Do not arise.

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 1585 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th February 1928.

Labour

Condition of labourers in Malabar, Coimbatore and Nilgiris districts.

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

(a) whether the Labour Commissioner or any Magistrate visited any of the plantations on the hills in Malabar, Coimbatore and Nilgiris districts during the year 1927-28 and enquired into and ascertained the condition of the labour population and the amenities of their life;

(b) if so, what reports they have made and what action Government have taken on them; and

(c) whether it is a fact that there are yet several plantations on those hills in which the ordinary essential requirements as to lodging, medical provision and other amenities of life are not attended to?

[3rd September 1928]

- A.—(a) The Government have no information.
 (b) Does not arise.
 (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clauses (a), (b) and (c) of question No. 1427 at the last session of the Council. Steps have been taken to remedy the defects brought to notice in the case of the estates in Malabar referred to therein. No other cases have come to the notice of Government.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I point out to the hon. the Home Member that I sent this question on the 16th July and it was passed on to the department about the 31st July. . . . "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is requested to confine himself to any supplementary question arising out of the answer given here."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" My supplementary question is why Government could not get the information asked for earlier. They have taken a month to give such an evasive answer as "The Government have no information."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member cannot put a supplementary question characterising an answer already given."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I want to know what difficulty the hon. the Home Member had. He says "The Government have no information." Is it because the Labour Commissioner sent no report? The Labour Commissioner had been asked to go round certain districts. So when he made a tour he ought to have visited some of these plantations on the hills and made a report to the Government."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Not necessarily."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Did not the Labour Commissioner submit a report? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" He did not send it because the Government did not ask for it."

Motor Vehicles Act

Control and regulation of motor traffic in Madras City.

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

- (a) what steps have been recently taken for the better control and regulation of motor traffic in Madras City and in the mufassal; and
 (b) how far these have resulted in reducing the number of accidents?

A.—(a) A number of proposals are at present under the consideration of Government.

(b) It is not known how far the steps that have already been taken have reduced the number of accidents

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" The Government say they have taken 'some steps' in answer to clause (b) of this question. I want to know what the actual steps are."

[3rd September 1928]

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have said that some steps have already been taken and there are a number of proposals under the consideration of the Government."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB :—" The Government say in answer to clause (b) 'it is not known how far the steps that have already been taken have reduced the number of accidents.' I want to know what the steps are. May I also know whether the proposals which are under the consideration of the Government will be placed before the public for their opinion? "

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

Mr. HAMID KHAN SAHIB :—" May I know on what authority the Commissioner of Police, or whoever it may be that took some steps in the matter, took those steps? Were they sanctioned by the Government or the officer concerned took upon himself the responsibility for putting those steps into effect? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Wherever the officer had powers he utilized them and wherever it was necessary for him to obtain the sanction of the Government he did so."

Mr. HAMID KHAN SAHIB :—" The answer given is 'certain proposals are under the consideration of the Government.' Do the Government propose to consult the representatives of the public, the citizens of Madras and also the owners of vehicles before they take any action in the matter? "

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

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" The Government say 'there are a number of proposals.' May I know proposals from what quarters? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Proposals from the Commissioner of Police and also District Magistrates."

Forests

Introduction of the Forest Act in zamindaris.

* 32 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) all the zamindaris in which the Forest Act has been introduced with the permission of Government and the date or dates on which sanction was accorded by Government for introducing the Act in the various zamindaris;

(b) whether any deputation on behalf of the zamindari ryots of the Ganjam district waited on the Government during the years 1927 and 1928 representing that the Forest Act is worked with great hardship to the ryots in all or any of the zamindaris;

(c) whether any memorial was submitted to Government by the "Zamindari Ryots' Association, Ganjam," and by the "Zamindari Ryots' Conference" during the years 1927 and 1928 representing the grievances, if any, of the zamindari ryots; and

(d) whether the question of withdrawing the Forest Act or the rules thereunder in any zamindari in the Ganjam district is under the consideration of Government?

[3rd September 1928]

A.—(a) The information asked for is appended.^a
(b), (c) & (d) No.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—“ May I know whether or not any memorial from the Ryots Association, Dharakote, and hundreds of petitions were sent to the Government by the zamindari ryots of the estates of Attagada and Kallikota through the Collector of Ganjam in 1928 ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Is it a supplementary question arising out of the answer given to this question ? ”

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—“ Because they have said in answer to clause (c) ‘ No ’.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The Government have given their answer with reference to the question contained in clause (c), viz., ‘ Zamindari Ryots Association, Ganjam ’, the ‘ Zamindari Ryots Conference ’. The hon. Member’s question, viz., representations made by the zamindari ryots of Attagada and Kallikota estates is not included in that question. Therefore his supplementary question does not arise out of the main question given here. So if the hon. Member wants to have information on that point he must give notice.”

Proposed withdrawal of the concessions regarding removal of leaves, etc., from the reserves.

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

(a) whether the Chief Conservator of Forests has proposed that the concessions regarding the removal of leaves, fuel, etc., from the reserves should be withdrawn, because a few individuals here and there have abused them ; and

(b) whether the Government have considered the great hardship which will be caused to the people, especially to those living near the coastal reserves by the withdrawal of the concessions ?

A.—(a) No such proposals have been received by Government. They, however, understand that the Conservator has taken the trouble to instruct the ryots that the concessions will have to be withdrawn in public interests if they are abused.

(b) Yes. A copy of the reply sent to the hon. Member on a representation made by him is placed on the Council Table.^b

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ The Government say in answer to clause (a) ‘ They however understand that the Conservator of Forests has taken the trouble to instruct the ryots that the concessions will have to be withdrawn in public interests if they are abused ’. May I know to what extent that information has really reached the ryots concerned ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ Obviously, I am unable to give an answer to that question. My hon. Friend must ask the ryots.”

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ May I know in what form the instructions have been issued ? ”

^a Printed as Appendix II on page 107 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix III on page 108 infra.

[3rd September 1928]

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ I suppose the Conservator of Forests must have sent letters through his subordinate officers to the ryots concerned.”

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ May I know whether these instructions will be published in the local papers ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ I have no objection.”

Financial position and prospects of the Chenat Nair Forest Exploitation Scheme.

* 34 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place before this House a statement showing the financial position and prospects of the Chenat Nair Forest Exploitation Scheme ?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 485, Development, dated 17th March 1928, which was placed on the table of the House.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether the impressions he formed about the Chenat Nair Forest Exploitation Scheme are correct or not ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I say that question is an argument.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ On another occasion the hon. the Law Member said that he formed certain impressions about the Chenat Nair Forest Scheme. I am simply asking whether those impressions are correct and what are the ultimate results of his visit to the Chenat Nair Forest.”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ I visited only the saw mill and the outskirts of the Chenat Nair forests, and I said that from my visit I formed certain impressions.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I wish to know how a supplementary question arises out of this question. There is no reference in this question to the visit of Chenat Nair forests by the hon. the Law Member.”

Deputation of an officer to study modern logging methods.

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

(a) whether any officers were deputed or have been deputed or are proposed to be deputed to the Philippines or Burma or any other place to study modern logging methods and if so, who, of what nationality and with what qualifications ;

(b) whether any of the officers so deputed has returned to the Forest Department, and if so, who, where, in what capacity and with what salary and benefit ;

(c) whether any such officer, on return, has not been employed in logging operations or other service, and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) if the officer so deputed or to be deputed is non-Indian, why no Indian was selected ?

[3rd September 1928]

- A.—(a) & (d) It is proposed to depute an Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests and a Range Officer to the Philippines for five months from about December 1928 for the purpose of studying modern logging methods. The personnel of the deputation has not yet been decided.
- (b) & (c) Do not arise.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“Are there any officers who are working out this scheme who are conversant with modern method of logging?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“I want to have notice.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“May I know with reference to the answer to clause (d) whether the Government are prepared to depute only Indian members for this purpose?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“Government have not come to any conclusion on that point. After consultation with the Chief Conservator of Forests they will come to a conclusion.”

Marine

Progress of the Tuticorin Harbour Works Scheme.

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

(a) in what stage of development the Harbour Works Scheme at Tuticorin is;

(b) what future development is contemplated, and at what cost;

(c) what contribution the Port Trust is expected to make or has decided to make; and

(d) what has been the total expenditure on the works up to date, and how the capital and interest are repaid or are to be repaid?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The hon. Member is referred to the Press Communiqué on Tuticorin Harbour issued by Government on 7th March 1928. The Government have since asked the Harbour Engineer-in-Chief to prepare separate detailed estimates for the cost of construction and maintenance of a complete harbour at (a) Hare Island and (b) the site fronting Tuticorin suggested by the Committee of Harbour Engineering Experts.

(d) The expenditure on Capital works up to 31st March 1928 against the estimates prepared in 1925 is Rs. 25,95,576. Loans aggregating 23 lakhs have been taken by the Trust from Government for the execution of the works. These loans are repayable in 30 annual equated payments which include both principal and interest.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“May I enquire whether the Government have in view two separate harbours, one at Hare Island and the other at Tuticorin alternatively, or whether they are going to put this as a combined scheme?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“The Government have not come to any conclusion in the matter. They have called for estimates on both the harbours.”

[3rd September 1928]

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“May I know whether it is under contemplation to leave this scheme to the Government of India as they will take it up if the cost exceeds more than a crore of rupees?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“I want notice.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“May I know on whom the cost of constructing these harbours will fall ultimately? The preliminary expenses only have come to five lakhs and when the harbour is completed, may I know on whom the whole burden will fall?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“On the persons who spend the money.”

Expenditure on the Harbour works at Cochin.

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

(a) in what stage of development the Harbour works at Cochin stands and the expenditure up to date and estimated in future;

(b) what has been the excess of expenditure over the estimates originally made and revised later on, on what grounds and in what circumstances;

(c) whether any of the items of expenditure were due to the carelessness of the officer that had prepared the plans or were not foreseen by him at the time; and

(d) if so, who is to be held responsible for the loss?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the report of the Harbour Engineer-in-Chief published with G.O. No. 286, Finance (Marine), dated 17th May 1928, which has been placed on the Editors' Table, and to the answer to question No. 1025 given at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 1st November 1927.

In the inner harbour, about 35 acres were reclaimed by the end of May to a height of seven feet or over about low-water mark. Reclamation of further areas was also in progress.

The actual expenditure on capital works up to the end of June 1928 was Rs. 44,37,754.

The reasons for the variations between the original and revised estimates were given in full in the answer to question No. 1025 referred to above.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“With reference to clause (b) of this question, may I know on whom the penalty will fall for this excess expenditure over the estimates? It was said that there was some mistake by some officer? Who is responsible for this loss?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“I do not admit the correctness of the premises of my hon. Friend. I do not admit that anybody has made a mistake.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“It was admitted in answer to another question: I ask who is to be held responsible? Will the hon. the Law Member make enquiries on this subject?”

[3rd September 1928]

Education*Prevention of smoking in schools and colleges.*

* 38 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: With reference to question No. 1528 answered on 27th February 1928, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have called for a report on the effect which the circular issued in 1925 for preventing smoking in schools and colleges has had on the students; and

(b) if so, whether they will be pleased to place it on the table of the House?

A.—The Director of Public Instruction states that the complete reports have not been received as yet to the circular issued by him calling for information, but that the replies received so far enable him to say with confidence that the circular issued in 1925 has had a perceptible effect in the prevention of juvenile smoking.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“How many of the educational institutions have sent replies to the circular issued by the Director of Public Instruction?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“All replies have not yet been received.”

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to obtain reports from such institutions which have not sent their report so that we may have fuller information?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Yes.”

Admission into the Madras Law College of students who fail in the F.L. Examination.

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

(a) whether the Madras Law College Council at any time made proposals for admitting into the B.L. class students who have failed in the F.L. examination;

(b) why the Government have not till now allowed such admissions to be made;

(c) whether those reasons will cease to exist after the abolition of the pleadership class;

(d) what the loss of fee income to the Government is on account of the Madras law students having to go to Trivandrum; and

(e) whether Government will consider the desirability of admitting in the Madras Law College students who fail in the F.L. examination?

A.—(a) In 1923, the Government invited the views of the Law College Council on the proposal in question. The Council expressed themselves against the proposal.

(b) It is considered educationally undesirable that a student should be attending lectures in some subjects when he is preparing for examination in other subjects not taught to him in his class room.

(c) No.

(d) The Government have no information.

(e) The Government are unable to entertain the suggestion.

[3rd September 1928]

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“In view of the opinion held by the Government that ‘it is educationally undesirable that a student should be attending lectures in some subjects when he is preparing for examination in other subjects not taught to him in his class room,’ may I know how in Trivandrum Law College they allow such a thing?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“What is considered as good by the Travancore Government may not be considered so by the Madras Government.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Since the Government obtained this opinion, viz., that it is undesirable ‘that a student should be attending lectures . . . etc.,’ so long ago as 1925, can they not attempt to elicit a fresh opinion now?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I am still of opinion that it is educationally undesirable. There are peculiar conditions prevailing in Madras and it would not be suitable to adopt the system proposed.”

Special lectures in the Madras Law College.

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

(a) how many special lectures were given in the Law College each year during the last two years;

(b) what amount was spent every year for this purpose; and

(c) what percentage of students on an average attended these lectures?

A.—(a) 62 in 1926-27.

55 in 1927-28.

(b) Rs. 15,000 during each of the two years.

(c) As attendance was not taken during the special lectures, it is not possible to give the information required under this head.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“May I know whether it is a fact that only a small number of students on an average attend these special lectures?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Yes.”

Progress made by the Committee to co-opt Agricultural Education with that of Arts.

* 41 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state the progress made in the work of the Committee to co-opt Agricultural education with that of Arts?

A.—The final report of the Committee appointed by the Director of Public Instruction to work out detailed proposals for the teaching of the elements of agriculture in select higher elementary and secondary schools has not yet been received. The Director has been asked to expedite the submission of the report.

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI:—“May I know definitely in what stage the work of the Committee is?”

[3rd September 1928]

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The final report of the Committee has not yet been received. So I cannot say definitely at what stage the progress of the committee is."

Local Boards

Nominations to taluk boards in North Arcot district.

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

(a) how many nominated seats fell vacant in the several taluk boards in the North Arcot district at the end of March 1928 ;

(b) the names of persons nominated by the District Board President to these vacancies with the caste of such nominees ;

(c) the number of members in each taluk board in North Arcot district castewar previous to these nominations ;

(d) whether as a result of the nominations (after March 1928) any seats usually allotted to and generally reserved for minority interests such as Christians, Adi-Dravidas and Mussalman were filled up by persons not belonging to such minority interests or castes ;

(e) whether the hon. Minister had occasion to warn the District Board President against such misuse of his power of nomination to the detriment of minority interests ;

(f) whether the District Board President continued to persist in such misuse of his power of nomination even after such warning ; and

(g) what is the action the Government propose to take in the matter ?

A.—(a) to (d) & (f) The Government have called for the information.

(e) Yes.

(g) The question will be considered on receipt of the information called for.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" With reference to the answer given to clause (a) will the Government be pleased to state whether they will get information only for North Arcot district or for other districts also ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The question refers only to North Arcot district."

Overhauling of the Bantwal-Charmadi road.

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

(a) whether Government decided to treat the Bantwal-Charmadi road in South Kanara as a trunk or imperial road ;

(b) whether the District Board, South Kanara, asked Government to sanction any and if so, what amount for overhauling the road ; and

(c) whether any amount will be sanctioned or is to be provided for ?

A.—(a) The road has been classified as a trunk road with effect from 1928-29.

(b) The President, District Board, South Kanara, applied for a special grant of Rs. 15,000 to re-metal and repair the damaged portions of the road.

(c) The President has been asked to include the work in his application for grants for 1929-30.

[3rd September 1928]

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I ask whether the President, District Board of South Kanara, did not say that overhauling the Bantwal-Charmadi road was a very urgent necessity ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The President, District Board, South Kanara, submitted his estimate but it was too late when it was received and it was impossible to include that item in 1928-29 budget. The President has again been asked to submit his proposal and it will be included in 1929-30 budget."

Medical

Working hours of the General Hospital, Madras.

* 44 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have obtained the information called for with reference to clauses (a) and (b) of question No. 1842 answered on 30th March 1928, regarding the working hours of the General Hospital, Madras ; and

(b) if so, whether they will be pleased to place it on the table of the House ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The information is laid on the table. a

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I ask the hon. the Minister for Public Health whether all the hospitals excepting the General Hospital in the Madras City work from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Yes."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I ask whether the hon. the Minister for Public Health thinks that the patients have rest in the General Hospital ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" That is a matter which the hon. Member knows better than myself."

Public Health

Alleged scarcity of drinking water in North Arcot district.

* 45 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great scarcity of even drinking water in many places in North Arcot district ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the local boards and municipalities have been indifferent in the matter of rendering any help to the suffering people ; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to call for a special report on the present situation and sanction special urgent works wherever possible ?

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

(c) The Government have called for a report in the matter.

[3rd September 1928]

Agriculture*Proposals to hand over home farms to agricultural demonstrators.*12-15
p.m.

* 46 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any proposals from V. Ramanatham Pantulu Garu, Revenue Divisional Officer of Nuzvid, to establish village farms and to hand them over to the village officers under the guidance of agricultural demonstrators; and

(b) whether there is a proposal from the Zamindar of Vuyyur, Nuzvid, to place his home farms under the guidance of agricultural demonstrators; if so, what are the steps that have been taken?

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

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI:—"Sir, may I know if such proposals are made by private agencies, whether the Government will co-operate with them?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"As far as practicable."

Industries*Progress in the study of the manufacture of agricultural implements and of paper.*

* 47 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the various institutions in which the two students who were awarded scholarships for the study of the manufacture of agricultural implements and of paper have so far been working; and

(b) the progress made by them towards the realization of the objects for which the scholarships were granted?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information at present. The report on the progress of each scholar is due from the High Commissioner about December each year. The next report may be expected to contain the information asked for.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"May I know whether any report was received last December about the progress of these students?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Will it not be too late for the Government to take any action if the report is received one year before the completion of the course?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"No report is considered necessary in the case of students whose progress has been satisfactory; a report is necessary only in the case of students whose progress has not been satisfactory."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"As regards the student sent there for the study of agricultural engineering, has he so far been provided with any facilities to learn engineering?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Notice, Sir."

3rd September 1928]

Amendment of the State Aid to Industries Act.

* 48 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether any defects have been found in working the State Aid to Industries Act;

(b) if so, what;

(c) what steps have been taken or are being taken to amend the Act; and

(d) in which directions amendments are sought?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (1) of question No. 257 answered on 27th August 1927. It has also been brought to notice that section 9 of the Act is restrictive in that aid cannot be given to enterprises which have no initial industrial assets while applying for aid.

(c) & (d) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the amending Bill proposed to be moved during this session of the Council. The Government have also under consideration the question of amending section 9 of the Act.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I enquire what defects have been found in section 9 which necessitates its amendment?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"The amending Bill that will be introduced will make it clear."

Establishment of a Trades School at Mangalore.

* 49 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state when the Trades School proposed to be established at Mangalore will start work?

A.—It is the intention to open the school as soon as funds become available.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether the matter was placed before the Finance Committee when the budget was prepared for the current year?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"No, Sir."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"When are the funds expected to be available, Sir?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"At the time of the next budget, Sir."

Veterinary*Opening of veterinary hospitals in Kistna district.*

* 50 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a proposal to open more veterinary hospitals in the Kistna district; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to consider the desirability of opening one at Vuyyur?

[3rd September 1928]

- A.—(a) No.
(b) The question does not arise.

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—“ Are the Government aware that more veterinary hospitals are needed in the district ? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ Notice, Sir.”

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Census

Kanarese-speaking population in Coimbatore, Malabar and other districts.

51 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of Kanarese-speaking population of each taluk and the names of villages in each taluk with their population wherein the majority speak Kanarese in each of the districts of Malabar, Coimbatore, Salem, North Arcot, Chittoor and Anantapur; and

(b) the names and population of the villages of the taluks of Adoni, Rayadrug and Alur of the Bellary district who speak Kanarese and Telugu respectively ?

A.—Figures are not available from the Census records of the Kanarese-speaking population in each taluk and village of the Malabar, Coimbatore, Salem, North Arcot, Chittoor, Anantapur and Bellary districts.

Irrigation

The Odugathur Valley Scheme (North Arcot district).

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

(i) to lay on the table the papers connected with the Odugathur Valley Scheme (North Arcot district); and

(ii) to state—

(a) whether there is any rule of Government that every new scheme for the construction of a tank should yield a certain percentage of interest ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the scheme will bring about 1,500 acres of land under wet cultivation ;

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to construct the tank in the Melarasambut hills; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to examine the question and see if a larger area cannot be brought under wet cultivation when the tank is constructed ?

A.—(i) The papers are laid on the table.^a

(ii) (a) The Government of India have laid down a rule under which productive works financed from loan funds should give a return of 6 per cent on the sum at charge including arrears of simple interest, within ten years after completion.

^a Printed as Appendix V at pages 109—112 infra.

[3rd September 1928]

(b) The scheme was expected to irrigate 1,400 acres.

(c) & (d) The hon. Member will see that the scheme was not proceeded with for the main reasons, that it will detrimentally affect the supply to the existing irrigation under the Palar anicut system and that the estimated revenue return was about $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent only.

Supply of water to lands in certain villages of Cuddapah taluk.

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

(a) whether any investigation was ever made to extend the supply of the water of Cuddapah-Kurnool canal or of the Kukkalagundam vanka to the villages of Pakirpalli, Utukur, Bhakarapet, Reddicheruvu, Puttampalli and Buddayapalli in Cuddapah taluk of Cuddapah district by diverting it from Pasupulavandlapalli village; and

(b) if so, what is the result ?

A.—(a) & (b) A report has been called for.

Land Revenue

Alleged order for the demolition of the Bajana koil at Velumanthangal.

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

(a) whether the Government have received a memorial from the ryots of Velumanthangal in the North Arcot district pointing out that the order of the Collector directing the demolition of a Bajana koil recently constructed is, though technically correct, high-handed and improper ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is enough of space on both sides of the temple to admit of easy passage of carts, etc.; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to allow the Bajana koil to stand as it is ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) No complaint or representation on the subject has reached the Government who have not heard of the case at all. The alphabetical list of villages in North Arcot district does not contain the name Velumanthangal.

Minor Irrigation

Repairs to the breaches in Kozhamanganur tank in Tiruvannamalai taluk.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the tank-bed of the Kozhamanganur tank in Tiruvannamalai taluk, which was breached about fifty years ago, was sold in auction, in spite of the representations of the villagers that it should not be sold, and that it should be repaired ; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to take up the restoration of the tank by cancelling the sales ?

[3rd September 1928]

- A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information regarding the case and know of no reason why they should take the course suggested even supposing they had the legal power to do so, as the prospects of restoring the tank were presumably investigated before the land forming the tank-bed was sold.

Restoration of the tanks at Pulimedu in Vellore taluk.

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

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that two tanks in Pulimedu village in Vellore taluk breached about fifty years ago and that no endeavour has been made to restore them;

(b) whether the petition of the ryots of the Pulimedu praying for the restoration of the tank was investigated by any officer of the Engineering Department, above the grade of Minor Irrigation Overseer; and

(c) if the answer to clause (b) is in the negative, whether the Government will be pleased to direct an investigation of the question by the Chief Engineer or the Superintending Engineer?

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

(c) If tanks breached fifty years ago and have not been restored since, the most probable explanation is that they are not worth restoring. Unless therefore some special circumstances appear to justify enquiry the Government regret they cannot undertake to order such enquiry.

Public Service

Interpretation of "continuous service" in G.O. Mis. No. 675, Public, dated 29th July 1927, regarding public service.

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

(a) whether "continuous service" referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2-A) of G.O. Mis. No. 675, Public, dated 29th July 1927, refers to service as clerk or to any other service under Government (whether "superior" or "inferior") on any time-scale of pay; and

(b) whether the interruption of duty in another post (whether superior or inferior) is "break in continuity" with reference to paragraph 3 of the above Government Order; while the period counts for increment as per audit instruction 1 for the Subsidiary Rule to Fundamental Rule 35 under the heading "Continuity of service not interrupted by duty in other posts" on page 29 of the Audit Manual, Volume I?

- A.—(a) (i) Service in appointments, the substantive pay of which is not less than Rs. 35 in the mufassal or Rs. 40 in the city, and
(ii) service as temporary clerks in the Registration department, provided that the candidates had been recruited before 16th November 1926 and satisfied the requirements of order No. 85 (III) (c) of the Registration Manual, will count towards the continuous service referred to.

3rd September 1928]

- (b) Interruption by duty in other posts will not operate as a break in service for the purposes of calculating continuous service under paragraphs 1 and 2 of G.O. No. 675, Public, dated 29th July 1927, provided these other posts satisfy the conditions specified in the answer to clause (a).

Qualifications for public service.

58 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether any individual cases were brought to the notice of the Government by the heads of departments as per answer given to clause (d) of Question No. 334 answered on 16th March 1927 regarding qualifications for public service, and if so, with what results?

A.—Yes. The Government granted individual exemptions in certain cases. As the cases brought up were many general orders were passed in G.O. No. 675, Public, dated 29th July 1927, making eligible for public service all men who were unqualified according to the orders in G.O. No. 965, Public, dated 16th November 1926, but who were qualified according to the rules as they stood prior to the issue of that Government Order including any supplementary regulations prescribed then by heads of departments and who had to their credit on 16th November 1926 not less than one year's continuous or two years' total satisfactory service under Government.

Secretariat

Appointment of Muhammadans in the Secretariat.

59 Q.—Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state how many permanent vacancies occurred in each grade of clerks in each department of the Secretariat between 1st January 1928 up to date, and how many of them were filled up by Muhammadans?

A.—

	Number of vacancies occurred from 1st January 1928 up to date.		Number filled by Muhammadans.	
	Upper division.	Lower division.	Upper division.	Lower division.
Chief Secretariat	..	1	..	..
Local Self-Government Department	1	..	..	..
Law Department	2	2	..	1
Public Works and Labour Department	1	1	..	..
Finance Department	1	..	1	..

NOTE.—There were no permanent vacancies of clerks during the period in question in the Revenue and Development Departments.

[3rd September 1928]

Police

Alleged menial work done by clerks of the office of the Inspector-General of Police.

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

(a) whether clerks of the office of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, are required to go round the office after 5 p.m., collect and burn all waste paper, roll up chinks and tattis, close doors, etc.;

(b) if so, whether the same system obtains in the Secretariat and other offices; and

(c) if not, the reasons for asking the clerks of the Inspector-General's office to do what is really the work of the menial subordinates of the office?

A.—(a) & (c) A clerk is deputed each week to go round the Inspector-General's office to see that the rules for the protection of buildings from fire are complied with. He is not required to collect and burn all waste paper, roll up chinks and tattis, close doors, etc.; his function is to see that the office orderlies do this.

(b) The Supervisor and Building Overseer perform this function in the Secretariat. In other offices the rules require a clerk to go round each night.

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act

Prevention of cruelty to animals.

61 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government to put an end to the cruelties attendant on animal sacrifices such as flaying the animals alive stopping their breathing, beating them with fists, lifting and throwing them down, etc.?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to sections 3—6 and section 11 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890.

Electricity

Supply of electricity to Conjeeveram town.

62 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Co-operative Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, Conjeeveram, applied for a licence for the supply of electricity to Conjeeveram town;

(b) if so, whether the licence has been granted and when; and

(c) if not, why not?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The grant of the licence has been refused as it is proposed to grant a licence to the Conjeeveram Municipal Council and it is not necessary to have two licensees in the area.

[3rd September 1928]

Education

Introduction of education regarding the humane treatment of animals.

63 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government have taken any, and, if so what, steps to impart to boys and girls reading in the elementary and middle schools education as regards the humane treatment of animals?

A.—As regards elementary schools paragraph 2 of Appendix IV of the Madras Inspection Code lays down that it should be the aim of each teacher to impress on the children the importance of kindness to all living creatures but specially to those weaker than themselves. Kindness to animals is of course a common topic in text-books. As regards secondary schools, in the course of studies prescribed for the teaching of English 'service and kindness towards animals' has been included in the syllabus for form III.

Village Panchayats

Facilities to panchayats for depositing funds.

64 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state the facilities afforded to the panchayats established under the Panchayat Act for depositing the money with them in the Government treasury, Postal Savings Banks, Co-operative Banks and societies or other safe bodies?

A.—Under rule 61 of the rules issued under the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1920, the panchayat fund should be deposited in the nearest Post Office Savings Bank or may with the approval of the Registrar be lodged in any bank or entrusted to a co-operative society or left in the custody of the president or any other respectable person. As a matter of practice village panchayats generally deposit their balances in the Post Office Savings Banks. For the opening of an account in the Post Office Savings Bank in the name of the panchayat the Post Office rules require a certificate from an officer of Government not below the rank of a Tahsildar. This certificate is granted by the Registrar-General.

Agriculture

Exportation of cattle from this Presidency.

65 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the measures in force to stop the exportation of cattle from this Presidency, with details as to their date of introduction, the places concerned, and the effects so far observed?

A.—The export of the Ongole breed of cattle only is prohibited by sea out of the Presidency to any place beyond the limits of British India. This prohibition came into force from November 1922 and continues to be in force with the result that the rapid depletion of this splendid stock of cattle anticipated as a consequence of indiscriminate exportation has been checked.

[3rd September 1928]

Annual output of food crops in the Presidency.

66 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the total extent sown in the Presidency under each of the food crops for the last three years for which figures are readily available and their annual yield in terms of Madras measures?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the appendices to the annual season and crop reports which are published. The equivalent of a ton in terms of Madras measures for any crop can be obtained from Mr. Wood's "Note-book of Agricultural Facts and Figures"—pages 52 to 82—which is published.

Co-operative Societies*Action taken on the Report of the Committee on Co-operation.*

67 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: With regard to the Report of the Committee on Co-operation, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what action he has taken on the same; and whether any Government Order has been issued on the report;

(b) whether the Government intend to appoint the additional staff recommended by the Committee, namely, a superior officer for each district and additional inspectors;

(c) whether the Government intend to establish a Provincial Land Mortgage Bank for the purpose of strengthening the existing primary land mortgage banks; and

(d) whether Government intend to make a subsidy or grant to the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union for propaganda and education as recommended by the Committee?

A.—(a) The report is under the consideration of Government. No orders have been issued except G.O. No. 309, Development, dated 21st February 1928, directing publication of the report.

(b) The proposal to revert to the old arrangement of having an officer of the standing of a Deputy Registrar for each district is under consideration. As regards inspectors, the Government sanctioned in November 1927 a staff of 24 inspectors for work connected with the liquidation of societies and of 48 inspectors for supervision of co-operative societies. This is in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee that there should be at least three administrative inspectors in each district other than those required for audit and non-credit work. The other recommendations of the Committee regarding inspectors are being considered by Government.

(c) A proposal to establish a Central Land Mortgage Bank to centralize the debenture issue and to finance the primary land mortgage banks which may be affiliated to it is under consideration of Government.

(d) The Registrar's proposals on this point are awaited. The union is however in receipt of a subsidy of Rs. 1,200 to enable it to conduct classes for training co-operative workers.

[3rd September 1928]

IV**IV.—LIABILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT TO ANSWER QUESTIONS BASED ON NEWSPAPER ALLEGATIONS.**

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, with regard to the question No. 12 of the hon. Member Mr. Harisarvottama Rao, I have to submit a few remarks for your consideration. It consists of three clauses (a), (b) and (c) and they are all answered together as though they related to only one matter, viz., the Bill of Mr. Harisarvottama Rao. I submit, Sir, that the first two clauses refer to the question of law relating to kudimaramat, which is of general importance, and only when the answer to these questions is in the positive, the clause (c) of the question has force. The hon. the Revenue Member said that he thought that all the three clauses referred only to the Bill of the questioner. There is the possibility of there being no answer to question (c) if the answer to either (a) or (b) is not in the positive. I would request the hon. the Revenue Member to take time if he likes and answer the question of general importance raised in the first two clauses of the question."

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Sir, the hon. Member has now explained the matter clearly. If I had understood his question in that way an answer would have been given before. There is no Bill relating to kudimaramat at present before the Government."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"As regards question No. 20, Sir, it will be noticed that the hon. Member did make certain allegations in that question, namely, whether it is a fact that the Tahsildar of Gudiyattam recently assaulted a ryot of Katpadi when he was camping in that village; whether there was a criminal complaint about him in the local panchayat court; and whether the same officer kicked a Hindu idol. In answer to clause (d) asking whether the Government propose to instruct the Collector concerned to transfer him to some other taluk, the Government have stated that having regard to the answer to the questions (a), (b) and (c) the answer to this clause is in the negative. In answer to a supplementary question the hon. the Revenue Member stated that he wanted something more than the incorporation of the allegations in the question, before the Government would take any action in the matter. With all respect, I submit that both under the Standing Orders and under a ruling given by a distinguished predecessor of yours, Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar, all that is required is that before the Government is called upon to take any action or to enquire into any matter, the Member putting the question must incorporate those allegations as part of his question. Recently also your office returned to me a question containing allegations from newspapers and asked me to incorporate those allegations as part of that question. I make myself responsible for the statement that these allegations are made; I make these allegations myself. Beyond that, to require that I should vouchsafe for the accuracy of the statements I make is not proper. If so, the purpose of questions will be lost. If I know my allegations to be facts, I would then be supplying information to the Government and be liable to be ruled out very rightly. What all we can do is to incorporate the allegations in our questions and ask for accurate information from the Government. The Government must take action on our questions. I ask for a ruling on this point."

[3rd September 1928]

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" As one responsible for bringing this subject prominently before the Council to-day, I think I should also speak a few words to supplement what the hon. Member for the University has already said. In this particular case it was not possible for me to give more information than I have given already. Mr. Gnanaprakasam while returning from camp on 20th January last, it is reported, actually kicked a ryot at a place which was only $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the headquarters of the District Magistrate. The assaulted individual complained to the village panchayat by means of a petition. The president of that panchayat court happens to be the karnam of the village. Mr. Gnanaprakasam seems to have sent for the karnam and unduly influenced him to withdraw his complaint. Since then, Mr. Gnanaprakasam had brought a case of illegal quarrying on Government lands against the assaulted ryot and I understand that attempts are being made to compromise with the ryot on terms that the ryot should withdraw his case and that the 'consideration' should be that the quarry case against him should be withdrawn."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the hon. Member is going beyond the actual limits of the question before the House. If the hon. Member likes, he may take responsibility for these matters and put them as further questions."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Sir, I take full responsibility for all the information that I have given; if I had attempted to give more in my original interpretation I would be ruled out as 'giving' information and not 'asking' for it. More could not be expected of a non-official Member. They can only draw attention to what they hear of grave injustice on the part of officers of the Government, who ought to know better than this officer seems to have done, in this particular instance."

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Mr. President, Sir, in the first place I must submit that I have answered these questions as far as the information at the disposal of the Government would permit. The further question was whether we would make an enquiry into the matter. But the difficulty in that case is I do not know how it is provided for. The question is whether so and so assaulted so and so. Is it suggested that the Government should try the case and come to a conclusion and report it to the House? Government were asked to say whether the criminal complaint against this man was withdrawn. That can be ascertained. Then again it was asked whether on a previous occasion that officer kicked a Hindu idol. There are two criminal complaints against this officer and I do not see how the Government is to give reply to this question unless they were to try the cases themselves."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" My province is not to advise the Government as to what they should do. The question is whether the Government are entitled to ask for something more than the incorporation of the allegations in the question. Then it is for the Government to decide what they should do and whether they should do anything at all. The only point for your ruling is whether the Government are entitled to ask for anything more than this. If I may for one moment advise such an exalted person as the hon. the Revenue Member of the Government of Madras, I may suggest to him

[3rd September 1928]

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

to write to the Collector of the District of North Arcot and ask him for a report on the matter and if he is satisfied with the accuracy of these allegations to prosecute the officer concerned on these allegations in a court of law."

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I may say, Sir, that I did not say that I was entitled to get a further assurance from the hon. Member. I merely stated that I would not take the action suggested in the circumstances."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, my recollection is that the hon. the Revenue Member said that in cases of this sort further assurance from the questioner was necessary before he would take action in the matter. When the question is put in this form, I think the Government should take whatever action it is possible for them to take and not ask for further assurance in this matter."

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" As I said, I did not contend that I was entitled to ask for further assurance."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question for consideration is whether when a Member takes responsibility for the allegations contained in his question, the Government will be justified in asking for further assurance as to the truth of the allegations. Where Members refer to newspaper reports in their questions, my predecessor has held they should take the responsibility for the allegations in them by incorporating such allegations in their questions and not stop with merely referring to the newspapers. I think that the mere incorporation of the allegations in the question is sufficient so far as the questioner is concerned. It is for the Government to decide what answer they should give and they are not justified in asking for any further assurances."

V

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have to announce to the House that I have appointed the following four gentlemen to be a panel of chairmen for this session :—

- (1) Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan.
- (2) Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
- (3) Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
- (4) Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai."

VI

MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE
HOUSE IN RE THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY STRIKE.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the action taken by the Madras Government in connexion with the recent strike of the workers in the South Indian Railway, especially their indifference to arbitrate between the workers and the Company."

" The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I wish to know whether there is any objection to my holding this motion to be in order."

[3rd September 1928]

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“Sir, I should like to point out that there is no urgency about the matter. There is no strike at present; it has come to a close. All the workers on the line have joined duty. With regard to the workshop labourers, I think that all of them have resigned their jobs and are getting their bonuses and gratuities. Under the circumstances there is nothing for the Government to arbitrate.”

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“There is a good deal for the Government to arbitrate upon. It is a matter of opinion, I submit. At present, the workshop men are resigning because they must.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“Are they resigning or have they all resigned?”

30 1. * Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“They have not all resigned; they are resigning and their places are being filled up by other people. Those who have resigned are also invited to come back on certain new conditions. That position is not yet over.”

“Secondly, Sir, the Agent had offered to arbitrate on the question of the grievances of the menials, as they are called, and the running staff. But after the strike was over, that offer was withdrawn. Even to-day those grievances have not been redressed. The Agent has withdrawn the recognition of the union and there are to-day constant disputes between the Railway Company and the workers in the settlement of which, it is our opinion, that the Government may usefully arbitrate. That is the urgency of the matter and we believe that, if the matter was discussed, it can be shown the Government can usefully interfere and prevent the deadlock.”

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“On the question of arbitration, Sir, I submit that the Government can interfere as arbitrators only if both the parties consent. Here there are two parties, the Railway authorities and the labourers. The Government can interfere as arbitrators only if the two parties concerned agree.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“We are not now going into the merits of the question. Is it a point of order?”

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“If both the parties do not agree as to the points on which there should be arbitration, how can the Government arbitrate?”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“The answer to the hon. Member's question is contained in his own statement. If the two parties consent, there is matter for arbitration by the Government. Our point of view is that there are conditions existing in which the arbitration of the Government can be found to be possible and useful.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“I think the motion is in order.”

“I wish to know whether it is objected to. (After a pause.) Since no objection is raised, before I fix the time, I wish to know the convenience of the Government to take up this motion to-day or to-morrow.”

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“To-morrow, Sir.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“I fix 2-30 p.m. to-morrow for the discussion of this motion.”

“The notices of other adjournment motions will wait for to-morrow.”

3rd September 1928]

VII

(a)

ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“I have to announce that the undermentioned Acts which were passed by the Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the dates noted against each:—

- (1) The Madras Christian Marriages Validation Act, 1928. 15th March 1928.
- (2) The Jaggampeta A and D Estates Impartible Estates Act, 1928. 22nd May 1928.
- (3) The Madras Children (Amendment) Act, 1928. 26th May 1928.
- (4) The Mappilla Wills Act, 1928 ... 30th May 1928.”

(b)

ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“I have to announce that the undermentioned Acts which were passed by the Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the dates noted against each:—

- (1) The Jaggampeta A and D Estates Impartible Estates Act, 1928. 30th April 1928.
- (2) The Madras Children (Amendment) Act, 1928. 3rd May 1928.
- (3) The Mappilla Wills Act, 1928 ... 9th May 1928.

VIII

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

(a)

The SECRETARY laid on the table copies of—

- (1) the list of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending March 1928; ^a
- (2) the list of resolutions passed by the Madras Legislative Council during the second session 1927-28 and the action taken thereon by the Government; ^b
- (3) proceedings of the sixteenth and seventeenth meetings of the Finance Committee for 1927-28 and the proceedings of the first meeting of the Finance Committee for 1928-29 held on the 12th and 15th March 1928 and 17th August 1928 respectively. ^c

(b)

The SECRETARY laid on the table copies of the following Government Orders:—

- (i) G.O. No. 381, Development, dated 1st March 1928, recording the audit report of the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, for the quarter ending 30th June 1927. ^d

^a Vide Appendix VI at pages 113-116 infra.

^b Vide Appendix VII at pages 117-118 infra.

^c Printed separately.

^d Do.

[3rd September 1928]

- (ii) G.O. No. 403, Development, dated 6th March 1928, passing orders on the audit report of the Agricultural College dairy for the year ending 31st March 1927. ^e
- (iii) G.O. No. 485, Development, dated 17th March 1928, passing orders on the audit report of the Chenat Nair Exploitation division, Olavakkot, for the year ending 31st March 1927. ⁱ
- (iv) G.O. No. 534, Development, dated 26th March 1928, recording the audit report of the Fruit Preserving Institute, Coonoor, for the year 1926-27 and for eight months ending 30th November 1927. ^g
- (v) G.O. No. 554, Development, dated 27th March 1928, recording the audit report of the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, for the quarter ending 30th September 1927. ^h
- (vi) G.O. No. 574, Development, dated 29th March 1928, recording the audit report and accounts of the Government Fisheries Cannery, Chaliyam, for the year ending 31st March 1927. ⁱ
- (vii) G.O. No. 802, Development, dated 2nd May 1928, recording the audit report of the Industrial Engineering Workshop, Washermanpet, Madras, for the quarter ending 30th June 1927. ^j
- (viii) G.O. No. 804, Development, dated 2nd May 1928, recording the audit report of the Government Industrial Institute, Madura, for the quarter ending 30th September 1927. ^k
- (ix) G.O. No. 1048, Development, dated 21st June 1928, recording the audit report of the Nilambur Valley Forests for the year ending 31st March 1927. ^l
- (x) G.O. No. 1107, Development, dated 6th July 1928, publishing the report of the committee appointed to standardize the jewellers' weights in the Presidency. ^m
- (xi) G.O. No. 1135, Development, dated 11th July 1928, recording the audit report of the Government Industrial Institute (Ink Factory) for the half-year ending 30th September 1927. ⁿ
- (xii) G.O. No. 1172, Development, dated 16th July 1928, recording the audit report of the Mount Stuart Working Circle for the year ending 31st March 1927. ^o
- (xiii) G.O. No. 1197, Development, dated 24th July 1928, recording the audit report of Fisheries Cannery, Chaliyam, for the half-year ending 30th September 1927. ^p
- (xiv) G.O. No. 1248, Development, dated 31st July 1928, recording the audit report of the Kerala Soap Institute for the quarter ending 31st December 1927. ^q
- (xv) G.O. No. 1395 I., Public Works and Labour, dated 26th May 1928, regarding the authorization of expenditure of Rs. 43,125 on improvements to the head sluice at Tamarapak anicut and

^e to ^h Printed separately.
ⁱ to ^q Placed on Editors' Table.

3rd September 1928]

to the upper supply channel leading from the anicut to the Sholavaram tank, Red Hills Water-supply and Irrigation system. ^r

- (xvi) G.O. No. 1610, L. & M., Local Self-Government, dated 11th April 1928, superseding the Municipal Council of Ellore for a period of one year from noon on the 20th April 1928. ^s

(c)

(1) With reference to the answers given to questions Nos. 549 and 711 at the meetings of the Legislative Council held on 25th March and 20th October 1927 respectively, the SECRETARY laid on the table copies of ^t G.O. Mis. No. 1028, Revenue, dated 10th May 1928, regarding the inclusion of lands in the irrigable ayacut of the Kistna Eastern delta.

(2) With reference to the answer given to a supplementary question to question No. 1820 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 29th March 1928, the SECRETARY laid on the table copies of the report of ^u the Collector of Ganjam on the reservation of forests in Dharakota estate.

(3) With reference to the answer given to the first part of clause (c) of question No. 1770 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 17th March 1928, the SECRETARY laid on the table copies of the report of ^v the Assistant Industrial Engineer, Tanjore, regarding the activities of the Industrial Engineering branch, Tanjore district.

(4) With reference to the answer given to question No. 1610 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th February 1928, the SECRETARY laid on the table copies of the extracts ^w from the statistical registers relating to certain villages in the Tanjore district.

(5) With reference to the answer to question No. 1805 given at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 29th March 1928, the SECRETARY laid on the table copies of the report ^x on the working of Adi-Dravida co-operative societies in the Malabar district.

(d)

The SECRETARY laid on the table copies of—

(i) the preliminary report on the survey of cottage industries in the Madura, Ramnad, Trichinopoly and Tinnevely districts ^y;

(ii) the statement showing additions and reductions in non-voted appropriations sanctioned by the Government during 1927-28. ^z

IX

HOUSE COMMITTEE.

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I move that, “ in order to appoint a House Committee, in pursuance of Standing Order No. 80, this Council do proceed to elect six members to be Members of the said committee according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.”

^r Vide Appendix VIII at page 119 infra.

^s Vide Appendix IX at page 119 infra.

^t Vide Appendix X at pages 119-122 infra.

^u Vide Appendix XI at pages 122-123 infra.

^v Vide Appendix XII at pages 124-126 infra.

^w Printed separately.

^x Vide Appendix XIII at pages 127-129 infra.

^y Printed separately.

^z Do.

[3rd September 1928]

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I beg to second it."

The motion was put and carried.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have to inform the House that, with reference to Regulation II. of the Regulations for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 3 p.m. to-day as the time by which nominations of candidates for election to the House Committee should be sent to the Secretary."

X

MOTION FOR THE ELECTION OF A COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL FOR CONFERRING WITH THE INDIAN STATUTORY COMMISSION.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" With reference to item (I) on the agenda (election of a committee of the Council for conferring with the Indian Statutory Commission), I wish to state to hon. Members of the Council that, when I received intimation of this motion, I deferred giving my consent and asked the Secretary to include it in the agenda provisionally which has been done. I wish to know the reasons why my consent should be given or why it should be withheld. I want to come to my conclusion after hearing the grounds for and against my consent being given."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I raise a preliminary point of order? My submission to you is that Standing Order 6 contemplates the issue of an agenda containing the business of the day and that is not a mere formality because it has got two consequences, negative and positive. The negative consequence is that no item not included in the agenda for the day can be transacted without your special consent being given. The inclusion of an item in the agenda for the day gives it the statutory right of being discussed on the floor of this House without your consent having to be obtained for it. If, on the other hand, the business is not included in the agenda, it cannot be transacted in this Council without your consent. That is under Standing Order No. 6, clause (2), which says 'no business not included in the list of business for the day shall be transacted at any sitting without the leave of the President.' Therefore, Sir, it is not a mere formality. The Standing Order confers a statutory right, as it were, on the item of business and it gets the liberty of being discussed without your leave having to be sought for and given. That is distinct from and in addition to the consent which you have to give under Rule 24-A. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is provisionally included in the agenda. The moment I give my consent, if I give my consent it becomes part of the agenda. Standing Order No. 6, clause (2), clearly says 'no business not included in the list of business for the day shall be transacted at any sitting without the leave of the President.' Therefore, the moment I give my consent, the motion will become part of the agenda."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask for information? I want to know whether your ruling is that that item is not now an item of business before the House, and that, when you give—if you give—your consent, you will also give your leave as exercising your discretion under clause (2) of the Standing Order; then only it will become a business before the House: it is not on the agenda now."

[3rd September 1928]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is in the agenda contingent upon my consent being given to it."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Where is the provision for any provisional agenda?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" From Standing Order No. 79 I derive power to regulate the conduct of business in the Council in all matters not provided for in the Act, the Rules or the Standing Orders."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Standing Order No. 79 simply says this: 'The President shall have power to regulate the conduct of business in the Council in all matters not provided for in the Act, the Rules or the Standing Orders.' The agenda is provided for. This is not a case in which there is no provision in the Rules or Standing Orders for the issue of an agenda. If it were so, certainly you have residuary powers. I want your ruling whether in a matter which is clearly provided for in the Rules and Standing Orders that the agenda shall be issued, you still hold and rule that in spite of it you have reserve or new powers."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think I have got the power."

Nobody rose to speak and the hon. the President waited for a minute and then said if nobody wants to avail himself of the opportunity . . .

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I think that the Government will give the reasons why they request you to give your consent, especially in view of your statement that you will hear the arguments of both the parties, of those who say that consent should be given and of those who are likely to oppose your consent being given. I expect the hon. the Leader of the House to come forward with his arguments. If he declines to do so, I shall say whether I avail myself of the opportunity you have given me."

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not decline to do so. I am in your hands as to which Member you wish to ask to speak first."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I am completely in your hands as to which side you hear first."

The hon. Sir Norman MARJORIBANKS :—" I am ready to speak first. (Laughter.) I submit that it is quite clear that under Rule 24-A it is open to you, Sir, to give your consent to this motion being moved. On general grounds if the question be raised—granting it is admissible—why the President should be agreeable to its admission, I would submit that if the President is satisfied that a large number of Members of this House wish to vote for a motion of this character, it is a suitable subject for him to assent to. The House should be given every room and every discretion that is vested in the President so as to give it the greatest amount of liberty in a matter like this rather than to deprive it of the liberty of expressing its wishes. On general grounds I would ask you to assent to the motion."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I thank you for your invitation to us to assist you in coming to a decision whether you should give your consent to this motion or not. While doing so, you were good enough to say that this motion has been included in the agenda provisionally and that your consent and leave to include it in the agenda will be contingent upon hearing what both sides have got to say on this matter. I therefore take it that I can reserve the right of raising the point of order after you give your consent."

[3rd September 1928]

12-45
p.m.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"After the motion is actually made in the House."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Yes, Sir. Proceeding on that assumption, I have no hesitation in placing before you my case as to why your consent should not be given to this proposition. I also fully believe that when you invited us to advance our arguments, you were sincerely desirous of coming to a decision after hearing our arguments, and not merely to treat this as a process of formality before the House. I am therefore confident that the decision which you will give will be in my favour. Sir, I base my objections on two broad grounds. The first objection relates to the Standing Orders, rules and other procedural conventions observed in this House. The second ground on which I base my objection is one of public interests. Mr. President, I am not a lawyer accustomed to give various interpretations which various capable lawyers can put these rules to; but I can only say from a layman's point of view what I feel in this matter leaving the arguments, so far as the legal side of it is concerned, to my friends sitting with me. I am sure that if I do not succeed on the first ground, I am bound to succeed on the second ground which is more or less common to us both. I do not thereby suggest that the objections I am raising on the basis of rules and regulations are less important or that they are invalid, but I feel that in presenting the case purely on legal basis, I will be very much wanting, and my presentation of it may not be quite as appealing as that of any other capable lawyer."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Let there be division of labour between the Leader and the Deputy Leader of the Opposition."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Not only the Deputy Leader, Sir; there are several others who are going to raise objections on this matter."

"The immediately relevant issues are, in my humble opinion, whether the proposition set down on the notice paper is a motion or a resolution; if it be a motion, has the President authority under the rules, to allow a matter of general public interest not specifically stated in the list of matters comprising motions to be debated and discussed upon as a motion? Thirdly, granting that he has the power, can a motion raise substantially the same question as was disposed of by a resolution within a year? If it be a resolution, has the President power to give consent to place such resolution on the agenda paper, though such resolution is sought to be moved not in accordance with the rules governing all resolutions; and is this power absolute? Does this power include also the power to remove the ban on renewal of resolutions within a period of one year. Sir, I answer the first issue that the proposition is a resolution and not a motion. The Madras Legislative Council rules are arranged in a particular order, i.e., a set of rules dealing with a particular subject is put down in consecutive order. For instance, Mr. President, rules 3 to 5 deal with the President, Deputy President, Chairman, Secretary, etc.; rule 6 deals with the allotment of days; rules 7 to 9 deal with questions; 11 and 12 and 19 and 21 deal with motions. After practically exhausting the category of motions, the subject of resolution is taken up. It is in this stage of the rules that we find rule 24-A, under which this proposition is sought to be moved. *Prima facie*, therefore, when we are dealing under the

[3rd September 1928] [Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti]

rules, we are dealing only with a resolution and not a motion. Here it is perhaps necessary to bring to your notice that the word 'motion' is used in these rules in a double sense, viz., (i) in the sense of proposition which the House may be asked to discuss, decide and dispose of and (ii) in the sense of the act of moving the House for any definite purpose, i.e., in the sense of the noun form of the verb 'move'. Then, the act of moving the House can only be done by a motion on a matter of general public importance. Motions are therefore divided as motions and resolutions. Motions comprise an adjournment motion, a no-confidence motion, select committee motion, an address to the Governor, motion for the consideration of Bills and budget motions. All those that are not included in this category, so long as they are matters of general public interest, have to be put down under the category of 'resolutions.' The subject-matter of this proposition is one comprised in the list of subjects dealt with by 'resolutions.' Under Standing Order No. 29 (1), a matter requiring the decision of the Council is brought forward by means of a question put by the President on a motion proposed by a Member. Any motion for the purpose of discussing a matter of general public interest is a resolution according to that definition. Rule 24-A (1), in my opinion, lays down that the discussion of a matter of general public interest shall take place only on a resolution save in so far as is otherwise provided by the rules, the saving clause being intended to permit discussion on matters enumerated under the motions, viz., adjournment, no-confidence, select committee, etc. The consent of the President can be invoked only in cases when the resolution intended to be moved is at variance with certain rules governing the resolutions, not on 'any' motion as against resolutions. Your consent can only be requisitioned when one wants to move a resolution contrary to the rules laid down for the moving of resolutions."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"What are those rules?"

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Your consent cannot be invoked, nor can it be exercised, to discuss any particular matter of general public interest otherwise than in a resolution. If the plea is that it is a motion and not a resolution, I beg to submit that your consent cannot be sought and that it cannot be granted. You cannot transfer from the category of motions any subject matter to the category of resolutions. Sir, you asked me what are the rules which you can condone, in giving your consent to the moving of resolutions contrary to the rules"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"What are the rules that govern only the resolutions?"

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"The rules are of three classes: one class is that relating to the relationship with foreign governments, relationship with Indian Native States and any matter which is pending decision of a court. That is one set of rules. The second set of rules is that embodied in the Standing Orders that a resolution should be clearly and precisely expressed and should raise a definite issue and that it should not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory statements, and the third set relates to giving notice, balloting, and other things. In respect of the first set of rules, it is the exclusive privilege of His Excellency the Governor to decide whether a resolution comes under any of the restrictions placed under those rules. With reference to the second set, it is your

[Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti] [3rd September 1928]

privilege, Mr. President, to decide whether a particular resolution offends against any of those rules. With regard to the third set also, it is your privilege, but that privilege is shared also by the Members of the Legislative Council, to see that the resolutions do not give any cause for offence against those rules. Therefore, Sir, what you can possibly condone in this matter is that you can allow a resolution to be put down on paper with a shorter notice or without ballot. Barring these two things, I am afraid, Mr. President, you have no power to override the other Standing Orders and the other rules. If it is argued that you have got the power of overriding the other rules, then the logical conclusion will be that you have got the power to allow resolutions which offend against even the first and second set of rules, which may contain defamatory statements, ironical expressions or arguments of inferences. Is it suggested that you have got the power? I am afraid you will yourself disown such power, if anybody pleads that you have got such a power. Therefore, Sir, it can only be a motion. If it is a motion, the question now is whether a motion can be resorted to merely to get over a difficulty laid down in the Standing Orders in respect of resolutions. What is the object of the Mover of this motion? The object is that under Standing Order No. 65, he cannot bring forward a resolution because that will be raising substantially the same question as was raised before within a year and the hon. the President will not allow it and the rules do not allow it; and therefore he says 'I shall have recourse to the subterfuge of asking your consent to allow me to make a motion.' If that is so, every resolution that is moved to-day can be disturbed or can be sought to be disturbed by making a motion to-morrow and that motion, in its turn, stands the chance of again being disturbed. . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Will not Standing Order No. 30 be a bar to it?"

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"No; if a resolution is interfered with by a motion, then Standing Order No. 30 does not come in, because a 'resolution' is interfered with only by a 'motion'. A 'motion' cannot be disturbed by a 'motion' within the same session, according to the strict interpretation of Standing Order No. 30."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think you should concede that very resolution is also a motion."

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Yes, also a motion in one sense, so far as Standing Order No. 30 is concerned; and every motion also becomes a resolution in course of time; because when it comes to be decided by the Council, it becomes a resolution. It remains a motion only for the mere reason of exempting it from the rigorous rules laid down for resolutions. There are certain rigorous rules laid down for resolutions and there are certain laxities shown in respect of other things called motions. The whole genus may be called motions; but in the genus, there are two subdivisions, viz., motions and resolutions. I may perhaps make my statement clearer by referring to what we call 'Paramathma' who is sometimes called 'Vishnu.' There is one Avatar of the 'Paramathma' called 'Vishnu', but that should not be the reason for identifying Vishnu with 'Paramathma'. Similarly, I say within the genus of motions, there are two subdivisions, 'motions' and 'resolutions'. With regard to resolutions, there are strict rules and

3rd September 1928] [Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti]

with regard to motions, there are certain other rules laid down. There is a different chapter dealing with motions which does not comprise any subject that may come up under 'resolutions' and there are also different rules governing 'resolutions.' My humble submission is that in exercising your discretion, you can only exercise it to the extent of condoning the notice, i.e., the time-limit. That is a mere repetition of Standing Order No. 53 in the rules; because even under Standing Order No. 53, it is provided that the President can, with shorter notice, allow a resolution to be discussed.

"Now Mr. President, assuming for a moment that you are deciding 1 p.m. these points against me, there is this question of your discretion. Your discretion has got to be exercised. Well, what are the grounds upon which the hon. the Leader of the House has asked you to exercise your discretion in his favour? You remember, Mr. President, that the issue in the resolution which is sought now to be moved was decided by an overwhelming majority in this House only a few months ago, as many as sixty voting against twenty-eight. After various amendments were considered, an unanimity of opinion was reached amongst all parties, and we came to a particular decision. The Government consistently opposed it. Therefore, it is not now for the Government to say that we have changed our opinion and that opportunity should be given to us to revise our opinion. If such of those of hon. Gentlemen, who have voted for that resolution then, sought your consent to be given now, then there may be some justification for feeling that there might have come some change over this House. There is absolutely nothing like it. The Government consistently opposed the previous resolution when under discussion. The same Government is now coming forward to impose its opinion upon us. That is certainly an abuse of the privilege of asking the President to give his consent in one's favour. That will be trying to take advantage of certain opportunities to disturb the considered decision of this Council. Nothing has happened from January to now to warrant any change being made. I do not think even those who are now in favour of asking your consent being given will satisfy you that the status of the Commission and other Committees has so considerably changed that it will be a proper exercise of your discretion, if you will allow the thing to be reconsidered. Moreover, this question of allowing resolutions being disturbed by motions, and motions to be disturbed by resolutions, simply because there is this fact in the rules and standing orders, does not seem to help the House in forming sound judgments and coming to well-considered conclusions. Therefore, I beg, Sir, that if this is going to be a matter purely dependent on the exercise of your discretion, you will so use it as to uphold the dignity of this House for sobriety of judgment and for continuity of those well-considered views on previous occasions. You cannot, however, completely divorce from your mind, in exercising your discretion, what all has taken place in the country, whether, in the present state of the country, it will be in the interest of this country to allow that decision to be disturbed. That is the large question which you have got to decide."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"You mean to say that the President should take his decisions according to the conditions in the country?"

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I am afraid, Sir, that in exercising your discretion it is impossible to divorce from your mind those considerations. How else are you going to be guided? If it is going to

[Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti] [3rd September 1928]

be merely following rules and procedure, that is one aspect of the question. Then there is no question of your consent being given or your discretion being exercised. But if it is a matter of your personal discretion, I cannot see how what is going on in the country cannot but have some effect upon you. After all, Mr. President, I must say that the only redeeming feature of the Government of India Act is the President being an elected President of the Council. So far as this part of the House is concerned, it is only you that we can look up to for upholding the rights of this country. On those powers, if you are so fettered as according to the rules you must give the decision in favour of the Government, that is a different matter, you can be excused. I am afraid I should say so, Mr. President, to you (laughter). But so long as your personal discretion is sought, certainly it ought to depend on public grounds."

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"Mr. President, I understand your invitation to mean that we are not now to address the House on the merits of the motion, that we are invited now to offer our remarks merely on the question whether or no the President should give his consent to this resolution being moved. I am not going into the question of this item of business being or not being competent to be included in the list of business. On that point, I understood objection was raised that the procedure applicable to the proceedings of this House does not contemplate anything like a provisional inclusion of a particular item of business in the list of business for the day. But that objection, Sir, I understand you overruled by holding that under Standing Order No. 79 it is competent to you to invite discussions on a matter which, though not formally included with your leave in the list of business for the day, may later after the grant of leave by you be included in such list of business. That being so, I do not deem myself free to cover that ground over again. If it were competent to me to go into that matter, I would have to add my voice of objection to the objection already raised on that ground.

"Now, confining myself to the other question upon which hon. Members of this House have been invited to state their reasons why your consent should be granted or withheld, may I be permitted, Sir, to point out, in the first instance, that that invitation gives us leave also to make the submission that even if you willed this to be a suitable case for you to give your consent, it is beyond your competence to give your consent, and I wish to go over that wide ground and to submit for your consideration the position that it is beyond the competence of this House to discuss this matter on this occasion. I think the matter on which we have been invited to address you is really concluded by a few provisions of the Legislative Council Rules and the Standing Orders. Rule 2 of the Council rules says, that a "resolution" means a motion for the purpose of discussing a matter of general public interest.' That is one of the rules on which it would be desirable to focus attention in this connexion. Rule 24-A, clauses (1) and (2), really clinch the matter. Rule 24-A (1) says, 'Save in so far as is otherwise provided by these rules . . . no discussion of a matter of general public interest shall take place otherwise than on a resolution moved in accordance with the rules governing the moving of resolutions except with the consent of the President and of the Member of the Government to whose department the motion relates.' Clause (2) of that same rule goes further and says, 'It shall not be permissible to the President or to the Member of the

3rd September 1928] [Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar]

Government concerned to give his consent to the moving of any motion in regard to any of the subjects in regard to which a resolution cannot be moved. . . . The next relevant provision which is decisive is Standing Order No. 65, clause (1). That provision says, 'When a resolution has been moved in the Council, no resolution or amendment raising substantially the same question shall be moved again within one year.' Those are the more important provisions governing the matter which is now before the House. I would say that the motion which the hon. the Revenue Member desires to make is certainly a motion which invites this House to discuss a matter of a general public interest. Therefore, the provisions of rule 24-A are directly attracted by this motion, that is, that the discussion cannot be initiated except on a resolution moved in accordance with the rules governing the moving of resolutions.

"The next point is that clause (2) of that same rule is decisive on the point how far it is competent to you, Sir, or to the Member of the Government concerned. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Regarding rule 24-A (1), does it not comprise three classes of cases: (1) matters of public concern provided for by the Act and rules, (2) resolutions governed by the rules relating to resolutions, and (3) matters of public interest which are not comprised by the first and second classes, but exceptional cases that can be moved with the consent of the President and the consent of the Member of Government concerned?"

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"I thank you, Sir, for the clarity with which the matter has been put by you, and I shall deal with each of these three categories. In so far as the opening words of clause (1) of rule 24-A are concerned, 'Save in so far as is otherwise provided for by these rules,' there is a distinct hint there that there is a category of cases involving discussion on a matter of general public interest not altogether falling within the ambit of a resolution moved in accordance with the rules governing the moving of resolutions. But with reference to the third category that you suggested, which cannot be moved except with the consent of the President and the Member of Government to whose department the motion relates, the view that I wish to present for your consideration is that that is not a distinct or a third category of cases giving jurisdiction to this House or to you to confer jurisdiction upon this House for discussion, but it is limited only to one or other of two categories of cases, namely those motions which are not resolutions and those which are resolutions on matters of general public interest. If the provisions of rules regarding the moving of resolutions such as the rule, for instance, which prescribes a certain period of notice, if some such rule is not complied with by the intending mover of the resolution, in a matter like that, where for your convenience or the convenience of the Government a rule has been enacted, the Member of Government who is inconvenienced by short notice may waive the enforcement of the rule by giving his consent notwithstanding the short notice, and you, Sir, by your consent to such a motion may lift that case from the embarrassment of the short notice or other contravention of the rules and thereby put it in order. But you two combined together, by force of those words which evidently you are emphasizing, Sir, you two cannot create a new or third category of cases conferring jurisdiction upon this House. That is the view which I wish to

[Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar] [3rd September 1928]

present so far as the third category is concerned. Now, when we closely examine the provisions of the Legislative Council Rules and the standing orders, it is clear what classes of motions are contemplated under these rules or standing orders which may escape the requirements applicable to resolutions. While all resolutions are motions according to the provisions and the tenor of the rules and standing orders, there are certain motions definitely provided for in the Legislative Council Rules and standing orders which escape the restrictions applicable to resolutions and which have to conform to certain regulations specially provided for, which may not be applicable to resolutions. There is no jurisdiction either in you or the Government Member concerned; in regard to them they are not illustrative instances, but they are exhaustive enumerations of the only cases of motions which do not amount to resolutions. These cases are the case of a motion for adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance covered by rules 11 and 12 of the Legislative Council Rules; then there is the motion of want of confidence in a Minister or disapproval of his policy; that is definitely provided for. Then there is another motion, adjournment or postponement of a particular item of business (Standing Order No. 34) or passing on to the next item of business in the list of business for the day."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Do you call passing over an item of business of the House a matter of public interest?"

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"I shall not be affected by that instance being omitted. I am only enumerating all the instances in the rules and standing orders."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The expression is 'Save in so far as is otherwise provided by these rules'. These rules do not include standing orders. Nor do the words that follow 'Or in any case in which a communication is to be made to the Governor under any of the provisions of the Government of India Act, etc.' refer to standing orders. Therefore the only saving is regarding these rules or what is provided by these rules and by the provisions of the Government of India Act. Rule 24-A does not in any way refer to standing orders."

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"I ignore the standing orders. There is no standing order in this connexion. What I have pointed out are only instances and cases coming under the category indicated by the words 'Save in so far as is otherwise provided by these rules.' I venture to submit that the motion invites discussion of a matter of general public interest. Therefore we are strictly bound by the provision of rule 24-A (1), namely, that this discussion can be invited only by the moving of a resolution. I come back to the point. These words 'Except by the consent of the President and of the Member of Government' do not indirectly create a third or distinct category of cases resting upon the consent of the two functionaries named. Whether you regard it as a distinct category or no, the matter is concluded by the provision in rule 24-A (2) which renders it incumbent on the President or Member concerned . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Suppose the words 'Except with the consent of the President and the Member of Government to whose department it relates' are omitted, then how many categories will there be under clause 24-A (1)?"

3rd September 1928]

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"Only two categories."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Does the existence of these words create a third category?"

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"It does not; deviation from the rule may be permitted in regard to moving of resolution but you cannot create a new class of motions. But whether you regard it as a distinct category or no, in any case what clinches the matter and decides it without possibility of contradiction is that this giving of consent is again not an unfettered consent, for it is beyond the competence of the President or Member of the Government to give his consent to the moving of any motion in regard to any of the subjects in regard to which a resolution cannot be moved. Standing Order No. 45 comes in the way of a resolution on the subject being moved as a resolution. There is the impediment, when a resolution has been moved in the Council, no resolution raising substantially the same question shall be moved again within one year. So long as 65 (1) is unabrogated, there is the primary interdiction of the resolution as resolution being moved on the subject which was disposed of and decided by this House on 25th January last. I am assuming throughout the argument that there is substantially the same question. I am assuming that the question raised by the intended motion was raised in the motion decided by the House on 25th January last. If this were to be moved as a resolution, Standing Order No. 65 (1) would be a bar to it. That being so, rule 24 (2) prevents you from giving your consent to this motion as a non-resolution motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Rule 23 (1) says: 'No resolutions shall be moved in regard to any of the following subjects'. The subjects are enumerated. Is not the same thing referred to in rule 24-A (2)? The latter portion says: 'The decision of the Governor on the point whether any motion is or is not within the restrictions imposed by sub-rule (i) of rule 23 shall be final'. The same subjects are referred to and the same powers are mentioned."

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"I have understood it, Sir. The word 'subjects' appearing in clause 24-A (2) is not anything like a technical word. It is a word to which you must attach the ordinary dictionary meaning, and you must not by the occurrence of that word in more than one place in a set of rules give to the word an interpretation which it does not bear."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"In this connexion I request you to examine section 72 D (5). It says: 'and the rules may provide for the number of members required to constitute a quorum and for prohibiting or regulating asking of questions on, and the discussion of, any subject specified in the rules'. Sub-rule (1) of rule 23 mentions the subjects discussion of which is prohibited by the rules and the same things are referred to in rule 24 (2)."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"My point is that while it may be open to you in a suitable case to understand by the word 'subjects' those categories of subjects which are or are not permitted to be raised in the local

[Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar] [3rd September 1928]

Council, you cannot get away from the applicability of Standing Order No. 65 which also introduces a category of subjects which are beyond the purview of this House. Standing orders are provided for by the sections of the Act. Section 72 D (5) refers to standing orders providing for the conduct of business and the procedure to be followed in Council."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Standing orders do not provide for the prohibition of subjects, whereas the rules provide for it. The scope of the standing orders is only confined to the procedure. The rule against repetition is one relating to procedure rather than one relating to prohibition of subjects."

MR. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"There is such a thing as prohibition of subjects from the purview of the Council for a temporary period and there is prohibition for all time. Rule 24 A (2) is equally applicable to cases of prohibition for a time and prohibition for all time. That is the view I wish to submit. As for Standing Order No. 79, I do not know if anybody is going to indent on that standing order. But if anybody should think that it has any bearing I should submit it cannot have any bearing. You may invent a procedure in a novel set of circumstances when such a set of circumstances arise for the purpose of regulating and effectuating the business of this House when it has jurisdiction, but you cannot confer jurisdiction on this House or yourself or a Government Member in so far as the set of circumstances arising before you is one which has already been provided for either by the Act or the rules or standing orders."

*MR. P. SIVA RAO:—"Mr. President, on the question of order, I wish to make a few remarks. The questions that arise for your consideration are, whether it is beyond the competency of the President to give consent to the making of this motion. The second question that arises incidentally for your consideration is whether this motion is barred by what we lawyers call 'res judicata'."

At this stage the House rose for lunch.

After Lunch 2-30 p.m.

*MR. P. SIVA RAO (continued):—"Sir, when we adjourned for lunch I was submitting a few points for your consideration in dealing with this question. The first question of importance is whether it is within the competency of yourself to allow or disallow this motion. As regards that, I may submit that the Standing Orders and the Legislative Council Rules have made a clear distinction between motions and resolutions. The hon. Member from Madura has quoted the definition of a resolution as meaning a motion on a matter of general public interest. That is quite true. All resolutions are motions, but, in my opinion, all motions are not resolutions. Motions have been defined in Standing Order No. 29. It says: 'A matter requiring the decision of the Council is brought forward by means of a question put by the President on a motion proposed by a member.' And then Standing Order No. 30 says: 'A motion must not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the Council has given a decision in the same session.' We have thus got a different rule altogether for our guidance in the case of 'motions'. It is only a prohibition against the same questions being raised in the same session in the case of motions. I do not

3rd September 1928]

[Mr. P. Siva Rao]

think this objection can be raised in this case because we are meeting in another session.

"There are some specific motions provided for in the standing orders and the Council Rules and these have been enumerated by the hon. Member from Madura. These are motions of censure, motions of no-confidence, motions for appropriation, motions for reduction of grant and so forth. There is a special procedure and time prescribed for such motions. This is a motion which does not come under the head of 'resolutions,' which according to the rules, shall be in the form of a specific recommendation addressed to the Government. A resolution is always worded. 'This Council recommends to the Government . . . ' This is not a resolution because it moves the Council to proceed to elect some seven members to confer with the Statutory Commission.

"Having said so, I proceed now to deal with the provisions relied upon by the hon. Member from Madura according to whom rule 24-A prohibits the President from giving his consent to a matter of this kind. Rule 24-A (2) reads thus: 'It shall not be permissible to the President or to the Member of the Government concerned to give his consent to the moving of any motion in regard to any of the subjects in regard to which a resolution cannot be moved . . . ' Stress has to be laid, as you very rightly pointed out, on the word 'subjects' in this sub-clause. If any subjects are prohibited from discussion by way of a resolution, their discussion by way of a motion cannot be permitted by the President. Those subjects have been enumerated in sub-clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) of rule 23 (1). All that sub-clause (2) of 24-A lays down is that the President has no power to give his consent and the Member of Government has no power to give his consent to the discussion of any of the three subjects specified above. It is not suggested that we are at present discussing any of these prohibited subjects mentioned in rule 23.

"I shall now draw your attention to the clause relied upon by my hon. Friend from Madura. The first clause says:

'Save in so far as is otherwise provided by these rules or in any case in which a communication is to be made to the Governor under any provision of the Government of India Act or of these rules no discussion of a matter of general public interest shall take place otherwise than on a resolution moved in accordance with the rules governing the moving of resolutions except with the consent of the President and of the Member of the Government to whose department the motion relates.'

"It only means that except in the case of specific motions such as adjournment motions or motions suspending the business of the day, unless the consent of the President and of the Member of Government in charge is obtained, no motion can be moved except in accordance with the rules regulating the resolutions. There are certain rules regulating the moving of resolutions such as the 15 days' notice, etc. This rule lays down that unless the consent of the President and of the Member of Government in charge is obtained, no motion other than those specified in the rules, can be moved with shorter notice than 15 days. Otherwise Standing Order No. 30 would be unmeaning and superfluous. If all motions and resolutions come under the head of resolutions it would be thoroughly unnecessary to enact any standing order like Standing Order No. 30. To bear out my view

[Mr. P. Siva Rao]

[3rd September 1928]

in this particular matter I would request you to compare the wording of Standing Order No. 53 and Standing Order No. 54.

Standing Order No. 53 reads. 'The member who moves a resolution shall give fifteen days' notice and shall together with the notice submit a copy of the resolution which he wishes to move :

Provided that the President, with the consent of the Member of the Government in charge of the department concerned, may allow a resolution to be entered on the list of business with shorter notice than fifteen days.

"I only mention that to show that with the consent of the Member of Government and of the President, even a resolution can be moved at shorter notice than fifteen days. Even so in the case of moving motions under 24-A.

"The next question that has to be considered is what are the considerations that should weigh with the President in withholding his consent. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition suggested that the country's interest should be considered. With due deference to him, I think the President ought to be above all 'political' considerations. The powers of the President in the matter of disallowing questions, resolutions and motions are very much restricted. There are only certain forms prescribed. For instance, if a resolution is not definite enough, if a question raises a scandalous matter, etc., the President is given power to disallow. Political considerations ought not to enter into the President's mind. But it is not for me to suggest (Mr. S. Satyamurti : Thank you) how the discretion of the President should be exercised in a matter like this. I only indicate that these are the several considerations. The only consideration of importance in a matter like this is whether the business of the House will suffer if the fifteen days' notice is not insisted upon and whether the Member of Government could afford to have an earlier discussion. These are the only considerations of business that ought to guide either the President or the Member in charge in giving or withholding consent.

"Another most important question is whether Standing Order No. 65 applies to this case at all. At this stage I would remind you of the motion that was passed at the instance of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. The resolution that was ultimately passed was the resolution as amended by Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. If I remember right, it only meant that we should have nothing to do with the commission as it was then constituted. From that to argue that it is binding for all time to come however much the procedure of the Commission might be changed in the meantime is not convincing. Sir, nobody believes that our chief cause of complaint was only the personnel of the Commission. Nobody dreamt that the personnel would be changed. The resolution passed in the Legislative Council was quite similar to the one passed at the instance of Lala Lajpat Rai in the Legislative Assembly. Now, the resolution that we have passed is not of a binding nature. It is elastic enough. It is perfectly open to this Council to take note of the altered circumstances and the changes that have been effected in the procedure of the Commission since January 1928. I only submit that the question now being debated was not the question debated by the House in January. The question then was whether they should co-operate in January 1928 or not. The question now before us is whether looking into the incidents that have happened in the last six months and taking note of what the other Councils have done, we should continue to non-co-operate. That is the consideration before this House.

3rd September 1928]

[Mr. P. Siva Rao]

"In no sense will it mean that we are revising our decision. The previous resolution arrived at by this Council only meant that for the present this Council was not prepared to support the Simon Commission as then constituted (Hear, hear). If you do not agree with me that is another matter. That resolution was binding only for the moment. Since coming to that decision several changes have happened. We want every latitude. It is competent for the President to allow or disallow this motion. And lastly the resolution that we have passed is very elastic. It is open to us to revise it. Six months have elapsed and hon. Members are at liberty to revise their ideas. With these few words I think the motion is quite in order."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, if it is a matter of mere discretion apart from competence of the hon. the President to allow or disallow this motion, I would only appeal not to the political conditions in the country but to another factor and that is the choice that lies between consulting the country or mere rejecting to admit this resolution. Between these two the first alternative would be to advise the hon. the Leader of the House to request His Excellency the Governor to make a referendum to the country. I think this is the only course open and we of our party are quite prepared to meet the challenge."

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

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"The only definition, the real definition, is given at the commencement, i.e., rule 2 of the Legislative Council Rules. It says that a 'resolution means a motion for the purpose of discussing a general matter of public interest.' Now there is a decision of the Council on the subject. Sir, I appeal to the wording of the motion. It is practically a resolution because it says that we must appoint a committee, etc., etc., and what is it but a resolution? There is of course rule 23 which says that a resolution must be worded in such and such terms. But that is not the only class of resolutions. Rule 24 (a) says that apart from the resolutions referred to in 23 the President and the Member of Government concerned can allow a motion. And what is this but a resolution? Taking the whole context it cannot be but a resolution. I submit that such a resolution is covered by Standing Order No. 65 which does not allow a motion of this kind to be repeated within a year. As to the arguments adduced I ask what is the change that has taken place since we passed the former resolution? At that time we said we had nothing to do with the Simon Commission, as it was then constituted. Now has it been differently constituted? On what authority has the Simon Commission come and is it going to sit with us? What power has the Secretary of State or the Government of India to ask us to sit with that Commission? If my hon. Friend Mr. Siva Rao wants to follow that mendicant policy, let him do it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"You are going into the merits of the motion."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I am not going into the merits, Sir. But as my hon. Friend Mr. Siva Rao made certain remarks, I had to refer to him. Then there is the question of the competence of this Council to take up this motion. I shall dwell upon that point later on. (Laughter.) Personally

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha] [3rd September 1928]

I would support the Leader of our Party that this motion should be disallowed and that your discretion should be exercised in our favour or that the leader of the House should be requested to request His Excellency the Governor to make a referendum or dissolve the Council which challenge we are prepared to take up."

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" Sir, clause (2) of rule 24 says: 'It shall not be permissible to the President or to the Member of the Government concerned to give his consent to the moving of any motion in regard to any of the subjects in regard to which a resolution cannot be moved and the decision of the Governor on the point whether any motion is or is not within the restrictions imposed by sub-rule (1) of rule 23 shall be final.' I respectfully invite your attention to the latter part of this clause. The latter part of this clause says 'that the decision of the Governor on the point whether any motion is or is not within the restrictions imposed by sub-rule (1) of rule 23 shall be final.' It does not say that 'the decision of the Governor on this matter is final.'"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is going out of the way. The issue before of the Council is whether the President should give his consent. Therefore I would request him to confine himself to this point."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" Whether according to the rules the President is enabled to give his consent or not is the question. My point is that rule 24 (2) is conclusive, because if it had been the intention of the rules that the President must be enabled to give his consent the latter portion of the clause must be worded thus: 'the decision of the Governor on this matter is final.' The first portion deals with resolutions not merely covered by rule 23 (1) but also subjects other than those covered by rule 23 (1), that is to say subjects on which resolution has not been allowed and subjects on which resolution of the Council has already been arrived at. That it is so is conclusive. I say this in reference to the question put by you during my hon. Friend Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar's speech. If it had been the case as you Mr. President seem to view that the expression 'subjects' only refer to subjects contemplated by rule 23 it needs for rule 23 merely to say that the decision of the Governor is final. If it had been like that it is possible to argue that the word 'subjects' in sub-rule (2) refers only to 'subjects' mentioned in sub-rule 23 (1). If for once the expression 'subjects' mentioned in sub-rule (2) refers also to subjects other than those on which the Governor has got to decide finally, my point is that the expression 'subjects' refers to other subjects upon which a resolution cannot be possibly moved now and one class of such subjects is a subject on which a resolution has already been arrived at within one year. The wording of the latter portion of rule 24 (2) is evidence conclusive to show that this expression means and includes 'subjects' on which consent cannot be given by the hon. the President or a Member of the Government other than those covered by rule 23. If it is intended only to put a ban upon subjects covered by rule 23 alone it would have been very easy to have said that the decision of the Governor on this matter is final. What I submit is that the latter part of the clause is more restrictive than the former. I would request the hon. the President to pay

[3rd September 1928] [Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu]

particular attention to the restrictive wording of the latter portion of clause (2). The first portion says that no discussion can take place on a subject on which a resolution cannot be moved and no permission can be given by the President for the moving of a motion on a subject on which a resolution cannot be moved in the Council.

"On other points many have spoken, so I do not want to refer to them again and waste the time of the Council. But if the point I have mentioned is given proper attention to I believe, it will enable you to come to a decision."

* Diwan Babadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, if 3 p.m. I rise to speak now, it is particularly to emphasise one point which, I think, deserves further emphasis. On the legal points that have been raised, so far as they are worthy of being answered or require answering, I am sure that they are safe in the hands of the legal advisors of the Government. But I must say that the discussion, in so far as it has proceeded on the assumption or the view that the motion for which you are now asked to give leave, raises the same point as that which was discussed and decided upon in January last, I say, Sir, that in so far as the discussion has proceeded on that view, it has gone on quite wrong lines. The resolution that was passed in January last was to the effect that this Council was not prepared to co-operate with the Simon Commission 'as at present constituted.' Now the whole question is what these words, 'as at present constituted' mean. A reference to the proceedings of the meeting at which this point was discussed and the resolution passed would make it quite plain that it was not in the mind of any of the political parties or of any of the individual members who took part in the debate, that 'constitution' there meant only the personnel of the Commission (A voice: Question). At any rate, Sir, there was a mental reservation behind that resolution, as was pointed out even then and that mental reservation in the case of very many members who voted for the resolution did not include the question of the personnel of the Commission. I am speaking subject to correction, but still I maintain, that in most of the speeches that were made on that occasion there was no reference either to the non-inclusion of Indians in the Commission or to the individual merits of the gentlemen who constituted the Commission.

"Apart from that, 'constitution' does not mean merely the personnel of the Commission. It includes a variety of matters other than the personnel; it includes for example, the body of rules of law or procedure under which the commission is functioning the rules which would govern their relations to the public of the country and to the committees proposed to be formed. All these, I submit, would form part of the constitution of the Commission. I shall put a hypothetical case and then leave it to my hon. friends who sit on my right to answer that before they decide whether this particular motion is in order or not. With my limited knowledge of their present demand I do think, Sir, that what they want is a round table conference with the members of the Simon Commission. Then, Sir, if instead of saying that he is going to do away with this evidence in camera, Sir John Simon had said that he would yield even to a greater extent and that he was prepared to have a round table conference with the members of the committee that we are called upon to elect, if he had said that, Sir, would the hon. Members of the

[Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar] [3rd September 1928]

Swarajist Party come forward and say that the Commission was still constituted as it had been in January last and they would therefore still not co-operate?"

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Yes."

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"If you are prepared to say so, then your case will be entirely different from what it is now. I do say, Sir, that 'constitution' includes many other things beyond the personnel of the Commission. Changes have taken place, which might in the opinion of some justify a change of their attitude towards the Commission. That is the exact point that this motion raises now. That changes have taken place is a point beyond dispute; but whether the changes are such as will justify the members of this House in changing their attitude towards the Commission that is the point raised for debate. I do not think, Sir, for a moment that hon. Members of the Swarajya Party would stand in the way of any such discussion taking place. I do think that, being imbued with democratic instincts and democratic traditions, they would not be mere sticklers for the technical principles of *res judicata* with which we lawyers are so familiar in court, but true to their democratic principles of freedom of discussion and of speech they would encourage a further free and full discussion of the question that was debated upon and decided in January last in the light of the changes that have taken place. As I observed, changes have taken place. We may disagree that the changes are such as to justify any change of our attitude; but at any rate it is certainly open to the Council to have a further discussion of the matter whether the changes are such as to justify a change of attitude on our part and if so to vote for co-operation. I submit, Sir, that this motion is quite competent and that it will be really desirable in the interests of the country, in the interests of the public and of this Council that a further discussion and a complete discussion on this question should take place and that this motion should be allowed to be debated."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. ANANTAKRISHNA AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, standard treatises on procedure in the House of Commons make it clear that there are two fundamental methods by which a matter can be brought for discussion before the House: they are (1) by means of resolutions and (2) by means of motions (Redlich Volume II, page 215). That distinction has been kept up in the Legislative Council Rules framed under section 72 of the Government of India Act, and also in the Standing Orders of the Legislative Council which have been made by this Council with the consent of His Excellency the Governor. Now, I understood that some of the hon. Members admitted that there is such a distinction between motions and resolutions. We are not here concerned with the dictionary meaning of these words. The Legislature takes care to say beforehand in what particular sense particular words and expressions are used either in the Act or in the Rules. Now under the Council Rules there cannot be a 'resolution' unless it be a specific recommendation to the Government in respect of a matter of general public interest. Rule 23 says that every resolution shall be in the form of a specific recommendation addressed to the Government and rule 24 says that any such resolution shall have effect only as a recommendation to the Government. Now reading rules 23 and 24 together, it is absolutely clear that if any particular discussion before this House is not

3rd September 1928] [Mr. C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar]

aimed at bringing forward to the consideration of Government a specific recommendation on a matter of general public interest—it may be anything else, it may be anything in common parlance—it cannot be said to be a 'resolution' for the purpose of these rules. Now what are the limits by which the moving of such resolutions is circumscribed? Now rule 23, besides saying that the resolution should be in the form of a specific recommendation addressed to the Government, restricts the subjects available for discussion. The resolution should not deal with communications between the Local Government and the Government of India or the Secretary of State, it should not deal with matters which are *sub judice* and it should not also deal with the relation of this Government with foreign governments. Then there are also further restrictions regarding the duration of notice, and balloting in the case of resolutions. These are the main considerations that should be kept in view in finding out whether a particular matter for discussion is or is not a resolution for the purposes of these rules. Again Standing Order No. 65 says that when a resolution has been moved in the Council, no resolution or amendment raising substantially the same question shall be moved within one year; but if a resolution has been disallowed, the period that should elapse before the resolution is repeated is not one year but is restricted to the same session.

"Now let me remind the House as to what are 'motions' as distinguished from 'resolutions.' Motions in the loose sense may refer to discussion of any subject. Do we not say that a resolution was moved? But the sense in which we are concerned when using such words here is that the nature of motions is different from resolutions for the purpose of discussing matters before this House. As far as motions are concerned, they are provided for specifically in some instances by the rules and the standing orders. Hon. Members are aware of rule 11 relating to adjournment motions. We also make motions with reference to Bills. Motions are made for the purpose of constituting a House Committee, Public Accounts Committee and Finance Committee. These are all matters which are specifically mentioned in the rules and standing orders. There are other cases where motions are allowed though they have not been specifically provided for in the rules and standing orders and they are, it would seem, attributed to the inherent powers of the House to resolve upon certain matters, for example, motions of condolence or congratulation."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Congratulatory or condolence motions are not matters of public concern; they concern only the House."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. ANANTAKRISHNA AYYAR:—"Now with reference to motions, the rules are that notice should be given, the President could in some cases agree to shorter notice. Standing Order No. 30 says that the subject on which a motion has been made cannot be discussed again within the same session. Now in order to determine the time-limit for the application of the 'rule of repetition' in the case of the particular matter before the House, we will have to see whether it is what is technically known as a resolution or what is technically known as a motion. Now having regard to the definition of a 'resolution' in rule 23, namely, that it should be a specific recommendation to the Government, it is clear that what is now before the House could not possibly be a specific recommendation to the Government. In that sense it is not a resolution. For this purpose I will just read what is now proposed to the House by the motion of the hon. the Leader of the House.

[Mr. C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar] [3rd September 1928]

3-15
p.m.

“That for the purpose of jointly conferring with the Indian Statutory Commission on the terms stated in the letter of the Chairman of the Commission to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated the 6th February 1928, and in the further announcement published by the Government of India on 23rd June 1928 this Council do proceed to elect seven representatives in accordance with the regulations made by the hon. the President under Standing Order No. 77 for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote.’ It is clear that the essential of a resolution is that there must be a recommendation to the Government the object of which is that the Government should be pleased to do something definite in pursuance of this resolution, and that object is wanting in this proposal. What the House is required to do is to do something itself, and not to ask the Government to do something. The rule of repetition should not be allowed to operate except to the extent to which the language of any particular rule will operate. Let me remind the House of the practice in England, where whether it is a resolution or a motion, the rule of repetition is confined to the same session. I have read books on Parliamentary Practice by May and Redlich, and in May’s book at pages 290 and 291, I find that once the House prorogued for two days, because if the session was changed the same motion could be brought up for discussion again. Thus you will see that in England the principle of repetition is confined to the same session. Here we have Standing Order No. 65, stating that when a resolution has been moved in the Council it could not be brought up again within one year.

“Now my hon. friends on the other side sought the aid of Legislative Council rule 24-A by putting a construction favourable to them. But what I say is that rule 24-A is a conclusive answer in favour of the contention that I am putting before you. Before we read rule 24-A, we must read rule 22 first. It provides that ‘the Governor may within the period of notice disallow any resolution or any part of a resolution on the ground that it cannot be moved without detriment to public interest or on the ground that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the local Government, etc.’ What I am now concerned to show is that there is under rule 22 power to His Excellency the Governor to disallow a resolution wholly or in part on the ground that it cannot be moved without detriment to public interest or that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Local Government. We must remember that rule 24-A was enacted years afterwards, and I think it was enacted in 1926. That rule has been already read before this house, but I will read it once more so that we may clearly analyse it. Rule 24-A (1) runs as follows:

‘Save in so far as is otherwise provided by these rules or in any case in which a communication is to be made to the Governor under any provision of the Government of India Act or of these rules no discussion of a matter of general public interest shall take place otherwise than on a resolution moved in accordance with the rules governing the moving of resolutions, except with the consent of the President and of the Member of the Government to whose department the motion relates.’

“According to my construction of rule 24-A, hon. Members have been given powers besides those conferred by rules 22, 23 and 24, additional powers to discuss matters of public interest, not by means of resolutions which have already been provided for, but by a new, less cumbersome mode of motions—while at the same time safeguarding public interests. It says ‘Save in so far as is provided by these rules’—this means the rules already provided for the

3rd September 1928] [Mr. C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar]

making of motions; or ‘in any case in which a communication is to be made to the Governor under any provision of the Government of India Act or of these rules’—this gives us a second right. The rule then proceeds to give a third right—‘No discussion of a matter of general public interest shall take place otherwise than on a resolution moved in accordance with the rules governing the moving of resolutions.’ If the section ended there it will be simply repeating what has already been provided for—but it proceeds to enunciate one more category, by enacting that no discussion on a matter of general importance shall take place except with the consent of the President and of the Member of Government to whose department it may relate. In addition to the modes by which motions are allowed already, the section proceeds to show that resolution is the only proper way, unless you have got the consent of the President and of the Member of the Government in charge of the subject.”

A voice: ‘What is the category?’

* Rao Babadur C. V. ANANTAKRISHNA AYYAR :—“If the first and second fall under that category the third equally falls under that.

“What does rule 24-A (2) say? It gives a safeguard, a limit:

‘It shall not be permissible to the President or to the Member of the Government concerned to give his consent to the moving of any motion in regard to any of the “subjects” in regard to which a resolution cannot be moved.’

“One should not be under the idea that because these rules have been made, the scope as regards subject matter is unlimited. The answer is given here. The same restrictions which limit the subject matter of resolution—the three items mentioned under rule 23—apply to such motions also. For rule 24(2) runs thus :—‘It shall not be permissible to give his consent to the moving of any motion in regard to any of the subjects in regard to which a resolution cannot be moved and the decision of the Governor on the point whether any motion is or is not within the restrictions imposed by sub-rule (1) of rule 23 shall be final.’ While the limitations contemplated by rule 23 refer to the relationship between the Local Government and foreign Governments, etc., rule 24-A (2) also contemplates similar limitations with reference to the subject matter. Finally the point is made further clear by sub-rule (3) which says :—‘The Governor may disallow any motion or any part of a motion on the ground that it cannot be moved without detriment to the public interest or on the ground that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Local Government and if he does so the motion shall not be placed on the list of business.’ Rule 22 which is the original rule relates to the disallowing of resolutions wholly or in part. But with reference to the right created by rule 24-A, there should be a limitation and the sub-rule (3) of rule 24-A provides for it. And instead of the words ‘resolution or any part of a resolution’ occurring in rule 22, you have got the words ‘motion or part of a motion’ in rule 24-A (1), and with reference to the subject matter the sequence makes it clear what is really contemplated by the rule. The grounds on which a motion may be disallowed under rule 24-A (3) are identically the same on which a resolution or a part of a resolution may be disallowed under rule 22. If rule 24-A concerned only resolutions, what meaning can be attached to the Legislature adding years afterwards this new rule 24-A making it absolutely redundant and absolutely unnecessary. It could not be that

[Mr. C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar] [3rd September 1928]

rule 24-A was enacted years afterwards to fill up a gap which never existed. Rule 24-A (3) makes it absolutely clear that what is contemplated by rule 24-A is motion and not resolution. In fact the wordings make it clear. Just as in rule 22 we have 'If he does so the resolution or part of the resolution shall not be placed on the list of business', similarly here 'if he does so', i.e., if His Excellency acting within the powers given to him by the rule disallows a motion, it specifically says 'the motion shall not be placed on the list of business.' It seems to me having regard to the expressed words occurring in rule 24-A it is impossible to believe that it refers to resolutions. Rule 24-A (2) says 'it shall not be permissible to the President or to the Member of the Government concerned to give his consent to the moving of any motion. . . .'. So that what is contemplated is the moving of a motion in regard to which a resolution cannot be moved. This gives a real clue to the rule. There is the well recognized distinction between motion and resolution and in fact this could not be disputed at present. Having regard to these circumstances, I contend that rule 24-A which has been invoked to vetoing this motion is not capable of the construction contended for by the hon. Members opposite. One of the hon. Members thought that the word 'subject' is used in rule 24-A in some colloquial, common matter of fact meaning and not in any technical sense. (A voice : It is not a term of art.) With reference to that remark we must remember that the Legislative Council Rules are made under powers reserved by section 72-D of the Government of India Act.

3-30 p.m. "Section 72-D of the Government of India Act uses the word 'subject' in the sense of subjects the discussion of which is prevented by moving resolutions or by any other mode of bringing matters for discussion before the House ; so that, to say that the word 'subject' has one meaning in one part of the Act and another meaning in another part of the Act or rules framed thereunder is not correct.

"Section 72-D gives power to make rules and when the rules are made, they should be deemed as part of the Act itself. These rules being part of the Act, the contention that the word 'subject' must have one meaning in one portion of the Act and another meaning in another part of the Act is not tenable.

"In regard to Standing Order No. 65, it says that 'when a resolution has been moved in the Council, no resolution or amendment raising substantially the same question shall be moved again within one year', so that that rule applies only in the case of a proceeding that is subsequently brought before the House as a resolution. The proceeding before the House is not a resolution. That being so, Standing Order No. 65 does not apply at all. If Standing Order No. 65 does not apply, there is no standing order which prevents the discussion of any matter in a session other than the session in which the matter was previously discussed. Even under Standing Order No. 65, if a resolution was disallowed, it can be discussed in the next session. Under Standing Order No. 30, if a motion had been made and the Council had expressed itself on it, the same matter can be discussed in the subsequent session, so that in this particular case when a motion is brought forward with a view to reconsider a matter with reference to which a resolution was moved on a former session in this House, it is not barred by the rule of repetition contained in Standing Order No. 65.

3rd September 1928] [Mr. C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar]

"There is one other aspect in which the question is capable of being viewed. Ordinarily there is freedom of discussion and every House has got power to discuss any matter which it thinks proper. No doubt it is a wholesome principle that you should not be wasting your time by bringing matters about which you have given an opinion at an earlier period. However wholesome that rule is, it loses the wholesome nature, if you apply it to circumstances other than those which the language of the Standing Order justifies. The right to discuss is a matter of great importance and unless any person, who wants to circumscribe that right, brings his objection specifically within the language of a particular rule by which it is sought to be circumscribed, the general right of discussion must prevail.

"I heard some general discussion that the whole thing is a matter of discretion of the President, and that the hon. the President is entitled to say 'I give my leave' or 'I do not give leave.'"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Does the hon. Member see the difference between clauses (1) and (2) of Standing Order No. 65? One clause refers to a session and the other refers to one year."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. ANANTAKRISHNA AYYAR :—"I referred to that also at an early stage of my speech probably I did not emphasize it sufficiently. Only in the case of resolutions which have been moved in the Council, the limit is one year. In all other cases, even in the case of a resolution which has been disallowed, as in the case of motions discussed the only limit is the same session.

"Let me continue—it was said that it was a matter of absolute discretion of the President and that the hon. the President had got the sole and absolute choice whether he would give leave or not. The question of discretion is, as will be made clear, not an arbitrary discretion. Lawyers are aware of provisions of law wherein it is mentioned that the court may grant bail, the court may adjourn a case, the court may grant leave to institute suits in respect of which part only of the cause of action arises in the City of Madras. The Advocate-General may grant leave to institute suits in cases of public charities. In these cases the word 'may' does not mean that it is a matter of sweet will and pleasure on the part of the person in whom the discretion is vested. It is clear that the discretion has to be exercised in proper cases for the benefit of persons for whom it is intended, so that if the necessary circumstances exist and if a case has fairly been made out for the exercise of the discretion, the mere fact that it is a discretion should not enable anybody to refuse to exercise the same. Section 72-D mentions that there should be free discussion. The only limit is the limit prescribed by rules and by-laws. Unless somebody objects that a particular thing is prohibited by law from being discussed the onus being upon him to show clearly how the prohibition applies, any person is entitled, when once he fulfils the requirements mentioned in the provision, with the consent of the Member in charge and the President, to discuss this matter of general importance.

"I was anxious to trace the right of moving resolutions and the right of making motions in the Legislative Councils. I think I have already taken so much of the time of the House that I do not wish to detain it further. Very shortly I may say that in the earlier Act of 1861 there was no such right as the right of moving resolutions or the right of making

[Mr. C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar] [3rd September 1928]

motions at all. Members of the Legislative Council were brought together only when legal bills were sought to be discussed. In the year 1818, the right was given to discuss the budget but not to vote. By section 72 of the Government of India Act of 1919 and by the Madras Legislative Council Rule 24-A, rights of discussion have been given. If one looks at rule 12-A where the right to make a motion to criticize the policy of a Minister or to show want of confidence in a Minister is given, one can see that it was in order to make that point clear that a new rule, rule 12-A, was enacted, giving Members the right to make motions on the subject also. Rule 24-A is a general rule framed with that object, in the circumstances mentioned therein and with the restrictions mentioned therein of enabling motions to be made on an extended scale. As the present case is one of motion, it is not open to anybody to object to the consent of the President being given if the hon. President deems fit to do so.

"As I have already mentioned, the main distinction between a resolution and a motion would make the matter clear, a resolution being recommendation about something which is left to the ultimate decision of His Excellency the Governor, whereas this motion is one which has to be decided by the House itself; so that, reading the particular proceeding before the House nothing is left to be recommended to the Government. The thing is left for this House itself to decide. For these reasons, I submit that the motion is in order."

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"Sir, I wish to correct a statement with regard to my speech. The hon. Advocate-General said that I wanted to give the expression 'subject' some meaning other than what it really bears. I said that it must be understood in its ordinary meaning and not in a restricted sense so as to limit it to the subjects covered by rule 23."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Mr. President, Sir, it is obvious that you do not accept the extraordinary dictum of the hon. the Advocate-General that it is a matter of right on the part of the Government to bring forward this motion and that you have no discretion in the matter except to say 'yes'. That is the effect of trying to argue beyond what is necessary for the purpose. You have followed the principle for the first time of listening to all sections of the House before you make up your mind whether you should give your consent or not. I think you have told us 'I have not made up my mind; the matter is not free from doubt; it is not a matter for my sole judgment; it is not a matter of right; it is a matter of discretion and I propose to decide judicially after hearing all sides of the question'. I am thankful that the hon. the Advocate-General has not been able to force his view upon you."

"With that preface I want to say at once that the hon. the Leader of the Opposition has already stated that no point of order can arise on a motion which is not before the House. That can be raised only in the eventuality of your giving your consent and your leave to the hon. the Leader of the House to make the motion, though it is not on the agenda. That, I take it, will be the time when a point of order can be raised on the question whether it is admissible or not: and then, I take it, after hearing the arguments you will give your ruling."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Those who have argued that point will not be given another chance."

3rd September 1928]

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I am concerned now only with the matter of procedure, that the point should be raised and that it should be ruled by you."

"I entirely agree with my hon. Friend, the Advocate-General, that your discretion is judicial; the discretion is not arbitrary; the discretion you have got to exercise is based on well-known principles which have been formulated by your predecessors in that distinguished office."

"What are the points of the hon. the Advocate-General? Looking at the history of the Act—he is not familiar with such matters—I mean no offence—he argued that rule 24-A confers a privilege, whereas it restricts. You will remember that, till this rule was enacted, the power of the House to make motions of this kind was almost unlimited and motions were moved with regard to no-confidence in Ministers."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not agree with the hon. Member. The question was always raised that such power was not vested in the House."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I can give one or two instances with regard to the Mettur project. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That question was not raised."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I shall try to find out such instances. My submission now is that rule 24-A does not confer a new privilege; it merely seeks to regulate the inherent right of the House to discuss matters of general public interest."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I draw the attention of the hon. Member to section 72-D (5) of the Government of India Act."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"That section says that rules may provide for the number of members required to constitute a quorum and for prohibiting or regulating the asking of questions on, and the discussion of, any subject specified in the rules."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Council has no right to discuss the subjects not specifically mentioned in the rules. That was the view that was taken. The matter was referred to the Muddiman Committee and rule 24-A was framed thereafter."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I am merely suggesting that while rules may be made for prohibiting or regulating the discussion of subjects, so long as rules are not made for prohibiting certain subjects, it is the inherent right of the House to discuss all subjects."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Section 5 of the Indian Councils Act of 1909 says: 3-45 p.m."

"Notwithstanding anything in the Indian Councils Act of 1861, the Governor-General in Council, the Governors in Council of Fort St. George and Bombay respectively and the Lieutenant-Governor or the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of other provinces shall make rules authorizing any meeting of their respective Legislative Councils to discuss the annual financial statement of the Governor-General in Council or of the respective Local Governments as the case may be, and of any matter of general public interest and the asking of questions, under such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed in the rules applicable to the several Councils."

"And the rules were framed thereunder."

[3rd September 1928]

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" My point is this, Sir : Supposing for argument's sake, the rules do not provide for the number of members who will constitute a quorum ; then there will be no quorum at all. Then two or three members can carry on the business. Therefore, so long as the rule is not made to prohibit the meeting of the Council without a particular quorum, there is no power in anybody to say ' this Council is not validly constituted '."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Rules are to be framed so as to regulate the asking of questions on and the discussion of any ' subject specified in the rules '. Unless the subject is specified in the rules and it is regulated, the Council cannot have the power to discuss that subject matter."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I submit not, Sir, with all respect. There is the general power of the Council to discuss all subjects. This is an inherent power in the Council. The rules may be framed for the purpose of regulating or prohibiting the discussion of any subject."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The previous Indian Councils Acts prohibited any other matter, i.e., the Acts of 1861 and 1892. The Act of 1909 also prohibited, but Governments were enabled to make rules."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" You will notice, Sir, that the rules have not attempted to prohibit or regulate all possible subjects. The scheme of the rules, on the other hand, is to exclude certain subjects only. Nowhere has it been laid down ' these are the only subjects on which the Councils can pass resolutions or discuss '. It is a rule of exclusion, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" After rule 24-A came into force, all subjects of general public interest were exhausted, provided that they do not come within the restrictions of rule 23 (1)."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" All discussions on matters of public importance can now come to the House either under 23, 24 or 24-A ; but whether a particular subject will be a matter of public importance or not there is no attempt at having a category, even illustrative, of the kind of subjects which can come before the Council."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The subject may be a matter of public interest or may not be a matter of public interest. Even now, if we read the Act as well as the rules, a subject which is not a matter of general public interest is not provided for by the rules, and there is room for doubt whether a motion on such a matter can be allowed. The Muddiman Committee however said that, as far as the congratulatory and condolence motions were concerned, a practice had already been established."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I entirely agree with you, Sir, with all respect."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" There are other motions which may not be matters of public interest, which may not be congratulatory or condolence motions and not coming within the purview of the rules."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" That is my difficulty, Sir. I agree that the rules contemplate discussion of these categories only so long as the subjects are matters of public interest, and there is no rule prohibiting any subject. The only test is whether it is a matter of public interest. Therefore, any subject, so long as the President holds it is a matter of public importance, the Council has got a right to discuss."

3rd September 1928]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" On account of Rule 24-A ?"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" On account of the Government of India Act, which says ' can prohibit or regulate. ' I concede that it is up to the rule-making authority to give a list of 40 or 50 subjects and say, ' these are the only subjects on which you can discuss. ' "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Discuss the subject specified in the rules. If the subject is not specified in the rules, you have no right."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I submit with all respect, there is no subject specified in the rules."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" A subject may be of two classes, viz., that which concerns the public interest and that which does not. Subjects which concern the public interest are now exhausted on account of rule 24-A. Subjects which are not of public interest are not dealt with, and even the Muddiman Committee explicitly stated that conventions had already been created regarding congratulatory, condolence, or other ceremonial motions."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I agree, Sir. But with all respect, I submit that there is no provision made anywhere in the rules or any subjects specified in the rules, with regard to which there are rules to prohibit or regulate such discussion. I am almost certain, that there is no attempt made in the rules to specify the subjects on which discussion can take place. There is a lacuna in the rules, I should say."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The list is being added to one by one. In the rules published in 1920 were included the subjects on which budget motions, motions for adjournment on urgent matters of public importance and resolutions which are recommendatory can be moved. Later on, Rules 12-A and 24-A were added."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" If your interpretation is this, that the rules must be read as they stand, so as to give a complete list for the time being, of subjects which may be treated as specified in the rules under the terms of sub-section (5) of section 72-D of the Government of India Act, then I submit that there is only one category—whether you call it a motion or a resolution—of those matters of public importance. That is to say, apart from legislation, apart from budget demands, apart from motions of no-confidence, apart from adjournments of the House for discussing matters of public importance, there is only one category, viz., motions on matters of public importance, which so far as the procedure is concerned, can be discussed either in the way of ordinary resolutions or in the way of resolutions in the form of motions under Rule 24-A. That I concede. But my submission to you is that the distinction sought to be made by the hon. the Advocate-General between motions and resolutions is unknown either to Parliamentary Practice or to our rules and standing orders. I have no hesitation in saying that Standing Order No. 29 says that every question before the House must come only in the form of a motion, and a resolution just like any other matter is a question, and it is put to the House in the form of a question on a motion made before the House. Whatever it be, the question has got to be framed by you only on the making of a motion. And the matter is clinched by the definition of the word ' resolutions ' in the rules themselves. Resolutions, Sir, are defined as ' motions for the purpose of discussing matters of general

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[3rd September 1928]

public interest'. Therefore, there is no question of any distinction in our rules or standing orders between motions and resolutions, and there is no such distinction in Parliamentary Practice either.

"Then, Sir, the hon. the Advocate-General said that a resolution must be in the form of a specific recommendation to the Government, that this is not a specific recommendation to the Government, that this is not a resolution and that therefore it is valid. There is a great deal of fallacy behind that argument. It is a resolution because we contend it is a discussion on a matter of general public interest. The mere trick of jugglery, if I may say so with all respect, of changing the words cannot change the substance of the thing. I refer to May's 'Parliamentary Practice', page 295. There this distinguished parliamentary authority to which the hon. the Advocate-General referred frequently and to which I shall also refer says 'that a mere alteration of the words of the question without any substantial change in its object will not be sufficient to evade this rule.' 'On the 7th July 1840, Mr. Speaker called attention to a motion for a Bill to relieve dissenters from the payment of church rates before he proposed the question from the chair. Its form and words were different from those of a previous motion; but the object was so substantially the same and the House agreed that it was irregular and ought not to be proposed from the chair'. My submission is this: this motion now asks the House to vote in favour of electing a committee to confer with the Statutory Commission. The earlier resolution was to the effect that the Council will have nothing to do with the Commission. I submit the object is not only substantially but identically the same. Therefore, to say that because the words have been changed and the words 'that it be a recommendation to the Government' are not contained there, it is a motion, is a distinction which certainly ought not to be pressed before you for acceptance.

"Then, Sir, my hon. Friend laboured the point that these motions are not resolutions. Then my humble question to him is 'What are they?' They must be something or other, and there is no use juggling with words. This is a matter which is intended to bring up a matter of general public interest for discussion. My learned friend relied greatly on the wording of rule 24-A. I will do the same, and I am equally confident that a clear unprejudiced reading of that rule will make it clear that this resolution comes within the prohibition of Standing Order No. 65. My submission to you is that the words 'resolution' and 'motion' are there used as if they are interchangeable. 'Save in so far as is otherwise provided by these rules or in any case in which a communication is to be made to the Governor under any provision of the Government of India Act or of these rules, no discussion of a matter of general public interest shall take place. . . . I join issue with the hon. the Advocate-General on the meaning of the words. The object of the whole rule is to regulate—to use the words of the Government of India Act—the discussion on matters of general public interest. The whole object of the rule is that discussion on matters of general public interest can come in in only one of the two or three or four ways provided in the rule. The first way is a resolution, then a communication to be made to the Governor under the provisions of the Government of India Act, then a discussion on an ordinary resolution and a discussion on a resolution as contemplated in Rule 24-A. Where does the word 'motion' appear? It does not appear anywhere.

[3rd September 1928]

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

Then it goes on: 'no discussion shall take place otherwise than on a resolution moved . . . except with the consent of the President and of the Member of the Government to whose department the motion relates'. Is it seriously contended that the word was put in there in order to draw a serious distinction between a resolution and a motion? Is it consistent with canons of statutory construction to say that the authors of these rules want to make such an important distinction between 'motion' and 'resolution' when in the definition clause it is said that a 'resolution' means a motion for discussing a matter of general public interest and in the same sentence of the rule the words 'to whose department the motion relates' are used without both the words meaning the same thing?

"Then, Sir, my hon. Friend also referred to the inherent powers of the House. You also expressed your doubts on the matter, and I do not propose to address therefore on that matter.

"My learned Friend also made a point that the rule of repetition ought not to be extended; that it was a privilege of the House and that we must be very careful not to restrict it. It is a phantom, Sir, this privilege. I can make no motion unless the occupants of that bench agree. It is not as if the House has a privilege of bringing a question before it, subject to your consent as the custodian of the privileges of all sections of the House; but if these seven gentlemen must have the right to regulate discussion of these matters, it is not a privilege of the House, but it is a privilege of the Cabinet that they should give consent or refuse to give consent. If it were a case of the House itself having the right to reconsider the question without any reference to the Government and after reference only to the Chair which will merely carry out the procedural duties without looking into the merits of the question, then it will really be a privilege of the House. I would not, in that case, hesitate to ask you to accept the arguments of the Advocate-General; for in that case the privilege is to be exercised by one who has no political purpose, who is above all parties, who will only be concerned with the privileges of the House; but to exult in a concession which may either be extended or withheld by the Cabinet as a privilege of the House is certainly mistaking the meaning of words.

"Then my hon. Friend also referred to Rule 22 (1), and said that Rule 24-A used the word 'motion' and Rule 22 (1) used the word 'resolution,' and that therefore the two things must be inconsistent. I have already pointed out that these two words are interchangeable, and that there is no use juggling with these words.

"Then my hon. Friend said that this was a third category in the category 4 p.m. of motions. It does not take him anywhere. All resolutions are motions; all questions before the House are motions. The question is, what is the category, and my submission is that the category is a category of resolutions. What does this Rule 24-A do? It confers a privilege on the House in this sense, namely, that when the Members of the Treasury Bench agree and you give your consent, then they can dispense with notice and with having to ballot the resolutions. There is no other privilege given to this House. If they agree, and if you give your consent, you can do without notice, you can escape the chances of the ballot, and I think, Sir, that it is a great enough privilege by itself without having anything to add to it.

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[3rd September 1928]

"My hon. Friend contended that Standing Order No. 30 alone might apply and Standing Order No. 65 might not apply. I want to know, if it is merely a motion without having to come under the category of resolutions, how Standing Order No. 30, which merely prohibits a motion within the same session can be held to apply to it unless it comes under some category or motions or other. You do not escape by merely saying it is a motion. You have got to bring it in under some category. I submit with confidence that there is no category under the rules or standing orders except the category of resolutions, under which this can come. It is not a question of no-confidence; it is not an address to the Governor; it is not a motion for adjournment. Then, what is it? As a lawyer, he must meet this point. There is no use repeating the mantram 'motion.' You, Sir, yourself laid down that Rule 24-A taken along with similar rules on matters of general public interest is exhaustive."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Those exhaust the subjects of general public interest."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Therefore, I am making my submission from the dictum laid down by you just now, namely, that Rule 24-A taken along with the other rules exhausts all the categories of subjects on which discussions can take place in the House as matters of general public importance. If that is so, Mr. President, I submit, further, that this motion can come in only under the category of resolutions, because . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It comes under the category of motions. Every motion need not be a resolution. Every resolution is a motion. A resolution is one which is always a recommendation to the Government under Rule 23 (1)."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"But Rule 24-A uses the words 'matter of general public interest.' That is a common factor."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Except with the consent of the President and of the Member of Government."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I mean that this rule contemplates, whether it be a resolution or a motion under Rule 24-A, only a discussion on a matter of general public interest. Then, if it is a motion which raises a matter of general public interest, I say, taking the definition of 'resolution'—which says 'resolution' means a motion for the purpose of discussing a matter of general public interest—this motion is a resolution."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid in that case a further difficulty arises on account of Rule 23 (1). Rule 23 (1) has to come along with others. It prescribes what the form of a resolution should be. When it does not have that form, it is a motion. My difficulty is this: when a matter of general public interest is put in the form contemplated by Rule 23 (1), it becomes a resolution and Standing Order No. 65 will apply to it. When it is not cast in that form, it remains only a motion, and then Standing Order No. 30 applies to it."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I put it this way. It is a resolution requiring the consent of the President and of the Member of Government, but not requiring notice or ballot."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It is a motion requiring the consent."

3rd September 1928]

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Motion is the genus; resolution is a species; and the motion may be one of six or seven kinds."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Motions other than resolutions. The subjects may be divided like this; subjects concerning the domestic affairs of the house and matters of public concern. Motions relating to matters of public concern may be divided into two classes (1) resolutions which are put in the form of recommendations to Government and (2) motions other than resolutions which are not in the form of recommendations to Government."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Matters of public concern may be divided into (1) resolutions in the form of recommendations to the Government and (2) resolutions in the form of a motion under Rule 24-A, without having the form of a recommendation to Government, without requiring notice or ballot and subject to the consent of the President and the Member of Government. That is the definition, I submit, for your careful consideration."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Standing Order No. 65 was framed when the latter class of motions had not come into existence. Therefore, the application of Standing Order No. 65(1) is to be confined only to resolutions, or motions on matters of general public interest."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"On the other hand, if I may say so respectfully, that argument strengthens my position. Because, these standing orders are valid and they apply to all subjects covered by the rules except to the extent of their repugnancy to the rules. Sir, may I submit this: Standing Order No. 65 was in existence at the time when Rule 24-A was made. But Standing Order No. 65(1) was in full validity at the time Rule 24-A was made, and under section 72-D (6) of the Act, I submit, no standing order may be made which is repugnant to the provisions of any rules. Therefore to the extent of that repugnance but not otherwise, the standing order may not apply, unless it is contended that the standing order is repugnant to the rules . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"If the rules provide for something and the standing orders also provide for the same thing, and if there is a repugnance between the two, the standing orders are not operative."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Yes, Sir. But it is a matter for which only standing orders provide, and therefore there can be no repugnance. Therefore, Standing Order No. 65 must be held to apply to it, and if the word 'resolution' is there, it must be taken as meaning what the definition says,—'resolution' means a motion for the purpose of discussing a matter of general public interest. Therefore, under Standing Order No. 65 when a resolution has been moved, no resolution or amendment, or a 'motion' on a matter of general public interest, should be moved within a year for the purpose of raising the same question. Therefore, I submit the existence of Standing Order No. 65 is rather an argument in my favour."

"Then, I want to suggest only one point and pass on to the question of your consent. As argued by the hon. the Advocate-General, the inclusion of the word 'subjects' in rule 24-A is not conclusive. Is it suggested that no other limitations apply to those motions, limitations such as that they should not contain defamatory words, or ironical expressions? I submit that apart from the question of the actual category of subjects included in rule 23(1), there are other restrictions which should also be applied, as otherwise it will lead to absurd and anomalous conclusions."

[Mr. S. Satyamurti] [3rd September 1928]

Then, Sir, is it suggested that you can bring up a budget motion under this category, namely, a motion that the budget passed by this House for 1928-29 be now rescinded and that all the money granted for the Transferred departments be spent on the Reserved departments? Is it contingent because rule 23 (1) deals with only three restrictions on subjects for discussion? Is it suggested that if tomorrow the hon. the Finance Member brings forward a motion that the budget be rescinded, however improbable an event it may be, the House can proceed to pass a resolution on that motion? Therefore, you have got to import into the interpretation of the rules all the relevant provisions. Otherwise, it will lead to dangerous difficulties which it will be impossible to provide for.

"Now, Sir, I proceed to make a few observations on the question as to why in our humble judgment you ought to withhold your consent, not as a party man, not as a politician, but as holding the high office of the President of this House. Sir, what has happened since the resolution was passed last time, whatever individuals may now say on the question? The present Law Member, who was then occupying a seat below the gangway, made a heroic attempt to get the House committed to an amendment which said that the House would ere long try to co-operate if the powers and status of the Committees were improved, and his attempt failed and miserably failed. That shows, Sir, that the House at that time had given a decision not only on the question, to which attention is invited, of not co-operating, but on the very specific question of appointing a Committee to co-operate. The House said, 'we shall not be satisfied if the powers and privileges of the committees are alone increased; we want something more than that.' And, Sir, my hon. Friend from Tinnevely also then referred to the personnel of the Commission. I do not want to tire you with long references. But I am absolutely certain that almost every speech made on that occasion wanted that we should have self-determination in all things including the personnel of the Commission and that we should not be satisfied with anything less. Therefore, so far as that decision of the House is concerned, nothing can be said to justify this motion being brought up now. You, Sir, as President are entitled to look up and see whether any event has happened which would justify the House taking the privilege of reconsidering its verdict. I am sure you ought not to take notice of anything unless it be a matter of public importance. True, one event has happened to which reference is made in the motion, namely, the letter of Sir John Simon to His Excellency the Viceroy dated the 6th February 1928. But it does not refer unless I am mistaken, even to the telegram of Lord Birkenhead to the Viceroy about the Simon concessions to the Punjab Committee."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The reference is there in the motion."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I stand corrected, Sir. Now, Sir, I wanted to refer only to the telegram which Lord Birkenhead sent to His Excellency Lord Irwin, and which the Government of India published. I am sure you know the terms of that telegram; I only want to invite attention to this portion where it is stated that the Simon Commission 'considers that the reservation made in Sir John Simon's letter of February 6 to the Viceroy, which, in any event, would have been put into effect very rarely, if at all, can be adequately secured by the power which rests with the Chairman to protect any witness, and by his discretionary power to exclude the Press from

3rd September 1928] [Mr. S. Satyamurti]

the joint sittings when necessary.' Therefore, Sir, as the *Madras Mail* pointed out at the time there has been no change in the constitution of the Commission or in the status and powers of the Committees. Therefore, nothing has happened which can justify the question being reopened here now.

"Sir, the hon. the Advocate-General referred to Parliamentary practice. I wish he looked into May's Parliamentary Practice. The rule against repetition is a sound rule of public business, so says May. Our rules are self-contained and prevent a resolution being raised on the same issue in the course of one year. Moreover, even in the House of Commons, as you undoubtedly know, when the House is given an opportunity of reconsidering a previous decision, what the Government or the member concerned does is to table a resolution in terms asking the House to rescind the previous resolution. A positive vote is then taken."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Within the same session?"

4-15
p.m.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Yes, because the rule there is very clear. I am submitting another line of argument for your consideration even assuming that the resolution in the present form simply ignores the past resolution of the House and makes no reference to it. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"If it is a motion covered by the rule of repetition, why should it refer to the question of rescinding?"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"The rule against repetition is with regard to time. That is an absolute rule. Therefore if you hold that the rule applies, there can be no repetition within that session at all. I am going a step further."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The motion is subsequent to the prorogation of the session; there need not be rescinding. That seems to be the Parliamentary practice."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I am arguing that this resolution does not give an opportunity to the House to say 'We have reconsidered the resolution'; it simply ignores it. I want to draw your attention to the dictum given by your distinguished predecessor, Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar, when a motion not covered by rules or standing orders but provided for by the Act itself was being discussed—that was a motion by the Leader of the Opposition who was then a private member—viz., to present an address to His Excellency the Governor asking him to withhold his assent to the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Bill. On that matter, there were no rules of standing orders. It was only the mere case of a motion unprovided for. Then, Sir, your predecessor laid down that in admitting motions of this kind the President had to be guided by the general scheme of the Act, rules and standing orders. In giving your consent, you must so make up your mind as to give effect to the general scheme of the Act, rules and standing orders. When it is the case of discussing or raising a discussion on a matter of general public importance, you would be consulting the best wishes and traditions of this House if you say 'so long as it raises a matter of general public importance, whether you call it a resolution or a motion, I shall not give my consent within twelve months of the earlier resolution having been moved'. On this, the executive Government cannot reasonably complain that they will suffer irreparable damage by the motion not being allowed. The

[Mr. S. Satyamurti] [3rd September 1928]

Simon Commission is to come in February, and by the time the Commission comes, one year will have elapsed and then it will be time for Government to approach the Council and then there will be no question of consent."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"In the case of the Punjab, all the papers have been submitted to the Punjab Committee."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"That may be done in January."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The members of the committee may want time to digest."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"There is no irreparable damage done to Government or others who believe in this Commission. Lastly there is no allegation before you that those who originally voted before have now changed their minds and therefore want an opportunity."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar has supported the motion."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"He was only supporting the argument; he may not vote for it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Mr. Siva Rao may support."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Both of them may not vote."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"There may be cases of speech on the one side and vote on the other."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Or at least neutrality."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"In any case, I submit there has been no precedent. You are asked to lay down a ruling on a matter which has not been covered by precedent. In the United Provinces and, the Central Provinces the Government has not so far made any attempt to upset the verdict of the House; in the Assembly, to the best of my information, they have not attempted it. It is in Madras alone that the attempt is made to upset the earlier verdict of the House. I ask you, Sir, as President, to resist any such attempt and to uphold the best interests and traditions of the House."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Is not the responsibility more in the hands of the House?"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sometimes in the hands of the President. In the reign of Charles I, the Speaker stood up for the rights of the members of the House of Commons. It is as much, very much more in your hands than in ours, and I have no doubt that if you can refuse your consent, Providence will bless you."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"We had had discussions, very eloquent discussions, from both sides of the House. My Friend, Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, said that he voted with some mental reservation. I had no mental reservation, but I voted against the personnel. I should think there are Members who might have changed their opinions, and they might be anxious to express their opinion this time. I think it is but fair that the Chair which is above all parties and interests should give an opportunity to the House to discuss it. I will simply quote here from my Friend Mr. Satyamurti's speech made some time ago at the time of your assumption of this high office as President:

3rd September 1928] [Mr. Kesava Pillai]

"Nor is it likely that the Governor will raid this House to find me or other inconvenient members of this House as Charles I did in 1642, but I can assure the House that if any such thing happens, you will say as Speaker Lenthall said "the Speaker of the House of Commons has neither eyes to see nor ears to hear nor tongue to speak but as the House is pleased to direct".

"In all humility, may I say that that you can have nothing better than these words to guide you."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"And the standing orders."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"I can assure my Swarajist Friends that I am going to vote against this motion but I think it fair that the House should be heard on this occasion. If the Government are defeated, I should be delighted."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have given my serious consideration to the question whether I should give my consent or withhold it. During the course of the arguments, the question of point of order was also mixed up. I feel that I should at this stage reserve my opinion regarding the point of order. I have simply to decide whether my consent is to be given or not. I do not think the Chair will be justified in taking into consideration the political situation that may arise in the House from time to time. He must, though in the House, keep himself aloof from the political situations that may arise. As for the other considerations that have been urged, I think that as long as the usual procedure is adopted, the President will have to give opportunity to the House for expressing its opinion on the various motions that may be brought forward. The general rule guiding the President must be to give opportunities to the House unless there is some express provision saying that such an opportunity should not be given. How far the President in using his discretion will be justified in withholding his consent when the usual procedure is adopted is a matter in which I am not in agreement with the Opposition. In this case, as is customary with this House, the Council was prorogued on the 30th March up to this date. That is the usual date or time for prorogation. And a new session has begun. According to the practice in the House of Commons when the Government in England found the necessity for proroguing the House as a means to get round the rule of repetition, it was never urged as flouting the opinion of the House or abusing the right of making a motion. This was pointed out by the Advocate-General. In these circumstances, I do not think I will be justified in saying that the Government is abusing any privilege of the House or flouting the opinion of the House. It is for the House to protect itself in the matter of its decisions. I do not think that the President will be justified in helping the minority or the majority one way or the other by using his discretion in favour of or against it. Under these circumstances, I consider that I have to give my consent for the making of this motion."

"Some technical objection was raised as to the inclusion of the item in the agenda. I think no express rule is necessary to include it in the agenda. In any case the objection can be got over under Standing Order No. 6 (2). I give my leave for including it."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Is it not usually asked for?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"In this case, the Leader of the House asked for my consent as well as for leave to include it in the agenda. I said the Government have got the right to include it in the official agenda. Since technical objection is raised I give my ruling for its forming part of the agenda."

[3rd September 1928]

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS moved—

'That for the purpose of jointly conferring with the Indian Statutory Commission on the terms stated in the letter of the Chairman of the Commission to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated the 6th February 1928, and in the further announcement published by the Government of India on 23rd June 1928 this Council do proceed to elect seven representatives in accordance with the regulations made by the hon. the President under Standing Order 77 for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote.'

4-30
p.m.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"On a point of order, Sir. I now raise the point of order which unfortunately some of us had to raise earlier and speak upon. I will take care not to repeat what they said, and place before you those points which have not been already placed before you."

"My first point is that this subject is not one which can be treated as coming under rule 24-A; that is to say, as if the consent of the Member to whose department the subject relates has been given. The hon. the Leader of the House is undoubtedly a Member of Government. He has made this motion. Unless you rule that by implication his consent also must be presumed . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think I have already ruled it in the case of a motion brought forward by the hon. Mr. Moir."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"You rule that the very fact of his making the motion means his consent also to the motion?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. the Finance Member made a motion under 24-A to carry over to a new year lapsed amounts of a previous year. I then said that when a Government Member makes a motion concerning his department he has given his consent to it by implication."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Was it under rule 24-A?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Yes."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"You ruled that the fact of the motion being made was itself consent. There was no need for consent?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Yes."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"My next point is that the Reforms or at any rate the work of the Simon Commission is not the work of a department of this Government. I will make myself clear. Rule 24-A says 'except with the consent of the President and of the Member of the Government to whose department the motion relates.' Turning to the distribution of portfolios you will find that the portfolio of the Revenue Member Sir Norman Marjoribanks, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., consists of two, (1) Provincial subjects and (2) Central subjects. The last of the Central subjects is Reforms."

"Now, Sir, I submit that, first of all, under the scheme of our Devolution Rules, Central subjects are not a department of the Local Government at all. Secondly, the Reforms or, at any rate, the question of the work of the Simon Commission is not a department of the Local Government. The constitution of a committee to co-operate with the Simon Commission is not the business of the Government. It may be a business of the House I agree, but certainly it is not the job of Sir Norman Marjoribanks, Member of the Government of Madras, to get the appointment of a committee. He is not

[3rd September 1928] [Mr. S. Satyamurti]

running the House or the Simon Commission either. Neither the House nor the Simon Commission is one of the portfolios of the Leader of the House.

"Sir, under the Statute provision may be made by rules under this Act for the classification of subjects in relation to the functions of Government as Central and Provincial subjects for the purpose of distinguishing the functions of Local Governments and Local Legislatures from the functions of the Governor-General and the Central Legislature. Those rules have been made in what are familiarly known as Devolution Rules. Under those rules there are schedules I and II. Schedule I deals with Central subjects. In the Statutory classification itself there is no central subject called Reforms. Where on earth the Madras Government got the classification of Reforms as one of the Central subjects which can be made a portfolio of the hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks beats me. I have looked into it and if I am wrong I apologise. There is the item (47) under Part I of schedule I. It reads: 'All other matters not included among Provincial subjects under part II of this schedule.' That certainly cannot mean Reforms as to the future Government of India. I put it as an argument of common sense. The Government exists for the purpose of carrying on the Government. It is not the job of the Government for the time being to take charge of future changes in its own constitution. It is an extraordinary position. It is the job of His Majesty the King and Parliament. (The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan: You agree?) That is the position as the Statute stands. (Dr. P. Subbarayan: Anyway, you agree?) My friend can wait to cut jokes. Sir, my point is that there is no subject as 'Reforms in the constitution' in any portfolio. My submission is that *all other matters* should be construed as *ejusdem generis*. There is no subject which can be taken to resemble or come near Reforms. Assuming that for the sake of argument it will come under clause 47 and that under Central subjects Reforms may be a subject, I submit that it is not a department of the hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks. Because. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Does the hon. Member make a distinction between functions and departments of Government?"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Under section 45-A provision may be made for the classification of subjects. I am submitting the classification of subjects in relation to the functions of Government."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Rule 24-A (3) speaks of the Governor disallowing motions in regard to a subject which is not the primary concern of the Local Government. The previous portion speaks of the consent of the Member. He may give his consent because he is running the portfolio. It may not be a provincial subject, but a central subject run by him. Therefore it contemplates cases of Members of Government being in charge of portfolios which are not entirely provincial. They may be also central subjects and that is why the Governor has been given power to disallow motions relating to them."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I know. Assuming that it is so, the consent given must be the consent of the Member of Government to whose department the subject relates. Sub-rule (3) of 24-A gives an additional power to the Governor to disallow a motion on the ground that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the local Government. At the same

[Mr. S. Satyamurti] [3rd September 1928]

time it also gives you the power to rule whether the consent provided for in 24-A (1) has been given or not. It is in your province to determine whether the consent of the Member of Government to whose department the motion relates has been given or not. It is on that point I am making this submission whether you think that the work of the Simon Commission or the election of a committee to co-operate with the Simon Commission is a department which is being administered by the hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks, the Revenue Member of the Government of Madras. In the scheme of the Devolution Rules under the Act you will find in the classification of central subjects that '(47) *all other matters*,' is the only head under which the subject of 'Reforms' can come.

"Then, Sir, I am at a disadvantage. I am not familiar with the authority under which this Government is administering the so-called central subjects. The only authority I can trace is section 45-A, clause (c) of the Government of India Act which says that provision may be made by rules under the Act 'for the use under the authority of the Governor-General in Council of the agency of local Governments in relation to central subjects, in so far as such agency may be found convenient and for determining the financial conditions of such agency.' If this is conceded that this Government is only an agent for the central Government so far as the Reforms portfolio is concerned it is not a department which is administered by the local Government. It is merely acting as an agent of the Government of India. It may be that, as my friends claimed last time, under Devolution Rule 5 they may have to fulfil some obligations which the Government of India may ask them to fulfil. Sir, excepting that, there is Devolution Rule 3 which runs as follows: 'For the purpose of distinguishing the functions of the local Government and the local legislatures of Governor's provinces from the functions of the Governor-General in Council and the Indian legislature, subjects shall in those provinces be classified, in relation to the functions of Government, as central and provincial subjects in accordance with the lists set out in schedule I.' Therefore, so far as this Government is concerned, they are administering provincial subjects not one of which is Reforms. So far as central subjects are concerned at best they may be considered to be exercising certain functions with regard to central subjects as agents of the Government of India.

"I therefore submit that the constitution of a committee for the purpose of conferring with the Simon Commission is not a provincial subject: does not belong to a department which is being administered by the hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks and therefore his consent, whatever it may mean, does certainly not mean the consent contemplated in 24-A as being the consent of the Member of Government to whose department the motion relates.

"Then, it must be a matter which is primarily the concern of the local Government. Undoubtedly the rule contemplates that it is the privilege of the Governor to disallow a motion on the ground that it is not primarily the concern of the local Government. I submit you too have the power to see to it that no motion is raised on a matter which is not primarily the concern of the local Government. That being so, it is not as if the Governor's power, to exclude discussion of the subjects which are not matters primarily the concern of the local Government, is exclusive of your jurisdiction. You can also rule and say 'I will not admit this motion because it is not a matter

3rd September 1928]

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

primarily concerning the local Government. Speaking subject to correction, I may say that it has been the uniform practice of this House that no adjournment motions are allowed if they are not matters which are primarily the concern of the local Government. It is not provided for as one of your powers, but you exercised that and no question has been raised. I submit therefore. . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I clearly remember that the question once arose in regard to the sending of Indian troops to China and the motion was disallowed as it concerned foreign relations. It was His Excellency who disallowed it. I do not remember any other similar motion."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"But the practice has been that so far as adjournment motions are concerned." 4-45 p.m.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Was any adjournment motion disallowed on the ground that it did not concern the local Government?"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Take for example salt tax. That motion was sought to be amended as a recommendation to the central Government. This House was not allowed in all matters of adjournment motions or resolutions to bring up matters which were not primarily the concern of the local Government."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Did not this House concern itself with salt tax?"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Only as a sort of recommendation to the central Government. Sir, I am talking of the legal point. Sometimes we discuss motions merely as recommendation by the local Government to the central Government. But here we are concerned with the question as to whether this is a matter which is primarily the concern of the local Government. In any case I submit it is not a department of the Government and at this stage it is not open to the Governor to give his consent or to reject it. The matter has now come before the House for the first time. It will be hereafter for His Excellency to consider whether it is a matter which is primarily the concern of the local Government. When it comes on the agenda paper the rules contemplate that it is a business of the House. So before it appears on the agenda paper the Governor has power either to reject it or allow it. This kind of previous disallowance has never happened before. In the first place it is not a department of the local Government. Secondly even assuming that it is so, it is not primarily the concern of the local Government. Therefore for these two reasons this resolution is out of order. Therefore the consent given is not a valid consent.

"Sir, I only want to add that the advantages of this motion are that it need not be in the form of a recommendation to the Government, it need not require the usual notice and it need not run the gauntlet of the ballot box provided your consent and the Member's consent are obtained."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"As far as Government motions are concerned, there is no gauntlet of the ballot box."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Then it is wholly out of order. I take it that Sir Norman Marjoribanks himself moves this motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Any item in charge of an official Member is an official business. The Leader of the House can arrange his business in the agenda without going through the ballot. That is the rule."

[3rd September 1928]

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Therefore, Sir, as the Leader of the House he claims priority. As a Member of the Government he gives his consent. As a Member of the House he moves this motion. This is rather extraordinary and he will advise the Governor not to disallow the motion. I say that is autocracy, Sir; you ought to help us."

"Then, Sir, if this is a special kind of motion which is not a resolution I submit you cannot bring it under Standing Order No. 30 except by saying that it does not raise substantially the same issue as it is not brought within the same session. My point is this:—Is it contended that rule 24-A is self-contained? Rule 24-A no doubt lays certain restrictions with regard to the kind of matter that has to be brought and with regard to previous consent. I submit it cannot be contended for one moment that it is self-contained or exhaustive of all possible restrictions that can be brought forward under the rules, as if you can have budget motions or legislative motions. If the rule were self-contained, it should be equally open to you to disallow such motions which are provided for by other rules."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Budget motions and legislative motions are also provided for in the rules."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Therefore what I want to submit is that you can bring forward one class of motions under rule 24-A. You cannot bring forward other matters because they are provided for in other rules."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Motions other than resolutions and motions other than those which are provided for by the rules have all been variously provided for. Those that are not provided for by the two classes are those covered by the last portion of 24-A."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Therefore resolutions are also provided for under the rules. Therefore you must exclude budget motions and legislative motions only on the ground they are otherwise provided for in the rules. Therefore I say that you ought to construe this class of public business as a class of business provided for in the rules. If they are so provided, a further class of resolutions is provided for in this rule, namely, resolutions which shall dispense with notices of ballot. My point is that you cannot avoid Standing Orders Nos. 54 and 55. Now Standing Order 54 says—

'Subject to the restrictions contained in the rules and the Standing Orders any Member may move a resolution relating to a matter of general public interest.'

'Provided that no resolution shall be admissible which does not comply with the following conditions, namely :—

'(a) it shall be clearly and precisely expressed and shall raise a definite issue;

'(b) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory statements nor shall it refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their official or public capacity.'

"Then, I submit, Sir, if it is argued that rule 24-A is self-contained you need not attract the previous Standing Orders to govern the admissibility of such motions. They may be loosely expressed, they may be indistinctly expressed, they may not contain definite issues, they may contain ironical or defamatory statements, and they may also refer to the conduct or character of persons in their private capacity. I do not think it will be contended by anybody that such motions can be moved. They are prohibited only by Standing Orders which govern resolutions only. I submit that Standing Order No. 65 which also governs the moving of resolutions must be equally held applicable to the moving of motions under rule 24-A just a

[3rd September 1928]

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

you hold Standing Orders No. 54 or 55 applicable to these motions. The only other matter that seems to weigh with you is the use of the word 'subjects' in rule 24-A (2). Rule 24-A (2) says—

'It shall not be permissible to the President or to the Member of the Government concerned to give his consent to the moving of any motion in regard to any of the subjects in regard to which a resolution cannot be moved and the decision of the Governor on the point whether any motion is or is not within the restrictions imposed by sub-rule (1) of rule 23 shall be final.'

"My submission is that it is not an exhaustive rule of exclusion. It is only one of the many rules which are enforced before a motion is admitted. Why, for example, rule 23 only prohibits the classes of subjects to be moved as resolutions. But I submit with some confidence that your predecessors have uniformly held that Standing Orders Nos. 54 and 55 govern the moving of resolutions. Therefore rule 23 has not been considered once and for all to cover exhaustively the nature and form of resolutions, although it has been held to decide the question as to what subjects shall not be included in the resolutions. You must consider it as one of the many rules governing resolutions. Secondly it is said that the decision of the Governor shall be final. Does it mean that there is no scope for your decision? If it is contended that no further restriction shall bind the Governor in allowing or disallowing a motion under rule 23, it must follow that the Governor's decision having been made final, there is no scope for discussion here at all."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Rules 23 and 24 refer to the scope and nature of resolutions, whereas the Standing Orders refer to the form of resolutions. Standing Orders refer to the form whereas the rules refer to the scope of resolutions."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Quite right. I take it that you will have to work the rules with regard to the scope of the resolutions and the Standing Orders with regard to their form."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not quite follow you. I will have to see first as to the form of resolutions."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"You will have to look to both. Simply because they are in form you will not admit them. Nor will you admit them simply because they conform to the rules with regard to the scope of the subject unless they are in form. Therefore you will have to look to both. Now I want you to go one step further and enforce Standing Order No. 65 also. With regard to the time there are rules and Standing Orders which you no doubt must take account of, so long as the Standing Orders are not repugnant to the rules. Standing Order No. 65 cannot by any stretch of imagination be contended to be repugnant to these rules. Therefore I submit in giving effect to Standing Order No. 54 or 55 with regard to the form of resolution you exercise the power vested in you by rule 24-A. I ask you if you are going to enforce Standing Orders Nos. 54 and 55 why you should not enforce Standing Order No. 64 or 65 because Standing Order No. 65 refers to resolutions. It is only to refer to all classes of resolutions Standing Order No. 54 specifically says—

'Subject to restrictions contained in the rules and Standing Orders any Member may move a resolution relating to a matter of general public interest :

'Provided that no resolution shall be admissible which does not comply with the following conditions.'

"Similarly Standing Order No. 55 says—

'The President shall decide on the admissibility of a resolution.'

[Mr. S. Satyamurti] [3rd September 1928]

'Therefore in enforcing rule 23 or 24 if you will have to enforce Standing Orders Nos. 54 and 55, Standing Order No. 65 can also be equally held applicable to the admissibility of a motion of this sort, because it is moved before the lapse of a year from the date of the previous resolution.

"One more point. Then, Sir, going back to the wording of rule 24-A (2) it says—

'It shall not be permissible to the President or to the Member of the Government concerned to give his consent to the moving of any motion in regard to any of the subjects in regard to which a resolution cannot be moved.'

"Taking the word literally can a resolution be moved to-day with regard to the Simon Commission? There is no use of saying that the word 'subject' is there and therefore I will look to nothing else. The point therefore is you shall not allow a motion on a subject on which a resolution cannot be moved at the time at which the motion is sought to be made.

"The question is this: whether you can allow discussion on a subject which is sought to be made as a motion, while a resolution on the same subject cannot be moved. I submit that this is a reasonable construction and it is not an extraordinary construction. It is a natural and reasonable construction adopted in the interpretation of all statutes. It is an undoubted truth that all parts of law should be considered so as not to make one section infructuous or superfluous. The attempt of interpreters should be to reconcile reasonably the whole statute.

5 p.m.

"I therefore submit with some confidence that what are intended to be excluded are subjects on which a resolution cannot be moved. If it is argued that we can do it and that the only prohibition is against time, I say, how do we know what might happen six months hence when the resolution will be in order? I want to make two arguments which are my conclusive submissions. The first, Sir, is that you have uniformly worked Standing Orders No. 54 and 55 as bearing upon resolutions in the same way as rules 23 and 24. You have yourself expressed the same view so far as the form of it is concerned. The term used in Standing Orders Nos. 54 and 55 is 'resolution' and in Standing Order No. 65 also it is 'resolutions' I ask you therefore to work rule 24-A, Standing Orders Nos. 65, 54 and 55 together. My second submission is that the word 'subject' in rule 24-A should be construed naturally and in an intelligible way, namely, whether it is a subject on which a resolution can be moved at the time at which the motion is made. To say that we can do it hereafter does not take us far. The question before you is, can a resolution be moved to-day on this subject and debated upon? Therefore, I submit that this motion is wholly out of order."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The Council will now adjourn and re-assemble at 11 o'clock to-morrow."

The House adjourned.

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

3rd [September 1928]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 9 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd September 1928, page 20 supra.]

Instructions for ensuring the systematic performance of kudimaramat works by the ryots.

The attention of Collectors is drawn to the necessity of seeing that all officers insist on the *systematic* performance by the ryots of their duties in connexion with the maintenance and repair of irrigation works. In order to ensure that kudimaramat is regularly done by the ryots year by year the following specific instructions are issued.

2. In the ordinary course of his duties in connexion with village accounts Nos. 5 and 20, the Revenue Inspector should inspect all irrigation works, whether major or minor, within his range. While doing so, he should ascertain by personal inspection whether during the past year kudimaramat has been neglected in respect of any irrigation work which he inspects, make a note of each case of neglect and report the cases in his fortnightly diary specifying what item of kudimaramat has been left undone in respect of each work. Similarly, any officer of Government who during his tours of inspection finds that an item of kudimaramat work has been neglected should bring it to the notice of the Tahsildar. On receipt of the Revenue Inspector's diary or a communication from any other officer of Government information regarding neglect of kudimaramat should be posted in columns 1, 2 and 4 of the special register for kudimaramat prescribed for the purpose.

3. When information is received from any other source, i.e., from a ryot or village officer, that some item of kudimaramat has to be done in a village, columns 1 and 2 should similarly be filled up and the Revenue Inspector called upon to inspect and report whether this information is correct and whether action should be taken to enforce the performance of the work by the ryots. The date of the Revenue Inspector's reply and his conclusions, viz., that the work was necessary or unnecessary should be entered in column 3. If the Revenue Inspector reports that the work is unnecessary no further action is necessary, but an entry to that effect should be made in column 4.

4. If, however, the Revenue Inspector reports that the work is necessary, or, if from the Revenue Inspector's diary or from a communication from any other officer of Government it is found that any item of kudimaramat has been neglected, an entry should be made in the personal register and a file opened, and the current number of that file should be noted in column 5 of the kudimaramat register. If the work to be done relates to a minor irrigation work, the Tahsildar should proceed directly to take action for the enforcement of the provisions of section 6 of the Madras Act I of 1858. If the work to be done relates to an irrigation work in charge of the Public Works Department, the Tahsildar should report to the Revenue Divisional Officer who should address the Public Works Department. Column 6 of the Kudimaramat Register will then be filled up. If the Public Works Department intimate that the work should be done by the ryots, the Tahsildar should take the necessary action under section 6 of Act I of 1858.

[3rd September 1928]

In taking action under section 6 of Act I of 1858, the Tahsildar should follow the procedure laid down in paragraph 5 of Board's Standing Order No. 86. The procedure in the second sub-paragraph to Board's Standing Order No. 86 (5) should be carefully followed when a co-operative society has been formed for the execution of kudimaramat work under the source.

5. When the Tahsildar receives an intimation from the village officers that the work has been done and by a particular agency, column 7 will be filled up. In cases where the ryots themselves do the work or the work is done by means of co-operative societies, column 8 will be blank, but in other cases the date of the recovery of the full amount of the contribution together with the number and date of the taluk disposal finally closing the case should be noted in column 8.

6. When an irrigation work is first inspected and it is reported that no kudimaramat work is necessary in respect of it entries will be made in columns 1, 2 (and 3) and 4 and not in columns 5 to 8. If subsequent reports also show that no such work is necessary no new entry need be made but additional entry in column 4 should show the date of the report. When a subsequent report shows that kudimaramat repair is necessary a new entry will be made in column 1 as prescribed above in sections 3 and 4.

7. The register should be written up in as many sections as there are firkas. One or more sheets will be allotted to each village, new sheets being added when necessary.

8. The special register will thus serve as a complete record of the progress of kudimaramat work in the taluk, and the Tahsildar, Revenue Divisional Officer and Collector by examining this register can see whether this work is being done systematically or not.

9. A copy of the instructions should be pasted on the front page of the register.

Appendix.

Kudimaramat register for Milor Irrigation and Public Works Department,
works, taluk, district.

Name of source.	By whom reported and date of report.	Date and purport of Revenue Inspector's reply, viz., work necessary.	Nature of kudimaramat work necessary, viz., removal of prickly-pear, salt clearance, etc. If not necessary it should be so not-d.	Number and date of corresponding entry in the current register with details of action taken.	Number and date of order to village officers or letter to Revenue Divisional Officer.	Disposal, viz., work done by ryots, done by co-operative societies, done under the Dutch Auction system or done by Government.	If the work was done under the Dutch Auction system or by Government when money was recovered.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			Village.				

3rd September 1928]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 32 asked by Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd September 1928, page 40 supra.]

Name of the estate to which the Forest Act has been extended.	Date of the Government Order sanctioning the extension of the Forest Act.
1. Kangundi	8th October 1884.
2. Marungapuri	20th January 1891.
3. Jeypore	17th June 1891.
4. Saptur	26th January 1893.
5. Vizianagram	15th February 1896.
6. Sivagiri	4th January 1902.
7. Parlakimedi	23rd October 1908.
8. Arni	22nd August 1904.
9. Chattram forests (Tanjore district)	11th October 1909.
10. Vuyyuru	21st October 1910.
11. Chundi	20th May 1911.
12. Jalandra	16th June 1911.
13. Kadavur *	20th October 1911.
14. Chokkampatti mitta	6th March 1912.
15. Thimmajaimina's estate	4th May 1912.
16. Salur	8th June 1912.
17. Kallikota and Atagada estates	12th October 1912.
18. South Valluru	14th October 1912.
19. Agrahara Valavandi mitta	24th July 1913.
20. Mirzapuram	30th September 1913.
21. Punganur	20th December 1913.
22. Kurupam	2nd June 1914.
23. Settur	3rd November 1914.
24. Madgole	23rd September 1915.
25. Berikai	28th September 1915.
26. Yelumalai	9th February 1920.
27. Sivaganga	26th January 1922.
28. Bobbili	24th January 1924.
29. Shulagiri	6th March 1924.
30. Dharakota	18th November 1924.
31. Bissameuttak	11th October 1926.

* Proposals to continue the application of the Forest Act to this estate was negatived in G.Os. No. 1660, Development, dated 13th October 1927, and No. 81, Development, dated 18th January 1928.

[3rd September 1928]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 33 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd September 1928, page 40 supra.]

Copy of letter from the Secretary to Government, Development Department, to M.R.Ry. A. B. Shetty Avargal, M.L.C., Editor, "Narayana," Mangalore, No. 1629 I/28-1, dated the 28th June 1928.

[Reference.—Letter, dated 19th May 1928, addressed to the hon. the Law Member.]

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter under reference, and to state that the warning in question is really intended to protect the ryots from the very risk you point out. Government agree with you in thinking that it will be a distinct hardship if the privileges in question were to be withdrawn, but you will agree that it would be an even greater misfortune if by any abuse of the privilege, Government is constrained in public interests to withdraw them.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 44 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd September 1928, page 47 supra.]

Information asked for in clauses (a) and (b) of Question 1842 answered on the 30th March 1928.

1842 Q.—(a) Whether the working hours of the in-patient department of the General Hospital were from 7 to 12 p.m. some years ago and from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. now;

(b) why this change was necessitated in the working hours of the in-patient department of the General Hospital, while in all other medical institutions, both in the City and outside, the morning working hours are from 7 a.m. to 12 noon

A.—(a) Prior to 1912 the working hours of the in-patient department of the General Hospital were from 7 to 9 a.m. Now they are from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

(b) The change was made in the interests of the students of the Madras Medical College and of the patients in the hospital. According to the present working hours, medical students can on the same day work both in the out-patient department and in the wards. Further the early visits of medical officers to the wards were found to be not altogether in the interests of the patients. Before the medical officers can visit the wards, patients have to be washed, beds made and the ordinary morning ward routine carried out. When the visit was at 7 a.m. it meant waking the patient up very early and interfering with the curative action of a good night's rest.

[3rd September 1928]

APPENDIX V

[Vide answer to question No. 52 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd September 1928, page 50 supra.]

I

Preliminary report on the Melarasampattu project, Odugathur valley, Vellore taluk, North Arcot district.

Situation.—The site proposed is about one mile to the south of Melarasampattu village, Vellore taluk—across a jungle stream flowing down between two ranges of hills in reserved forest.

A tank may be formed here by bunding up across land between the two hills in S. Nos. 23, 24 and 25 with a high bank about 50 feet high over the fields with necessary sluices and a surplus escape on the west.

Catchment.—It will have a free catchment basin of 29.19 square miles with 30 feet depth of water over sill of sluice in the tank.

Capacity.—The capacity of the tank will be 113 million cubic feet and with two fillings the annual storage will be 226 million cubic feet which at 0.16 million cubic foot per acre can irrigate about 1,400 acres in the limits of Melarasampattu, Vennantangal and Katterikuppam villages—700 acres in Melarasampattu, 350 in Vennantangal and 350 in Katterikuppam which are all cultivated dry at present.

Rainfall.—There is no rainfall station in the catchment basin. There is one on the hills at Komatiyur which is beyond this basin in the other valley towards Polur, while the other one at Pallikonda is far below in the plains. The rainfall readings at Komatiyur taken periodically once in some days are only approximate. The annual average rainfall as observed at Pallikonda from 1915 to 1924 is 33.08 inches. The average rainfall for the same period during the monsoon months from June to November is 26.98 or say 27 inches. Taking the catchment as an average one for calculating the run-off as per tables on page 22 of the Irrigation Manual by Colonel Ellis, the yield of run-off per square mile is 10.77 million cubic feet, and the total yield = 29.19×10.77 or 314.37 million cubic feet against the proposed annual storage of 226 million cubic feet. This leaves a good margin for further improvement and the extension of cultivation, if possible, later on. The catchment is hilly and fully overgrown with thick forest. Assuming a C.B. duty of 50 acres per square mile the tank can command 29×50 or 1,450 acres.

The approximate cost of the proposed tank will be Rs. 1 lakh.

Ayacut proposed is 1,400 acres. The extra revenue per acre is Rs. 5 per acre.

Extra revenue on 1,400 at Rs. 5 per acre = Rs. 7,000. The annual maintenance and monsoon damage charges to the tank comes to Rs. 1,100. Deducting this from total revenue of Rs. 7,000, net revenue will be Rupees 7,000 — 1,100 or 5,900, yielding 5.9 per cent on outlay.

The site now proposed is one of several sites in the locality and this is considered to be the cheapest of all.

[3rd September 1928]

During normal years of rain the supply from the catchment basin will be adequate.

The bed of the proposed tank and the sub-soil along the alignment of the bank are of clay and retentive.

The surplus can be safely disposed of over a masonry weir on the left, and distributary channels for irrigation can be easily and economically formed along the hills from the tank to the proposed ayacut below. There is no big cross drainage to be dealt with, except perhaps one at Omayampattu on the right of the stream which has not been inspected by me.

30th March 1927.

A. W. NIGHTINGALE,
Executive Engineer, North Arcot Division.

II

Letter from A. W. NIGHTINGALE, Esq., Executive Engineer, North Arcot division, Vellore, to the Superintending Engineer, Coimbatore Circle, Coimbatore, dated 1st April 1927, No. 356-S.E.

[SUBJECT.—Melarasampattu project, Odugathur valley, Vellore taluk.]

[Reference.—Your No. 664-N.A., dated 10th/11th November 1926.]

Before answering the various points in your letter I would draw your attention to a fact which has been brought to my notice during recent months.

Under present conditions it seems to me that we are not justified in tapping any of the water which would flow down to the Palar. Government has undertaken to supply a very large ayacut under the channels taking off from the Palar anicut and yet some of the tanks, particularly those on the right bank, have received absolutely no water from the system for very many years.

The project under discussion will hold up a considerable quantity of water which would otherwise flow into the Palar, although it seems a fairly good proposition in good years from the point of view of the land to be irrigated. I think that it should be considered whether this and other similar project should be dropped, out of consideration for the ayacut under the Palar Anicut system.

When inspecting we noticed that there was a depression down which the water from surplus would flow, but in order to verify this I have had levels taken from which it will be seen that a small protected training bank will be necessary.

The construction of a masonry dam throughout instead of an embankment with a surplus escape will be prohibitively costly especially in such an out of the way place.

The interested ryots say that they are unable to pay any contribution to the work being poor.

The lands to be cultivated wet are said to be suitable for the purpose, the soil is retentive and there is demand for wet cultivation by the interested ryots in the locality.

[3rd September 1928]

Kidampalayam tank.—This tank has a free basin of 2.75 square miles with one upper tank and its combined catchment is 4.5 square miles (as per Tank Restoration Scheme Memoir, Polur Minor basin) with a maximum flood discharge of 1,342 cusecs, for which the calculated free basin as per formula $C. m. 2/3$ (Where $C = 550$) is 3.8 square miles. The ayacut under it is 155 acres. The tank is supposed to get three fillings a year (vide Tank Restoration Scheme Memoir), but as per Tank Restoration Scheme Memoir catchment area the C.B. duty works out to 40 only. Taking other tanks similarly situated at the foot of the hills.

(1) Kadaladi Periya eri of Mambakkam eri group (page 276 of Polur Minor basin), area of free basin 6.7 square miles, against 332 cusecs as per revenue list of irrigation sources.

(2) No. 6 Turingi Kuppam Periya eri of Vadamadimangalam eri group (page 396 of Polur Minor basin), area of free basin 4.3 square miles, ayacut 200 acres.

In these two cases the C.B. duty works to more than 50. It is further pointed out that these tanks are situated at the foot of the hill, whereas the proposed tank is in the midst of hills and several miles above the foot of the same, so a C.B. of 50 may safely be assumed.

No sketches are prepared for masonry works pending approval of site, further investigation and decision of designs, etc.; only approximate lump sums are allowed.

III

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Coimbatore Circle, to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated 14th April 1927, No. 177 I.

[Melarasampattu project—Odugathur valley.]

I forward herewith preliminary plans and estimate amounting to Rs. 1,00,000 to form a tank in Odugathur valley above the village of Melarasampattu. The preliminary report accompanying the estimate deals with the details of the scheme.

On scrutiny of the preliminary proposals the points raised in this office No. 664-N.A., dated 11th November 1926, were as regards (1) feasibility of surplus escapes, (2) whether a masonry dam would suit the site better, (3) whether any contribution can be expected from the ryots, (4) whether the lands proposed to be brought under wet are suitable for wet cultivation and (5) whether catchment basin duty as 50 acres is based on existing irrigation works in the vicinity. The Executive Engineer's reply No. 356-S.E., dated 1st April 1927, furnishes information on all these points.

In the circumstances detailed by the Executive Engineer and in view of the facts (1) that the tract is malarial, (2) that the ryots are poor and (3) that except in years of good rainfall the proposed reservoir would be detrimental to the interests of the existing irrigation under the Palar Anicut system, the proposed scheme does not appear to be a remunerative one.

[3rd September 1928]

*Endorsement by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation No. 4807/25-B-6,
dated the 9th August 1927.*

Apart from the question of the proposed reservoir curtailing the already poor supply in the Palar the scheme itself does not appear to be remunerative. The cost is roughly estimated by the Executive Engineer at Rs. 1 lakh, but the provisions are very approximate and may have to be raised when detailed plans and estimates are prepared. A preliminary examination of the estimate in this office discloses that the estimate amount may go up to Rs. 1.66 lakhs for "works" only and including establishment and tools and plant and indirect charges, the cost is not likely to be less than Rs. 2.12 lakhs. The revenue realizable from the scheme adopting the higher water-rate of Rs. 6 per acre proposed by the Collector would be Rs. 8,400 and deducting maintenance and collection charges, the net revenue would be Rs. 6,930 which would give a return of only 3.26 per cent on the outlay. The scheme is thus unremunerative. I agree with the Superintending Engineer that in the circumstances the scheme may be dropped.

R. F. STONEY,
Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide item VIII "Communications to the Council" at page 61 supra.]

List of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending March 1928.

A.—PERMANENT.

Department and designation of post. (1)	Pay per mensem. (2)	Date of creation. (3)	Remarks. (4)
	RS.		

*Local Self-Government
(Public Health)
Department—*

Public Health.

Public Analyst .. 1,750—50—
2,050

.. Originally sanctioned on a temporary basis. The scale of pay is personal to Mr. Hawley, who was appointed to the post on a contract and has been confirmed in the post from 8th January 1928.

B.—TEMPORARY.

(i) EXTENSION OF PREVIOUS SANCTIONS.

Department and designation of post. (1)	Pay per mensem. (2)	Period of tenure. (3)	Remarks. (4)
	RS.		

Public Department—
Chairman of the Malabar Tenancy Committee.

General Administration.

From 1st November 1927 Originally sanctioned for three months from 1st August 1927 and subsequently extended up to 31st March 1928. As the work was not completed within the extended period, a further extension up to 21st April 1928 was sanctioned.

3rd September 1928]

B.—TEMPORARY—*cont.*
(i) EXTENSION OF PREVIOUS SANCTIONS—*cont.*

Department and designation of post. (1)	Pay per mensem. (2) RS.	Period of tenure. (3)	Remarks (4)
<i>Administration of Justice.</i>			
<i>Law Department—</i> Additional Sub-Judge, Tinnevely.	650	From 1st January 1928 to the commencement of Christmas holidays, 1928.	....
Temporary Sub-Judge, Tellicherry.	650	From 1st January 1928 to the end of December 1928.	....
Additional Sub-Judge, Bapatla.	650	From 1st January 1928 up to the commencement of Christmas holidays, 1928.	....
Additional Sub-Judge, Rannad at Madura.	650	Do.	....
First Additional Sub-Judge, Coimbatore.	650	From 1st March 1928 up to the end of February 1929.	....
Temporary Sub-Judge, Devakottai.	650	Do.	....
<i>Civil Works.</i>			
<i>Public Works Department—</i> Executive Engineer for the supervision of the Coleroon bridge works.	625—1,375	Three months from 1st January 1928 to 31st March 1928.	Originally sanctioned for one year and nine months from 1st April 1926.
<i>Co-operative credit.</i>			
<i>Development Department—</i> President of the Committee on Co-operation.	3,750	From 8th December 1927 to 26th January 1928.	Originally sanctioned for three months from 8th September 1927.

[3rd September 1928]

3rd September 1928]

Secretary to the Committee on Co-operation.	Pay in the Indian Civil Service cadre plus a special pay of Rs. 200.	From 1st January 1928 to 11th February 1928.	Originally sanctioned for four months from 1st September 1927.
(ii) POSTS NEWLY CREATED. <i>General Administration.</i>			
<i>Public Department—</i> Special Officer for the Madras Record Office.	3,000 plus overseas pay of £18-6-8 per mensem.	From 10th January 1928 to 15th March 1928.	The hon. Mr. H. A. B. Vernon was appointed to this special duty to investigate the working of the Madras Record Office and the progress made on the work of the gazetteer revision. He also represented the Government of Madras during this period on the Council of State.
Collector	2,500 plus overseas pay Rs. 300 per mensem.	From 26th January 1928 to 2nd April 1928.	This appointment was created for Mr. V. P. Rao, I.C.S., who was a nominated Member of the Legislative Assembly.
<i>Administration of Justice.</i>			
District and Sessions Judge.	2,050	From 28th September 1927 to 2nd January 1928.	Mr. K. P. Lakshmana Rao was appointed as one of the commissioners for the trial of petitions presented against elections to the Kistna non-Muhammadan Rural Constituency in 1926. To provide for this appointment a temporary post of District and Sessions Judge was created.
Do.	2,150 plus overseas pay of £30 per mensem.	From 25th January 1928 to 1st April 1928.	This appointment was created for Mr. R. H. Courtenay, I.C.S., who was a nominated Member of the Legislative Assembly.

[3rd September 1928]

3rd September 1928]

B.—TEMPORARY—cont.

Department and designation of post. (1)	Pay per month. (2) RS.	Period of tenure. (3)	Remarks. (4)
(ii) POSTS NEWLY CREATED—cont.			
<i>Administration of Justice—cont.</i>			
<i>Law Department—</i> Second Additional Sub-Judge, Trichinopoly.	650	From February 1928 to the commencement of the summer recess, 1928.	....
Appointment of an Additional Sub-Judge, Bezwada.	650	From 5th March 1928 till the commencement of the summer recess, 1928.	....
<i>Industries.</i>			
<i>Development Department—</i> Superintendent, School of Arts and Crafts.	600—50— 1,000	For one year from 28th January 1928.	Created in lieu of a post in the Indian Educational Service which is held in abeyance.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide item VIII "Communications to the Council" at page 61 supra.]

Statement of Resolutions passed by the Madras Legislative Council during the Second Session, 1927–28, and the action taken thereon by the Government.

Serial number and subject of the resolution.	When passed by the Council.	Nature of action taken by Government.
1. Not to sanction any town-planning or town-improvement schemes of local bodies unless such schemes make adequate provision by way of suitable house-sites and liberal building grants for the rehousing of persons of the depressed classes displaced by the execution of the schemes.	23rd August 1927.	The resolution as passed by the Legislative Council was communicated to all local bodies for information and guidance in connexion with the preparation and execution of town-planning or town-improvement schemes (vide G.O. No. 1734, P.H., dated 7th September 1927).
2. Appointment of a committee to enquire into and report on the grievances of non-gazetted officers.	21st October 1927.	For the reasons stated by the hon. the Revenue Member during the debate, the Government are unable to accept the resolution.
3. Total prohibition of drink in the Madras Presidency within the course of twenty years to be declared by the Government to be their goal.	22nd October 1927.	The resolution was considered by the Excoise Advisory Committee and the steps recommended by it are under the consideration of the Government.
4. Release of M. P. Narayana Menon, a Malabar rebellion prisoner.	4th November 1927.	Recorded as adequate surety was not forthcoming that Narayana Menon would abide by the conditions on which the Government were prepared to release him.
5. Prevention by legislation of the practice of dedicating girls and young women to Hindu temples.	5th November 1927.	Forwarded to the Government of India.
6. Exemption of poor girls reading in classes up to III form from the payment of fees.	Do.	The Director of Public Instruction has been asked to furnish a detailed estimate of the expenditure involved in giving effect to the resolution.
7. Reduction of the rate of interest on loans advanced to ryots under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agricultural Loans Act from 7½ per cent to 5 per cent, the rate levied in the pre-war days.	24th January 1928.	The Government are investigating the question in consultation with the Board of Revenue. The present rate is not, however, 7½ per cent nor was the pre-war rate 5 per cent.
8. To carry out the necessary permanent repairs to the Manur channel and anicut.	Do.	A report from the Collector of Tinnevely and the Chief Engineer for Irrigation on the question of the improvements and repairs necessary to the channel was called for. The report from the Collector has been received and the Chief Engineer for Irrigation has been asked to submit an approximate estimate of cost of the proposed improvements to this as well as the Marundai channel.

[3rd September 1928]

Statement of Resolutions passed by the Madras Legislative Council during the Second Session, 1927-28, and the action taken thereon by the Government—*cont.*

Serial number and subject of the resolution.	When passed by the Council.	Nature of action taken by Government.
9. Appointment of a committee to consider the problem of physical education in the Presidency.	24th January 1928.	A committee has been appointed by the Government [vide G.O. No. 1315, Law (Education), dated 15th June 1928].
10. Appointment of a Muhammadan as a High Court Judge in Madras.	Do.	There has been no permanent vacancy in the High Court since the above resolution was passed. The resolution will be considered when occasion arises.
11. Appointment of a committee to investigate into the schemes of the high flood channel from the Kistna beginning from Mulapadu.	Do.	The Chief Engineer for Irrigation was asked to report on the points raised in debate by the hon. Mover of the resolution as promised by the then Law Member. His report has just been received and is under consideration.
12. To sanction a special and liberal grant to the Women's Home of Service, Mylapore.	Do.	Even prior to the passing of the resolution the Home of Service, Mylapore, had been liberally treated by the Industries department in the matter of grants. The Government had also in an order issued in September 1927 asked the Director of Industries to consider the question of making more liberal grants in future. As, therefore, no special action was called for in the matter by the Government in the Development Department, the resolution was considered further by the Government in the Education Department. As a result of this the Director of Public Instruction was furnished with a copy of the discussions on the resolution for consideration of the matter when an application for grant is received and for submission of his recommendations, if any, to the Government in the usual course.
13. Disapproval of the Statutory Commission.	25th January 1928.	The proceedings of the Council were forwarded to the Government of India.
14. The Kallar reclamation work to be transferred from the Police Department to the Revenue Department.	27th February 1928.	It has been decided that no action need be taken on the above resolution.
15. To immediately take up the investigation of the Tungabhadra project.	Do.	The resolution has been accepted by Government and a special division has been sanctioned for the investigation of the project.
16. To communicate to the Government of India that in the opinion of this Council the marriageable age of boys and girls should be raised by legislation to 21 and 16 respectively.	27th March 1928.	Forwarded to the Government of India.

[3rd September 1928]

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide item VIII "Communications to the Council" at page 61 infra.]

G.O. No. 1395 I., dated 26th May 1928.

Under section 72-D (2) (b) of the Government of India Act, 1919, His Excellency the Governor authorizes the expenditure of Rs. 43,125 on improvements to the head sluice at Tamarapak anicut and to the upper supply channel leading from the anicut to the Sholavaram tank, Red Hills Water-supply and Irrigation system.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide item VIII "Communications to the Council" at page 61 supra.]

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, April 11, 1928

(G.O. No. 1610, L. & M.).

No. 497.—The Government, being of opinion that the Municipal Council of Ellore is not competent to perform the duties imposed upon it by law, hereby direct under sub-section (1) of section 41 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, that it shall be superseded for a period of one year from noon on the 20th April 1928.

S. RANGANATHAN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX X.

[Vide item VIII "Communications to the Council" at page 61 supra.]

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Correspondence to be placed on the table of the House with reference to Legislative Council Questions No. 549 answered on 25th March 1927 and No 711 answered on 20th October 1927.

[Irrigation—Kistna Eastern delta—Irrigable ayacut—Inclusion of lands.]

I

[Irrigation—Kistna Eastern delta—Irrigable ayacut—Inclusion of lands—Legislative Council Question No. 549.]

The attention of the Board of Revenue is invited to the copy of the question No. 549 and the answer given thereto, forwarded with Government Official Memorandum No. 1794-B/27-1, dated 3rd June 1927 The Board of Revenue is now requested to submit at a very early date a self-contained report on the following points:—

(a) The extent of land originally selected for inclusion in the ayacut of the Kistna Eastern delta in 1924.

[3rd September 1928]

(b) The number of acres out of the extent so selected for inclusion in the ayacut for which the inclusion fee was paid.

(c) Whether it is a fact that the owners of some of the poorer of the lands so selected for inclusion did not pay the inclusion fee before the prescribed date but applied for the inclusion of their lands and ask for the remission of the inclusion fee, and that the Collector did not pass any orders on those applications, but has been collecting penal assessment on the lands.

(d) The number of acres on which penal assessment has been collected during the last three years in the case of (i) lands which were selected for inclusion but for which inclusion fees were not paid before the prescribed date, and (ii) lands which were included in the ayacut on payment of the inclusion fee, with the reasons for the levy of penal assessment on lands which have been actually included in the ayacut.

(e) The steps taken to improve the irrigation and drainage facilities for the lands included and to be included in the ayacut on payment of the inclusion fee.

II

The answers to the points mentioned in the Government Memorandum are as follows :—

(a) 33,736 acres.

(b) The inclusion fee had been paid on 28,924 acres up to the end of June 1927.

(c) The Collector reports that 46 applications were received for remission of the inclusion fee. Of these, 43 applications were rejected after due enquiry and the remaining 3 applications are pending final enquiry. The Collector has not however stated whether he was collecting enhanced water-cess on the lands covered by the applications for remission before final orders were passed rejecting the applications. As 43 out of 46 applications were rejected and the remaining 3 are under consideration, the information is perhaps not necessary.

(d) (i) Enhanced rates of water-cess were levied on lands selected for inclusion in the ayacut and for which no inclusion fee had been paid on the following extents :—

Fasli 1334	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
" 1335	...	...	...	...	...	456'26½ acres.
" 1336	...	...	...	...	...	407'55 "

(ii) Enhanced rates of water-cess were not levied in any fasli on lands notified for inclusion and on which inclusion fees had been paid in a previous fasli or before the lands were azmaish in that fasli.

(e) The newly-included lands lie in patches scattered over the whole delta and no special addition to the existing facilities was necessary except by way of granting additional off-takes or increasing the size of the existing off-takes. This has been done in all cases. The included lands have also shared in the recent general improvements to the irrigation system including the erection of 6-foot shutters in the Bezvada anicut . . .

[3rd September 1928]

III

[Irrigation—Kistna Eastern delta—Irrigable ayacut—Inclusion of lands—
Legislative Council Question No. 549.]

In the case of item (c), the Board of Revenue is requested to ascertain from the Collector and report whether penal water-rate was being collected on the lands covered by the applications for the remission of the inclusion fee, before final orders were passed rejecting the applications for remission.

2. The Board's reply to item (d) (ii) is not clear. The point on which information was required was the number of acres on which penal water-rate was collected during the last three years in the case of *lands which were included in the ayacut* on payment of the inclusion fee with reasons for the levy of such penal water-rate. The Board has reported that enhanced rates of water-cess were not levied in any fasli on lands notified for inclusion and on which inclusion fees had been paid in a previous fasli or before the lands were azmaish in that fasli. This would seem to imply that penal water-rate was levied in some cases on lands notified for inclusion and on which inclusion fees were paid during the fasli in which the penalty was levied. The Government do not understand why penal water-rate was levied on such lands. The Board is requested to explain its report more clearly, and give a specific answer to item (d) (ii).

IV

[Collector's letter.]

1. *Item (c).*—Enhanced rates of water-cess have been charged in the case of dry lands selected for inclusion in wet ayacut and covered by applications for remission of inclusion fee even before final orders rejecting them were passed, in accordance with a notification published in the district gazette under date 16th May 1925 that enhanced water-rates will be charged with effect from fasli 1335 in the case of lands selected for inclusion and for which inclusion fees had not been paid.

2. *Item (d) (ii).*—The original date fixed for the acceptance of inclusion fees (30th June 1925) had long expired. But fees are now being accepted as a matter of grace. If the application for payment of inclusion fee is received early in the fasli and the fees accepted, no enhanced rates of water-cess are being charged. If inclusion fees have not been paid before the fields are azmaish, the irrigation will of course be booked as irregular. Inclusion fees may be accepted between the time of azmaish and the passing of orders on the No. 6 account and in such cases it may happen that enhanced water-rate is imposed. Such enhanced water-rate would probably be cancelled by the jamabandi officer or by me if brought to my notice as has been done by me in the recent jamabandi of Gannavaram taluk, but I cannot say definitely that no cases have occurred in which enhanced water-cess has been collected in these circumstances. If any such cases are brought to my notice, I will deal with them on their merits.

3. I would add that the grant of permission to pay inclusion fees after the published date is after all a concession and that after full discussion of the question in my predecessor's time, it was decided that the Collector should have full discretion in including the land in ayacut provided that the acreage fixed is not exceeded.

V

[3rd September 1928]

[Board's Resolution.]

Submitted to Government.

2 Irrigation of dry lands before the payment of the inclusion fee is irregular and the levy of penalty was not unjustified; but even in these cases the Collector has stated that he will consider on its merits the question of remitting the penalty if specific cases are brought to his notice.

VI

G.O. Mis. No. 1028, Revenue, dated 10th May 1928.

Recorded.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

J. F. HALL,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide item VIII "Communications to the Council" at page 61 supra.]

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

With reference to the answer given to the supplementary question to question No. 1820 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 29th March 1928, the following report is laid on the table:—

Letter from C. A. HENDERSON, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Ganjam, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated Chatrapur, the 30th March 1928, L. Dis. No. 1730/28.

[Forests—Dharakota estate—Reservation—Interpellation in Legislative Council—Reply furnished.]

[Reference—Secretary to Government, Memorandum No. 742-1/28-1, dated 6th March 1928, and reminder dated 21st March 1928.]

I submit the following information on points (b), (c) and (d):—

Point (b)—The Revenue Divisional Officer, Ghumsur, convened a meeting with the President of the Dharakota Ryots' Association, and some of his members, the Raja's Manager and the District Forest Officer, and reported that the ryots did not raise any objection to the reservation of the proposed areas. Mr. Galletti also inspected six blocks and remarked that the ryots' representative took no objection to their reservation. A list of the species of wood prohibited is enclosed.

Point (c)—Only two cases were filed in the Taluk Magistrate's Court, Aska; in one case (C.C. No. 59 of 1927), the accused were acquitted and the other C.C. No. 14 of 1928 is pending.

Point (d)—The reservations were made leaving a reasonable margin of unreserve for the ryot population. Generally 1 to 2 chains were set apart for grazing and other purposes.

3rd September 1928]

ENCLOSURE

Schedule of rates fee on forest produce leviable in the Dharakota estate.

<i>Schedule of rates fee on forest produce leviable in the District of</i>								
Number and name.					Cart-load.	Head-load.		Kavadi-load.
					RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
<i>Class I.</i>								
1. Holondo	..	..	..	..	5 0 0	0 4 0	..	
2. Mahalimbo	..	..	..	..				
3. Pasi	..	..	..	..				
4. B. Bandhono	..	..	..	..	For local consumption.			..
5. Kusam	..	..	..	..	7 8 0	0 6 0		
6. Arjuno	..	..	..	..	For export beyond estate limit.			
<i>Class II.</i>								
7. Dhow	..	..	..	..	2 8 0	0 2 0	..	
8. Salapo	..	..	..	..				
9. Jamo	..	..	..	..				
10. Chinangi	..	..	..	..				
11. Sundurugundi	..	..	..	..				
12. Korra	..	..	..	..				
13. Mundi mundi	..	..	..	..				
14. Koito	..	..	..	..				
15. Sahojo	..	..	..	..				
16. Soropotrimohi	..	..	..	..				
17. Korada	..	..	..	..				
18. Gombhari	..	..	..	..				
<i>Class III.</i>								
19. Sirisi	..	..	..	..	1 4 0	0 1 0	..	
20. Guares	..	..	..	..				
21. Kosi	..	..	..	..	2 8 0	per tree ..	..	
22. Thalo	..	..	..	..				
23. Khojiri	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	..	..	
24. Fuel from unreserved forests	..	..	..	..	1 8 0	0 1 0	..	
25. Bamboos from unreserved forests	..	..	..	..				
26. Charcoal	..	..	..	..	1 8 0	0 1 6	0 3 0	

Minor forest produce.

	RS. A. P.	
27. Rough stone	0	1
28. Dressed stone	0	2
29. Metal and gravel	0	0
30. Lime stone	0	0
[Rough stone includes undressed burnt stone and every kind of stone that has not been chiselled.]		
31. Talary (leaves)	0	0
32. Grazing fee	0	4
33. Tamarind	0	1
34. Mangoes	0	2
35. Shikaya	0	6
36. Honey	1	0
37. Sundaragundi	0	12
38. Thatching grass	0	1
39. Siyali fibre	0	0
40. Wax	0	4
41. Nux vomica seeds	0	1
42. Reta birk	1	0
43. Horada (myrabolam)	0	2
44. Cleaning nuts	0	1
45. Omala	0	2

A. McG. O. TAMPOE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Secretary to the Legislative Council.

[3rd September 1928.]

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide item VIII "Communications to the Council at page 61 supra.]

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

With reference to the first sentence of the answer given to clause (c) of question No. 1770 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 17th March 1928 the following report is laid on the table :—

Legislative Council Question No. 1770 answered on 17th March 1928.

Report of the Assistant Industrial Engineer, Tanjore, No. 117-28, dated the 11th March 1928.

I have the honour to forward herewith the following statements showing particulars regarding the activities of the Industrial Engineering branch, Tanjore district, from 1920-21 up to date. The division was formed only in September 1920 and so particulars for the previous years are not available.

1. Information and advice.
2. Erection of machinery.
3. Systematic inspection of installations.
4. Hand-boring operations.
5. Pumping operations.
6. Value of services rendered to other Government departments.
7. Exhibitions.

No boreholes were connected during the years 1920-21 to 1927-28.

Six investigations were made on applications for State aid. But no loans were sanctioned.

Demonstration of the departmental plants were made almost every year during exhibitions on the occasions of conference held in the district.

Several enquiries for general advice not requiring investigation of sites were also replied to.

1. Information and advice.

Year.	Advice regarding erection of plants.	Inspection prior to compounding.	Inspection for use of test engine.	Advice for use of boring set.	Inspection regarding condition of plant and general advice.	Investigation for State aid.	Total.
1920-21	1	2	..	..	2	..	5
1921-22	2	..	..	..	..	1	3
1922-23	7	2	1	..	1	..	11
1923-24	4	..	..	2	..	1	7
1924-25	7	1	4	..	4	..	16
1925-26	6	1	4	..	..	1	12
1926-27	7	2	..	3	2	3	17
1927-28	5	..	2	1	..	..	8
Total ..	39	8	11	6	9	6	79

[3rd September 1928]

2. Erection of machinery.

Year.	Irrigation plant.	Industrial plant.	Combined.	Electrical.	Total number of plants.	Total horse-power erected.
1920-21	..	..	..	..	..	..
1921-22	..	..	..	..	..	..
1922-23	..	6	..	..	6	100
1923-24	..	8	..	..	8	104
1924-25	..	4	1	..	5	111½
1925-26	..	8	1	1	10	217½
1926-27	..	8	..	1	9	161
1927-28	1	7	..	..	8	172½
Total ..	1	41	2	2	46	866½

3. Systematic inspection of installations.

Year.	Irrigation plant.	Industrial plant.	Combined.	Electrical.	Total number of plants compounded.	Total horse-power compounded.
1920-21	..	34	2	..	36	640½
1921-22	..	34	3	..	37	694
1922-23	1	28	2	..	31	678½
1923-24	..	33	2	..	35	788½
1924-25	6	58	2	..	66	1,247½
1925-26	1	42	6	..	49	951
1926-27	2	38	2	6	48	934
1927-28	2	35	3	4	44	924
Total ..	12	302	22	10	346	6,853½

4. Hand-boring operations.

Year.	Number of borings done.	Number of feet bored through.
		FT. IN.
1920-21	9	815 0
1921-22	6	629 6
1922-23	5	475 6
1923-24	17	1,353 9
1924-25	7	1,553 0
1925-26	9	1,100 0
1926-27	11	910 0
1927-28	8	807 9
Total ..	72	7,644 6

[3rd September 1928]

5. Pumping operations.

Year.							Number of applications disposed of.
1920-21	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
1921-22	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
1922-23	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
1923-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
1924-25	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
1927-28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..							19

6. Value of services rendered to other Government departments.

Year.							Value of services rendered.
							RS. A. P.
1920-21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1921-22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1922-23	..	..	..	..	..	..	80 8 0
1923-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	295 0 0
1924-25	..	..	..	..	..	..	25 0 0
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	..	477 8 0
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 0 0
1927-28	..	..	..	..	..	..	195 0 0
Total ..							1,103 0 0

7. Exhibitions.

Year.							Number of exhibitions.
1920-21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1921-22	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1922-23	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1923-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1924-25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1927-28	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total ..							6

FORT ST. GEORGE,
15th May 1928.

To the Council office.

A. MCG. C. TAMPOE,
Secretary to Government.

[3rd September 1928]

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide item VIII " Communications to the Council " at page 61 supra.]

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

With reference to the answer given to Question No. 1805 (starred) at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th March 1928, the following report is laid on the table :—

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL QUESTION NO. 1805 (STARRED) ANSWERED ON
29TH MARCH 1928.

Two lists of Adi-Dravida co-operative societies in the Malabar district under the control of the Co-operative and Labour departments are appended. It will be seen therefrom that the ten societies in charge of the Honorary District Labour Officer are of recent origin and that out of the eleven societies in charge of the Co-operative department, five are fairly satisfactory, five are bad and one is new. The Adi-Dravida societies in Malabar are receiving at the hands of the department that attention which other societies in other districts similarly situated are receiving. The case of societies classed as bad in the list is not very serious, the arrears in respect of which they have defaulted, being only small sums.

There are no non-credit Adi-Dravida societies and all the twenty-one societies referred to are credit societies.

FORT ST. GEORGE, }
31st July 1928.

A. MCG. C. TAMPOE,
Secretary to Government.

[3rd September 1928]

Appendix.
Particulars of Adi-Dravida societies organized by the Labour department.

Serial number and number and name of the society.	Date of starting the society.	Number of members at present.	Paid-up share capital at present.	Borrowings from outside, if any.	Outstandings against members.	Overdues from members to society.	Remarks.
1. Vengara F. 835	10th October 1927	58	RS. A. P. 67 4 0	Nil.	RS. 40	RS. Nil.	Fairly good.
2. Feroke F. 836	13th October 1927	46	73 6 6	Nil.	60	Nil.	Do.
3. Vallikunnu F. 837	22nd October 1927	21	32 9 0	Nil.	32	Nil.	Do.
4. Beypore F. 840	13th December 1927	42	27 8 0	Nil.	22	Nil.	Do.
5. Mannur F. 841	15th December 1927	15	5 13 0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Not good.
6. Kallepully F. 853	7th January 1928	30	9 12 0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Do.
7. Kizharur F. 852	7th February 1928	22	15 8 0	Nil.	10	Nil.	Fairly good.
8. Ramanthali F. 850	28th February 1928	21	18 6 0	Nil.	12	Nil.	Not good.
9. Pozamchanur F. 854	29th February 1928	25	14 12 0	Nil.	10	Nil.	Good.
10. Pattambi F. 838	19th October 1927	17	11 0 0	Nil.	5	5	Bad.

3rd September 1928]

Particulars of the Adi-Dravida societies in the Malabar district organized by the Co-operative department.

Name of the Co-operative Society.	Date of starting.	Share capital.	Members' deposits.	Non-members' deposits.	Other loans.	District bank loans.	Overdues to bank.	Outstandings.		Overdues.		Remarks.
								Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
1. 3920 Perinthalamana Cheruvu.	7th December 1919.	RS. A. P. 12 0 0	RS. ..	RS. A. P. 100 0 0	RS. ..	RS. 35	RS. 6	14	162 0 0	14	162 0 0	To be rectified bad.
2. 3972 Calicut Adi-Dravida Co-operative Society.	28th November 1919.	428 2 0	..	..	..	175	100	41	663 0 0	41	663 0 0	To be liquidated.
3. 4685 Cannanore Adi-Dravida Co-operative Society.	7th April 1920.	518 15 0 524 7 0	1	22 0 0	..	..	..	{ 41 43	{ 571 1 0 616 1 0	39 37	{ 533 1 0 522 1 0	} Bad.
4. 4968 Palghat Nandamar.	26th April 1920.	159 6 0	1	22 0 0	..	..	..	12	121 9 0	12	121 9 0	Do.
5. 5784 Madayi Adi-Dravida Co-operative Society.	1st May 1921.	240 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	34	347 0 0	19	158 6 0	Fair.
6. 7498 Payyanur Adi-Dravida Co-operative Society.	30th May 1922.	135 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	44	140 0 0	24	72 0 0	Do.
7. 7796 Mattoor Adi-Dravida Co-operative Society.	20th December 1922.	263 8 0	..	4 8 0	..	..	..	36	298 0 0	21	137 0 0	Do.
8. 8021 Elom Adi-Dravida.	23rd March 1923.	150 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	29	159 14 0	21	124 14 0	Bad.
9. 10030 Azhikkode Adi-Dravida.	28th June 1924.	288 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	61	294 0 0	30	117 0 0	Fair.
10. 10737 Marsh Adi-Dravida.	28th March 1925.	358 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	33	312 0 0	19	118 0 0	Do.
11. 3724 Kadamma Cheruvu.	8th August 1926.	5 4 0	..	..	11	150	..	17	130 0 0	..	..	New society.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, the 4th September 1928.

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

PRESENT:

Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.	Krishnan, Mr. K.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, Kt., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad.	Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.	Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Kumareswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. Kuppuswami, Mr. J.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.	Laker, Mr. A. T.
Seturatanam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.	Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.	Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Anantakrishna Ayyar, Rao Bahadur C. V.	Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.	Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur K. N.	Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.	Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. K.
Biawanath Das Mahasayo, Srman.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Congreve, Mr. C. R. T.	Narayana Rao, Mr. Mothay.
Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. W. E.	Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.	Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Davis, Mr. J. A.	Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Dorai Raja, Raj Kumar S. N.	Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Ethirajula Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Foulkes, Mr. R.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. B.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.	Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.	Ramaobandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul.	Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.	Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.	Ramanath Guenka, Mr.
John, Mr. V. Ch.	Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.	Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Kameswara Rao Nayudu, Mr. V.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Karant, Mr. K. R.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Kay, Mr. Kenneth.	Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.	Sahjanandam, Swami A. S.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur K.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Sarabba Reddi, Mr. K.
	Satyamurti, Mr. S.
	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
	Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
	Siva Raj, Mr. N.

[4th September 1928]

PRESENT—cont.

Siva Rao, Mr. P.
 Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
 Slater, c.m.g., d.i.e., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
 Soundarapandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
 Souter, I.C.S., Mr. C. A.
 Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
 Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
 Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
 Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
 Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
 Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
 Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash
 Kadir Sahib.
 Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
 Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.
 Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
 Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.

Uppli Sahib Bahadur, K.
 Vanavudaiya Gounder, Mr. S. V.
 Venkatapathi Raju, Mr. P. C.
 Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
 Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
 Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
 Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
 Venkiah, Mr. S.
 Wathen, m.b.e., Mr. F. B.
 Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
 Wright, Mr. W. O.
 Zamindar of Gollapalli.
 Zamindar of Kallikota.
 Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
 Zamindar of Seithur.
 Smith, Mr. W. E.
 Ramunni Menon, Diwan Bahadur K.

I

NEW MEMBERS.

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

Mr. W. E. SMITH

Diwan Bahadur K. RAMUNNI MENON.

II

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Agriculture

Action to be taken on the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

11 a.m. * 68 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the measures the Government have taken or intend to take on the report of the Royal Agricultural Commission so far as this province is concerned; and

(b) whether they have decided that the field of recruitment for the superior and provincial service should not be restricted to either this province or to India?

A.—(a) & (b) The matter is under consideration.

Carrying out of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

* 69 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) by what ways and means the Local Government on their own initiative and with their own authority or in co-operation with or under orders of the Government of India are going to carry out the several recommendations of the Royal Agricultural Commission in the various departments;

[4th September 1928]

(b) whether it is decided or contemplated to open new experimental agricultural farms and schools in any towns and villages;

(c) what form and scope such farms and schools are to have in order that the results of the research work may reach the cultivators; and

(d) what measures are resolved to be taken to meet the apathy of landlords to take to improved seeds and new methods of cultivation?

A.—(a) The matter is under consideration. The Government of India have however called for a conference of representatives of Local Governments to deliberate how best the recommendations of the Royal Commission can be put into effect.

(b) No such proposal is under contemplation just now.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government will consider the question and welcome any suggestion the hon. Member may wish to make.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"With reference to the answer to clause (a), may I know on what subjects this Government will take action without the consent of the Government of India?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Even that is still under consideration."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"As regards the opening of new experimental farms and schools, which have been recommended to the Local Government long ago and which have also been recommended by the Royal Commission on Agriculture, may I know why they are postponed?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"They are being postponed as the matter is under consideration."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS MAHASAYO:—"With reference to the answer to clause (a) wherein it is mentioned that a conference will be held, may I know where it will be held and whether the agenda will include only the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"The conference will be held at Simla on the 1st of October of this year and the agenda has been prepared on the basis of the recommendations of the report and they will be discussed there."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the personnel is settled?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Yes."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether non-officials are included in the personnel?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Yes. A retired official who can be taken as a non-official."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know when the Local Government will take action on the recommendations of the Report of the Royal Agricultural Commission?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"The matter is under consideration."

Co-operative Societies

[4th September 1928]

Reduction of the rate of interest charged by the Co-operative Societies for Adi-Dravidas.

* 70 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether any proposals have been made to the Government for reducing the rate of interest charged by the Co-operative Societies for the Adi-Dravidas?

A.—No proposals have been received by Government. The Commissioner of Labour is considering the question in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“May I know whether the Commissioner of Labour has submitted his report on the question?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“Not yet.”

Fisheries

Personnel, etc., of the Fisheries Committee.

* 71 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) under what circumstances and for what objects the Fisheries Committee was appointed by Government;
- (b) what the personnel of the Committee is, and what their qualifications are, for conducting an investigation into the several—including technical—points involved in the enquiry;
- (c) why no gentlemen representing the fisherman communities or the West Coast people with some first-hand knowledge of the principal fishery institutions on the West Coast were appointed as members of the Committee;
- (d) whether it is a fact that some of the fisherman communities brought this defect to the notice of Government;
- (e) if so, why their request was not granted;
- (f) whether the Committee is expected to scrutinize the policy and operations conducted by the Fisheries Department during Sir K. V. Reddi's tenure of office as Minister; and
- (g) why Sir K. V. Reddi was appointed as Chairman as well as member of the Committee?

A.—(a) At the Finance Committee budget meeting there was considerable discussion among members regarding the Fisheries department and the Committee wished to have definite information regarding the policy and programme of research and manufacturing activities of the department. It was with reference to this desire that the Committee has been appointed.

- (b) The following is the personnel of the Committee:—
- (1) M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu Garu, Kt., Chairman.

Members.

- (2) M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar Avargal, M.L.C.
- (3) Dr. F. H. Gravely, Superintendent, Government Museum.

[4th September 1928]

- (4) Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C.
- (5) M.R.Ry. S. Arputhaswami Udayar Avargal, M.L.C.
- (6) „ P. V. Manikka Nayakar Avargal, B.E., Retired Superintending Engineer.
- (7) „ R. S. Nayudu Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Madura.
- (8) Mr. A. McG. C. Tampoe, I.C.S., M.L.C., Secretary to Government, Development Department.

The Government regret they cannot discuss the merits and qualifications of the members. But they have satisfied themselves that the selected gentlemen have qualifications sufficient to advise Government on the points referred to them.

- (c) The personnel of the Committee includes members acquainted with the conditions of fishermen and with the principal fishery institutions.
- (d) & (e) The suggestion of the fishermen communities that practical fishermen should be associated with the Committee came too late, and, for the reasons given in (c), the Government did not think it essential to adopt it.
- (f) All the past work of the department will come under review by the Committee.
- (g) Sir K. V. Reddi was selected as a member of the Committee in view of the invaluable knowledge he possesses of the work of the department. He was chosen as Chairman because of his personal qualifications.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“With reference to the answer to clause (g), in view of the fact that Sir K. V. Reddi was the Minister in charge of Fisheries, may I know whether the Government considered him a fit person to judge of the merits of the work done during his term of office?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“That is asking for an opinion.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“I want to know whether Sir K. V. Reddi was asked to give his opinion of the work done in the Fisheries Department during his term of office?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“That is asking for an opinion.”

Answers to the Questionnaire issued by the Fisheries Committee.

* 72 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) when the Fisheries Committee was appointed, when the questionnaire was issued, and what time was given to the public for furnishing answers;
- (b) whether any gentleman pointed out to Government or to the Secretary of the Committee the shortness of the time allowed and the necessity for giving more time;
- (c) if so, what answer was given; and
- (d) the necessity for giving such short time for furnishing the information required?

[4th September 1928]

A.—(a) The Fisheries Committee was constituted towards the end of May 1928 and it held its first meeting to settle the preliminaries and draft the questionnaire on 4th June 1928. The questionnaire was issued to the newspapers for publication on 22nd June 1928. Copies were sent later to certain gentlemen. The Committee concluded its sittings on the 27th July. Gentlemen interested in the subject could have sent their replies at any time before the 27th July. Certain gentlemen whom the Committee proposed to examine as witnesses were requested to send in their answers as early as possible.

(b) Yes.

(c) No answer was given because none was required.

(d) The time at the disposal of the Committee before the preparation of the budget for the next financial year was short and the Chairman of the Committee had to absent from India from early August to end of October.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Why is it there was so much hurry in issuing the questionnaire and requiring the Committee to submit its report within so short a time?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"The answer has already been given."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"When the financial budget is prepared in the month of October or November, why was the opinion required to be submitted by the end of this month?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"They want time to consider the report."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Has the report been submitted now?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Not yet."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"When is the Chairman expected back?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"In October or November."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Then will there be time enough to consider the report?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"We hope so."

Recommendations of the Fisheries Committee.

* 73 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased

(i) to lay before the House the report and recommendations of the Fisheries Committee, the summary of the written and oral evidence taken by them and the orders of the Government thereon; and

(ii) to state whether Government have decided to transfer any of the functions of the Fisheries Department to the Salt and other departments?

A.—(i) The request will be considered after the Committee's report is received.

(ii) No.

4th September 1928]

Travelling allowance to witnesses summoned by the Fisheries Committee.

* 74 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any, and if so, what travelling allowances to members of the Fisheries Committee during their tour;

(b) whether it is a fact that the non-official witnesses were not given any travelling or halting allowances, and if so, for what reasons;

(c) how many official and non-official witnesses residing outside Madras or Calicut and their suburbs invited to give evidence at Madras or Calicut refused or were unable to attend and how many of such witnesses did attend for giving evidence at Madras or at Calicut;

(d) whether any of the official witnesses drew travelling and daily allowance, and if so, at what rate; and

(e) if the answer to clause (d) is in the affirmative, why Government refused to grant travelling allowance to non-official witnesses that came to give evidence in similar circumstances?

A.—(a) Railway fare—One first class and one third class.

Daily allowance—Rs. 7-8-0.

Mileage—Annas 12.

(b) Yes. Decision to appoint the Committee was taken only after the budget was framed and there were no funds available for this purpose in the budget. The Government wished to keep the expenses on account of this Committee at a minimum.

(c) Twenty-one non-official witnesses did not appear before the Committee while fourteen did. Eight officials also appeared and gave evidence.

(d) All the official witnesses drew travelling and other allowances according to the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules.

(e) Please see answer to clause (b). It was possible to meet the expenses of the officials from sanctioned appropriations.

Industries

Industrial and Trades schools started by Government since 1920.

* 75 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) how many Industrial and Trades schools have been started since the year 1920 and the places where these schools are located;

(b) the amounts sanctioned annually for the maintenance of these schools;

(c) whether there are any Industrial and Trades schools in Telugu districts or districts north of Madras;

(d) whether any investigation was made by the Development Department during the years 1920—1928 with a view to open new Industrial and Trades schools;

(e) whether an investigation will be made into the industrial conditions in the Telugu districts with a view to open Industrial and Trades schools; and

(f) whether the Government have any report on or reasons for not opening any Industrial school and Trades school in any centre in the Telugu districts?

[4th September 1928]

A.—It is presumed that the information asked for is in respect of industrial and trade schools started by Government.

(a) to (c) Nil.

(d) to (f) Investigations were made in the years 1920-21 and, again in 1924-26 as a result of the recommendations of the Committee on Technical and Industrial Education, for the establishment of an industrial school in the Northern Circars. The scheme was abandoned for the reason that a private industrial school had at the time just been established at Bezvada by the Brothers of St. Gabriel and that a Government school near by would jeopardise the chance of success of both. In view of this decision the Government requested the Director of Industries to examine the need for an industrial school on the West Coast and Ceded districts. In accordance with this and in pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee on Technical and Industrial Education, the Government have now under consideration proposals received for the opening of industrial schools at Calicut and Bellary and of a Trades school at Mangalore.

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" May I know whether the Government made any inquiries as to the desirability of opening industrial and trades schools ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Yes. "

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know when these schools will be started ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" It is only a question of the availability of funds. "

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Whether the Government will consider the starting of industrial schools in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts and whether they will secure the opinion of the industrial concerns there ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" That will be considered. "

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" Is it under the consideration of the Government to start any such schools in Madras ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" There is no such proposal. "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know whether money will be found for the opening of schools at least in the month of January next ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" We hope so. "

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know when schools will be opened in the upland districts ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" They will be opened when funds permit. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Will they be opened in the Telugu districts ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" That is a matter under consideration. "

4th September 1928]

Excise

Present policy of Government regarding prohibition.

* 76 Q.—Mr S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what his present policy is towards prohibition of alcoholic drink in the province ;

(b) whether he has given up the idea of introducing prohibition in two districts as an experiment ; and

(c) whether this Government is treating the subject of total prohibition as a Transferred subject or as a Central or Reserved subject ?

A.—(a) The position of Government has been set out in G.O. No. 1576, dated 17th September 1926, which was laid upon the Editors' Table and the present Minister for Excise has no intention of receding from that declaration of policy. On 5th June 1928 he convened a meeting of the Excise Advisory Committee in order that he might take its advice on the action to be taken in pursuance of the resolution passed by the Legislative Council on the 22nd October 1927 that total prohibition of drink in the Madras Presidency within the course of twenty years be declared to be the goal of Government. The Committee was unanimously of opinion that the first essential step was the creation of active public opinion throughout the Presidency against drink and educating the masses on the evils of drink in order that any temperance or prohibition measures or legislation undertaken may have the co-operation and support of the general public and was not able to suggest anything else. In accordance with the advice given by the Excise Advisory Committee the Government have agreed to spend money on propaganda work to discourage the drink habit. Further details of the scheme are now being considered.

(b) He never had any idea of introducing prohibition in two districts as an experiment.

(c) This question is now under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to clause (a) it is stated in G.O. No. 1576, dated 17th September 1926, that to create a dry India at once or even in the near future is impracticable. May I know what 'in the near future' means ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Will the hon. Member explain what he wants ? "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am asking what the words 'to create a dry India at once or in the near future is impracticable' in the G.O. No. 1576 mean ? That is, what is the sense in which the Government use the term 'in the near future' ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I believe I am not giving a personal opinion when I say that the policy of the Government is given there. "

[4th September 1928]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"The Government Order says 'it is impossible for them to commit the Government to more than the undertaking that the Government will work up to that ideal.' Is that the meaning?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I believe a repetition will not make it stronger."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Some of us have a vain hope that people must improve. I am asking the hon. Member whether he also accepts the statement, i.e., whether he accepts the position that the ultimate goal of total prohibition is beyond the pale of any specific definite period."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The statement is there; it is clear enough and it is difficult to make it any the clearer."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"There ought to be a definite programme with regard to prohibition in this Province."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I have already said that the policy of the Government is there and the present Government has no idea of going behind it."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Therefore I am asking to have an idea of the word 'local option.' I shall be satisfied with the meaning the hon. Minister gives to that word."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Local option' is very wide and some of the measures the Government have already taken are within the meaning of that word (Laughter)."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"The policy of local option is inevitably directed towards the curtailment of the sale of liquor. I am therefore asking whether Government accepts that it is unwise to follow a policy of curtailing the number of places for the supply of liquor."

11-15 a.m. The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The word 'local option' is wide. As regards the number of shops, the Government are reducing."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Either I am very dull this morning or my hon. Friend is not attentive."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"There should be no cross-examination."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I am simply asking whether the Government accept that policy. I am asking information only on about three or four points. I am not asking for the reasons."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member must see that supplemental questions do not amount to cross-examination."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I am not asking about the reasons; I am only asking whether they accept the policy. I am asking whether the Government accept the position that any further reduction in the number of shops is disadvantageous and that such a measure is not a very effective remedy to prevent excessive drinking?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"They consider that it is not a very potent remedy. To a certain extent they will follow that principle, as far as they think it will be useful."

[4th September 1928]

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know whether the hon. Minister intends to carry out the resolution passed by the Legislative Council on the 22nd October 1927 that the total prohibition of drink in the Madras Presidency within the course of twenty years be declared to be the goal of Government? Will he take any practical steps towards that direction while he holds office?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"It is in a very comprehensive form."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATHI MUDALIYAR :—"It is stated that in order to create public opinion with regard to temperance and prohibition, they want to have propaganda work. Will the hon. Minister say whether public opinion is not already overwhelmingly in favour of prohibition and temperance now?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Public opinion of one section of people, viz., the higher classes, is in favour of it; public opinion of the drinking classes is not in favour of it."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"In answer to clause (a) it is stated that there should be propaganda work. May I know how much money will be set apart for that purpose?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"As much as is necessary."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I take it that the hon. Minister and the Government will not move in the matter unless the drinking classes come forward and say that they do not want to drink?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I am afraid the hon. Member for the University has misunderstood the position. It depends to a certain extent on the feeling of the drinking classes who should be persuaded not to drink."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know from the hon. Minister for Excise whether he is not prepared to take any administrative steps apart from propaganda work to further the cause advocated by the resolution of the Legislative Council?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"It all depends upon the Excise Advisory Committee. They have advised the present action. If they suggest anything further, I will consider it."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"If I understand the hon. Member correctly, he said that the drinking classes are not in favour of prohibition. May I know what efforts have been taken to find out the opinion of the drinking classes?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"All the means at the disposal of the Government. The views and habits of those people have been ascertained long ago."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"May I know whether, apart from the opinion of the Excise Advisory Committee, the hon. the Minister has any policy of his own?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I am afraid Mr. President, I cannot give answers as regards my own policy."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"As Minister of Government."

[4th September 1928]

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The Excise Advisory Committee advises the Government and the Government follows that policy."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know whether the Government have any idea of trying the experiment in two districts at least? I am asking the Government and the Minister and not Mr. Mudaliyar."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"No."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"May I know whether propaganda work will be carried on all over the Presidency or whether the intention is to restrict it only to particular parts of the Presidency?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The intention is to have it all over the Presidency."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I enquire whether the present hon. Minister is aware that Diwan Bahadur Arogyaswami Mudaliyar stated in Mangalore and Salem that the intention of the Government was to introduce total prohibition in two districts?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I am not aware of the pronouncement made either at Salem or at Mangalore. I am aware of some other thing in connexion with that."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—"May I know whether the hon. the Minister will take action to introduce prohibition in places where there is a strong public opinion, and where the public will actively co-operate in favour of it?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"If the hon. Member will specify the places where there is strong opinion, such steps as are necessary will be taken."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know if the hon. the Minister has taken note of the fact that his predecessor in office laid down on the floor of this House the policy of the Government—not his own policy during the discussion under the Excise grant? 'Prohibition will be the goal and our excise policy. The idea of a dry Presidency will be accepted and worked up to. Our policy will be further reduction of shops and of the quantity of consumption, and the reduction of the limits of private possession and to adopt such other methods as may be found possible.' May I know the reasons why the hon. the Minister has rejected that policy and has gone back to the earlier statement of policy laid down as early as 1926?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I fail to perceive the difference between the two."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"The statement was made on the floor of the House. The Government said that they would work up to it by successive stages. May I know whether the hon. the Minister accepts that policy and intends taking any definite step towards securing total prohibition?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"It will be worked up to in the only way in which it is possible to work it up."

[4th September 1928]

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Progressive stages mean definite steps to stop drinking and not carrying out propaganda work. I want to know if the hon. the Minister proposes to take any definite steps in the matter of securing prohibition not by propaganda work."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The Government consider that the next effective way of reducing the drinking evil is to induce the drinking people not to drink."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"In view of the answer given, may I know what the Government exactly mean when they say that the first essential step is the creation of active public opinion in order that any temperance or prohibition measures or legislation undertaken may have the co-operation of the general public? May I ask specifically therefore whether the present hon. Minister's policy is that he will not take any steps towards prohibition until he has specifically created public opinion by propaganda?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I am sorry, Mr. President, that the hon. Member for the University has not been following the answer I gave to the hon. Member, Mr. Venkatapathi Raju. Where there is public opinion and where the circumstances are favourable, steps will be taken."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know if there is any district now to the knowledge of the hon. Minister or any area where there is public opinion likely to facilitate such steps towards prohibition being taken?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I should be thankful if information can be given on the matter."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Will the hon. Minister give the information at the disposal of the Government?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"There is some information; the information may not be accurate or may be accurate."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"Will he be pleased to place the information on the table of the House?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The information is not so definite as to be placed before the House."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN SAHIB :—"May I know whether the hon. Member is aware that eleven toddy shops that were ordered to be closed were auctioned again by the Collector of Madras?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I am not aware of it."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—"May I know from the hon. the Minister whether there should be active public opinion throughout the whole Presidency?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I have already stated 'any limited area'."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether the present hon. Minister has thrown overboard the excise policy of the previous ministry?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I do not think the late Ministry had any definite policy (laughter)."

[4th September 1928]

MR. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know then whether the statement which I read out is accepted by the hon. Minister? The recognized policy has been the policy of the Government which the hon. the ex-Minister laid down. May I ask whether the present Ministry accepts that as the policy of the Government?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"That is the policy of the Government whether it is definite or not."

Progress made towards prohibition in the Madras Presidency.

* 77 Q.—MR. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether after his taking office he has done anything towards prohibition in this Province;

(b) if so, the nature and the extent of that action; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Excise Advisory Committee decided that the practical way of working towards the goal was educating the masses in the evils of drink and creating popular opinion and support against it and Government are considering schemes for propaganda work.

MR. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know what steps he has actually taken, apart from getting proposals or schemes for starting educative propaganda, to start prohibition? May I know, apart from that, whether he has taken any specific steps towards prohibition, temperance, local option or reduction of shops?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Shops have been reduced; shops which were open have been closed. That is a definite step."

MR. S. SATYAMURTI:—"How many shops and in what districts?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Notice; at least twenty shops."

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know whether any steps have been taken as proposed by the policy declared by his predecessor to increase the areas of prohibition?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Prohibition is to be reached by gradual stages; the reduction of 20 shops to 10 shops is a step in that direction."

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"How many of the shops closed are shops which could not be sold in auction?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Notice."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask the hon. Minister whether he has rejected the resolution of this House which lays down a definite policy?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"A policy has been laid down by this House to be reached by successive stages within a period of twenty years. The Excise Advisory Committee which consists of hon. Members of this House were asked to submit practical proposals to give effect to that policy. Their proposals have been accepted."

[4th September 1928]

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the opinion of the Advisory Committee is unanimous, because I understand it was not unanimous?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Does the hon. Member want an answer to the question? I think that the Government state the facts as they are and believe they are so."

MR. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know specifically now whether the Government have or have not accepted the time-limit of twenty years which this House has adopted by a resolution?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The hon. Member for the University may draw any inference he likes from the answers given."

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether the hon. the Minister has taken any step to find out by all means available to him whether there is any limited area—the information may be correct or incorrect, may be complete or incomplete—in which prohibition can be introduced?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"It is easy to give the information whether it is correct or not. But the Government cannot act unless the information is correct. So we have to find out the correct information."

MR. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know whether the hon. the Minister for Excise has accepted or rejected or he has made up his mind on the time limit for the attainment of the goal of total prohibition which has been recommended by this Council?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The Government will take such steps as they are advised to take. If total prohibition can be reached within a period of twenty years, there it is; if it can be reached within a period of ten years instead of within twenty years, there it is. If it cannot be done, there it is not."

MR. K. R. KARANT:—"May I know whether the hon. Minister considers the unanimous opinion of the municipalities and local bodies is a sufficient indication of the popular opinion in favour of prohibition?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"To a certain extent it is."

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I ask the hon. Minister for Excise whether he will take steps to enquire into the possibilities of introducing total prohibition into any limited area he thinks fit?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"It all depends upon the extent of the limit the hon. Member is able to point out."

MR. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know, Sir, whether the steps which the Government propose to take or are taking are intended to bring about prohibition within a period of twenty years or ten years or within any definite period of time?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Whether it will have that effect, it remains to be seen."

11-30
a.m.

[4th September 1928]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I am asking, Sir, whether the steps which the Government are now taking or propose to take or intended by them to bring about—I am asking a question of fact—prohibition within a period of ten or twenty years or within any definite time-limit?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"To carry out the time-limit which has been prescribed by the resolution passed by the Council, this policy is being pursued by the Government."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR :—"The answer says that 'Government are considering schemes for propaganda work'. When Government are convinced of the evils of drink—and Government are the custodians of the safety of the masses—what is the necessity for further propaganda work?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"For the reason that a man may take interest in his neighbour and ask him to desist from the evil."

Minimising the evil of drink among Adi-Dravidas.

* 78 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that Adi-Dravida men and women spend at least half their wages on drink; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to minimise the evil of drink among these people?

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

(b) The Government have endeavoured to control the liquor trade and minimise the evils of drink by regulating the sale and consumption of liquor, by levying high taxation and by reducing the number of shops and by seeing that they are located in suitable sites. With regard to the depressed classes in particular, Government have directed that as far as possible shops should not be located in or within two furlongs from cheris.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"With reference to the answers to questions 76 and 77, may I know whether the Government propose to ask the Labour Department or the Public Health Department to do propaganda work with a view to discourage the drink habit among the Adi-Dravidas?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Every Department of Government, as far as they can find time to do it, has been asked about it."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I know whether the officers of the Health Department have been encouraged to give advice? This is not a Department like the Revenue Department; it is under the hon. Minister."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I am afraid the hon. Member from Mangalore has not been following the proceedings of the Council. The prohibition against the officers of the Department doing it has been removed and they are now doing it."

[4th September 1928]

Medical

X-ray treatment in the General Hospital.

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

(a) whether Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti was treated in the X-ray department of the General Hospital in May 1927 and for how long;

(b) what was the amount obtained from him for the treatment;

(c) whether this treatment led to blisters on the back of the patient and whether he consulted Colonel Bradfield for the purpose;

(d) what was the amount collected from the paying patients in the X-ray department in the years 1924 to 1927; and

(e) how much of it was credited to the Government each year?

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

(d) & (e)—

Year.					Amount collected.	Amount credited to Government.
					RS.	RS.
1924	...	...	...	...	13,970	3,589
1925	...	...	...	...	15,220	3,899
1926	...	...	...	...	17,035	4,261
1927	...	...	...	...	17,920	4,547

NOTE.—The figures include also the fees received by the staff of the Institute for X-ray work done outside the Institute.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I know from the hon. the Minister for Public Health whether there are any registers maintained in the Medical Department showing the number of patients treated and the diseases for which they were treated?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Naturally there should be."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"If there are such registers, then why is it impossible to trace the name of such a great man as Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti in the registers?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Government never said so; they say they have no information. That is all."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Then will the hon. Minister be pleased to call for the information at least for to-morrow, since Mr. Narayanaswami Chetti is on the phone."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I am afraid the answer for this question will not serve any purpose and so I do not propose to call for it."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Is the hon. Minister aware that my statement was contradicted and that I knew personally that the Diwan Bahadur was treated in the Hospital, that he was maltreated and that he gave a cheque—I saw that myself. And now for the Government to come forward and say 'We have no information' is not fair on their part."

[4th September 1928]

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It is not a supplemental question."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I ask him whether it is fair for them to deny all knowledge. When they have got the registers there maintained by the department, the information, I am sure, can be found, if the Government have a mind to call for it?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I am afraid the hon. Member has not understood the answer given. The Government do not deny the statement of the hon. Member; it may or may not be true. But Government do not consider it of sufficient importance to call for the information."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Do the Government consider it their duty to see that a Member of this House is being contradicted on facts?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I do not know where the contradiction comes. If the hon. Member was willing to ask for the help of the Government, certainly it would have been given."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I appeal to the Government again."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"This is not a subject for appeal."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I do not know if the hon. the Minister has read a statement in the Press saying that the Diwan Bahadur was not treated while in fact he was treated?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I am sorry I have not been able to follow all the controversies in the press on the subject."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"May I know why the Government evade calling for the information when it is there already?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"They do not evade; they say they have no information."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RA'NASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know how the difference between the amount collected and the amount credited to the Government during the four years which amounts to more than Rs. 45,000 was disposed of? May I know to whom it was paid?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"To the officers. It is stated in the answer: 'The figures include also the fees received by the staff of the Institute for X-ray work done outside the Institute'."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Is the hon. Minister aware that 90 per cent of the fees are received from hospital patients and that the total amount collected for the four years is Rs. 64,145, while the amount credited to Government is only Rs. 16,396? Rs. 47,749 have been pocketed by the officers. What is the justification for Government to allow them to take that amount?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I do not admit the premises; and so I do not think I can give an answer to that."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Does the hon. Minister know, before giving the answer, that the public have a right to know what has become of the money received in State Hospitals?"

[4th September 1928]

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Whatever information the hon. Member wants, I am quite prepared to give."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I want to know what has become of the Rs. 47,000 and odd?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"It is already stated in the answer that the members of the staff of the Institute have taken it."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"Are these members of the staff paid by the Government?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Yes; they are paid for the work they do in the Institute."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Are they paid special fees for X-rays? Do the officers in the Institute draw more pay than corresponding officers in the Medical department?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Every officer has got his pay fixed."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I want to know if the Government are paying to the officers of the X-ray department any special allowance in addition to the pay which they draw?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"May I tell the hon. Member for Madras that the X-ray expert of Madras is not a medical man at all."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I am glad the hon. Minister admits it, Sir. Will he be pleased to get a medical man very soon?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The Government think that it is not advisable to have a medical man there."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"May I ask if the remark in the answer is not incorrect that the officers received the fees for X-ray work done outside the Institute?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"All work is not done in the Institute. If the hon. the President will allow me, I shall give some details. There are some patients who are in-patients in the General Hospital, for whom there is no fee. Some patients are sent by other doctors, for which there is a small fee charged and there are certain cases where the officers of the Institute are allowed to take patients and charge their own fees, of which a certain percentage is being credited to the Government."

Raising the Vellore Women's Medical School to a College.

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to raise the Vellore Women's Medical School to a College;

(b) what the probable initial and recurring cost will be of such a step; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the admission to the above institution is restricted to Christians?

[4th September 1928]

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The estimated initial cost of the scheme is Rs. 13,25,500. The Government have no information as to the probable recurring expenditure.

(c) No.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ May I know what is the necessity for creating a new medical college in Vellore ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ We want to have more trained women.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Are there sufficient hospitals in Vellore for training medical women ? Is there a maternity hospital there or a lunatic asylum or an ophthalmic hospital or are Government going to construct all these institutions for the education of women at Vellore ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ Government are not going to do that.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Are the Government going to pay half the cost ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ They are not going to pay half the cost.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Are they going to pay anything towards the cost at all ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ Rupees 5 lakhs.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ What is the necessity then to create this college when you have not got sufficient number of students in the college at Vizagapatam ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ Because all the students in the Presidency cannot be congregated in one place and there must be centres in suitable places.”

Proposal for abolition of Medical schools in the Presidency.

* 81 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Government propose to abolish some of the Medical schools in the Presidency, and if so, why ?

A.—The reorganization of medical education is under consideration and will be placed before the Advisory Committee and it is premature to say what steps they may suggest.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Where is the necessity for curtailing the number of medical schools if there is need for building a new school at Vellore ? Where is the necessity for closing down some of the existing schools ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ The question is premature, because it was never said that the Government have decided to close down any schools ; but apart from that, they want to have separate schools for men and women.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ I want to know whether women are excluded from the existing colleges in Madras and Vizagapatam.”

4th September 1928]

Qualifications of the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

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

(a) what the special qualifications of Dr. Williams are for the post of Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General ;

(b) what pay he was drawing before and what his pay now is ;

(c) what his rank in the service list is ;

(d) whether the claims of his seniors were overlooked by his promotion ; and

(e) whether, as Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General, he comes into the selection list ?

A.—(a) An experienced and senior medical officer of the standing of a civil surgeon is ordinarily appointed to the post of Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General and Mr. Williams satisfies these requirements.

(b) He was drawing Rs. 900 per mensem in his previous appointment. His pay as Personal Assistant is Rs. 900 plus 100 (special pay).

(c) Fifteenth in the list of civil surgeons of Madras Medical Service according to the Quarterly Civil Medical List corrected up to 31st March 1928.

(d) The post of Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General is one of the posts included in the cadre of civil surgeons. The appointment of Mr. Williams to this post does not involve the supersession of any of his seniors.

(e) No.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Are there no men above Dr. Williams in the list, when the Government themselves admit that he is the fifteenth ? Are all those people quite unfit to hold the position of Personal Assistant and why is it that Government have chosen a man occupying so low as the fifteenth rank ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ The hon. Member is not probably aware that this is not a question of preference over anybody. In the usual course of business, some civil surgeon had to be put in as Personal Assistant.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Why not the 30th man then ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ If he is a civil surgeon and if the Government thought him a fit person, he would have been nominated.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Was there any special offer made to anybody else ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ What is the special offer ? ”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Was any other man selected for this job ? Did any note go from the Surgeon-General to any other officer of the department ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ I do not think any Member of this House is entitled to know the reasons for all appointments made.”

[4th September 1928]

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Whether any Member of this House is entitled to ask for any particular information from the Government is to be settled by the President and not by the Member of Government, and I hope the hon. Minister will kindly withdraw his statement."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I am only stating, Mr. President . . . (Cries of 'withdraw', 'obey the Chair', from the Opposition benches)."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Order, order. I have already requested the hon. Minister to withdraw the statement made by him."

• The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I withdraw the statement, if the hon. the President thinks that I refused to give information. What I wanted to say was that it is confidential and therefore cannot be divulged."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Minister could have said that."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I meant that, Mr. President."

Itinerant work by rural medical practitioners.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the Surgeon-General has issued a circular to the effect that the rural medical practitioners appointed under the scheme of rural medical relief should do itinerant work by visiting the various villages once a week ;

(b) what the status of a rural medical practitioner under the scheme is ; and

(c) whether to enable the rural medical practitioner to do itinerant work in the villages, the Government are prepared to grant him conveyance charges, provide a suitable building in the village to be visited and allow him a servant ?

A.—(a) Yes ; but the application of the circular to rural medical practitioners has since been rescinded.

(b) He is a private practitioner receiving a subsidy from Government.

(c) The question does not arise.

Education

Free education for Adi-Dravidas in secondary schools.

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

(a) whether the Government propose to give free education for the Adi-Dravidas in secondary schools ; and

(b) whether any form of vocational training is given in any of the Labour schools now existing ?

A.—(a) There is no proposal under the consideration of Government for the wholesale remission of fees for all Adi-Dravida pupils in secondary schools.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the annual administration reports of the Labour Department which are placed on the Editors' Table.

[4th September 1928]

Mr. V. GANGADHARA SIVA :—"Will the Government consider any proposal for giving free education for Adi-Dravidas in secondary schools ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The question of giving free education in secondary schools is, as I have often said, a matter of finance, and in the present state of our finance, the task will be almost super-human."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"May I know, in view of the very liberal grant which the Government are proposing to give to the Sir Anna-malai University, whether it is really impracticable to remit fees for Adi-Dravida students who attend secondary schools ?"

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

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"May I know whether the Government will at least consider the necessity of remitting fees for the Adi-Dravida pupils ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The Government are giving through the Labour department as much facility as could be given at present for the higher education of Adi-Dravida pupils."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"Will they not make it a rule that Adi-Dravida pupils may be admitted free of any fees in all the schools ?"

The hon. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"As I said before, Sir, that will be an impossible task."

Introduction of agriculture in the training course for secondary-grade teachers.

* 85 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government will be pleased to consider the proposal of certain agencies to introduce agricultural training in the training course provided for the teachers of the secondary grade ?

A.—The Government do not consider that the introduction of agricultural training in all secondary training schools is either necessary or practicable

Local Boards

Construction of the Srisailam road.

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

(a) Whether the correspondence between the Government and the President, District Board, Kurnool, regarding the Srisailam road has reached such a stage as to allow the project to be taken up ;

(b) if so, whether he will be pleased to state when the construction of the road is expected to begin ; and

(c) if not, whether he will kindly state what has so far taken place ?

A.—(a) No.

(b) & (c) The proposal is still under correspondence.

[4th September 1928]

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government, with reference to the answer to clause (c), whether any representation has been made by the President of the District Board that the Government might contribute a larger share towards the expenditure on the construction of the Srisaillam road ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" A proposal to that effect was made by the District Board President, Kurnool ; but the Government have not found it feasible to accept it."

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Amendment of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

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

(a) whether the Government propose to remove the defects found in the working of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act and brought to the notice of the Government by the Board by making the necessary amendments in the Act, and if so, when ; and

(b) whether the Government have considered the suggestion of the Endowments Board regarding the question of bearing the cost of the Board's administration from Provincial Funds and of abolishing the contribution payable to the Board ?

A.—(a) The Hindu Religious Endowments Board has submitted a draft Bill to amend the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926. The provisions of the Bill are now under scrutiny. The Bill will be introduced as soon as its provisions have been settled.

(b) The suggestion is under the consideration of Government.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" With reference to clause (b), may I know how long this suggestion has been before the Government and when a decision is likely to be reached ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot say exactly when a decision on this point would be reached ; but I have been looking into the matter for the last two months."

Civil Justice

Transfer of the Guntur Sarishtadar.

* 88 Q.—Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any transfers of District Court Sarishtadars in the Presidency were ordered by the High Court before the summer recess ;

(b) why the Guntur Sarishtadar was not transferred ; and

(c) whether Government will be pleased to address the High Court to transfer him ?

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

(c) Under the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the transfer of Sarishtadars is a matter within the discretion of the High Court.

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA :—" Will the Government be pleased to call for the information with reference to clauses (a) and (b), and place it on the table of the House ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Yes, Sir."

4th September 1928]

A circular of the High Court regarding appointments in the Civil Courts.

* 89 Q.—Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the High Court's Circular Dis. No. 707 of 1925, dated 20th March 1925 (copy enclosed) ^a ; and

(b) what steps the Government or the High Court take when the circular is disregarded ?

A.—(a) The Government have now read the hon. Member's copy of the High Court's circular referred to.

(b) The High Court takes steps to see that its orders are carried out.

Communal representation in the Judicial department of Nellore, Kurnool and East Godavari districts.

* 90 Q.—Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the proportion of the various communities in the grades 180—10—240, 125—5—150, 80—4—120, 60—4—80, 35—35—1½—50—1—60 and 35—1—40 in the Judicial department of the Nellore, Kurnool and East Godavari districts ; and

(b) how many vacancies had arisen in the several grades from 1921 till the end of April 1928, and how they were filled up ?

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

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA :—" Sir, the answer says the Government have no information. May I request the hon. the Law Member to obtain the information and place it on the table ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I shall call for information on point (a), but I do not think that any public interest will be served by calling for information on point (b)."

Claims of Indian Christians to Judicial posts.

* 91 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased (i) to place before the Council a statement showing the number of judicial officers including stipendiary magistrates during the year ending 1st July 1928, their nationality, religion, caste, and qualifications ; and (ii) to state—

(a) why hardly any or no Indian Christian has been appointed to judicial posts during that period ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a greater percentage of law graduates and legal practitioners from among Indian Christians than in any other community or caste except Brahmans ; and

(c) what action has been or is being taken in regard to the claims of Indian Christians to judicial posts in the High Court and other courts including magisterial courts ?

[4th September 1928]

- A --- (i) The Government do not think it worth while collecting the information required.
- (ii) (a) & (c) As far as practicable in making appointments the claims of Indian Christians also are taken into consideration.
- (b) The Government have no information.

Hydro-electric Schemes

Hydro-electric works and schemes in this Presidency.

* 92 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state in what stage of execution or development or prospective planning the various hydro-electric works and schemes are in this Presidency with their cost, plans and estimates?

A.—The Chief Engineer for Hydro-electric Development has submitted to Government estimates for the following schemes:—

- (1) the Pykara project;
- (2) the Glen Morgan scheme; and
- (3) the Papanasam project.

Reports and estimates on other schemes have not yet been received.

Pykara Project.

The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Press Communiqué issued on 19th June 1928 (G.O. No. 1565 W.). As stated in it, three schemes (a), (b) and (c) have been submitted. Scheme (c) has not been worked out in detail. Scheme (a) is estimated to cost about Rs. 220 lakhs in the first year of operation rising to Rs. 308 lakhs in the tenth year and ultimately to Rs. 693 lakhs. Scheme (b) is estimated to cost about Rs. 188 lakhs in the first year, about Rs. 308 lakhs in the tenth year and ultimately Rs. 709 lakhs. The proposals are under examination by Messrs. Merz and Partners, Consulting Engineers to the Railway Board, with reference to the question of Railway electrification.

Glen Morgan Hydro-electric Scheme.

An estimate of Rs. 12·80 lakhs for this scheme has recently been approved by Government in G.O. No. 1770 W., dated 16th July 1928, which has been placed on the Editors' Table. Work on the scheme is being started. A note explaining the scheme in detail has been placed before the Finance Committee and will be found in the Proceedings of the Committee placed on the Council table.

Papanasam Project.

Two schemes have been worked out. The first is estimated to cost Rs. 50·53 lakhs, while the second is estimated to cost about Rs. 98·56 lakhs in the first year of operation rising to Rs. 138·5 lakhs in the fifth year. The proposals are under consideration by Government.

4th September 1928]

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I inquire whether the details of the several schemes will be placed before this House before they are finally sanctioned and the work taken up for execution? Is it the intention of the Government, Sir?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"With reference to the Glen Morgan Hydro-electric Scheme, it has already been sanctioned by the Government. And I may tell my hon. Friend generally that Government have no intention of concealing anything from this hon. House. They want the hearty co-operation . . ."

Mr. S SATYAMURTI:—"On a point of order, Sir. This is not the time for making speeches."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has got the right to make a statement."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"My hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha wanted some information and I was going to give it. . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"We will have to go on with the questions."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"If that be the case, I shall not give the answer at all."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will go on."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"My answer with reference to the Glen Morgan Scheme is that it has already been sanctioned by the Government. With reference to the other schemes, I will consider the suggestion of my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha."

Depressed Classes

Government aid to Adi-Dravidas for building houses.

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

(a) the help rendered by Government to the Adi-Dravidas to put up cottages on the house-sites granted to them;

(b) whether timber, bamboos, etc., are freely supplied to them from Government lands; or

(c) whether they are given any money grants?

A.—(a) & (b) Attention is invited to the annual administration reports of the Labour Department which have been placed on the Editors' Table. In cases where the depressed classes are too poor to purchase building materials, such articles are supplied to them free.

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, with reference to the answer given that building materials are supplied free to Adi-Dravidas, may I know from the hon. the Home Member the districts where such supplies were made?"

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

Labour

[4th September 1928]

Fixation of a minimum limit for deposits under Workmen's Compensation Act.

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

(a) whether the Government of India have been addressed in regard to Sir George Paddison's suggestion that a minimum limit should be fixed in respect of the deposits of compensation under section 8 (2) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923; and

(b) if so, when, and with what result?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) In July 1927: the suggestion is being considered by the Government of India along with other suggestions for the amendment of the Act.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether after July 1927 a further reference with regard to this matter was made?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"No, Sir."

Amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

* 95 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government—

(i) to modify or get modified section 1 (4) D of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, so as to provide that, if the disablement continues beyond ten days, the half-monthly payment should be declared payable from the date of the accident;

(ii) to fix the minimum compensation due to the families of workmen for fatal accidents at Rs. 750;

(iii) to put an end to the recovery of medical and hospital charges from the compensation payable to workmen when they are attended by qualified medical practitioners under section 11 of the Act; and

(iv) to empower the Commissioner to take action *suo motu* in cases where compensation is not deposited with him or to ask for details of how the compensation amounts were fixed in cases not filed before him?

A.—The Government of India have been addressed in the matter.

Deduction of money order commission from compensation to minor dependants of workmen.

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

(a) whether the money order commission paid for remittances made to guardians of minor dependants of workmen is deducted from the amount of compensation at the credit of the minor dependants; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to put an end to such a practice?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government of India have been addressed in the matter.

[4th September 1928]

Refund of doctor's fees, etc., deducted from the compensation due to workmen.

* 97 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state for the year 1927—

(a) the cases in which the employers deducted—

(i) Doctor's fees; and

(ii) other expenses such as medicine and food respectively from the compensation due to workmen; and

(b) the measures taken for having such amounts refunded to the workmen?

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

(b) The Government cannot take any action in the matter. It is for the workmen concerned to avail themselves of the provision of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to clause (a), will the Government be pleased to call for information whether there was really any deduction made for doctor's fees and other expenses, and if so, how many such cases there are."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I will consider it."

Motor Vehicles Act

Increase of levy for 'G' permit for taxi cars.

* 98 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that whilst before March last taxi cars had to pay only Rs. 8 for the 'G' permit, since then they have to pay in addition to the said amount Rs. 20 for every six months for brake inspection, so that in all they have now to pay Rs. 48 per year;

(b) under what rules or law the said imposition is made;

(c) what steps the Government have taken or intend to take to reduce such demands; and

(d) whether Government derive any profit out of these charges or whether they only meet the cost of the services of the inspecting agency?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The fees are levied under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules.

(c) None.

(d) Some profit is made over and above the cost of the inspecting agency. Government do not consider that the fees are high. They are charged both for inspection by a competent person and for guaranteeing a sense of responsibility in the car owners.

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"May I ask, with reference to clause (a), whether before raising the fee from Rs 8 to Rs. 48 any objections from the public were invited?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I do not think so, Sir."

[4th September 1928]

Police*Exemption of Mr. Padmappa from Public service qualifications.*

* 99 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased, with reference to the answer to question No. 1785, dated 23rd March 1928, (i) to place on the table of this House a statement showing the full qualifications, such as educational, departmental, length of service, etc., of the various sub-inspectors on duty in South Kanara on the date when Mr. Padmappa was granted exemption including the qualifications of Mr. Padmappa and (ii) to state—

(a) for what period the said Mr. Padmappa was serving as a head constable and under which of the sub-inspectors;
 (b) on what date he was made a sub-inspector;
 (c) to how many of the sub-inspectors aforesaid he was a junior;
 (d) how long he was in the last grade of sub-inspectors and when he was promoted to the first grade all at once;

(e) how many and which of the other sub-inspectors had acted as inspectors and whether they were found competent or incompetent; if so, which of them; and

(f) whether the Government will call for the information and place on the table of the House the certificate of exemption in question?

A.—(i) & (ii) (a) to (d) The Government have no information; they have called for it.

(ii) (e) The Government will inquire as to the points raised in the first part of the question but must decline to enter into the comparative competence or incompetence of various officers.

(f) A copy of G.O. No. 1340, Public, dated 22nd December 1927, is laid on the table.^a

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—“ May I ask the hon. the Home Member whether the exemption in question does not do injustice to 32 sub-inspectors? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“ The question has already been decided, Sir.”

Economic condition*Free supply of building materials to sufferers from fire accidents in Tiruvannamalai division.*

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

(a) whether he is aware that serious and destructive fires broke out in Tiruvannamalai division, North Arcot district, recently;

(b) the number of fires since January last, the number of houses burnt down and the approximate value of property lost through these fires;

(c) whether Government gave any help to these sufferers in the matter of rebuilding their huts; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to investigate into the matter and order the free supply of building materials to the sufferers?

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 222-223 infra.

4th September 1928]

A.—(a) & (b) The Government are aware that a fire occurred in Tiruvannamalai town on 8th January 1928 and that about 130 houses were destroyed. The value of the property lost has not been reported. The Government are not aware of any other fire in Tiruvannamalai division since January last.

(c) & (d) The Collector of North Arcot sanctioned the free grant of building materials to the value of Rs. 978-8-0 to the persons affected by the fire which broke out on 8th January 1928.

Forest Panchayats*Improvement of the supply of avaram bark.*

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

(a) whether the forest panchayats have agreed to improve the supply of avaram bark;

(b) the steps taken by them to carry out their promise together with the cost they have incurred or are likely to incur thereby; and

(c) whether the Government have guaranteed to the panchayats to make good any loss they may incur as the result of their undertaking to improve the supply of avaram bark?

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

General*Constitution of a separate Andhra province.*

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

(a) whether any further steps have been taken by the Government of Madras in the matter of the constitution of a separate Andhra province beyond sending up to the Government of India the discussion in the Council;

(b) whether the Government of India have held any correspondence with the Government of Madras on this question since February 1928; and

(c) if so, what the correspondence is?

A.—(a) No.

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

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“ May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether he is prepared once more to communicate with the Government of India and let this House know what has taken place with regard to the resolution of this House? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MAJORIBANKS:—“ In regard to what, Sir.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“ Whether the Government of India has the matter under consideration, whether they have disposed it of, and, if they have disposed it of, in what manner? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MAJORIBANKS:—“ No, Sir. The answer to the question is there.”

[4th September 1928]

Irrigation*Reduction of assessment on second crop in Anantapur district.*

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

(a) whether the Government have considered Mr. Rutherford's view—vide page 74 of Legislative Council Proceedings, dated 13th March 1928—that the second crop charge under spring channels in the Anantapur district should be reduced to a flat rate and that they should be classed as “precarious sources”; and

(b) if so, what action they propose to take in the matter?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government considered the report of the Board of Revenue on the subject (which report is laid on the table)* and in agreement thereto decided not to take action in the direction suggested.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“With reference to the appendix, which admits as it does that it is not possible to fix exactly appropriate rate of faslijasti without exhaustive enquiries in several districts, may I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether he is prepared to get an enquiry made so far as the Anantapur district is concerned as a typical case?”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“I do not agree with the premise, and therefore do not accept the suggestion.”

Assistance to ryots for the execution of kudimaramat works.

* 104 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : With reference to paragraph 2 (A) of G.O. Mis. No. 2463, Revenue, dated 30th November 1927, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what steps the Government have taken to let people know of their readiness to help them in cases where, owing to long continued neglect, for many years past during which period the Revenue Officers have omitted to enforce the work of repair by customary labour, the work involves considerable labour and expense;

(b) whether applications have been received in any individual cases;

(c) whether any amount has been set apart for this purpose; and

(d) whether any help has been rendered in this direction since 13th March 1925?

A.—(a) The Government Order on the subject has been issued as an instruction to all Revenue and Public Works Department officers and the Board's Standing Order on the subject will be amended in due course.

(b), (c) & (d) No case has been so far reported for the orders of Government.

4th September 1928]

Investigations regarding the Kanchalamma tank project.

* 105 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state regarding the Kanchalamma tank project (vide page 335, Madras Legislative Council Proceedings, Vol. XXXVIII)—

(a) what steps have been taken to let the villagers concerned know of the intentions of the Government;

(b) whether the question of the water-rate has been discussed with them by any responsible officer; and

(c) if so, what the result of such discussion was?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) A report has been called for.

Re-examination of the Gudempad project.

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

(a) whether the Government is re-examining the Gudempad project in the Dhone taluk of the Kurnool district; and

(b) if not—

(i) whether it is a fact that in 1912 it was estimated to yield a net revenue of 2.5 per cent,

(ii) why the project was thereafter dropped,

(iii) whether the Government now propose to re-examine the scheme?

A.—The consideration of the Gudempad project was postponed in 1912 until experience had been gained of the working of the Venkata-puram and Kocheruvu tanks then under construction. The Government have recently called for a report from the Chief Engineer on the question of the revival of the project.

Re-examination of the Duvvaleru project.

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

(a) whether the Government are re-examining the Duvvaleru project in the Markapur taluk of the Kurnool district; and

(b) if not—

(i) whether it is a fact that in 1922 it was estimated that the net revenue with a water-rate of Rs. 8 and Rs. 4, would be Rs. 5,797,

(ii) why the project was thereafter dropped,

(iii) whether the Government now propose to re-examine the scheme?

A.—(a) Gaugings of the river Duvvaleru have been taken and the Chief Engineer has been asked to report whether the results show that the project is feasible;

(b) (i) & (ii) The figures given by the Hon'ble Member are correct except that the year referred to is 1920. In that year detailed investigation was ordered and gaugings began to be taken. The project was not thereafter dropped.

(b) (iii) The attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the answer to clause (a).

[4th September 1928]

Repairs to the supply vagu to Damerla tank.

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

(a) how long the supply vagu to the Damerla tank in the Cumbum taluk of the Kurnool district has been breached at Kottapalli;

(b) what the acreage and assessment under the said tank is—

(i) under double crop wet,

(ii) single crop wet,

(iii) irrigable dry;

(c) whether owing to the breach Gojervu tank which received its supply from the surplus water of this vagu, is in danger of being flooded by rush of water beyond its capacity; and

(d) why the supply vagu to the Damerla tank has not been repaired yet?

A.—(a), (c) & (d) Information on these points has been called for.

(b) The following particulars are taken from the Settlement Registers:—

*Damerla cheruvu—Fasli 1319—Class III—Capacity—
6 months.*

Registered double crop wet ...	...	Nil.
First crop wet ...	...	312 acres.
Dry irrigated in fasli 1319 ..	...	28 "
Second crop wet in fasli 1319 ..	...	43 "
Assessment ...	...	Rs. 1,721
Charge for water (on dry crop) ...	...	" 188
Net revenue ...	...	Rs. 1,909

*Gocheruvu tank—Class III—Capacity—6 months—
Fasli 1318.*

First crop wet ...	...	Nil.
Dry irrigated ...	...	6 acres.
Actual area of second crop ...	...	Nil.
Assessment (wet) ...	...	Nil.
Charge for water on dry crops ...	...	Rs. 23

Land Assignment

Facilities to Adi-Dravidas for improving waste lands.

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that the waste lands assigned to the Adi-Dravidas through the Labour department in South Kanara are generally third-rate dry lands which cannot be brought under cultivation without spending a good deal of labour and money;

(b) whether a portion of the lands granted are resumed year after year on account of the assignees' failure to pay the assessment;

[4th September 1928]

(c) whether the Government propose to give any special facilities to these people to improve the land and make it productive; and

(d) whether they have considered the question of waiving the assessment for the first few years until the land brings in a return?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government are not aware that the facts are as alleged.

(c) There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government.

(d) The question of remitting for the first few years the assessment on all lands assigned to the depressed classes in the Presidency was considered by the Government in 1922. The Government then came to the conclusion that a general exemption of this kind was not calculated to further the object in view. The Government have, however, sanctioned the exemption of lands assigned to the depressed classes from the liability to pay assessment and irrigation cess in certain special cases, e.g., lands in the Divi Island, and in Kistna and Nellore districts.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"With reference to the answer to clauses (a) and (b), may I know whether Government will call for a report from South Kanara?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Yes, Sir."

Reservation and Assignment of lands to depressed classes.

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

(i) to place before the Council a statement showing

(a) the areas in the several districts of lands,

(1) reserved for the depressed classes,

(2) assigned to them,

(b) the conditions as to payment of assessment, cultivation, building houses, etc., under which such lands have been assigned and

(c) the areas of lands resumed for neglect of the terms, and

(ii) to state—

(a) whether on the whole the conditions laid down have been observed by the assignees;

(b) how many wells have been dug (i) by the assignees or (ii) by Government in the lands assigned and at what cost; and

(c) what steps have been taken (i) to notify the survey numbers or sub-survey numbers of the lands (a) reserved for the depressed classes, and (b) assigned to them, and (ii) to indicate by walls or fences such (a) reserved and (b) assigned lands?

A.—(i) (a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to statements VII and II appended to the Administration Report of the Labour Department for the year ending 31st March 1927 printed in G.O. No. 2434 L., dated 26th October 1927, which has been placed on Editor's Table.

(b) The assignment of cultivable land to depressed classes is on ordinary ryotwari tenure with the special conditions specified in clauses (d) and (f) of paragraph 38 of B.S.O.

[4th September 1928]

No. 15. The assignment of house-sites in villages is free of assignment and subject to the conditions specified in Appendix XXI at page 82 of Board's Standing Orders, Volume II.

- (c) The Government have no details on this point.
- (ii) (a) The Government cannot say as no detailed investigation of the matter has been yet made. The Commissioner of Labour and the Board of Revenue are considering the question of organizing a system of regular inspection of lands assigned to depressed classes in order to ensure that the special condition prohibiting alienation is observed and that the assignees really own the land assigned.
- (b) The hon. Member is referred to paragraph 50 and statement VI in the Administration Report printed in G.O. No. 2434 L., dated 26th October 1927, referred to above which contains all the information that has been compiled.
- (c) (i) (a) The hon. Member is referred to B.P. No. 1187, dated 5th March 1925, which was laid on the Council table on 20th August 1925.
- (c) (i) (b) The Government presume that assigned lands are omitted from the lists published under the Board's instructions referred to in the answer to the previous clause; but will enquire.
- (c) (ii) (a) & (b) Walls and fences are not recognized survey marks under the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, VIII of 1923. Assigned lands are mapped by survey numbers and subdivisions and demarcated with stones separately from unassigned lands.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"With reference to clause (i) (c), will Government be pleased to call for a report on the subject?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"If the hon. Member will refer to the answer to clause (ii) (a), it would be clear that 'the Commissioner of Labour and the Board of Revenue are considering the question of organizing a system of regular inspection of lands assigned to depressed classes in order to ensure that the special condition prohibiting alienation is observed and that the assignees really own the land assigned.' In view of that, the Government do not propose to make an independent enquiry."

Land Revenue

Land Revenue Bill based on joint Parliamentary Committee's recommendations.

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

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a Land Revenue Bill to carry out the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee of 1919 during the life of this Council;

(b) if not, why not; and

(c) when this Government addressed the Government of India last on this Bill, and what was their reply?

[4th September 1928]

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the statement made by the hon. the Revenue Member about the Land Revenue Settlement Bill in his speech on the general discussion of the Budget for 1928-29 on 2nd March 1928.

(c) A letter from the Government of India on the subject was answered on 7th October 1927. No further communication has been received from that Government.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know whether subsequent to 2nd March 1928 to which reference is made in answer to clauses (a) and (b), this Government addressed the Government of India with regard to permission to introduce a Bill in consonance with the wishes of this House on this matter?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"The question is answered, Sir, that no further communication has been received from that Government."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I am asking with reference to the statement made by the hon. the Revenue Member on 2nd March 1928, that '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.' I am asking whether subsequent to that statement this Government have addressed the Government of India whose permission is presumably what is required before the Government can introduce a Bill of that kind."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"No, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know why the Government have not introduced a Bill?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"The Government have already explained why, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Is it not open to this Government to ask the Government of India to reconsider the matter in view of the opinion of this House?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I do not think so, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I am asking whether it is not open to this Government to address the Government of India?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"In the opinion of the Government, it is not open."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know if it is intended by this Government to take no further action on this matter?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"In the circumstances, no."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"What are the circumstances under which this Government will approach the Government of India?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I cannot prophesy, Sir."

[4th September 1928]

Loans*Loans under the Land Improvement and the Agriculturists Loans Acts.*

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

(a) the total amount of loans disbursed every year in the Bellary district under the Land Improvement and the Agriculturists Loans Acts respectively from the year 1921;

(b) the total amount of the instalments that were due for repayment and the amount out of them actually collected or postponed as the case may be in each of the said years, and

(c) the total number of cases together with their amount ordered to be summarily recovered in each of the above years?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to statements 16 and 17 appended to the annual jamabandi reports which have been placed on Editors' Table.

(c) This information is not available from any existing return and would have to be specially compiled.

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“With reference to the answer to clause (c) that the information is not available for all the years, can I have the information for the last two years?”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“I will consider the suggestion, Sir.”

Working of the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists Loans Act.

* 113 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the proposals under the consideration of the Government for improving the working of the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists Loans Act?

A.—The Government are investigating the question of the feasibility of reducing the rate of interest charged on advances made to cultivators under the Loans Acts. They have also under consideration the question of amending the rule relating to the levy of penalty on arrears.

Public Service Commission*Public Services Commission Bill.*

* 114 Q.—MR. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a Public Services Commission Bill;

(b) if so, on what lines; and

(c) when?

A.—The matter is under correspondence with the Government of India. The Government are therefore unable to make any statement on the subject at this stage.

[4th September 1928]

MR. S. SATYAMURTI:—“Since this answer was sent, may I know if any further correspondence has passed with regard to this Bill and at what stage the matter stands?”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“No, Sir.”

Secretariat*Communal representation in the Law Secretariat.*

* 115 Q.—MR. G. R. PREMAYYA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what is the proportion at present of the various communities in each of the several grades both in the Gazetted and Non-Gazetted service till the grade 40—40—1½—55—1—65, in the Law Secretariat of the Government of Madras; and

(b) how many vacancies have arisen in the several grades from 1921 till the end of April 1928, and how they were filled up?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the establishment list of the Law Secretariat corrected up to the 31st March 1928, copy of which is available in the Legislative Council Library.

(b) The Government regret that they are aware of no sufficient reason for undertaking the compilation of the information asked for.

Settlement*Names of villages in Godavari and Kistna districts selected for enquiring into the indebtedness of ryots.*

* 116 Q.—MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU: With reference to paragraph 38 of the scheme report for the resettlement of Godavari and Kistna districts, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what are the villages selected for making enquiries into the indebtedness of the ryots;

(b) how many ryots were examined in each of the said villages; and

(c) whether a list of the ryots examined would be placed on the table of the House together with a tabulated statement of the facts deposed to by each of them?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no further information other than that already published in the scheme report.

MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—“May I know whether the hon. the Revenue Member will be pleased to call for the information asked for in the question?”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“As regards clauses (a) and (b), yes; not as regards (c) because the Government do not feel justified in publishing the private affairs of ryots.”

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“In view of the fact that there are statements in the scheme report which have been based on an enquiry into the condition of the ryots, is it not necessary that the names of those ryots should be given to indicate whether or not the enquiry will justify the conclusions?”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“I do not think that the names are material.”

[4th September 1928]

Proposals of the Special Settlement Officer regarding kistbandi and the enhancement of ground-rents in Godavari and Kistna districts.

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

(a) whether, as stated in paragraphs 54 and 55 of the Scheme Report for the resettlement of Godavari and Kistna districts, the Special Settlement Officer has since submitted his proposals regarding kistbandi and the enhancement of ground-rents; and

(b) if so, whether copies of those proposals would be placed on the table of the House?

A.—(a) & (b) *Kistbandi*.—Prior to the scheme report, the Special Settlement Officer had submitted proposals regarding the kistbandi for Razole taluk. Orders were passed on them in G.O. No. 1728, dated 8th October 1926, which was placed on the Editors' Table. Regarding the other taluks, the Special Settlement Officer did not propose any change and none has been made.

Ground-rent.—The Special Settlement Officer's proposals have not yet been received.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"May I know whether the Government propose to publish the proposals of the Settlement Officer with regard to ground-rents, when they are received?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"The suggestion will be considered, Sir."

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

III

DURATION OF THE PRESENT SITTING OF THE COUNCIL.

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIAR:—"Before we proceed to the next item on the agenda, I may say that some Members on this side are anxious to know how long this sitting will last, and whether there is going to be any meeting on Friday, which I understand is a public holiday. I ask because we have not made considerable progress so far in view of the large number of items on the agenda not yet reached."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Will the Government make a statement?"

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"If we finish the business on which we are engaged at present, we need not prolong the sitting. If not, we should go on either on Friday or on Saturday."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Do they want to continue the sitting till all the business is finished, or will it not suffice for the Government if the Simon Committee motion is disposed of? Can they not postpone the other items of business to the next meeting?"

[4th September 1928]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think the Government will be able to answer that point."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Yes, Sir, as soon as we see how the matters stand at the end of this day."

IV

ADJOURNMENT MOTION^a IN RE THE CARNATIC PAPER MILLS, LIMITED, RAJAHMUNDRY.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT called upon Mr. J. A. Saldanha to make his motion on the question of Mettur, and Mr. J. A. Saldanha said:—"I am not going to move that, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"I move for the adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the question of recent negotiations for sale of the interest that the Government have acquired in the Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited, Rajahmundry."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I wish to know what the Government have to say on the point of urgency and on the point whether the motion relates to a matter of recent occurrence." 12 noon.

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"I am afraid, Sir, that the question is not so urgent as the hon. Member seems to think. I assure him that I shall have the matter discussed with him this afternoon and I am confident that I shall convince him that an adjournment of the business of the House is not necessary. I have no objection to have the matter discussed in the House; but I do not think that the hon. Member will press it after he has discussed the matter with me."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"We may arrange to have the motion taken up to-morrow. If I am in the meanwhile satisfied with the explanation of the Minister, I shall not press it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"No such arrangement is possible. Has the hon. Minister any objection regarding the urgency and the recency of occurrence of the matter?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"I have no objection; only I request that this matter may be taken up for discussion day after to-morrow."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It cannot be done under the Standing Orders. I hold that the motion is in order. Does any member of the House object? (After a pause.) No objection having been raised, I fix to-morrow 2-30 p.m. as the time when this matter will be taken up for discussion."

V

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

The SECRETARY laid^a on the table copies of the Press Communiqué dated 31st August 1928, containing a brief statement of the facts of the South Indian Railway strike and the attitude of the Government in relation thereto.

^a Printed as Appendix IV on pages 224-226 infra.

[4th September 1928]

ELECTION OF A COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL FOR CONFERRING WITH
THE INDIAN STATUTORY COMMISSION—*cont.*

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member for the University said yesterday that 'Reforms' is not one of the portfolios of the hon. the Revenue Member. But the distribution of portfolios published with the proceedings of the Council, dated 27th March 1928, shows that Reforms is one of the Central subjects included in the portfolio of the hon. the Revenue Member."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, my point was and is that this is a Central subject which this Government can at best administer only as an agent for the Central Government. My second point was that while the business of sending despatches to the Government of India or to the Secretary of State on the subject of Reforms may be in the portfolio of the hon. Member, the work of the Simon Commission and the appointment of a committee by this Council to confer with the Statutory Commission cannot be said to be a department administered by the hon. the Revenue Member whose sanction is necessary for this motion being in order."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"Sir, I wish to raise certain points of order in connexion with the motion now moved."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Are they fresh points of order?"

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"I shall simply mention them. The present motion contravenes rule 24 (a) (1) and (2) read with Standing Orders Nos. 54 and 55."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I believe the hon. Member has already given us his assistance yesterday on this question. I should like to avoid repetition."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"The next point is that the motion raises substantially the same question as was raised in the House in its resolution of 24th and 25th January 1928 and is therefore in contravention of Standing Order No. 65 (1)."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I rise to a point of order which has been touched from another point of view by the hon. Member for the University. The question that was debated in the House last January was whether the House should co-operate with the Simon Commission and the House decided that they would have nothing to do with it. It is beyond the competency of this House, it is *ultra vires* of this House, to take up this question now. The House has no powers to appoint a committee to co-operate with the Simon Commission."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"In that respect, I wish to know whether the hon. Member recognizes that this Council is co-operating with the South Indian Railway and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway by sending its representatives to their advisory committees, that this Council is co-operating with the Tata Research Institute at Bangalore by sending one of its members to the Board of that Institute, and that this Council is co-operating with the Government by electing Members to the Finance Committee which is not contemplated by the Rules and Standing Orders."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"By a special resolution of the House."

[4th September 1928]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Here also there is a resolution for co-operation with the Simon Commission and not with the Government."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, the Finance Committee is constituted by the House in exercise of its financial powers. It is appointed by a resolution of the House. Then as regards Railways, things like the comforts of passengers are within the cognisance of the House. There is also the question of who is to pay the allowances for the members who are to be appointed to the Committee. The allowances of the members sent to the Railway Advisory Committees are paid by the Railways themselves and not by the Government. I want to know who is to pay the allowances for the members of the Council Committee to co-operate with the Commission. I wanted to put a specific question on this point to the hon. the Finance Member. If the hon. the President will allow me, I shall put the question to him now."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"This is not question time. I am, however, prepared to waive the required notice and have the question answered by the Government to-morrow."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Now, Sir, I shall say that the allowances of these members who are to be elected to the Committee to co-operate with the Simon Commission will have to be met out of the funds of this Government, and I leave it to the hon. the Finance Member to contradict me if it is not so. I see, Sir, that I am not contradicted and therefore I take it for granted that the funds will have to be provided for by this Government. Now, Sir, what are our powers, the powers of the toy parliament as we call it?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Is my hon. Friend in order in calling this a toy parliament?"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"We had the honour of a visit from a Member of Parliament, and he stated that however well conducted our Legislative Councils might be, they were no more than toy parliaments. I have pointed out that we have not got any more powers than the tiny House of Commons of the middle ages."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is requested to come to his point of order."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I submit that the burden of proof that this House has got powers to appoint a committee and invest it with certain powers and functions is on the hon. the Mover of the motion. None has spoken on this point on the other side of the House except the Advocate-General. There is no use of quoting the Standing Orders and the Rules which only fix the procedure in the House and do not give us any power. There should be some clear law showing the jurisdiction of the House in such matters. Is there anything, I ask, to show that the Council has powers to appoint a committee with equal status and powers with the Simon Commission, that they will have the same power of investigation and inquiry and examination of witnesses and access to all documents as the Simon Commission itself."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"What is the point of order? I am not able to follow the hon. Member in his point of order."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I say, Sir, there is nothing in the law to show that we have got powers to appoint a committee like this and invest it with certain powers and functions. I challenge the hon. the Law Member or

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha] [4th September 1928]

any other Member of the Government to show that under such and such a section this Committee is to be appointed. The only authority we have is based on the two letters of Sir John Simon. What power has Sir John Simon to ask this Council to appoint a committee?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is going into the merits of the question."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" There is absolutely nothing to show that this House has got the power . . ."

12-15 p.m. * The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is repeating his own arguments."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Now we shall see whether there is anything in the rules or in the Act. We shall see what those functions are."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member need not go into the question of functions; it does not comprise the point of order."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" They are not covered by any rules at all. Then there is the schedule here; I have gone carefully through it in vain to find out whether we can exercise this power of appointing a certain committee to do certain functions and spend some amounts. There is nothing in the list to warrant that we can appoint a committee of this sort. The other day, one gentleman asked what about the Mettur Committee. What was only a deputation was called a committee."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I don't think the hon. Member is justified in taking the time of the House by advancing arguments that were addressed to him privately."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Every committee appointed is covered by certain rule or section of the Act. I say that this Committee is *ultra vires* and I hope the President will hold that we are acting *ultra vires* in appointing this Committee."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Mr. President, the most important question is whether there is a department referring to this motion and if there is no department then there can be no Member of the Government in charge of it, and as such no consent referred to in rule 24-A can be forthcoming. Here, Sir, the Statutory Commission has been appointed under section 84-A by a Royal Warrant. The Secretary of State alone has the power to suggest names to both Houses of Parliament."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is going into the merits of the question. The hon. Member is requested to mention the point of order."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" That the Simon Commission is a subject which is beyond the jurisdiction of the definition of 'subjects'."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is a point which has already been urged by the Deputy Leader of the Congress party."

4th September 1928]

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" Sir, I shall take not more than a minute of your time. I will concede for the sake of argument that there is a third class of motions which are not resolutions, and which can be brought with the consent of the President and the Member of Government concerned. My point of order is that anyone else can bring it, but not the person who is to give the consent, not the Member of the Government, conceding that the Member is in charge of the subject."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, I merely wanted to refer to certain points, but my Friend from South Kanara has preceded and anticipated me. I want to elucidate the points. I refer you, Sir, to the definitions in the rules. There is the definition of a Member; there is the definition of a Member of the Government. A 'member' means a member of the Council. A 'Member of the Government' is: 'a member of the Executive Council or a Minister, and includes any member to whom such member may delegate any function assigned to him under these rules. Now, there are two classes of members in this House; of these two classes' the first is certainly comprehensive of the other. But the second is a specialized membership. If there is a specialized membership in this House and if in virtue of that specialization there are special powers given to such a special member, then that special member in so far as he has to exercise such powers is precluded certainly from exercising the category of powers that appertain to the ordinary member. I therefore feel that the hon. the Revenue Member was entirely wrong in giving his consent or presuming to give his consent to this matter. He had absolutely no business to give consent to a matter which he wanted to move as a member of this House. It is a most improper use of his power under rule 24-A and I request you to hold that it is illegal. It is illegal for the reasons I have stated; it is only the bare-faced bureaucracy that is ruling this country in the name of liberalism, that can have the temerity to come forward and say through its Member of Government that he can give consent to a motion in which he and his Government are intimately interested. It is a misuse of the power that is given under Rule 24-A. I therefore have no hesitation in hoping that you will hold that the Member had no jurisdiction in this case to give his consent. If he chose, he could have said: 'I am the Member in charge; I cannot give consent; I shall move an ordinary resolution and take the risks of a ballot, risks of notice and risks of discussion later on.' He has no business to take shelter under the definition of a motion under 24-A and he has no business to come forward and say 'Here I am moving this particular resolution for the benefit of my Government.' It is a gross misuse of the power. I am sure, you, Mr. President, will protect the interests of this House, the privileges of this House. The privileges that we enjoy are certainly few, and these privileges should not be allowed to be cut off in this manner by a person using his specialised position in this House, who is not here either as an elected member or a nominated member but who is here *ex-officio*, in his capacity as Member of the Government. That he should have come forward with this particular motion is merely audacious."

"I want to elucidate another point in reference to Rule 24-A itself. There has been a great deal said about the three subjects, and I desire to point out to you, Sir, as President, that Rule 24-A does not take away your right to decide the subjects which have to be discussed under this rule; because,

[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao] [4th September 1928]

whether you call it a motion coming under a special category, as you were pleased to put it yesterday, or whether you call it a resolution, it is clear that you have powers to rule it out of order, if it offends the rules and standing orders under which subjects should be brought forward in a resolution. 'Subjects in regard to which a resolution cannot be moved' are the words. There is no distinction made in the name of either a 'motion' or a 'resolution' so far as subjects are concerned. It has been attempted to make it appear that the word 'subjects' refers only to the three subjects mentioned in Rule 23 (1)."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is a point which the Deputy Leader has already drawn our attention to. I don't like that the time of the House should be occupied by repeating arguments already advanced."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I am merely elucidating the Standing Orders. The Standing Orders are binding upon this House and the Standing Orders have to be enforced by you as President as long as they are not repugnant to the rules. There is a provision that a subject can be permitted to be discussed under this rule only when it comes within the subjects that can be moved as resolutions. Now I ask whether the standing order with regard to the limit of time of one year does or does not apply to this particular question. It does. Because the Governor is given power to rule what is an allowable subject under sub-rule (1) of Rule 23, that does not take away your power to rule that any subject is not a subject that can be discussed as a resolution. There is nothing in the standing orders that conflicts with the intention of this rule. You have the right to enforce this standing order and rule that this particular motion is out of order. On these two grounds I urge that this motion is entirely out of order and I request you to rule it as such."

* Mr. M. A. MANICKAVELU NAYAKAR :—"Mr. President, I am rather inclined to respond to the kind invitation of the hon. Member for South Kanara. Yesterday, in raising the point of order, the hon. Member for the University pointed out many objections. He referred to the latter portion of Rule 24-A namely 'except with the consent of the President and of the Member of the Government to whose department the motion relates', and said that in this case there is no such consent. The 'consent' theory applies only when the motion is brought forward by a private member of the House. When a motion is brought forward by a Member of the Government, the very fact of the moving of the motion will amount to consent *ipso facto*."

"Then the hon. Member referred to Standing Order No. 54 and said that it refers only to resolutions and not to motions. Now, resolutions stand apart from motions and then even in motions there are motions like adjournment motions, censure motions and motions of a peculiar sort like the one which we are having now. Standing Order No. 54, says '(a) it shall be clearly and precisely expressed and shall raise a definite issue; and (b) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory statements, nor shall it refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their official or public capacity.' Because this standing order refers only to resolutions and not to motions, have we in our practical experience, in moving adjournment motions and censure motions, couched them in language which is defamatory or ironical or in any way affecting the conduct or character of persons? We have not done so."

4th September 1928] [Mr. M. A. Manickavelu Nayakar]

"Therefore what is the provision under which such abuse is prevented? Standing Order No. 79 provides for such contingencies. It says: 12-30 p.m.

'The President shall have power to regulate the conduct of business in the Council in all matters not provided for in the Act, the rules or the Standing Orders.'

"Here in this case though Standing Orders Nos. 54 and 55 refer to resolutions and there is no mention about motions, Standing Order No. 79 comes to the rescue and helps in framing the language and subject matter of adjournment motions and special motions of the sort we are now considering. Therefore the argument that Standing Orders Nos. 54 and 55 refer to resolutions and that there is no special provision for motions of this sort is absolutely unfounded."

"Sir, coming now to the boycott resolution of January last, I may say that it was passed by many Members of the House with mental reservations. Sir, you may be aware that the hon. Mr. Krishnan Nayar then moved an amendment in which he clearly stated under what circumstances the House might probably co-operate with the Commission. As many as 20 hon. Members voted for that motion and 30 or 35 remained neutral. That clearly shows that Members of the House then had different views on the boycott resolution. It is only for the sake of convenience that all sections of the House agreed to the bare skeleton of a resolution that was passed that day. Therefore, the resolution then carried is proof, if proof were needed, of the fact that different sections of the House interpreted it in different ways. Because one section of the House interprets it in one way, we cannot say that the matter cannot be reopened. As a matter of fact, after that resolution was passed many changes have taken place in the procedure of the Commission. It may be that in the opinion of a certain section of the House those changes do not mean much. Other sections of the House view it differently. Therefore you will be quite right in allowing the rediscussion of the question in view of what has happened."

* Rajkumar S. N. DORAI RAJA :—"Mr. President, it is too late in the day to question the competency of the Government to move this motion. All Provincial Governments are subordinate to the Secretary of State who derives power from the Parliament which is the highest authority in the British Empire. When Parliament appointed this Commission, as Lord Birkenhead has said"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Is the hon. Member raising any new point of order or is he only answering the point of order already raised?"

Rajkumar S. N. DORAI RAJA :—"Answering the point of order."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is trying to answer Mr. Saldanha's point of order?"

Rajkumar S. N. DORAI RAJA :—"Yes, Sir (Laughter). My hon. Friend Mr. Satyamurti said that it was not the business of the Government to bring this motion."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I did not contemplate this discussion, Sir. I raised a point of order and it is now entirely in your hands."

Rajkumar S. N. DORAI RAJA :—"Apart from permutations and combinations and interpretations, the fact remains that my hon. Friends opposite know that they are fighting a losing battle."

[4th September 1928]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, these remarks are hardly relevant to the point of order I have raised. We may yet win the battle in spite of Mr. Dorai Raja."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" At this stage the hon. Member is requested to confine himself to the point of order."

Rajkumar S. N. DORAI RAJA :—" Sir, the Government is competent to bring in this motion." (Cries of 'Oh' from the Opposition benches.)

* Rao Bahadur C. V. ANANTAKRISHNA AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, it seems to me that the present objection is practically the same as was brought in yesterday, and on which you, Sir, have given your ruling. When once it has been ruled that the present proceeding before the House is not a 'resolution' I fail to see how Standing Order No. 54 will stand in the way. It says :

'Subject to the restrictions contained in the rules and the Standing Orders, any member may move a "resolution" relating to a matter

"When once your ruling was given yesterday that the present proceeding is not a 'resolution,' I am not able to see how that Standing Order has got any substantial bearing upon this preliminary objection.

"The next point urged by the hon. Member was that the consent mentioned in rule-24 A should not be that of the Member who moves. My submission is that this objection is equally untenable. With reference to 'resolutions' which could ordinarily be brought forward only after giving 15 days' notice, under the provisions of Standing Order No. 53 except with the consent of the Member in charge, I understand that the practice of this House under Standing Order No. 53 has always been that it is open to a Member of Government himself to bring forward a resolution on shorter notice though he happens to be the Member of Government who has to give his consent."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Is there any instance of that ?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Mettur."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, the Advocate-General is referring to resolutions."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think that with regard to the Mettur Project, the hon. the Law Member in charge of Irrigation tabled a resolution for the acceptance of the House."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Was it worded as a recommendation to Government ?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It was not, I think, in the form of a recommendation to the Government. But there was a motion under the Cotton Transport Act. That Act requires that the rules framed should obtain the approval of the Council. It was put to the Council in this way on the former occasion : 'That this Council recommends to the Government that the following rules may be adopted.'"

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" It is so probably on the present occasion."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. ANANTAKRISHNA AYYAR :—" Some hon. Members may remember such occasions."

[4th September 1928]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Even on a former occasion the wording was as follows : 'The Council approves and recommends to the Government that the rules may be adopted.'"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" If I remember correctly, there have been many resolutions of that kind under the Local Boards Act also."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is whether the wording is 'recommends to the Government' or 'approves'. If it is only 'approves' it is a mere motion."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Then the question of ballot will come in."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" For Government resolutions there is no need for ballot."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. ANANTAKRISHNA AYYAR :—" I am very much obliged to you, Sir ; if it were otherwise, it would be an idle formality when the Members of Government are unanimously agreed upon a particular point, that there should be one Member of Government in charge of a particular department to bring in a motion like this and formally get the consent of another member of Government. There is nothing in this which is wrong in principle when the power to grant consent is in one's (mover's) own hands. It is too much of technicality to say that he could give his consent only upon a formal application made by somebody else. So that, the argument that as the hon. the Revenue Member is the authority to grant permission, he is consequently disentitled from himself being the mover is, I submit, without any reason or foundation.

"Then much stress was laid upon the fact that Reforms (Simon Commission) could not be a 'subject' and that there could not be a department of Government like that and that consequently the rule requiring the consent of the Member in charge of the department could not be satisfied in this case. As hon. Members are aware, there is the main distinction in the Government of India Act as well as in the Legislative Council Rules between central subjects, provincial subjects and transferred subjects. All subjects that are not provincial subjects are central subjects. A reference to paragraph 12 of the Functions Committee Report makes that absolutely clear. It is said there that every subject which is not a provincial subject is a central subject. That is what item 47 of the Devolution Rules, Part I, also means. It is open to the Governor-General in Council in connexion with those subjects which are not provincial subjects to ask that the work in regard to the administration of such central subjects be done through the medium of the Local Government (Mr. S. Satyamurti : Agency work), and have the administration of such central subjects thus carried on. In rule 46 it is provided that when arranging for such work the Governor will follow the same procedure in distributing the portfolio among the Members of his Council. I find from page 2 of Volume XLII of the Legislative Council Proceedings of 13th March 1928 that the subject of Reforms (No. 12) is in the portfolio of the hon. the Revenue Member. That being so, for the purpose with which we are now concerned, namely, the authority for the time being who supervises that particular subject, we have got the expression of opinion of the Governor in Council that the hon. the Revenue Member is the person who is to be in

[Mr. C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.] [4th September 1928]

charge and is to supervise matters relating to it. That being so, the hon. the Revenue Member is the Member in charge of that department. There is nothing particularly magical in the word 'department.' Looking into the pocket Oxford Dictionary, I find that 'department' means 'any of the separately managed branches of a great organization, especially the affairs and officials supervised by a Minister of State.' So that in any reference to a subject supervision over which is delegated to any particular member, it is clear that that member should be taken to be in charge of that department. That being so, there is nothing wrong in that member himself making a motion and in giving his consent, as required by rule 24-A. It is thus apparent that none of the objections taken are tenable, while the main objection now taken has been disposed of by your ruling yesterday."

12-45 p.m. The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I shall give my ruling after lunch interval. The Council will now adjourn and re-assemble at 15 minutes after 2 p.m."

The House accordingly adjourned for lunch.

After lunch 2-15 p.m.

DURATION OF THE PRESENT SITTING OF THE COUNCIL—cont.

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Regarding the time that is required for Government business, I may say that as these two days, namely, Monday and Tuesday, have been already taken up by the House in discussing this motion, the Government will require either Friday or Saturday for finishing their business."

(One Member remarked that he could not hear anything as to what the hon. the Leader of the House said.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is how long this sitting is likely to continue. Friday being a holiday, the House will have to sit on Saturday. If, however, hon. Members have no objection to continue the sitting on Friday, Government too will have no objection. But if they have any objection to continue the sitting on Friday, the Council will have to sit on Saturday. That is what the hon. the Leader of the House said."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"So far as the notification went, the Members of the Legislative Council were informed that there would be two non-official days and two official days."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The practice is to give intimation to hon. Members only of the allotted number of non-official days. Government act on the presumption that the Council will continue to sit till all their business is finished."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I do not object to that, Sir. But what I submit is that we were intimated that only two days would be allotted for official business."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"My Secretary says that he did not give any intimation to hon. Members about the number of official days."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"So long it has been the custom for the House to adjourn soon after the allotted days for non-official business are over."

4th September 1928]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"If the Government do not finish their business before the days allotted for non-official business, they have got a right to ask me to continue the sittings."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I suppose it is done on consultation with the other parties in the House."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It has never been the practice as far as my knowledge goes."

VI HOUSE COMMITTEE.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Regarding the election of six members to the House Committee, I have to announce to the House that the following candidates have been duly nominated for election to the Committee:—

1. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
2. Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiar.
3. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
4. Mr. P. Anjaneyulu.
5. „ C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
6. „ Ramanatha Goenka.

"As the number of candidates for election is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, viz., six, I hereby declare the abovementioned Members to be duly elected under Regulation II (4) of the regulations for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote."

"Under Standing Order 80, I have nominated Mr. P. T. Rajan and Mr. Soundarapandya Nadar to be Members of the Committee."

ELECTION OF A COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL FOR CONFERRING WITH THE INDIAN STATUTORY COMMISSION—cont.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is whether the motion of the hon. the Leader of the House is in order or not."

"The first and principal argument advanced against the motion is that it is barred by Standing Order 65. That Standing Order says: 'When a resolution has been moved in the Council no resolution or amendment raising substantially the same question shall be moved again within one year.' On the 24th of January last, during the last session of the Council, a resolution was moved in the Council in the following terms:—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that they do convey to His Excellency the Viceroy and His Majesty's Government the resentment of this Council at the appointment of the Statutory Commission and that they do advise His Majesty to abolish the constituted Commission and order the institution of a representative Round Table Conference to be composed of delegates elected by the elected Members of all the Legislatures of India.'

It was passed in an amended form which is immaterial for the purposes of Standing Order 65. It is sufficient to say that it would prevent another resolution raising substantially the same question being moved till the 24th of January next, though a new session has opened.

"It has therefore to be decided (1) whether the present motion is a 'resolution' and (2) whether it raises substantially the same question as the resolution of January 1928. I do not propose to deal with the second point, as, on

[The hon. the President] [4th September 1928]

account of my decision on the first point, I consider its decision unnecessary. Therefore, I shall only deal with the question whether the present motion is a resolution.

"Now, a resolution is defined in the rules as meaning 'a motion for the purpose of discussing a matter of general public interest. Under rule 23 (1) of the rules, every resolution shall be in the form of a specific recommendation addressed to the Government. The chapter of the Standing Orders entitled 'Resolutions' in which Standing Order 65 occurs, refers and has always been understood to refer only to resolutions in this restricted sense, viz., to motions on matters of general public interest being specific recommendations addressed to the Government. And it was for this reason that provisos 2 and 3 of Standing Order 53 appearing in that chapter were removed from that chapter to the chapter entitled 'Financial business' as those provisos related to financial business. Standing Order 65 does not apply to motions other than such resolutions.

"In fact, at the time when the Standing Orders were made, it is doubtful whether a motion of this kind could have been made at all. It was by means of rules passed in the year 1926 that all doubt as to the power of this Council to entertain and discuss motions on matters of general public interest, which were not specific recommendations addressed to the Government, was removed. Neither the Government of India Act of 1861 nor the Government of India Act of 1892 recognized the power of the Council to entertain motions of any kind except those relating to legislation. It was under the Government of India Act of 1909 and the rules passed thereunder, otherwise known as the Minto-Morley Reforms, that the right to move resolutions on matters of general public interest was conferred upon the Legislative Council; but then those resolutions had to be moved in the form of specific recommendations to the Government and subject to all the restrictions which still continue to govern the moving of resolutions in the above restricted sense. I was in the Council in those days, and in those days even the resolutions on the financial statement of the Government had to be in the form of specific recommendations to the Government. When the present Reforms were introduced in 1919, the Council obtained powers for the first time to entertain motions other than resolutions, but these powers were clear only in so far as they extended to the making of a motion for the adjournment of the House on a definite matter of urgent public importance and of motions on the budget. It was still doubtful whether this Council had a right to entertain other kinds of motions such as a motion of no-confidence in the Ministers or a motion on a matter of general public interest not being a specific recommendation to the Government, or even a motion for an address to the Governor in a case in which a communication could be made to him under the Government of India Act or the rules made thereunder. In this connexion, the ruling of Mr. Swamikannu Pillai disallowing certain motions on the 4th March 1924 on the ground that they were not admissible under the Rules or Standing Orders will come to the mind of hon. Members. In 1926, the Government of India made the present rule which is embodied in rule 24-A. It was made simultaneously with the rule providing for motions of no-confidence in the Ministers, viz., rule 12-A. Now, this rule (rule 24-A under which this motion has been brought, recognizes the right to make motions for an address to the Governor in a case in which a communication could be made to him under the Government of India Act or the rules made thereunder and

[The hon. the President] [4th September 1928]

further it allows motions other than resolutions to be discussed on matters of general public interest provided that the previous consent of the President and of the Member of the Government concerned has been obtained, and provided that the subject is a subject in regard to which a resolution can be moved.

"Regarding motions for the discussion of matters of general public interest, a clear distinction must therefore be made between motions which are recommendations to Government and motions which are not. The former are 'Resolutions' and the latter are not.

"The motion before the House is not a resolution in this restricted sense. It is not a specific recommendation addressed to the Government and, so far as I can see, is incapable of being converted into a recommendation to the Government.

"It is contended that motions contemplated by rule 24-A are also 'Resolutions' but that they are resolutions not made in accordance with the rules. In this sense, every motion can be called a resolution, a distinction being made between (1) resolutions moved in accordance with the rules, by which I take it, specific recommendations to the Government are meant; and (2) resolutions moved not in accordance with the rules. But rule 24-A itself calls the motions made thereunder only 'motions,' and makes a distinction between 'motions' under it and 'resolutions' moved in accordance with the rules. It also contains an express provision enabling His Excellency the Governor to disallow under certain contingencies 'motions' made under that rule, a provision which would be unnecessary if such motions also were resolutions; for a provision for the disallowance of 'any resolution' already existed in rule 22 (1). I emphasize the words 'any resolution' in rule 22 (1).

"Standing Order 65 contains a restriction of an exceptional character on the right of discussion in a particular way of matters of general public interest. It applies whether a question raised by a previous resolution has been voted upon or not and even where a resolution has been only moved and withdrawn. Paragraph 2 of Standing Order 65 even debars the moving within the same session of a resolution when a previous resolution on the same matter has merely been disallowed. Such an exceptional Standing Order which has no counterpart in the procedure of the House of Commons on which the practice of this House is based, cannot be extended to cases to which its application is not warranted by its strict letter. Standing Order 65 only prevents the repetition within a year of what I may for the sake of effect call, petitions to the Government, and does not prevent the discussion within a session by the Council of motions which are not petitions to the Government.

"Standing Order 65 is a practical reproduction of a corresponding Standing Order which had existed in the pre-Reform days. That Standing Order ran as follows:—

'26. When a question has been discussed at a meeting of the Council or when a resolution has been disallowed under rule 7 or withdrawn under rule 19 no resolution or amendment raising substantially the same question shall be moved within one year.'

"There was no provision in the old Standing Orders corresponding to the present Standing Order 30. The motions that could be moved then were all of an advisory character and were merely resolutions and the only Standing Order against their repetition was the one quoted above. When, however, a

[The hon. the President] [4th September 1928]

class of motions on matters of general public interest other than recommendations to the Government was newly introduced, it became necessary to introduce a new Standing Order and that Standing Order is now Standing Order 30. It contains the normal rule against the repetition of motions, a rule obtaining in both Houses of Parliament and I believe in other Houses modelled upon the English Parliament. That Standing Order says:—

'A motion must not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the Council has given a decision in the same session.'

"It is that standing order that must therefore apply to the present motion.

"No sufficient reason whatever has been adduced why this standing order does not apply to the present case but only Standing Order 65. If all motions were resolutions, there is no reason why there should be one rule against repetition as regards motions and another as regards resolutions."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"On a point of order, Sir. It is now 2-30 p.m. May I now move my adjournment motion?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I rule that the hon. Member is in order and he can move his motion."

VII

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN RE THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY STRIKE.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

2-30
p.m.

'That the business of the House be adjourned to consider a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the action taken by the Madras Government in connexion with the recent strike of the workers of the South Indian Railway Company, especially their indifference to arbitrate between the workers and the company.'

"Sir, my charges against the Government which I want this House to discuss by means of this adjournment motion are roughly three in number. First, Sir, my charge is that the Government have remained inactive and indifferent throughout the period preceding the strike and during the negotiations which because of their failure terminated in the strike. Secondly, the Government have identified themselves with the South Indian Railway Company and have helped the company in terrorizing. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I don't think the hon. Member will be in order in referring to the second point."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I am talking of the action taken by the Madras Government in connexion with the workers, especially their indifference to arbitrate."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"You will have to confine to that and you should not travel beyond that."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I am pointing out that the Government action has been such that as a result of their indifference . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"You cannot refer to that."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Am I not to give reasons why they should arbitrate?"

4th September 1928]

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"You cannot go beyond that."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"My point is that the Government have remained and are remaining indifferent to arbitrate between the workers and the employers, and have been identifying with the interests of the employers and have not felt themselves called upon to identify themselves with the grievances of . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will not be in order in referring to the Government identifying themselves with the employers. That is a different matter."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Sir, according to the Government Order, dated 31st August 1928, there were from the very beginning four points for arbitration by the Government outstanding between the company and the workers. These four points were payment of lock-out wages, absorption of surplus men after voluntary resignation, increasing of the menials' wages and redressing of running men's grievances. Now, Sir, Government should have volunteered their good offices to bring about a settlement on these outstanding disputes between the workers and the Railway Company. Government say that the Agent was willing to accept the principle of arbitration in regard to the matter of menials' wages and the running staff's grievances but it happened only after the general strike had been called. But he declined to do anything with regard to the first two of the items. Then, Sir, the general strike came on to which I will not refer. But I want the House to notice that even after the strike had been declared with the resultant great loss to the company, the public and the merchants the Government showed their indifference and did not offer to arbitrate between the workers and the employers. I will not refer to the action of the Police and the Magistracy in this matter. But I want to say that at no time during these anxious days and nights the Government was sensible of its duties to the thousands of labourers who had gone on strike and to use their good offices with the company to see that these matters were referred to arbitration and an amicable settlement was arrived at. The Government thought that unless both parties agreed they could not arbitrate. I do not dispute the law, for it is not my intention that they should force arbitration. The company is after all a Government concern, nearly thirteen-fourteenths of its capital being Indian tax-payers' money. It was open to the Government to offer their good offices to the Agent of the Railway Company and tell him that the interests of the tax-payer were impaired as also those of thousands of labourers. My complaint is that the Government have not contemplated to use their moral influence and their prestige with the South Indian Railway Company to see that the company accepted arbitration in this matter.

"Then after the strike had broken out what happened was that the Agent who was originally willing to accept the arbitration on at least two of the points, said that he could not accept even those points; and more than that, Mr. President, he has made any possibility of successful or harmonious negotiations between himself and the workers impossible by his arbitrary and unjust withdrawal of the recognition of the South Indian Railway Labourers Union which, I think, is wholly illegal."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think the hon. Member can refer to the conduct of the Agent."

[Mr. S. Satyamurti] [4th September 1928]

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Government should take notice of this fact that the company did not show itself ready for arbitration after the strike as it was before the strike. And I want the Government to see that the company does not take a vindictive attitude towards the strikers."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is treading on the prohibited ground."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, I feel I cannot move it" (Mr. S. Satyamurti then resumed his seat.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" As the hon. Member is not moving his adjournment motion, the House will resume its work. I shall proceed to deliver the remaining portion of my ruling."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I rise to a point of order, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member can't do so when the President is on his legs."

The hon. the President then read the remaining portion of his ruling. While doing so, the hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan changed his seat and thereupon the hon. the President remarked: 'When the President is standing no Member is in order in leaving his seat.'

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Not even a Minister." (Laughter.)

ELECTION OF A COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL FOR CONFERRING WITH THE INDIAN STATUTORY COMMISSION—*cont.*

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is next contended that a motion under rule 24-A can be brought forward only by a non-official Member and not by a Member of the Government. I am unable to read this restriction in the wording of rule 24-A. The rule itself does not say anything of the kind. It however contains certain restrictions on the discussion of a matter of general public interest otherwise than on a resolution. One of those restrictions is that the Member of Government in charge of the department concerned should give his consent. In this case it cannot be stated that when the Member concerned is himself moving it, he has not consented to it. If this were so, he could get over the objection by either saying, 'I consent' or by asking another Member of the Government to move it. I consider that the consent is implied in the very fact of his moving the motion."

"It is next contended that inasmuch as the subject matter of this discussion is not included in the list of provincial subjects, he cannot be said to be a Member in charge of the department concerned. But the words used are 'in charge of the department concerned.' There is a department of the Secretariat dealing with the question of Reforms and that is in charge of the hon. the Leader of the House. The subject of 'Reforms' is included in the published list of distribution of portfolios among the Members of the Government. The provision in the rule only requires the consent of the Member of Government who can speak on behalf of the Local Government on the subject. And in this case, that is, the hon. the Leader of the House. In fact several questions in respect of the Statutory Commission have been addressed to him by hon. Members of the Opposition inclusive of the hon. Member for the University in this very House. Further the provision in sub-rule (3) of rule 24-A that

[The hon. the President] [4th September 1928]

the Governor may disallow a motion made under this rule if it is not primarily a concern of the Local Government shows that if he does not disallow, even a motion on a matter which is not primarily a concern of the Local Government can be discussed under this rule.

"It is also contended that inasmuch as rule 24-A says that it shall not be permissible for the President or the Member of Government concerned to give his consent to the moving of any motion in regard to any of the subjects in regard to which a resolution cannot be moved and inasmuch as under Standing Order No. 65 a resolution cannot be moved now, this motion is not competent. But it will be noted that the restriction contained in sub-rule (2) refers only to the 'subjects' on which a discussion can take place and that the mere fact that a resolution has been previously moved does not remove a subject from the category of subjects on which a resolution can be moved. The restriction as to subjects in sub-rule (2) of rule 24-A has reference to the restriction of subjects for discussion contained in rule 23 (1) and this inference is clear from the provision in sub-rule (2) of rule 24-A itself which expressly provides that the decision of the Governor on the point whether any motion is or is not within the restriction imposed by sub-rule (1) of rule 23 shall be final. Please note the phrase 'restrictions imposed by sub-rule (1) of rule 23' which occurs in this rule. The wording of section 72-D (5) of the Act may be compared with the language of these rules. It provides that 'rules may provide . . . for prohibiting or regulating . . . the discussion of any subject specified in the rules.' I therefore hold that what rule 24-A prohibits is a motion on a prohibited subject and not a motion on a matter on which a resolution has been moved within one year."

"I have considered this question of order with the greatest care and anxiety. I feel that I must rule the motion to be in order."

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Mr. President, after the exhaustive discussion that took place I do not wish to keep the House long. I wish briefly to explain the reason why Government have brought forward this motion after the debate that took place in January. In that debate, many hon. Members of the House indicated that, if certain conditions were made, they would desire to take part in discussion with the Simon Commission. Subsequently, such conditions having been made in the two published documents which I have referred to in the motion—another hon. Member of the House proposes to add another letter inadvertently omitted by me—it seemed to the Government that it was their duty to give an opportunity to those Members who wished to take part in the deliberations of the Commission. I do not wish to go further into the merits of the matter. It is a matter entirely in the hands of the House and I leave it to them."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I beg to second the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is 'that for the purpose of jointly conferring with the Indian Statutory Commission on the terms stated in the letter of the Chairman of the Commission to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated the 6th February 1928, and in the further announcement published by the Government of India on 23rd June 1928, this Council do proceed to elect seven representatives in accordance with the regulations made by the hon."

[The hon. the President] [4th September 1928]

the President under Standing Order No. 77 for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote.”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

‘ that the discussion of this motion be adjourned until after the opinion on the question from the electorate in this Presidency for the Legislative Council has been ascertained either by a referendum to the electorate on the point or by a dissolution of the Council.’

“ Sir, I think that this motion is eminently opportune and justifiable on this occasion. The point is one of the highest constitutional importance to the whole of India and in this case particularly to the people of this Presidency. This is a point on which the country is, no doubt, divided. So far as the electorate behind us is concerned, I am sure that it stands with us; it stands with the views of this Council as pronounced in January last. But as doubts have been raised over this decision of the Council by hon. Members on the other side, it is fair, I am sure, that this matter should be referred to the electorate. This challenge I offer not with the consent of my party—I am sure they are with me—but in my individual capacity. If the hon. Members on the other side have got the courage of their convictions they must ask His Excellency to refer this matter to the country. So that, we may go to the country and ascertain whether the country stands by our decision in January of this year or not. I regret very much to see that the challenge I have offered to the other side has not been answered. (Laughter.) I offer that challenge again. If you insist upon this motion being carried, it is but fair that you should answer the challenge, go to the country and find out whether our party is right or wrong. Have you got the courage of your conviction? . . . ”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Order, order, the hon. Member will have to address the Chair.”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ You yourself represent the dignity and the prestige of the people as the President of this Council and I appeal to you, Sir, that this is eminently a question that should be referred to the electorate. It may be asked how can a referendum be made to the country without a dissolution. It is not provided for in our constitutional law, either in the Government of India Act or any other Act. But it is the inherent power of His Excellency the Governor as the representative of His Majesty the King-Emperor, to refer the matter if not to the whole country, at least to the electorate. They have got the power to speak on behalf of the people and to say whether we are right or not. I say we have the whole electorate behind us. It is for hon. Members on the other side who have brought forward this motion against the resolution of January last to say ‘ let us go to the country ’ and to advise His Excellency to refer this matter to the country or to dissolve the Council. We are quite prepared to go to the country if the Council is dissolved. We are sure that all of us will be re-elected and returned to the Council; we shall have many more on our side. Hon. Members on the other side have gone back on the decision they came to in January this year. I regret very much that many hon. Members with whom I was sitting for about three years and who have been supporting popular measures, have changed their minds in two months, in two days and have been cowardly

4th September 1928] [Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member is requested to confine his remarks to the amendment.”

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—“ Is my hon. Friend in order in calling some of the hon. Members cowardly? Is it parliamentary? (Voices :— It is parliamentary.) ”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Hon. Members on the other side want to change their minds after supporting the resolution of the Council brought forward six months ago. They ought to be the first persons to say ‘ let us go to the country.’ I am not sure that my hon. Friend, Mr. Siva Rao, will be supported and returned. It is not necessary for me to dilate upon the subject. This is common sense. I think it stands to our dignity, to the dignity of this House and to the prestige of our friends that they should go to the country and ascertain the wishes of the country whether we are right or they are right. I am sure the electorate will stand by the hon. Members on this side. We have stood by this resolution for a long time; we have stood by our principles for several years. I might be misunderstood because I was sitting for some time on the other side. I only differed from my hon. Friends on this point . . . ”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member need not explain his position on this amendment.”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ I stand for the principle for which the Congress stands.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member need not explain his own principles when moving his amendment.”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Our principle is the principle we are responsible to the electorate; the Government are responsible to their representatives. We stand for this principle. In standing for this principle we have carried out a self-denying ordinance, by many acts of sacrifice, personal and otherwise. I am sure the electorate will respect us. I stand for obstruction, parliamentary obstruction, in every possible way. I am sure the country will respect us and I therefore challenge the other side.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha. I might say that this has a bearing on the question that has been so ably moved, seconded and discussed in all its forms which is going to be carried, viz., the inauguration of a committee of the Council to work and help the Simon commission. This is practically carrying out the proposals of Sir John Simon and his colleagues; for his letter, dated 6th February 1928, ends as follows :—‘ Carrying out of our proposals will require at a later date,’—as far as this Council is concerned immediately or to-day—‘ that the Council of State, the Legislative Assembly and the local Legislative Councils should be moved to elect their representatives to take part in the general deliberations and the Commission will be glad if the Government of India will take such steps as are provided for this purpose in due course.’ The idea of bringing forward this motion is to get a decision which is contrary to the wishes of the large electorate of this Presidency. Those of us who are elected Members of this Council have an honest duty to our constituency to reflect their views on very important

[Mr. P. Anjaneyulu]

[4th September 1928]

matters like this where the national honour is involved, where the country's self-respect is at stake, where the sentiments of the people is to be touched in its extremest form. We have to respect and reflect the opinion of our constituency whether those opinions are correct or incorrect, right or wrong, so long as they are sincere. How far we are doing it in the Council is a matter for personal investigation and for thought by every individual Member concerned. No one has a right to say that any one of the elected Members of this Council is not so doing. The people in this House and outside are in great expectancy and are watching the proceedings taking place in this House yesterday and to-day.

3 p.m.

"They are very eager to know how the representatives in this Council would behave, to know what the message of this House is, how it is expressed and how the Members give their vote on this question which is of vital interest to the country. This Council, Sir, has earned the gratitude of each of the districts which elected representatives to it a few months before they gave their vote on the 25th of January 1928. Sir, this reminds me of a few lines in Hamlet :

'Frailty, thy name is woman!
A little month, or ere those shoes were old
With which she followed my poor father's body,
Like Niobe, all tears :—why she, even she—
O God! a beast, that wants discourse of reason,
Would have mourned longer—married with my uncle,
My father's brother, but no more like my father
Than I to Hercules : within a month :
Ere yet the salt of most unrighteous tears
Had left the flushing in her galled eyes,
She married.'

Are we the men who, with one united voice, said on the 25th of January 1928, i.e., practically the whole of the elected representatives in this House, that we should have nothing to do with the Simon Commission as at present constituted? Sir, if I offend any one of the Members here, I do very earnestly beg his pardon; but I shall express myself as clearly as I can. If we were really earnest then, we should be earnest to-day and continue to be earnest to-morrow. A charge may be levelled against some of us that we wanted to manipulate certain situations in order to get certain vantage grounds and certain privileges with a view to see that we were installed in certain places. If it were not so, what has happened, I ask, between the 25th January and to-day that we should, when the country's cause is at stake, when the country's honour is at stake, allow Indians to laugh at us, Indians, at our own insincerity in allowing the Simon Commission to cast a slur on the intelligence of this land and to belie the honest expectations of a whole race. Sir, whether what I say is true or not remains to be seen. The only way in which the British Parliament or the Indian Government or this Government or Council can know whether we are really representing the true sentiments of the people of this Presidency is to ask us to go back to them. I would join my friend Mr. Saldanha in his earnest appeal, though he said it with more humour which took away much of the tension in it, that we should appeal to the country. Therefore, Sir, through you I request the hon. the Leader of the House to represent to His Excellency in all constitutional manner possible that we may get dissolved on this sole issue alone, just as in some other issues which arose on which Ministries have come and gone and on which this Ministry

4th September 1928]

[Mr. P. Anjaneyulu]

is there. This Ministry is getting on only on the Simon issue; otherwise some of my friends who were on this side would not be where they are now. At any rate that is the opinion of us all. If we are really sincere to the people in carrying out their behests as representatives in this Council, I appeal to the Leader of the House through you to put it to His Excellency to see whether those who support the proposal to elect seven Members of the House to a committee to confer with the Commission or whether those who are opposed to that proposal, are returned in larger numbers. Therefore, I have great pleasure in seconding the motion so ably moved by my friend Mr. Saldanha."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is 'that the discussion of this motion be adjourned until after the opinion on the question from the electorate in this Presidency for the Legislative Council has been ascertained either by a referendum to the electorate on the point or by a dissolution of the Council'."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Mr President, Sir, both the speakers before me have stated what our position is. The hon. Friends that belong to the other parties think that they are in the right in supporting this motion, because something has happened since the last resolution was passed. They hold that the Simon Commission have promised certain advantages in procedure, and that they constitute a change in the constitution of the Commission itself. That is an argument which cannot be refuted by counter-argument alone. They think that they truly represent the wishes of the electorate, while we think that we have been consistently representing the views of the electorate. The final arbiters in this matter are the electorates themselves. They have got the power to say who are in the right and there is no good of further discussing this matter. If our friends of the other parties are sincere in saying that they are truly representing the electorate I say let us appeal to them and find out their wishes. Many a time since the last election it has been suggested by the other parties that the election was not run on true principles and that people were misguided in electing certain members of certain parties. All those doubts can be cleared now. Now that a new issue has arisen and it is a vital issue—i.e., the issue whether we should co-operate with the Simon Commission or not and whether in co-operating with that Commission we would be truly representing the electorate or not—let us go back to the electorate. Those friends of the other parties who voted with us in January last now think that the electorate itself has changed its opinion and wants to co-operate with the Simon Commission. If they are really and honestly of that opinion, they ought to accept this amendment which simply requests that we should go to the electorate in order to ascertain who are in the right and who in the wrong. If we are wrong, the electorate will not send us back, and only that party which more truly represents the electorate, will be returned in greater numbers. The supporting of a Ministry which does not possess any majority in the House, the putting there of one Ministry for the time being supported by one party or the other who change the Ministry itself because they want to gain their own ends—all these things can be cleared up by allowing either party to be returned with a commanding majority. This is the proper occasion of which our friends of the other parties should avail themselves. They think that co-operation with the Simon Commission is the wish of the country and that they truly represent the people of the country; and we honestly believe that the country does not want the Simon Commission at all. We all thought so in January last. The little thing that has happened

[Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

[4th September 1928]

since then is that Sir John Simon has said that the committees would be allowed to have access to certain documents which were excluded from their purview previously. In the previous resolution, however, we took objection to and protested against the constitution of the Commission, the reason being that no Indian was included in it and only seven Englishmen were sent out to us, whatever be their merits or demerits. Of course, every one of us in the House knows whether they are capable of sitting as judges over us. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member, I am afraid, is going into the merits."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"We then took objection only to the constitution, not to the form of procedure that was adopted. That was then our view. Now, do the members of the other parties think that procedure means constitution and that any change in procedure is a sufficient reason for them to now support the Simon Commission? There is no use"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is going beyond the present motion under discussion."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Therefore, the one thing I want to impress upon my hon. Friends is this; and this is a special request from our party. All that we request and beg of them is: let us go and state our case before our masters, i.e., the electorate. If they say that a particular party is right, let them return that party; or if they think that the other party is right, let that party be returned. This is the occasion when we should join hands and request the Government, under the constitution, to dissolve the House in order to ascertain the wishes of the people as to which party truly represents them. If they fail to support this motion, that means that they have no faith in themselves; they must be thinking then that they will not be returned in such large numbers if they go to the country. Then, Sir, they will put forward the question of expense; but that is a small matter. If the country is really taking any interest in the matter, I am sure it will not mind any cost; we have to see that the question of expense is the last thing that one should think of. So, I request, the hon. Members through you, Mr. President, if they are sincere in their belief"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is repeating the same sentiment."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"They may vote for this motion with a view to see which party is supported more by the country."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"Mr. President, Sir, this very important question has attracted the attention of the country for the last so many months. It has seen the falling of Ministries and the formation of Cabinets and Ministries in various provinces. So, it cannot be set aside so lightly as some people think. It is therefore in the fitness of things that my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha has very appropriately brought this adjournment motion of this important question. Sir, there have been two different and conflicting views on this important question. One set of people rightly or wrongly hold that the country is with them in co-operating with the Simon Commission. I do not at all attribute any motives to them; they may be right in their own way. We and also the Independents rightly hold that the

[4th September 1928] [Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo]

country is with us and that the country is decidedly against the present Commission. In the resolution of this House in January last, this House most unmistakably declared against the Commission 'as at present constituted.' Conditions developed in a peculiar way and my hon. Friends (the present Ministers) of course with a view to show the anxiety of the Indians to co-operate with the Government and to work the Government of India Act of 1919, co-operated accepting office and worked the Government of India Act. I do not accuse them for that, because they have a right to hold their own views, transformation though it may look. They may be justified, out of their own personal convictions, in working out the Act; but the point raised in the adjournment motion is still there. Sir, the acceptance of the Ministry at a time when there was all the possibility of a dissolution has evaded a very important issue, i.e., the taking of the opinion of the electorate. If the Ministry had not formed, there would have been dissolution and a fresh election and expression of popular opinion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is requested not to traverse that ground."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"I take your ruling, Sir

"So, Sir, the question of dissolution of the Council is now practically over because the Ministry has got a working majority. Then, the next question which arises is that the opinion of the people should be ascertained by a referendum. It may be the opinion of the people, and in a restricted way you can also ascertain the opinion of the electorate, i.e., those people who have sent us here and who have a right to give us a mandate. Eminent people, leaders of the country, in their communiqués to the press have said that the Simon Commission would be a very good issue on which to resign and seek re-election and expression of popular view. For myself, I am prepared, and I may say on behalf of my hon. Friend Mr. Kameswara Rao also that we are prepared to resign if Sir A. P. Patro accepts the challenge."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is dwelling on individual opinions. He is requested to confine himself to the amendment which recommends a referendum or a dissolution of the Council."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"Sir, I am only focussing on the issue of referendum."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am only requesting the hon. Member to confine himself to the terms of the amendment."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"Sir, we are prepared to risk a re-election and ascertain the opinion of the people. That is the better course. So I would implore all parties and all Members of this hon. House to agree to this adjournment motion and seek the opinion of the electorate whose voice is after all final and whose voice is the guiding star to all of us. In these circumstances, I wholeheartedly agree with this motion and appeal to the hon. Members of this House to accept it if at all they sincerely desire to follow the instructions and mandates of the electorate or the people in general in this Presidency."

* Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—"Sir, if any occasion can arise in the life-time of a legislature for taking the extraordinary step of making a reference

[Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar] [4th September 1928]

to the country to ascertain its opinion on any particular matter, that occasion has come now. You know, Sir, it is only eight months ago that this Council by an overwhelming majority of sixty-one against twenty-nine passed a resolution declining to co-operate with the Simon Commission. Whatever may be the intellectual subtlety with which you distinguish between a motion and a resolution, the fact remains that the country knows that the subject before the Council to-day is the same subject that was discussed eight months ago, that is, co-operation or non-co-operation with the Simon Commission. That time, Sir, representative members of this Council belonging not only to the Congress Party but to the Independent Party, to the Justice Party and the various other parties of this Council, denounced the constitution of the Simon Commission, and declared in the most unmistakable language their deliberate intention to non-co-operate with the Commission. I shall quote to you certain opinions and certain sentiments that were expressed during that time by certain members of this Council. I shall first of all give the opinion expressed by my hon. Friend Mr. P. Siva Rao, which is reported at page 319 of the Council Proceedings, dated 25th January 1928; he said, 'I for one, Sir, would be satisfied if only the Committee appointed by the Central Legislature is given equal and extensive powers with those of the Commission itself.' These are the words that were uttered by Mr. Siva Rao on that occasion. You will see from the papers placed on the table of the Council that the only concession that is given by Sir John Simon now is that 'the Commission has decided to draw no distinction between its own members and members of these Committees in the respects referred to in the resolution, so that, in the matter of examination of witnesses and access to documents, the Commission will treat each Indian Committee, within whose scope the material in question falls, on equal terms with itself.' I ask you, Sir, whether the equal and extensive powers contemplated by my hon. Friend Mr. Siva Rao"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is dwelling on the merits of the question."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—"I am not referring to the merits at all, Sir. I am only emphasizing the fact that some of the members have changed their opinions in regard to a particular matter, and in such a case they ought to ascertain the opinion of the country, before they allow such changes of opinion to affect the decision of this Council. I submit, Sir, this is the fittest occasion to make a reference to the country and get the verdict of the constituencies on these changes of opinion. It is only to illustrate these changes of opinion and to bring home the necessity for a referendum that I am quoting from the speeches of certain hon. Members made on the 25th January 1928."

"My hon. Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar said—I do not know what he is going to do in the matter of this motion to-day (Laughter)—he said, as reported on page 298 of the Council Proceedings :

'I think it is the only course open to them—to recognize the Legislative Committees as equal partners, to treat them as equals, to allow them to sit with them, giving them opportunities like themselves of collecting, marshalling, reviewing, selecting facts, deciding on the evidence, testing it by cross-examination or other methods and of shaping effectively the decisions arrived at by the Statutory Commission at all important stages and also of effectively shaping the draft report to be placed before the Parliament.'

"That is what he wanted, Sir, on the 25th January 1928."

4th September 1928] [Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar]

"Then, my hon. Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar, whose translation to the Treasury bench has brought about all the complications in the country ('Hear, hear'), said in his amendment 'that unless an authoritative declaration was made, giving the Committees of the Legislatures an effective voice in the shaping of the decisions of the Commission at all important stages, this Council cannot co-operate with the work of the Commission.' That was the amendment that he brought forward before the Council on the 25th January 1928."

"Then, my hon. Friend Mr. Kesava Pillai said, 'if some Indians had found a place on this Commission, it would have satisfied us.' ."

"Mr. A. B. Shetty said, 'Give to the Committees of our Legislatures equal powers, rights and opportunities with the Members of the Commission.'"

"These are some of the sentiments that were given expression to by the hon. Members on that date. You have seen, Sir, that though eight months have elapsed, no remarkable things have happened either in the constitution of the Simon Commission or in the conditions of the country except that the All Parties Conference have declared in no uncertain terms their determination to have their own scheme of responsible government irrespective and independent of any recommendations by the Statutory Commission. What else is it that has happened in the country to warrant any change of opinion? Absolutely nothing. So, my humble submission, Sir, is, let the members of this Council ascertain the opinion of the country in this matter, let them not change their opinions as often as they please and make themselves open to the attack that they are persons in whom no reliance can be placed by those who have elected them. Therefore, to safeguard their own interests, to safeguard the honour of this Council, and to safeguard the interests of the constituencies, I think it essential that this motion is passed by this Council, and I earnestly appeal to all the members to support Mr. Saldanha's motion."

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—"Sir, I beg to oppose the amendment moved so energetically and forcibly by my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha. It appears to me that the very basis, the very foundation of the amendment which my friend seeks to press upon the House, lacks in consistency. The amendment is based on a future referendum and a present dissolution of the Council. It appears to me that these two things are not within the powers of this House. Unless it is possible for us to dissolve the Council, unless it is possible for us to have a fresh election, it would be useless to contend that the discussion of the present motion should be adjourned. Both those things lie outside the scope and capacity of our powers."

"Then, again, my hon. Friend assumes that the members of this House who represent the various constituencies do not in the matter of the Simon Commission represent the wishes of their constituencies. When my honourable friend finds that certain members vote agreeably to his own wishes, he says that those members represent the wishes of their respective constituencies, and when it happens that the vote of any other particular member is not in the direction in which he wishes that the particular vote should be cast, then comes his objection that the member does not represent the constituency which he represents in this Council. It appears to me that the members of this Council who represented the particular constituencies in January last and who faithfully interpreted the views, the wishes, the ideas and opinions of their constituents then, are as capable of representing them

[Mr. Daniel Thomas]

[4th September 1928]

now on this motion. Therefore, I think there is nothing brought forward now to justify their saying that the members who are going to vote on this motion will not and do not represent the wishes of the constituencies in this matter.

"I will also bring to the attention of the House one matter. I remember a certain instance in which Edmund Burke gave a good piece of advice to certain of his voters in Belfast, when they said he did not comply with their request; he then said that the duty of the representative was not merely to follow the wishes of his electors (A voice: 'Good, good') but it was part of his duty to enlighten them as to how they ought to behave in a particular matter. Therefore, Sir, there is a duty cast upon the representatives of every constituency in this Presidency to so conduct themselves as to give a lead and guidance to their constituents in the matter of the Simon Commission, and I fully trust and believe that every member of this House who represents any particular constituency will not only try to carry out the wishes and ideas of his constituency but will also give a lead and guidance in this matter.

"I would also submit one other point in this connexion, and that is this: co-operation with the Simon Commission is a matter of present necessity. To adjourn the discussion of this matter to a future date would be taking away the very purpose for which the committee is sought to be constituted on the present occasion. On these considerations, I oppose the amendment proposed by my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR.—"Mr. President, Sir, the seconder of this adjournment motion said that the honest course for this Council would be to support the motion, and the hon. Member Mr. K. V. R. Swami said that if the members had faith in themselves they would certainly vote for it. My hon. Friend from Malabar quoted certain sentences from my speech made on the last occasion and made a personal reference to the change that had come over me. Sir, the question of co-operation with the Simon Commission has been before the country for the past eight months, and the electors and those who have sent us as their representatives to this Council have not been keeping quiet since that time. As for my own share in the discussion when the question of co-operation with the Commission was discussed, I moved an amendment in this Council with a view to bring about a kind of reproachment. I made it clear in my speech that I wanted that the door should be kept open for a reconciliation, and prophesied that a great change in *modus operandi* would certainly come about, that a complete equality of status would be given to provincial committees, in other words, that the committees would be allowed to co-operate on an equal footing and even to submit an independent report of their own which would be affixed as an appendix to the main report of the Commission. Apart from that, two or three weeks after that, I had a clear, specific mandate from my constituency, and an important meeting was held at Tanjore when I was entrusted with the duty of inviting the Commission and leading a deputation to Tanjore. After that, meetings were held at Diudigul, Madura and Trichinopoly, and I have had a definite mandate from my constituency as to the course of action I should adopt with regard to this very important matter. So far as this point is concerned, Sir, I think the electors in my constituency have not been idle, and for what I know of what has taken place at least in those districts which I represent, the electors have expressed a clear desire that their representative should certainly co-operate with the Simon Commission.

4th September 1928]

[Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar]

"Secondly, Sir, the hon. Ministers after that event have been touring in very many districts of the Presidency; in fact I am surprised to find that they have been very active in the matter of getting into touch with the electorates. These latter had ample opportunities of expressing their wishes to them and of taking them to task for what they had done. But on the contrary, we find that they have been well received wherever they went, and the people approved of the action taken by them. Therefore we have to take it for granted that the constituencies represented in this Council approved of the action of their representatives.

"Two or three weeks before the commencement of this session, the hon. Member for the University appealed to all the constituencies to give a specific mandate to their representatives as regards their attitude to this question. I think he also mentioned the names of certain members who voted in a particular way and appealed to their constituencies to give them a mandate. If my friend from South Kanara can say categorically and dogmatically that he has his constituency behind him in his actions, I can also say dogmatically, positively and categorically that I have my constituency behind me. I believe that many members also will have the courage to say the same thing. If, however, there are certain members, say a dozen or twenty or eighty, who still doubt whether they correctly represent the constituencies which elected them, it is open to them to resign and go to the country and ascertain the wishes of their constituencies." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. A. DAVIS :—"I move, Sir, that the question be now put."

The closure motion was put to the House and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:

Ayes.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Macjoribanks. | 29. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 30. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 31. " K. Krishnan. |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 32. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 5. " Mr. M. K. Seturathnam Ayyar. | 33. " M. V. Gangadhar Siva. |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 34. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 35. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 8. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. | 36. " W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar. |
| 9. Rao Bahadur C. V. Ananatakrisna Ayyar. | 37. " S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar. |
| 10. Mr. C. B. Cotterell. | 38. " Daniel Thomas. |
| 11. " H. A. Watson | 39. Mr. S. Venkiah. |
| 12. " C. A. Souter. | 40. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. |
| 13. " S. H. Slater. | 41. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya. |
| 14. " A. McG. C. Tampoe. | 42. Mr. Kenneth Kay. |
| 15. " C. W. E. Cotton. | 43. " W. O. Wright. |
| 16. " V. Ch. John. | 44. " C. R. T. Congreve. |
| 17. " M. A. Manickavelu Nayakar. | 45. " F. B. Wathen. |
| 18. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. | 46. " A. T. Luker. |
| 19. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. | 47. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 20. " A. B. Shetty. | 48. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 21. " J. Bheemayya. | 49. The Zamindar of Kallikota. |
| 22. " J. A. Davis. | 50. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 23. " R. Foulkes. | 51. " U. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 24. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 52. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-Jah Sahib Bahadur. |
| 25. Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur. | 53. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |
| 26. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. | 54. " Swami A. S. Sahajananda. |
| 27. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 55. " V. Ramjee Rao. |
| 28. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar. | 56. The Zamindar of Seithur. |

3-30
p.m.

[4th September 1928]

Ayes—cont.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 57. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. | 67. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 58. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon. | 68. T. M. Moidu Sahib Bahadur |
| 59. " C. Gopala Menon. | 69. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddiyar. |
| 60. The Raja of Panagal. | 70. " B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 61. Sir A. P. Patro. | 71. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar. |
| 62. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | 72. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 63. Mr. P. T. Rajan. | 73. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 64. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. | 74. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao. |
| 65. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaack Sahib Bahadur. | |
| 66. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur. | |

Noes.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Mr. S. Satyamurti. | 21. M. K. Koti Reddi. |
| 2. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 22. " V. Kameswara Rao Nayudu. |
| 3. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 23. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 4. " J. A. Saldanha. | 24. " C. Marudavanam Pillai. |
| 5. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 25. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 6. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 26. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 7. " K. V. R. Swami. | 27. " B. Venkataratnam. |
| 8. " D. Narayana Raju. | 28. " K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. |
| 9. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. | 29. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 10. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib. | 30. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 11. " K. R. Karant. | 31. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 12. " M. Narayana Rao. | 32. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 13. " C. Obi Reddi. | 33. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 14. " A. Parasurama Rao. | 34. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 15. " C. Ramasomayajulu. | 35. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar. |
| 16. " Basheer Ahmed Sayeed. | 36. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. |
| 17. " P. Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu. | 37. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Razu. |
| 18. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. | |
| 19. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. | |
| 20. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | |

Neutral.

1. Mr. P. Siva Rao.

2. Mr. J. Kuppuswami.

Ayes 74. Noes 37. Neutral 2.

The motion was carried.

Before the result of the poll was announced hon. Members Messrs. Anjaneyulu and Ramanath Goenka entered the House and they were requested to wait till the result was announced.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I now put the amendment to the vote of the House. The question is that the discussion of this motion be adjourned until after the opinion on the question from the electorate in this Presidency for the Legislative Council has been ascertained either by a referendum to the electorate on the point or by a dissolution of the Council."

The question was put to the House and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :

Ayes.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. S. Satyamurti. | 8. Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. |
| 2. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 9. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. |
| 3. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 10. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. |
| 4. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 11. " K. V. R. Swami. |
| 5. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 12. " D. Narayana Raju. |
| 6. " J. A. Saldanha. | 13. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. |
| 7. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 14. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib. |

4th September 1928]

Ayes—cont.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 15. Mr. K. R. Karant. | 28. Mr. C. Marudavanam Pillai. |
| 16. " M. Narayana Rao. | 29. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 17. " C. Obi Reddi. | 30. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 18. " A. Parasurama Rao. | 31. " B. Venkataratnam. |
| 19. " C. Ramasomayajulu. | 32. " K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. |
| 20. " Basheer Ahmed Sayeed. | 33. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 21. " P. Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu. | 34. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 22. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. | 35. Mr. Ramanatha Goenka. |
| 23. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. | 36. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 24. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 37. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 25. " K. Koti Reddi. | 38. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 26. " V. Kameswara Rao Nayudu. | 39. " K. P. Raman Menon. |
| 27. " L. K. Tulasiram. | |

Noes.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks. | 39. Dr. Syed Ibrahim Sahib. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 40. Rao Sahib M. Hampayya. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 41. Mr. Kenneth Kay. |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 42. " W. O. Wright. |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 43. " C. R. T. Congreve. |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 44. " F. B. Wathen. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 45. " A. T. Luker. |
| 8. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. | 46. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 9. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar. | 47. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 10. Mr. C. B. Cotterell. | 48. The Zamindar of Kallikota. |
| 11. " H. A. Watson. | 49. Mr. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 12. " C. A. Souter. | 50. " U. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 13. " S. H. Slater. | 51. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. |
| 14. " A. McG. C. Tampoe. | 52. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |
| 15. " C. W. E. Cotton. | 53. " Swami A. S. Sahajananda. |
| 16. " V. Ch. John. | 54. " V. Ramjee Rao. |
| 17. " M. A. Manickavelu Nayakar. | 55. The Zamindar of Seithur. |
| 18. " Syed Tajudin Sahib. | 56. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 19. " A. B. Shetty. | 57. Mr. P. Siva Rao. |
| 20. " J. Bheemayya. | 58. " C. Gopala Menon. |
| 21. " J. A. Davis. | 59. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 22. " R. Foulkes. | 60. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar. |
| 23. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 61. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 24. " Mahmud Schammad. | 62. Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 25. " Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. | 63. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 26. " J. Kuppuswami. | 64. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 27. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 65. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 28. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar. | 66. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaack Sahib. |
| 29. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad. | 67. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 30. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | 68. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 31. " K. Krishnan. | 69. Muhammad T. M. Moidu Sahib Bahadur. |
| 32. " N. Siva Raj. | 70. Rao Bahadur . Sitarama Reddiyar. |
| 33. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. | 71. " B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 34. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. | 72. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar. |
| 35. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 73. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 36. " W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar. | 74. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 37. " S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar. | 75. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. |
| 38. " Daniel Thomas. | 76. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao. |

Ayes 39. Noes 76.

The motion was lost.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Hitherto the practice has been that when a closure motion is carried the original proposition is also put to the House. I wish to know whether the same practice is to be followed now."

[4th September 1928]

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"It is only an adjournment motion. No speech has been made on the main proposition."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I would like to propose that we go to the next item in the order of business."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member ought to have made the alternative motion before."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Sir, in spite of the great warning given to me by Mr. Saldanha, and even at the grave and serious risks I have been running by the attitude I have been taking up, I beg leave to move the amendments which stand in my name."

"In line 2 for the word 'letter' substitute the word 'letters.'"

"In line 3 after the words 'the 6th February 1928' insert the words 'and the 28th March 1928.'"

"Add the following as proviso to the motion :—

(a) *Provided that the representatives so selected should be allowed absolutely the same status and powers as regards the examination of witnesses and access to confidential papers and documents;*

(b) *and that they should submit their report to the Legislative Council for an expression of its opinion before the same is submitted to the Commission with a copy of the proceedings of the Council in connexion therewith."*

"Now, Sir, proviso (a) proposes to vest equal status and powers as regards examination of witnesses and access to confidential papers and documents. As regards (b), it is a very reasonable proposal, that the representatives whoever they are of this Hon'ble Council should in the ordinary course submit their report, not direct to the Commission, but to its own Parliament from whom they derived their power. In respect of this amendment there could not be any controversy, because the Bengal Legislative Council very recently adopted an amendment in this form which was accepted by the Bengal Government."

"As regards the first amendment, which is verbal, the letter dated 28th March 1928 issued just before the Commission left our shores for England has by some oversight been omitted to be included in the original motion. These are the only amendments I wish to move. The other two amendments which stand in my name [clauses (c) and (d)] are unnecessary if these are carried. When the report is submitted to the Council, we will have ample opportunity to express our opinion thereon, whether it is going to be dominion status as recommended by the All Parties Conference or the abolition of diarchy and the inauguration of responsible government in the provinces. It is premature to discuss those questions now. We shall rather wait till such time as the report is sent up to the Legislative Council. So I do not propose to move clauses (c) and (d) which stand in my name on the agenda."

^a *Note.*—Clauses (c) and (d) run as follows :—

(c) and they should be afforded an opportunity of considering the final report of the Commission with the Joint Parliamentary Committee in London;

(d) and that the Committee be instructed to press upon the attention of the Commission the immediate abolition of the present system of government known as diarchy; and the inauguration of full responsible government in the provinces.

[4th September 1928]

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"These two amendments can be accepted by the Government if this House is going to elect a committee. The first amendment gives equal power and status to that committee in the matter of examining of witnesses either in public or in camera and that is an important point in the procedure of the committee's work. The second amendment, that they should submit their report to the Legislative Council for an expression of its opinion, is absolutely necessary. What Sir John Simon himself asks the committee is to give a faithful opinion of the aspirations of the province and to place concrete proposals for constitutional reforms as far as this Presidency is concerned. I have therefore great pleasure in seconding these two amendments and hope that Government will find no difficulty in accepting them."

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Mr. President, Sir, these amendments are in accordance with the main motion. The letter of the 28th March 1928 was omitted by inadvertence in drafting. As regards the amendments (a) and (b), Government have no objection to accept them. They emphasize what is expressed in the letters of Sir John Simon."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to oppose these amendments for the following reasons in brief. First of all they are not authorized by any statute or statutory provision of law; secondly they are most humiliating to the country; thirdly they are not consistent with our resolution of last January and we have not got the support of the electorate for any change. I always questioned the authority of the Simon Commission to give us any sort of mandate. When such is the case, how can we comply with their request."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I don't think any useful purpose will be served by going over the same ground, saying that there is no statutory authority for the constitution of the committee."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"It is a most humiliating position we are placed in. What are we to do according to my Friend Mr. Siva Rao? We are to give expression of our opinions on the report to be submitted by the committee, which again is to be submitted to the Commission and the Commission may probably affix it as an appendix to their final report. My Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar mentioned that he had mandates from a number of meetings. I am sorry to say that those meetings were engineered either by himself or by foreign priests. (Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar: 'They are not.') In any case the priests were at the bottom of it. They have got no sympathy with our aspirations. So, we are treated by our brethren as alien. That is the position. I challenge him to contradict me. Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar is a professor in an aged institution."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am not able to see the relevancy of the hon. Member's remarks."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"After all, the position of a professor in an aided institution is very precarious."

Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—"Is my friend in order in saying that the position of my Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar is very precarious?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"He is perfectly in order."

[4th September 1928]

4 p.m.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I have the greatest regard and admiration for my Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar. (Laughter.) We are thick personal friends, but in political matters, I am sorry, I differ from him. I know his fears as to how dangerous his position will be if he does not support the Simon Commission and how dangerous the position of the foreign missions will be if they do not support the Simon Commission."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I hope the hon. Member will confine his remarks to the issue before the House."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I want to know whether my hon. Friend, Mr. Siva Rao, will press his motion if the Government do not accept clauses (c) and (d) of the amendment."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Clauses (c) and (d) have not been moved."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Then so much the worse for him."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, I rise to oppose the motion made by my hon. Friend from Bellary. It appears almost that this is an attempt merely to make it appear that there is something different in the motion from what this Council felt when it voted last time on the Simon Commission business. It is almost, as the hon. the Revenue Member pointed out, on the lines of the communiqué of Sir John Simon. It does not add or subtract from the value of the motion made by the hon. the Revenue Member. There is a feeling in the country, a very prominent feeling, that this Council should not change its mind and go back upon the resolution that it passed in January last. The hon. Member from Bellary attempts to show something new. He attempts to make it appear that there is something new to the electorate,—he is thinking of the electorate as much as others I suppose—that he is proceeding upon something new and therefore wants to put in these amendments to the motion made by the hon. the Revenue Member. There is absolutely no point in moving this amendment if the matters mentioned in them are identical with the statement made by Sir John Simon. My objection to these amendments is this: that they are absolutely unnecessary. Either the motion moved by the hon. the Revenue Member may be accepted or it may be rejected on its merits. These amendments neither add merit nor demerit to the motion. They have absolutely no value for the purpose of discussion of the motion. They merely mislead the country. They want merely to tell the country that Mr. Siva Rao is thinking in a particular direction. Let us not hoodwink the country. Let us tell the country plainly what we are out for. The electorates know exactly every one of us in our true colours. Let us serve our masters aright in the true spirit. Let us not go about the business in a manner so as to circumvent the opinions held by our electorates. There is nothing new in these two amendments which my hon. Friend from Bellary has moved. Again, there is no purpose served by adding to the length of a motion. It is mere waste of words and mere waste of paper and printing ink to the Government. I do not want that any member of this House should add to the waste that is already being indulged in by a system of Government which is content with a paper constitution and which runs as a soulless machine. These amendments are as soulless as the Government. The Government feels that it can circumvent every desire of the people in this country. It can circumvent every resolution of this House by its own powers inherent in the Act and the rules made thereunder and it is successfully

[4th September 1928] [Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao]

circumventing to-day by this motion. The Member in charge has circumvented the desire of this House for an appeal to the electorate by getting a party man of his own to move a motion for closure."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will not be in order if he refers to that."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Beg your pardon, Sir. I merely wanted to point out that these amendments are absolutely worthless. They are not worth the ink with which they are printed and therefore these amendments should not be"

Rajkumar S. N. DORAI RAJA :—"Sir, is it parliamentary to characterise the amendments of an hon. Member as worthless?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Oh, yes. In his estimation they are worthless."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"They are absolutely worthless (Laughter) seeing that they are the same thing as what Sir John Simon has said. So I feel that no Member of his House will be right if he votes for or accepts these amendments. It may be that the hon. Member who has moved these amendments has in mind the possible contingency of his own chief failing him. I believe the man who has been running with the hon. the Revenue Member so long need not distrust his intentions and add riders to the particular motion which he has moved. I wish that we clearly understand that the country is definitely either for or against this business. To my mind the country is against this business. Therefore any appearance that this Council may give in discussing either the amendments or the main resolution, any appearance that this House may give that it is supporting the hon. the Revenue Member either by amendment or otherwise would be false. So I request the House through you, Sir, not to give its assent to these amendments."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"Sir, I have tried carefully to go through the two letters referred to in the original proposition of the hon. the Leader of the House and in the amendments proposed by my hon. Friend from Bellary. I fail to see how they improve the position. Sir John Simon says that it would not be possible for him to allow the committee that may be hereafter elected by this Council to be present at certain times when evidence in camera might have to be taken. He says that the Indian Members also might avail themselves of opportunities when they might invite certain witnesses and have in camera evidence. This is what he says:

'If a case arises when this general plan cannot be followed, I should make no secret of it and should ask my colleagues in the Joint Free Conference, when, as I hope, they learn to have faith in my sense of fairness, to accept from me such account of the matter as I can give them on behalf of the Commission, with due regard to the reason why the testimony has been separately received.'

"He would not allow us to be present at the time when the testimony is received. He would ask us to be content with a faithful paraphrase of all that took place. He further on says: 'I imagine that the Indian side may find occasions when they would think it well to act in the same way.' What is the Indian side? There are only two sides to a question, the right side and the wrong side. The right side is Simon and the wrong side is Indian? All the plums are for one side and all the blows are for the other side?"

[Mr. P. Anjaneyulu] [4th September 1928]

"My hon. Friend says: 'Add the following as a proviso:

"Provided that the representatives so selected should be allowed absolutely the same status and powers as regards the examination of witnesses and access to confidential papers and documents."

"True, we may have any proviso. Lawyers tell us that even when the conditions fail, the alienations stand. We are alienating our birth-right by means of these provisos. The provisos are there. Alienations will be accepted. Our friend will be waiting outside when evidence is taken in camera and he will have his faith cure. There is an old story of a faith cure and I will relate it here. It would appear that a young lady wanted to remove a big mountain that was standing between her and a window. She prayed that the mountain should be removed believing in the Bible which has it that faith would move mountains. When her prayers had no effect, she went to her grandma and said: 'Why, this is all wrong. I prayed for the removal of the mountain and yet it is there as solid as ever.' The grandma in reply said that she should have more faith. So also, my friend says that we should have faith in the Simon Commission and every doubt would be removed. It would be, I believe, the same case as with the mountain in the story.

"In clause (b) of the amendment the hon. Member wants 'that they should submit their report to the Legislative Council for an expression of its opinion before the same is submitted to the Commission with a copy of the proceedings of the Council in connexion therewith.'

"Whether they will allow a copy to be given to my hon. Friend and to the Council I doubt. The status of the committee to be elected will be that its report will be added as an appendix to the main report as one of the many documents that may be presented to them. There is no status, no equal rights and other things. This document and all this labour, will be as it was playing second fiddle to them. They have no hope for them. They receive no blessings from anywhere except the Simon Commission. They will not even be told the result of their labours. Some individual members will at best have the opportunity of sitting along with the Simon Commission and probably their lives' ambition will be gratified. I am sorry to note that the hon. Mover, a respected friend of mine, thinks that some useful purpose will be served by his amendments and by somehow or other some of us getting into the committee. I appeal to him not to sell away his birth-right. I appeal to him to see what the previous Commissions have done, how far they have helped us and what purpose this Commission is going to serve. If the principle of self-determination for which the Great War was fought in the continent of Europe is good for Europeans and for Westerners generally, why should it not be good also for the Easterners? Why should we not have our birth-right? Why should we get into the Chinese feet and get our growth stunted? With these few words I appeal to the hon. Mover to withdraw his amendments. I oppose them."

Mr. V. CH. JOHN:—"I now move that the question be put."

4-15 p.m. Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Is it a motion for the amendments alone?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Yes."

4th September 1928]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the question be now put."

The motion was put and declared lost.

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar demanded a poll and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Macjoribanks. | 37. Mr. Daniel Thomas. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 38. " S. Venkiah. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 39. " Syed Ibrahim Sahib. |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 40. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya. |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 41. Mr. K. Kay. |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 42. " W. O. Wright. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 43. " C. R. T. Congreve. |
| 8. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar. | 44. " F. B. Wathen. |
| 9. Mr. C. B. Cotterell. | 45. " A. T. Luker. |
| 10. " H. A. Watson. | 46. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raj. |
| 11. " C. A. Souter. | 47. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 12. " S. H. Slater. | 48. The Zamindar of Kallikota. |
| 13. " A. Me. G. C. Tampoe. | 49. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 14. " C. W. E. Cotton. | 50. Khan Bahadur P. Khalifulla Sahib. |
| 15. " V. Ch. John. | 51. Mr. G. Premayya. |
| 16. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 52. Swami Sahajamandam. |
| 17. " S. Tajuddin Sahib. | 53. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao. |
| 18. " A. Balakrishna Shetty. | 54. The Zamindar of Seithur. |
| 19. " J. Bheemayya. | 55. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 20. " J. A. Davis. | 56. Mr. P. Siva Rao. |
| 21. " R. Foulkes. | 57. " C. Gopal Menon. |
| 22. " P. J. Gnanavarman Pillai. | 58. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 23. " Mahmud Sehamnad Sahib. | 59. Rao Bahadur C. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar. |
| 24. " K. Muppil Nayar. | 60. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 25. " J. Kuppuswami. | 61. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 26. Subadar Major S. A. Nanjappah. | 62. Mr. T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar. |
| 27. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar. | 63. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razak Sahib. |
| 28. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad. | 64. Mr. Khadir Mohideen Sahib. |
| 29. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | 65. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 30. " K. Krishnan. | 66. Mr. T. M. Moidoo Sahib. |
| 31. " N. Siva Raj. | 67. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar. |
| 32. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. | 68. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 33. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. | 69. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 34. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 70. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 35. " W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar. | 71. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. |
| 36. " S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar. | 72. Mr. A. V. Bhanaji Rao. |
| | 73. Sir A. P. Patro. |

Noes.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 17. Mr. Narayana Rao. |
| 2. " S. Satyamurti. | 18. " C. Obi Reddi. |
| 3. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 19. " K. Parasurama Rao. |
| 4. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 20. " C. Rama Somayajulu. |
| 5. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 21. " Bahseer Ahmad Sayeed. |
| 6. " P. C. Venkatapathi Raju. | 22. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 7. " J. A. Saldanha. | 23. Sriuan Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 8. Abdul Hamid Khan. | 24. Mr. K. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 9. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 25. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 10. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 26. " K. Koti Reddi. |
| 11. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 27. " Kameswara Rao. |
| 12. " K. V. R. Swami. | 28. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 13. " D. Narayana Raju. | 29. " C. Marudavaanam Pillai. |
| 14. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. | 30. " K. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 15. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib. | 31. " Madhavan Nayar. |
| 16. " K. R. Karant. | 32. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |

[4th September 1928]

Noes—cont.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 33. Mr. B. Venkataratnam. | 37. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 34. „ A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 38. „ O. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 35. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 39. „ Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 36. Mr. Ramanath Goenka. | 40. „ K. Raman Menon. |
| | 41. „ K. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. |

Neutral.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. | 3. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. |
| 2. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | |

Ayes 73.

Noes 41.

Neutral 3.

The motion was carried.

The amendments of Mr. Siva Rao, which ran as follows, were then put to the House and declared carried :—

‘ In line 2 for the word “ letter ” substitute the word “ letters ”.

‘ In line 3 after the words “ the 6th February 1928 ” insert the words “ and the 28th March 1928 ”.

‘ Add the following as proviso to the motion :—

‘ (a) Provided that the representatives so selected should be allowed absolutely the same status and powers as regards the examination of witnesses and access to confidential papers and documents.’

‘ (b) and that they should submit their report to the Legislative Council for an expression of its opinion before the same is submitted to the Commission with a copy of the proceedings of the Council in connexion therewith.’

Mr. Satyamurti demanded a poll and the House divided thus :

Ayes.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Macjoribanks. | 19. Mr. A. B. Shetty. |
| 2. „ Khan Bahadur Sir Muhamad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 20. „ J. Bheemayya. |
| 3. „ Mr. T. E. Moir. | 21. „ J. A. Davis. |
| 4. „ Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 22. „ R. Foulkes. |
| 5. „ Mr. M. R. Seturathnam Ayyar. | 23. „ P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. |
| 6. „ S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 24. „ Mahmud Sehnad Sahib. |
| 7. „ Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 25. „ Muppil Nayar. |
| 8. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar. | 26. „ J. Kuppuswami. |
| 9. Mr. C. B. Cotterell. | 27. Subadar Major S. A. Nanjappah. |
| 10. „ H. A. Watson. | 28. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar. |
| 11. „ C. A. Souter. | 29. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nam-budripad. |
| 12. „ S. H. Slater. | 30. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 13. „ A. McG. C. Tampoe. | 31. „ K. Krishnan. |
| 14. „ C. W. E. Cotton. | 32. „ N. Sivaraj. |
| 15. „ V. Ch. John. | 33. „ M. V. Gangadara Siva. |
| 16. „ M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 34. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| 17. „ S. Tajuddin Sahib. | 35. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 18. „ H. B. Ari Gowder. | 36. „ W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar. |

4th September 1928]

Ayes—cont.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 37. Mr. Subrahmanya Mooppanar. | 57. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 38. „ Daniel Thomas. | 58. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar. |
| 39. „ S. Venkiah. | 59. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 40. „ Syed Ibrahim Sahib. | 60. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 41. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya. | 61. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 42. Mr. K. Kay. | 62. Mr. Kadir Moidin Sahib. |
| 43. „ W. O. Wright. | 63. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 44. „ C. R. T. Congreve. | 64. Mr. T. M. Moidoo Sahib. |
| 45. „ F. B. Wathen. | 65. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 46. „ A. T. Luker. | 66. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar. |
| 47. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja. | 67. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 48. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar. | 68. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 49. The Zamindar of Kallikota. | 69. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. |
| 50. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. | 70. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao. |
| 51. Khan Bahadur P. Khalifulla Sahib. | 71. „ T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 52. Mr. G. Premayya. | 72. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razak Sahib. |
| 53. Swami Sahajanandam. | |
| 54. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao. | |
| 55. „ P. Siva Rao. | |
| 56. „ C. Gopala Menon. | |

Noes.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 22. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 2. „ S. Satyamurti. | 23. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 3. „ C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 24. „ R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 4. „ T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 25. „ K. Koti Reddi. |
| 5. „ P. Anjaneyulu. | 26. „ V. Kameswara Rao Nayudu. |
| 6. „ P. C. Venkatapathi Raju. | 27. „ L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 7. „ Abdul Hamid Khan. | 28. „ C. Marudavanam Pillai. |
| 8. „ C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 29. „ K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 9. „ G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 30. „ K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 10. „ C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 31. „ C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 11. „ K. V. R. Swami. | 32. „ B. Venkataratnam. |
| 12. „ D. Narayana Raju. | 33. „ K. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. |
| 13. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. | 34. „ A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 14. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib. | 35. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 15. „ K. R. Karant. | 36. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 16. „ M. Narayana Rao. | 37. „ C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 17. „ C. Obi Reddi. | 38. „ Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 18. „ K. Parasurama Rao. | 39. „ K. P. Raman Menon. |
| 19. „ C. Ramasomayajulu. | 40. „ J. A. Saldanha. |
| 20. „ Basheer Ahmad Sayeed. | |
| 21. „ P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. | |

Neutral.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 4. Zamindar of Seithur. |
| 2. „ Ramanath Goenka. | 5. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 3. Zamindar of Gollapalli. | |

Ayes 72.

Noes 40.

Neutral 5.

The motion was carried.

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I make a suggestion, Sir? Hitherto we discussed all the amendments together and we may be permitted to do so now also.” 4-30 p.m.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I think we have disposed of almost all the motions and only a few more remain.”

[4th September 1928]

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir I beg to move that the following proviso be added to the motion :—

' Provided that the Committee so appointed shall proceed on the following fundamental basis of the Indian Constitution as unquestionable for the purpose of the enquiry in question, viz., the form of Government Imperial or Local to be established in India should be responsible, that is to say, a Government in which the executive should be responsible to a popularly elected Legislature possessing full and plenary powers and that such form of Government shall in no event be lower than that of any self-governing dominion in the British Commonwealth of Nations.'

" This motion is obviously simple and at the same time acceptable to all sections of the House and therefore it seems to me it requires no argument on my part. I repeat every word uttered on behalf of the important resolution passed at the All-Party Conference held the other day at Lucknow unanimously by the Swarajists, Liberals, the Muslims and other parties. In view of the fact that it has been accepted by all parties I think this House including the hon. Ministers will accept this motion. Sir, even the British Chamber of Commerce have accepted it. And I think this will be the fundamental basis of the enquiry.

" My hon. Friend Mr. Siva Rao has not moved clauses (c) and (d) of his amendment and I do not see why Mr. Siva Rao has been my *Guru*. He is the first friend who guided me and gave me advice in everything (laughter) and who has guided my destinies to a great extent (laughter). And I appeal to my bosom friend and my political friend to support my amendment which after all is not fundamentally different from his own. And I am sure all of you will vote with me as also those on the other side of the House (laughter)."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The amendment is lost for want of a seconder."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Under Standing Order No. 34, I beg to move

' that this Council do pass to the business next in order in the statement of business.

Standing Order No. 34 runs thus :—

' A motion that any meeting or business be adjourned or postponed or that the Council pass to the business next in order in the statement of business may be moved at any time and without previous notice as a distinct question, but not so as to interrupt a speech. If the motion is carried, the meeting or business shall be adjourned or postponed accordingly, or if the motion carried be that the Council pass to the business next in order in the statement of business, the business under discussion shall be considered to be disposed of.'

" On behalf of this proposition I hope I will be permitted to state two reasons why I request this Council to pass on to the business next in order. It was only in January of this year that this Council was seised of a proposition similar to the one now under discussion, and after two days' debate in which all parties took part and several amendments were tabled, discussed, debated and disposed of we came to a certain conclusion which is by the present motion intended to be reversed. The reasons which weighed this House then have not undergone any change so as to justify this Council to reverse its opinion on the merits of the question. Sir, I beg to draw the attention of the hon. Members to the proceedings of this Council on the 24th and 25th of February 1928. Hon. Members will see there that

[4th September 1928] [Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti]

the resolution was first moved by one belonging to my party with a demand for a Round Table Conference and a request to His Majesty to abolish the present Commission. That resolution was amended by various members belonging to various parties. For instance Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar moved an amendment and subsequently the hon. Mr. Krishnan Nayar moved an amendment in which was some idea of co-operating with this Commission provided certain suggestions were adopted. In support of his amendment he made a lengthy speech containing certain remarkable sentences giving his reasons clearly. Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar who is always to be found on the Government side brought a further amendment and it was defeated, 31 members voting for it and 59 against. Then, Mr. President, the proposition as amended by Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar's amendment was left for the discussion of the House. Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar made a very remarkable speech in which he agreed with the movers of the resolution and the amendment in all its essentials. There was therefore a consensus of opinion in favour of the resolution as it was finally passed. And nothing has happened from then till now to warrant any change in the verdict given on this question. I do not dispute the ruling of the hon. the President to allow this discussion. That is a matter which has already been disposed of though we raised objections. I do not know why the hon. the President felt compelled to allow this motion, why the House in exercise of its discretion and judgment be made to feel that it is a waste of time to reopen this question which was only passed in January last."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I would like to know whether he could traverse the same ground that has been covered already."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" He is only referring to the ruling."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Mr. President I will be the last man to question your ruling even though it may cause some inconvenience to me. (Hear, hear from the Swarajist Bench).

" I am sorry the hon. the Chief Minister has disturbed my trend of thought. The House has got the power now either to allow the reopening of the question or to give the go-by to it. When the power is vested in the Council it is better that it should be exercised in the best interests and the dignity of the House. What will happen if such questions are reopened? It may be sound and convenient to a particular set of hon. Members now to reopen the question and to get a decision perhaps adverse or in the same terms in which it was originally passed. But is that the way of helping the conduct of business in a dignified body as the Legislative Council? That is the criterion by which you have got to judge. At certain times and places a particular kind of rule may perhaps be very convenient. But you must see what the effect will be if that rule is put into operation generally to every question that has been resolved upon. To-morrow the minority which will always be dissatisfied with the decision of the majority may reopen the question to revive discussion on the matter. It seems to me that instead of helping the speedy despatch of business we will be merely clogging the proceedings of this House by giving liberty like this of reopening the question. The House is well aware that the Government have very great powers not only outside this House but also in this House. It is wrong to think that this House has got any powers. Unless the Government also is a consenting party, absolutely

4-4
p.m

[Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti] [4th September 1928]

no important power is vested in the Council. Here is a motion from the Government side asking the Council to re-open the question upon which the Council has already expressed a particular opinion. Is that a fair way of dealing with this House? Are hon. Members going to be parties to allow the Government to encroach upon their liberties and to question the soundness of their views? The House is aware that the Government manage things very adroitly. Are we going to allow this adroit manipulation? We must resist all attempts upon the liberties of the House. We have expressed our opinion on this question. The question was put to the House and decided upon. It ought not to be disturbed within a certain period. Otherwise there will be no finality in the matter of expression of opinion in this House. The Government will accuse us. This fortnight we may have a particular opinion. We may revise our opinion a fortnight hence or two months later. The Government will be waiting to see whether you will come to a final decision so that they may take action in a particular matter. The fact that this particular resolution is helpful to a particular set of people ought not to weigh in your minds in giving your considered opinion on the general question of re-opening questions within the period prescribed in the rules or within a reasonable period. It may be argued that so far as the rule of repetition is concerned, we are right in re-opening the discussion of this subject.

"But there is another rule which we have to observe, that is the rule of finality. Are we not offending the rule of finality by blindly following the rule of repetition? When there are two considerations it is necessary for the House to choose that which is best though it might be for the time being inconvenient. I have no hesitation in saying that the observance of the rule of finality is much more sound and much more wise for the Council than the observance of the rule of repetition.

"Further, I hope I will be permitted to refer to the practice in the House of Commons as can be gleaned from the pages of May's Parliamentary Practice and books of that sort. For the House of Commons there is a rule that a question raised in one session should not be re-opened in the same session. There is another rule that in a matter where the same question has got to be raised in the same session, it must be preceded by another motion, viz., that the previous resolution be rescinded. If that resolution is passed, then the House is at liberty to deal with the main question. Therefore, as a matter of fact, certain impediments have been placed upon the frivolous desire of the House to re-open the original decision. We have no such rule in our rules or standing orders as the Mother of Parliaments has. It is therefore reasonable that where you find a defect you must copy the example of a bigger deliberative assembly as the Mother of Parliaments. There is a palpable defect in our rules and standing orders. When such is the case, may we not follow the practice that obtains in the House of Commons? The practice there, is that such a revival of discussion should be contingent upon the resolution that the question be rescinded being carried."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"How are these remarks relevant to this motion?"

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"On all these considerations the House will not be justified in continuing discussion on this matter. These considerations ought to weigh in the minds of hon. Members to drop this

4th September 1928] [Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti]

business out of the agenda like a hot potato. That is my reason why I have to state all these points. I beg hon. Members to see that some reasonable restraints are placed in the way of frivolous desires for reversal of original decisions. I beg of hon. Members to consider this motion as a violation of the fundamental principle of the finality of our judgments."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I have great pleasure, Sir, in seconding the motion which has been brought forward by the hon. Leader of our party. I will, first of all, appeal to my colleagues in this House in the name of consistency. Several things have been said to show that this Council is after all powerless. This Council has been called the toy parliament. Our proceedings have been more than once characterized sometimes by ourselves as farcical. We were saying that all these things were due to the fact that the Government would not give us fuller powers than what they have entrusted us with. We say that the Government are pretending to give us some powers, some representative institutions and something like a legislative body. The rules have been so circumscribed, the rules have been so limited that, practically speaking, this House has no power of any importance. While that has been stated by many of us and by many of our well-wishers, let us not show the world that not only the Government have no confidence in us but that we ourselves have no confidence in us, and that we do not properly exercise the powers that have been given to us. It is a rule of clear understanding in such public bodies as this that until a resolution is passed, the minority try to convince the majority with their views. But once the majority comes to a conclusion as against the arguments of the minority, the minority should, as a matter of courtesy and according to democratic institution the rules in, merge themselves with the majority and see that the resolution of the majority is given effect to.

"Sir, this question of the Simon Commission was discussed at great length in January last. It will be necessary for us to go a little elaborately into the wording of the various amendments and into the speeches made by various Members who spoke for and against that resolution and who have supported or opposed the amendments. I have no objection to such people as the hon. Mr. Muthiah Mudaliyar saying straightforwardly to-day that whatever might have been their original, personal and individual feelings on particular questions, 'I am here representing the Government; I am here as Minister; therefore whatever I say from these benches are the views of the Government.' The hon. Mr. Krishnan Nayar may say: 'Whatever might have been my views on the 24th or 25th of January last, since I have been raised to a more honourable position, I am now in the responsible position of a Member of the Cabinet and therefore until I choose to resign my position by insisting upon my views, I must abide by the decision of the Cabinet.' That is, I think, a very reasonable position. I do not like them to say that, in spite of all that may take place, they will continue to cherish the views they had some time before. I am now appealing to hon. Members (other than those who have been fortunate to come to the front Treasury bench) who supported the main motion last January and to those who formed a small minority and voted against the motion. You will remember, Sir, that it was said that some hon. Members did not know what they were voting for. I think that all hon. Members took the responsibility of voting for that resolution. The proposition that was brought forward that day was first moved by the hon. Member, Mr. Harisarvottama

[Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar] [4th September 1928]

Rao and it was to the effect that we should have a round-table conference. The Leader of the Opposition brought an amendment on behalf of his party. The hon. Member Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar from his position on the other side belonging to the then Ministerialist party wanted to qualify that proposition by bringing forward the amendment 'as it was then constituted.' Very many speeches were made as to what those words meant. Many of the speakers stated that 'constitution' referred only to the personnel. Some others stated that it referred not only to the personnel of the Commission but also to the terms of reference. The hon. the then Leader of the House and, I think, the hon. the Finance Member got up from their seats more than once and stated that the amendment meant exactly what the original proposition meant and that the amendment 'as it was then constituted' did not mean anything at all.

5 p.m. "That amendment 'as at present constituted' did not mean anything. The present Leader of the House then said that there should be no reservation in the minds of any one."

* The hon. Mr. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"On a point of order, Sir. It is now 5 o'clock. I would ask your permission to sit some time longer this evening and finish this business."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"With regard to the continuance of the sitting, I have got the power to determine the hour of adjournment; but, before I do it, I wish to consult the wishes of the different parties."

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I should like to make one or two points quite clear. I cannot agree to the proposal made by the hon. the Leader of the House. It is not in order to avoid coming to a decision on this question this very evening; but most of us, at least half a dozen of us, have got another engagement to attend to, namely, the meeting of the Corporation. It is a statutory meeting and I am not quite sure whether one or two Members might not be losing their seats in case they do not attend this particular meeting; but I am not quite sure on that point. But such a contingency may well arise, and I beg therefore that the hon. the President might not consent to the suggestion made by the hon. the Leader of the House."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I submit, Sir, that it is time for the House to rise? We have sat up to 5, and those of us who are attending, some of us at least, have got other engagements, to keep up and I think we have been here on the assumption that we will be sitting here only up to 5 and not later. I do not see what harm is going to happen by our rising now for the day. The matter under discussion is an important one, and I have no doubt that very many of the Members would like to speak on this."

The RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"Sir, I have no objection to have the debate closed this evening."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I do not catch the exact words of the hon. Member, Sir."

The RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"What I meant was that we might continue to sit and close the debate on the motion this day."

4th September 1928]

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"What I would submit is that if we can finish this matter to-day, we need not take up any other business, and the remaining business can be postponed to the next meeting instead of having the sitting on Friday or Saturday, so that Members can attend to the non-official business to-morrow and the day after and go home on Friday to attend to their affairs. It seems to me that that will conduce to the convenience of a larger number of Members. After all, meetings like Corporation meetings are surely not comparable with the importance of the Council meetings."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar may continue his speech."

(Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar rose in his seat.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"He is not a party leader. The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I was saying, Sir, that with reference to the amendments moved by Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar, the hon. the present Leader of the House remarked that that was of no use whatever. He clearly stated that with or without that amendment, the proposition as amended was quite clear and that there was to be no reservation. Both the present Leader of the House and the hon. Mr. Moir made that point clear. I am saying this in order to show that they cannot now be incorporated into that amendment much more than what it meant and what it could mean. I will not trouble the House with all amendments or speeches of others. I will only take the amendment of the hon. Mr. Krishnan Nayar. Certainly, Sir, much water has flown under the bridge since then, and what is more, several things have happened. Mr. Krishnan Nayar's amendment is now attempted to be shown as meaning that it wanted only to give power to the committees to take part in the course of the proceedings of the Commission; but, he then clearly stated that he wanted that the committees should have a voice in the preparation of the report. The most important portion of his amendment was 'Giving to the committees of the legislatures an effective voice in the shaping of the decisions of the Commission at all important stages.' That is what is most important. If Mr. Krishnan Nayar says that much water has flown under the bridge since then and there has been considerable change in the constitution of the front benches, I can very well understand it; but it cannot be said that what exactly he wanted was not that the committees of the legislatures should be given an effective voice in the shaping of the decisions of the Commission at all important stages. I do not think, Sir, that any one can now say, even with the wildest of imagination, that the two letters which have been referred to in the motion, or anything that has taken place subsequent to the January resolution, give any power even in the minutest degree, to the committees to have any voice in the shaping of the decisions of the Commission. Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, who waxed eloquent the other day to show that he was consistent, supported this amendment of Mr. Krishnan Nayar. And after that was defeated, he said 'I am very much in favour of Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar's amendment' with a view to boycott the Commission. Therefore, he supported Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar's amendment after the defeat of Mr. Krishnan Nayar's amendment. Mr. President, where are we now? A small minority of the House wanted the committees to be given some

[Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar] [4th September 1928]

powers in shaping the decisions of the Commission and if that be granted, to take part in or to associate or to co-operate with the Commission. Even Mr. Krishnan Nayar's amendment was thrown out by a large majority and then some of those who voted for Mr. Krishnan Nayar's amendment voted in favour of Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar's amendment, which according to the present Leader of the House, was nothing more or less than the Swarajist resolution that day. Therefore, Sir, I am asking Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar and those who think and thought with him, whether they will be quite consistent if they support the present motion of the Leader of the House and say that what they said that day they are doing to-day. It is necessary to see the quantity and the quality of water that has flown under the bridge since the 24th and 25th January 1928. It will be stated, as it has been stated, that the two letters quoted in the resolution as amended now, have a serious effect. What is the effect? The original stand of the Simon Commission was that they had power to have some witnesses examined in camera. Has that point been given up? It has not been given up. There was one other position taken by the Simon Commission the other day, viz., 'we will have the power to exclude the members of the committee from some stages of the enquiry.' Now they say that you are such a harmless set of people. The only concession now given is to permit these harmless committees to be spectators or to be doing something useless. The most interesting point however is that the Commission still reserve the power of examining witnesses in camera. Whatever takes place in camera, these spectators, i.e., the members of these committees, can be looking on; but the Chairman of the Commission will say 'These are confidential matters, the witnesses are examined in camera and what is said in camera is not expected to be published, otherwise we would have allowed newspapers to be here. The object of examining the witnesses in camera is to safeguard the rights of these people who want to give evidence in camera, and therefore those members of the committee who want to attend the in-camera examination, may do so, but at the same time, since it is an in-camera examination, they should never reveal that to anybody else.' What is the use? We want witnesses to be examined, so that their evidence may be published and the opinions of these committee members based on all statements including those in camera may be discussed and included in their report. But they cannot include such opinions in the report if they think that certain portions are confidential. Because the Chairman of the Commission may very well say: 'So far as the in-camera evidence is concerned, you are precluded from referring to it in your report.' Some may disagree with me, Sir, but I do not know whether there is any other in examining a witness in camera. If a witness is examined in camera because he does not want his evidence to be published."

Mr. K. KRISHNAN :—" May I invite your attention to Standing Order No. 57 under which no Member can take more than 10 minutes? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It does not apply to this."

Mr. W. P. A. SOUNDARAPANDYA NADAR :—" Mr. President, I move that the question be now put."

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar rose to speak.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" A closure motion may be made even when a Member is speaking. The question now is that 'the question be now put.' "

4th September 1928]

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" It is left to you to accept it, Sir."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have accepted the closure motion."

The question is that the motion that the Council do pass over to the next item on the agenda be now put. I now put the closure motion to the vote of the House."

The closure motion was put to the House and declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

5-15
p.m.

Ayes :

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The hon Sir Norman Marjoribanks. | 32. Mr. Syed Ibrahim Sahib. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 33. " Kenneth Kay. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 34. " W. O. Wright. |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 35. " C. R. T. Congreve. |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 36. " F. B. Wathen. |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 37. " A. T. Luker. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 38. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 8. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar. | 39. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 9. Mr. C. A. Souter. | 40. The Zamindar of Kallikota. |
| 10. " S. H. Slater. | 41. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 11. " A. McG. C. Tampoe | 42. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. |
| 12. " C. W. E. Cotton. | 43. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. |
| 13. " V. Ch. John. | 44. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |
| 14. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 45. " V. Ramjee Rao. |
| 15. " Syed Tajuddin Sahib. | 46. The Zamindar of Seithur. |
| 16. " A. B. Shetty. | 47. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 17. " J. Bheemayya. | 48. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 18. " J. A. Davis. | 49. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 19. " R. Foulkes. | 50. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 20. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai | 51. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 21. " Mahmud Schaminad Sahib. | 52. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 22. " Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. | 53. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaack Sahib Bahadur. |
| 23. " J. Kuppuswami. | 54. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 24. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur. | 55. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 25. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayana Chettiyar. | 56. T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur. |
| 26. " T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | 57. Rao Bahadur K. Sitaruma Reddiyar. |
| 27. " K. Krishnan. | 58. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar. |
| 28. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 59. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi |
| 29. " W. P. A. Soundara Pandiya Nadar. | 60. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 30. " S. Subrahmanya Moopanam. | 61. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao. |
| 31. " Daniel Thomas. | |

Noes.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 13. Mr. D. Narayana Raju. |
| 2. " S. Satyamurti. | 14. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. |
| 3. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 15. Mr. K. R. Karant. |
| 4. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 16. " M. Narayana Rao. |
| 5. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 17. " A. Parasurama Rao. |
| 6. " P. C. Venkatapathi Raju. | 18. " C. Ramasomayajulu. |
| 7. " J. A. Saldanha. | 19. " Basheer Ahmed Sayeed. |
| 8. " Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib. | 20. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 9. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 21. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 10. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 22. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 11. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 23. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 12. " K. V. R. Swami. | 24. " K. Koti Reddi. |

[4th September 1928]

Noes—cont.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 25. Mr. V. Kameswara Rao Nayudu. | 32. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 26. " C. Marudavanam Pillai. | 33. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 27. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. | 34. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 28. " K. Madhavan Nayar. | 35. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 29. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. | 36. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 30. " K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. | 37. " K. P. Raman Menon. |
| 31. " C. Obi Reddi. | |

Ayes 61. Noes 37.

The closure motion was carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I now put the adjournment motion of the Leader of the Opposition to the House. The question is that the Council do pass over to the next item of business on the agenda."

The question was put and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 19. Mr. C. Ramasamayajulu. |
| 2. " S. Satyanurti. | 20. " Basheer Ahmed Sayeed. |
| 3. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 21. " P. Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu. |
| 4. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 22. Scrimon Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 5. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 23. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 6. " P. C. Venkatapathi Raju. | 24. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 7. " J. A. Saldanha. | 25. " K. Koti Reddi. |
| 8. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 26. " V. Kameswara Rao Nayudu. |
| 9. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 27. " C. Marudavanam Pillai. |
| 10. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 28. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 11. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 29. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 12. " K. V. R. Swami. | 30. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 13. " D. Narayana Raju. | 31. " K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. |
| 14. " K. Uppi Sahib. | 32. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 15. " K. R. Karant. | 33. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathy Ayyangar. |
| 16. " M. Narayana Rao. | 34. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 17. " C. Obi Reddi. | 35. " K. P. Raman Menon. |
| 18. " A. Parasurama Rao. | |

Noes.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Macjoribanks. | 22. Mr. P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 23. " Mahmud Schammad Sahib. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 24. " Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 25. " J. Kappaswami. |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturathnam Ayyar. | 26. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 27. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 28. " T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 8. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar. | 29. " K. Krishnan. |
| 9. Mr. C. B. Cotterell. | 30. " M. Gangadhar Siva. |
| 10. Mr. H. A. Watson. | 31. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 11. " C. A. Souter. | 32. " W. P. A. Soundara Pandiya Nadar. |
| 12. " S. H. Slater. | 33. " S. Subrahmanya Moopanam. |
| 13. " A. McG. C. Tampoe. | 34. " Daniel Thomas. |
| 14. " C. W. E. Cotton. | 35. " S. Venkayya. |
| 15. " V. Ch. John. | 36. " Syed Ibrahim Sahib. |
| 16. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 37. " Kenneth Kay. |
| 17. " Syed Tajuddin Sahib. | 38. " W. O. Wright. |
| 18. " A. B. Shetty. | 39. " C. R. T. Congreve. |
| 19. " J. Bheemayya. | 40. " F. B. Wathen. |
| 20. " J. A. Davis. | 41. " A. T. Luker. |
| 21. " R. Foulkes. | 42. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| | 43. Mr. S. Arpudadaswami Udayar. |
| | 44. The Zamindar of Kallikota. |

[4th September 1928]

Noes—cont.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 45. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. | 57. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur. |
| 46. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | 58. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 47. Mr. G. R. Premayya. | 59. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 48. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. | 60. T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur. |
| 49. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao. | 61. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddiyar. |
| 50. The Zamindar of Seithur. | 62. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar. |
| 51. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. | 63. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 52. The Raja of Panagal. | 64. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 53. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 65. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. |
| 54. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | 66. Mr. A. V. Bhanaji Rao. |
| 55. Mr. P. T. Rajan. | |
| 56. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. | |

Neutral.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 3. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 2. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. | |

Ayes 35. Noes 66. Neutral 3.

The motion was lost.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Now, the motion of the Leader of the House as amended by the amendment of Mr. P. Siva Rao is for the discussion of the House."

As Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti also stood up when the hon. the President called upon Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, the latter said : " Mr. President, I will withdraw in favour of my Leader."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I have your leave to make a submission?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Is it on the motion? I hope the submission is not extraneous to the consideration of the motion?"

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" It is not extraneous in the sense that what I am going to say is relevant to the further discussion of the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yes. The hon. Member will go on."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Sir, the discussion of the motion can only be continued provided you agree to the suggestion made by the hon. the Leader of the House that the Council should continue the sitting till 6 p.m. It is in respect of that I desire to make a submission. No doubt, the hon. the Leader of the House and the Raja of Panagal have agreed that the House may continue to sit till 6 p.m. I think the Raja of Panagal went further and said that the Council might sit till the debate on this question is closed."

The RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" May I offer a word of explanation, Sir. Some members of my party expressed a desire that they should leave Madras as early as possible. So, I wanted that this debate should be closed to-day."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I myself and my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, the Leader of the other party, have expressed our inconvenience to continue to sit till 6 p.m. to-day. The argument advanced by my hon. Friend the Raja of Panagal, I am afraid, cannot be

[Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti] [4th September 1928]

quite correct for this reason that the session is not to be closed to-day. There are two more days for the meeting even according to the original programme. I do not expect that the hon. Members of his party are going out of Madras just at a time when the non-official questions are going to be discussed. That is purely a different matter. But I have to respectfully submit that in matters of this sort, though the President has got absolute right to adjourn the sitting of this House to any time he pleases, as has been advanced in the forenoon of this day and yesterday also by the hon. the Advocate-General, such a discretion and such an exercise of right should be regulated by certain well-known principles. After all, if it was intended that it should be exercised as you pleased, there would be no necessity to consult the leaders of the various parties in the Council. You readily felt that the convenience of a large number of Members is much more necessary than your personal convenience, and therefore it was that you extended the privilege of consulting the leaders of parties as to their convenience. Therefore, it ought not to be a formality to ask them whether a continuous sitting will be convenient or not convenient, and then exercise your right. After all, if you are going to be guided as you seem to think—if I may venture to say so—if you are going to be guided by the representations of the larger section of the House, then the leaders of minority parties will always be at a disadvantage. Then, there will be no exercise of your right, except throwing the burden upon the majority. It is just to protect the minorities against the intrusions of the majority that the President should exercise his right. To-day we stand in need of such protection. After all, the duty of the Opposition is not only to criticise the actions of the Government but also to do everything in its power to obstruct the Government. Therefore umbrage need not be taken at any attempt on our part, which is justifiable from our point of view. As a matter of fact, if we are having recourse to such obstructive methods, the Government ought to be thankful to us to the extent that we are helping them to conduct the proceedings. The legitimate function of the Opposition is to see that the Government comes to a standstill. Therefore, Sir, with your ripe experience of Parliamentary practice, and, much more than that, with your ripe experience of human affairs, knowing as you do how minds of persons situated in particular positions and in particular circumstances will be working, it is only reasonable for us to expect that our right should be protected."

5-30
p.m.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I heard the Leader of the Opposition very carefully. He referred to the question of inconvenience to a certain section of his party on account of the meeting of the Corporation."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM Chetti :—" One of the grounds."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" So far as that is concerned, Members must elect either to sit in this Assembly or another statutory body according to the requirements and importance of either body. On a former occasion when a similar appeal was made on the ground that some Members wanted to attend a meeting of the Senate of the Madras University, the Council, in spite of the representation, was allowed to continue. Therefore on that ground, I believe I cannot accept the adjournment."

" Regarding the obstruction of the Government, as the President of the House, I cannot accept it as a legitimate weapon to be encouraged."

4th September 1928] [The hon. the President]

" The continuance of a sitting of the House on particular occasions with a view to finish the agenda or an item thereof is not quite an unusual practice in this House. Under the circumstances, I continue the sitting of the House."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I move, Sir, that the question be now put."

At this stage all the Members of the Congress Party headed by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti walked out of the House.

* The RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Mr. President, Sir, in the course of the debate there has been a great deal let out by way of anticipation, by way of foreboding. Had, however, the hon. Members been content with their anticipations and forebodings I would not have intervened in the debate, particularly at this late hour. Some of the hon. Members, I am sorry to say, went much further and made insinuations attributing unworthy motives to those who might vote for the motion. My party, Sir, is prepared to vote for the motion and is ready to face the threatened consequences. In politics we cannot always expect to have unanimity. Differences of opinion are bound to be there. But what really distresses me is the habit of some of the hon. Members who, the moment they see others differ from them, begin to say that the difference is due to temptations of personal gain. Is there in that habit their own experience reflected? If so, Sir, it is to be greatly deplored."

" Mr. President, so far as the party I have the privilege to represent is concerned, I am proud to say that its attitude has been throughout straight and consistent. The party like many other parties in the country, deeply regretted the circumstances that led to the unexpected constitution of the Statutory Commission without Indian element in its personnel. And when the formation of the Committees of the Indian Legislatures was first proposed the party declared in no ambiguous terms its unwillingness to have anything to do with the Statutory Commission unless the terms on which the Indian Committees have to collaborate with the Commission are, in its opinion, honourable. The party executive passed a resolution to that effect. Later on, Sir John Simon announced the procedure to be followed in carrying on the investigation entrusted to the Commission and incidentally referred to the powers of the Commission to examine witnesses in camera to the exclusion of the Members of the Indian Committee and restrict those members' perusal of the documents presented to the Commission. The party decided to refrain from co-operation with the Commission unless the Commission's powers referred to above were taken away and that decision I, as the leader of the party, telegraphed to Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, the party's representative in All-Parties' Conference, when for the first time it met at Simla. Further, when in January last the resolution expressing no-confidence in Simon Commission was discussed on the floor of this House, the party's position was made clear, in the party amendment moved by the hon. Member for Malabar. I am glad a reference has been made to the speech of the Mover of that amendment. Sir, with your permission, I will read what exactly he stated in his speech. He said, ' If, say, the Committees that have to be appointed by these Legislatures are allowed to sit with the Commission and take part in the examination and cross examination of witnesses that may appear before the Royal Commission, that will be giving them an effective voice or power,

[The Raja of Panagal] [4th September 1928]

And then, again, this is what we want. These committees of the legislature should be given power to see all the documents, official and non-official, public, private or confidential, that may be placed before the Royal Commission by the Government of India or by the Provincial Governments. These committees of the legislatures, according to my statement, must be given such powers as the Commission have for scrutinizing all materials, documentary or oral, confidential or otherwise, that may be placed before this Commission' . . . 'If the Commission is prepared to give these powers to the committees, then we shall co-operate; if it does not, we shall not.' Sir, in the light of this statement and of the fact that all the members of the party voted for the amendment, can there be any doubt in regard to the party's attitude towards the question of co-operation with the Simon Commission? The party never committed itself to absolute non-co-operation under any conditions. On the other hand the party made it clear that if the in camera examination and the restriction on the accessibility of the members of Indian Committees were done away with, it would have no objection to co-operate with the Commission. It is true that some of the members of the party voted for Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar's amendment. They did so because they were particular to express their sense of dissatisfaction at the Simon Commission as it was then constituted with powers to exclude the members of the Indian Committees from taking part in in camera examination and from having access to all documents, private or public. They had no other amendment by supporting which they could reduce the resolution to exactly represent their views on the question. They interpreted Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar's resolution as one suggesting contingent non-co-operation, the contingency being the non-removal of the Commission's powers to restrict the liberty of the members of the Indian Committee to examine witnesses in camera, and read all documents. Now that these powers of the Commission are removed it is open to the party to co-operate with the Commission. Their support to Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar's amendment cannot be said to operate as *res judicata*. That amendment, as I have already pointed out, modified the resolution moved by the Leader of the Opposition and reduced the recommendation to a conditioned one. The party therefore is perfectly at liberty to co-operate with the Commission as the features of the procedure as originally proposed by Sir John Simon and objected to by the party are removed.

"Moreover, Sir, almost all other provincial councils have elected committees to co-operate with the Commission. Even the Nehru Committee appointed by the All-Parties' Conference has in a way begun to co-operate with the Statutory Commission by preparing its admirable report for the Commission's consideration. It will be the height of folly if as matters stand now our Council should keep aloof and allow the strong case made out in the Nehru Report to go by default, without members of our Council Committee having an opportunity to elicit facts in the oral examination of witnesses to substantiate the statements made in that report.

"It is whispered in some quarters that some of the members of the party pressed for the issue of a Royal Warrant recognizing the status of the Indian Committees. It must be remembered that the party made this demand as an alternative to the removal of restrictions imposed upon members of the Indian Committees. The original demand itself is conceded. Besides, the issue of Royal Warrant was demanded in the case of the Committee to be

[The Raja of Panagal] 4th September 1928]

elected by the Assembly and the Council of State. That Committee has not been elected. When it is elected, that Committee may still urge the issue of a Royal Warrant or the adoption of any other measure to improve its status.

"Sir, for these reasons my party thinks that it should vote for the motion, and allow the Council to elect its Committee to co-operate with the Commission."

* Mr. A. T. LUKER:—"Sir, I am the elected member of the Madras Trades Association. The members of the Madras Trades Association have business in all parts of South India. Our philosophy and psychology is learned in a practical school and not taken out of text-books. We have been watching the progress of things for some time and it is obvious to us that there is a large and increasing majority of people in favour of co-operation with the Simon Commission. I support the motion."

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"Sir, with your permission I wish to make a statement to the House. Proceedings have been instituted in the High Court of Madras this afternoon calling in question the ruling that has enabled the hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks to move the resolution that has been discussed to-day and the competence of this House to entertain this motion and discuss it. Arguments being part-heard before a learned Judge of the High Court, they are to be continued to-morrow. I wish to point out this and to characterise it, if I may, as an impropriety if in the meanwhile this House rushed with its debate after half past five this evening and made up its mind to reach a conclusion, notwithstanding the pendency of these proceedings . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"This House need not take notice of anything that takes place outside. This is a statutory body with high functions and responsible to the country. It knows how to conduct its own affairs. Therefore the hon. Member will not be justified in submitting to the House what takes place outside.

"I take it that the House is ready to vote on the question.

"The question is—

"That for the purpose of jointly conferring with the Indian Statutory Commission on the terms stated in the letters of the Chairman of the Commission to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated the 6th February 1928 and the 28th March 1928, and in the further announcement published by the Government of India on 23rd June 1928, this Council do proceed to elect seven representatives in accordance with the regulations made by the hon. the President under Standing Order No. 77 for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote;

'Provided (a) that the representatives so selected should be allowed absolutely the same status and powers as regards the examination of witnesses and access to confidential papers and documents, and (b) that they should submit their report to the Legislative Council for an expression of its opinion before the same is submitted to the Commission with a copy of the proceedings of the Council in connexion therewith.'

The motion was put and carried.

The House adjourned (at 5-45 p.m.) to meet again at 11 a.m. next day.

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

[4th September 1928]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide clause (a) of question No. 89 asked by Mr. G. R. Premayya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 4th September 1928, page 155 supra.]

Circular Dis. No. 707 of 1925.

Cases have come to the notice of the hon. the Judges recently where application has been made for exempting from age-bar certain Brahman clerks. The appointments in question appeared to be contrary to the principles laid down in G.O. No. 613, Public, dated 16th September 1921, regarding the appointment of Non-Brahmans to Government service. It has been pleaded on behalf of the men recommended for exemption that they have been employed as acting clerks for a number of years and that it would be hard upon them after several years' acting service to refuse confirmation on the ground that they are overaged. The High Court however considers that to accept this principle would amount to an evasion of the principles upon which the Government Order is based. It is therefore directed that even in making acting appointments due regard must be had to representation of the various communities and District Judges are informed that where the principles of G.O. No. 613, Public, have not been so complied with, exemption from age-bar will not be given merely because the individual on whose behalf exemption is sought has been acting in various vacancies for a considerable period.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, MADRAS,
20th March 1925.

K. KUPPUSWAMI,
for Registrar.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 99 asked by Mr. K. R. Karant at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 4th September 1928, page 160 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 1340, Public, dated 22nd December 1927.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Inspector-General of Police, R.C. No. 245-E/27, dated the 10th December 1927.

Order—Mis. No. 1340, Public, dated 22nd December 1927.

The Government are pleased to exempt from the provisions of Article 1 of the Public Service Notification—M.R.Ry. K. Padmappa. This exemption covers only the post of Inspector of Police, third class, on Rs. 175 per mensem.

[4th September 1928]

2. The Government also sanction his temporary exemption for the period 1st May 1927 to 31st May 1927 when he held charge of the Mangalore circle.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General of Police.
" Accountant-General.
Copy to the Judicial Department.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 103 asked by Mr. G. Harisaryttama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 4th September 1928, page 162 supra.]

*Copy of Resolution from the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement),
Mis. No. 2904, dated 7th October 1927.*

The Board has carefully examined the Collector's proposal but considers that, in view of the infinite variations in the conditions of spring channels and the many districts in which they are found, it is not possible to fix an exactly appropriate rate of fasaljasti without exhaustive enquiries in several districts. Any change in the rates would involve the upsetting of the settlement rates in many districts which is obviously undesirable during the currency of a settlement. It would, in the Board's opinion, also form a dangerous precedent.

2. The Board observes that the cost of cultivation under spring channels was allowed for by placing the sources in a lower class than would otherwise have been the case; the wet assessment is generally low and the fasaljasti correspondingly moderate. It is not likely that the fasaljasti will amount to half the net value of a crop though it may be higher relatively than the charge on lands under tanks. Further, if the cost of clearance per acre is as great as alleged, it is clear that the assessment is only a small addition to the cost of cultivation and there is no reason to believe that it is so high as to deter ryots from cultivating a second crop where water is available. In the circumstances the Board does not consider it desirable to take further action in the matter.

[4th September 1928]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide item "V. Communication to the Council" on page 171, supra.]

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

PRESS COMMUNIQUÉ.

Fort St. George, the 31st August 1928.

The Government have observed suggestions in the Press and have received representations to the effect that they might with advantage have intervened in the disputes between the South Indian Railway workmen and the company and might even now intervene to compose the differences that exist. There has also been some misunderstanding of the actions and attitude of the magistracy and the police during the strike. The Government therefore deem it advisable, now that the general strike is over and the situation has become more settled, to publish a brief statement of the facts of the strike and the attitude of the Government in relation thereto.

2. The cause of the dispute between the workshop workers and the Railway Administration was the reorganization of the shops necessitating a considerable reduction in the number of hands employed. As the Railway Administration was unable to undertake to find employment for all the men and as the men refused to agree to the methods of selection proposed by the management, matters came to a deadlock and with effect from the 29th June the workshops at Golden Rock, Negapatam, Podanur and Trichinopoly were closed (with the exception of a part of the shops at Golden Rock) by the Administration. The deadlock continued till, on 18th July 1928, the President of the Central Committee of the Labour Union, Trichinopoly, suggested to the Agent arbitration by the Labour Commissioner on the four points—

- (1) Payment of lock-out wages.
- (2) Absorption of surplus men after voluntary resignation.
- (3) Increase of menials' wages.
- (4) Redressing of running men's grievances.

The Agent replied accepting the principle of arbitration in regard to the matter of menials' wages and the running staff's grievances provided that the general strike were called off. He pointed out that there could be no change in the policy of reduction settled with the approval of the Government of India. The reply to this was that, as arbitration had not been accepted on all four points, the

[4th September 1928]

President could not place the matter before his committee, and in the result a general strike was declared on the railway with effect from the night of the 19th—20th July in sympathy with the workshop hands.

3. The police measures taken before the strike occurred were directed mainly towards safeguarding railway premises at the chief stations, and to holding men in reserve to meet possible developments. The main centres where trouble was most likely were thought to be Trichinopoly and Negapatam and forces of reserve police were stationed at these places. In addition, the railway police were strongly reinforced in order to protect the more important places, such as the watering and engine-changing stations. It was not anticipated that serious acts of violence would occur as they did all over the metre gauge system. When it became apparent that acts of violence might be anticipated at any point, police guards were provided on such trains as continued to run and on the pilot engines. In addition to these measures, police patrols were established along the line and the headmen of the villages traversed by the railway were directed to patrol the line within their village limits. These measures were effective as acts of violence practically ceased after the first four days of the strike, although a few sporadic attempts to damage the line occurred: so recently as 10th August, an attempt at derailment was frustrated and a man was arrested and charged for tampering with the permanent way near Pattaivayathalai station. The train service which had since the beginning of the strike been restricted to six trains running by day light was gradually increased from the 25th onward and night running was re-established from the 27th July.

4. From the outset of the strike numerous acts of sabotage and mob violence took place. The local magistracy found it necessary in several places to have recourse to the power vested in them by the law, to forbid by means of orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, public meetings thought likely to lead to breaches of the peace. Such orders were passed in Madras City, Chingleput, Salem, certain parts of the Trichinopoly district, Negapatam, Mayavaram, Panruti, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Nellikuppam and Erode. In all cases, except Trichinopoly where they have been retained in force for the present, the orders were withdrawn by the magistracy as soon as the necessity for them appeared to have passed. A considerable number of prosecutions have already ended in the conviction of the accused for rioting and for offences under the Railways Act. Other cases are still under trial including charges against the leaders of the Labour Union and this being so the Government do not propose to refer to offences alleged in these cases.

[4th September 1928]

5. The magistracy and police thus took no action beyond that dictated by their responsibilities for the preservation of the public peace.

6. As regards possible intervention by the Government in the dispute, it will be seen that at the outset when the Agent was willing to accept arbitration on certain matters (affecting the menials and running staff) the union officials were not prepared to accept the offer. Later the Agent, on the ground that those who professed to represent the Labour Union were unable to influence the men, withdrew his recognition of the union. At the present time the position has further materially altered. The menials and running staff have gone back to work and the Government understand that the Agent has invited deputations to meet him to discuss any misunderstandings still existing. The Government trust that as the result of these negotiations an amicable settlement will be arrived at. As regards the workshop hands whose objection to the reductions in the shops led up to the strike, they have now all resigned and are drawing their bonuses and other dues under the terms of the Agent's original offer. Any workman is at liberty to offer himself for re-engagement on the terms advertised by the Agent. There is thus at present no question left on which to arbitrate in this matter.

7. The Government have thus been ready to offer their mediation wherever such mediation was practicable and acceptable to the parties concerned, but their chief duty has been and will continue to be to enforce the law against violence, and other illegal acts, to ensure as far as possible the safety of the travelling public, to prevent the disturbance of the public tranquillity and to bring to punishment those guilty of offences. They have no intention of condoning offences or of ordering a general withdrawal of cases from trial by the courts of law.

H. G. STOKES,
Acting Chief Secretary.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, the 5th September 1928.

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

PRESENT:

Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, Kt., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad.	Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E. Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M.	Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.	Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.	Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr.
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.	Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Abdul Razaq Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.).
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.	Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Anantakrishna Ayyar, Rao Bahadur C. V.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. K.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Narayana Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.	Parasurama Rao Pantulu, A.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Ramalinga Reddi, Mr. C.
Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. W. E.	Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Dorai Raja, Rajkumar S. N.	Ramachandra Padayaachi, Mr. K.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Foulkes, Mr. R.	Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.	Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.	Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul.	Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.	Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
John, Mr. V. Ch.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.	Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Kameswara Rao Nayudu, Mr. V.	Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Karant, Mr. K. R.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.	Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Kalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Siva Rao, Mr. P.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Sivasubramanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Krishnan, Mr. K.	Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.	Smith, Mr. W. E.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.	Souter, I.C.S., Mr. C. A.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. O.
Luker, Mr. A. I.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.	Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur.	Sutrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
Mallayya, Dr. B. 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, Daniel Mr.

[5th September 1928]

PRESENT—cont.

Tulasiram, Mr. I. K.
 Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
 Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.
 Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
 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.

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

Famine

Expenditure on famine works in Ganjam district from 1908.

* 118 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of money that was spent on famine works in the Ganjam district from the year 1908 to 1928; and

(b) the total amount spent on famine works in the Goomsar and Chatrapur divisions in the years 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920?

A.—(a) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the reply given to clause (b) of question No. 381 which was answered on 18th March 1927. No expenditure has been incurred on famine works in the district subsequent to 18th March 1927.

(b) The year 1919 was the only one of those mentioned in which relief works were in being. The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 1271, Revenue, dated 9th June 1927 (which has been placed on the Editors' Table) for particulars of the expenditure in that year.

Inland Waterways

Improvements to the Cooum and the Buckingham canal.

* 119 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what sum out of the supplemental grant of 1.40 lakhs sanctioned by the Legislative Council in November 1927 for the capital outlay on the scheme for the improvements to the Cooum and the Buckingham canal within the City limits, was actually expended by the Government by the end of 31st March 1928, on (1) plants and tool, (2) on establishments and (3) on other items;

(b) whether the work is likely to be finished before the current year, if not, when it is likely to be finished;

(c) whether the Government had considered, in connexion with the present improvements scheme, the question of widening and deepening the Buckingham canal from the Senate House bridge to Mylapore or Papanchavadi wooden bridge to afford proper facilities for boats traffic especially during the summer season;

(d) whether it is a fact that at present the merchants find it difficult to transport their goods by boats from Papanchavadi to Periyamet in the hot months of the year and that they are obliged to tranship their goods from

[5th September 1928]

boats to carts for transport from Mylapore to Periyamet or Elephant Gate wharf for want of sufficient depth of water in the said length of the Buckingham canal; and

(e) whether the Government have taken any practical steps for deepening the canal with reference to the assurance given by the then Law Member during the Budget debates on 18th March 1926?

A.—(a) The capital outlay on the scheme up to end of March 1928 is as follows:—

	RS.
(1) Tools and plant	459
(2) Establishment	25
(3) Other items	25,702
Total	26,186

(b) Yes.

(c) & (e) The question of improvements to the Buckingham canal was considered separately and an estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,92,000, was sanctioned in January last for deepening the Junction canal (portion of the canal from St. Mary's bridge to the Adyar river) and the South canal (from the Adyar river southwards to Merkanam). A sum of Rs. 62,700 has also been provided for expenditure on this work in the current year.

(d) It was to meet such complaints that the expenditure referred to in the answer to clauses (c) and (e) was sanctioned.

Irrigation

Investigation into the Tungabhadra project.

* 120 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state in regard to the Tungabhadra project—

(a) when the Special Executive Engineer and his staff were appointed and when they exactly began work; and

(b) what further work of investigation has been carried on by them since that date?

A.—(a) Orders sanctioning the constitution of the special investigation division were issued on 29th March 1928. Mr. Ireland, the Executive Engineer appointed to the division, joined on 30th April 1928.

(b) His report^a showing the progress made is laid on the table.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member, with reference to the last sentence of the appendix, whether the Government are prepared to go on with the investigation of suspended schemes in so far as the Engineer does not hold out hopes of a very large scheme, so far as Tungabhadra is concerned?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"The suggestion will be considered, Sir."

[5th September 1928]

Report on the investigation of the Tungabhadra scheme.

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

(a) whether any report has been received from the special officer deputed to investigate the Tungabhadra scheme; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place it on the table of the House?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The report received from Mr. Ireland has been placed on the table in reply to question No. 120.

Proposed starting of the Boradaballi project.

* 122 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to supplement the Rushikulya project, in order to help the existing irrigation; and

(b) whether the Boradaballi or Singipuram project will be taken as a protective work in supplementing the irrigation under the Rushikulya system?

A.—(a) The Government have recently sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 19,000 for improvements to the Surada reservoir so as to improve the supply to the existing ayacut.

(b) The Government await the report of the committee constituted in G.O. No. 1244 I., dated 7th June 1927, of which the hon. Member is a member.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS MAHASAYO:—"May I know, Sir, when Government expect this committee to finish its labours?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"It depends on the committee."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS MAHASAYO:—"May I know whether this committee in its first or second sitting recommended the taking up of the Boradaballi project?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I do not know."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS MAHASAYO:—"May I know whether or not the proceedings of the committee were communicated to Government after each of the sittings was over?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I assume they were not, as it is stated the Government are awaiting the report. If the hon. Member would table a separate question, I shall make further enquiries."

Construction of irrigation work in the Nagavalli river.

* 123 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the ryots under the Dusi Urlam Dalada channels in Chicacole division, Ganjam, agree to pay higher rate of assessment if Government undertake the construction of irrigation work in the Nagavalli river to ensure regular supply of water to the lands irrigated by the channels;

[5th September 1928]

(b) whether these channels come under the Ganjam Minor Rivers system;

(c) if so, the total expenditure incurred up to date on the Ganjam Minor Rivers system;

(d) what the revenue derived by Government from this system is and what percentage of return it works out on the total capital outlay on the Minor Rivers system;

(e) whether there is an estimate of cost made for improvement of irrigation under the Dusi Urlam channels taken from the Nagavalli river by the construction of a surplus weir across the river; and

(f) when it is proposed to be taken up?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Rupees 2,83,976 to end of 1926-27.

(d) Gross receipts (1926-27)	...	...	...	Rs. 65,113
Working expenses	..	...	...	„ 49,655
Net revenue	...	...	...	„ 15,458
Return	...	...	...	Per cent 5.44

(e) There was a proposal to construct an anicut across the Langulya at the head of the Dusi channel. This was dropped in 1925 mainly on financial grounds.

(f) There is no present intention of reviving the scheme unless fresh facts are brought forward by the Committee constituted in 1927 of which the hon. Member is a member. The report of that Committee is awaited.

Supply of water to lands under the Urlam and Dusi channels.

* 124 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the head-works at the mouth of the Urlam and Dusi channels are now unfit to carry sufficient water in those channels to irrigate lands under them; and

(b) whether the Government will have the matter investigated and construct irrigation works to ensure proper supply from the river when water is low in it?

A.—(a) There have been complaints to this effect.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 123.

Recommendations of the Mettur Committee.

* 125 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased (i) to place before the Council (a) the Government Order passed on my token motion carried by the Council on 17th March 1928 for the reduction of the allotment of Rs. 235.17 lakhs for Irrigation, etc., by Rs. 100 in order to criticise the extravagance in the expenditure and the partiality shown to British machinery and plant at heavy loss to the Indian tax-payer, and to press for the election of a Council Committee to enquire into and report on the alleged extravagances and irregularities and waste and make suggestions

[5th September 1928]

for modifying the scheme and carrying out the scheme in the most economical way and to the best advantage of the public and (b) the report and the recommendations of the Committee appointed by that Government Order and (ii) to state—

(a) what action Government have taken or contemplate taking in connexion with the revised estimates in view of the Committee's recommendations;

(b) whether the revised estimates have been forwarded for sanction of the Secretary of State;

(c) if so, whether they have been forwarded along with the Mettur Committee's report and recommendations; and

(d) if not, for what reasons?

A.—(i) (a) A copy of G.O. No. 1324 (6-S.)-I., dated 14th May 1928,^a is laid on the table.

(b) The Government are considering the report and the recommendations of Members of the Legislative Council who visited Mettur with reference to G.O. No. 1324 (6-S.)-I., dated 14th May 1928, and will decide the question of publishing them when the Government Order on the subject is ready.

(ii) (a) That is one of the points the Government have still to consider.

(b) The Revised Estimates for the Project were submitted to the Government of India in July last and this Government have no information whether they have been forwarded to the Secretary of State.

(c) The report of the Mettur deputation is still under the consideration of the Government, but a copy of it has been sent to the Government of India.

(d) The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the answer to clause (ii)(a) above.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"With reference to ii (b), am I to understand that the works on the revised estimate are being carried on without the sanction of the Secretary of State?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"The works are being carried on with the authority of the Secretary of State who has authorized that course in anticipation of his examination and approval of the revised estimates."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know if the revised estimate after approval by the Secretary of State would come before this House for at least money sanction?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"As far as I can recollect, all the features of the expenditure were laid before the House at the last budget meeting."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I am referring to the deviation as provided in the revised estimate; I wish to know if the excess expenditure will come before this House for sanction?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"That will be considered."

^a Separately laid on the table.

[5th September 1928]

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know whether the Secretary of State has really approved of the estimate? It is stated here that this Government have no information whether it has been forwarded to the Secretary of State. How can the hon. Member say that the Secretary of State has sanctioned it?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I did not say the Secretary of State had sanctioned the revised estimate; I said that the work is proceeding with his permission in anticipation of the examination and sanction of the revised estimate."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"What sort of communication was made on the subject? Was it by letter or telegram?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I can't be certain whether it was by letter or telegram, but certainly it must have been in one or the other form."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know the approximate date?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I must ask for notice."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know whether the report of the Mettur deputation was sent with the letter submitting the revised estimate or afterwards?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I am not quite sure."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know if, on the date on which the revised estimate was submitted by this Government to the Government of India, the report of the Mettur deputation had been received?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I think it had been."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Then, may I know whether in that letter this Government had stated anything about the Mettur deputation or its report?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"No, Sir, we had not finished considering it."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"But it is stated that a copy of it has been sent to the Government of India. The report has been made before the submission of the estimate to the Government of India. I am simply asking why no mention was made of the report in that submission to the Government of India?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Because we had not considered it. What we stated to the Government of India was that, after the Government considered the report, their remarks thereon would be submitted."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Even before a decision has been arrived at, a copy of the report was sent to the Government of India. I ask why in the first submission no reference was made to the report?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Government could make their recommendations only after fully considering the report."

[5th September 1928]

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Is it any use coming to the House for sanction of any deviation after the Government take the Secretary of State's sanction for the deviation?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"That is possible."

Recommendations of the Mettur deputation.

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

(a) whether the Government have considered the report of the Mettur deputation;

(b) what recommendations of the deputation the Government have accepted or propose to accept; and

(c) the reasons for rejecting the recommendations, if any, of the deputation?

A.—The report is at present under the consideration of the Government.

Land Revenue

Yield of staple food crops in Ganjam, Kistna and other districts.

* 127 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state in terms of annas the yield of the staple food crops which represent—

(a) the bumper;

(b) the normal;

(c) the fair; and

(d) the poor outturn for the districts of Ganjam, Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary, Tanjore, Malabar and South Kanara, respectively?

A.—The yield in terms of annas is given below :—

bumper	...	...	13—16 annas.
normal	...	...	12 "
fair	...	...	8—11 "
poor	...	...	4—7 "
bad	...	...	0—3 "

This notation is common to all the districts. There is no separate notation for the districts mentioned by the hon. Member.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Is the hon. the Revenue Member aware that the impression in the minds of many village officers is that the normal crop is 13—16 annas, while it is the bumper that is 13—16 annas?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I do not admit the inference the hon. Member draws."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know what steps the Government have taken to periodically acquaint the village officers about these classifications of crops?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"The hon. Member is probably aware that every year instructions relating to them are impressed upon the village officers at jamabandi."

[5th September 1928]

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Is it published in the village sheet once in a year?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I should say not, because they are instructions for the guidance of village officers only, not the public."

Preparation of the land revenue budget.

* 128 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the proposals under the consideration of the Government for improving the present method of preparing the land revenue budget and watching expenditure?

A.—The hon. Member is apparently referring to the account published of the principal subjects discussed at the recent Collectors' conference at Ootacamund.

Suggestions were made by those present on the following topics and notes were taken by the Members of the Board of Revenue present of those that seemed worth pursuing further. There is no specific proposal at present under the consideration of the Government :—

- (1) delays in the preparation of the budget,
- (2) irregularities in the classification of accounts,
- (3) expenditure in excess of the sanctioned appropriation, and
- (4) failure to surrender savings in time.

Preparation of the record of rights in this Presidency.

* 129 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what action Government propose to take for preparing a record of rights in this Presidency in the light of the enactments relating to record of rights in force in the Bombay Presidency and the Mysore State?

A.—No decision has yet been arrived at.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I know why there is delay in this matter?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"If the hon. Member will recollect, Government communicated with the various parties in the House to ascertain their general views; I believe so far, only one reply has been received."

Pounds

Better maintenance of village chavadis and cattle pounds.

* 130 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the proposals under the consideration of the Government for the better maintenance of village chavadis and cattle pounds?

A.—There are no such proposals under the consideration of the Government. The Government have issued instructions to the Board of Revenue to scrutinize past allotments for village chavadis and cattle pounds during the preparation of the next budget and to apply for larger funds for districts where there are indications that the Collectors can usefully spend more."

[5th September 1928]

Separation of judicial from executive functions*Separation of judicial and executive functions in the province.*

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

(a) whether the Government of India have communicated to them their further instructions in regard to the separation of judicial and executive functions;

(b) whether after December 1926 the Government of Madras have not corresponded with the Government of India on this question; and

(c) if they have, what the correspondence was?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) The proceedings of the Council, dated the 24th January 1927, on this subject were communicated to the Government of India in February 1927.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether he is prepared to further communicate with the Government of India and ask them what has been done in the matter. I want to know whether he would be satisfied with merely communicating our resolution or he would further communicate with the Government of India and ascertain what is being done?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“I am afraid it is not possible, because the Government of India have definitely told us that we must await their instructions.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—“May I know whether the Government of Madras while communicating the resolution of the House recommended the separation or opposed it?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“On the last occasion they simply forwarded the proceedings.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“Is it not possible to remind the Central Government about this matter?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“They have definitely told us that we must await their instructions; we cannot go beyond that.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“Is it not possible to remind them? Is there any rule that it should not be done like that?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“As a matter of fact, we reminded them several times. The last time was when we communicated the proceedings of this House.”

Separation of the executive and judicial functions in this province.

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

(a) whether the Government intend to bring up any proposal before the Legislative Council for the separation of executive and judicial functions in this province;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, why not?

[5th September 1928]

A.—(a) No.

(b) & (c) The Government can take no further action until they receive the orders of the Government of India.

Settlement

Reports of Mr. Turing and Mr. Tampoe referred to in the scheme report for the resettlement of the Godavari and Kistna districts.

* 133 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House copies of the reports of Mr. Turing and Mr. Tampoe referred to on page 57 of the Settlement Officer's report?

A.—The reports were not written for publication and the Government do not propose to publish them. A summary of the reports was given in the Press Communiqué dated 15th September 1916, a copy of which is laid on the table^a as it may not now be easily available.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—“May I know whether it is a fact that the Settlement Officer based his remarks on the reports in question and not on the Press Communiqué laid on the table now? If that is so, why do the Government not lay on the table the reports themselves which contain a true description of the defects in the delta?”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“He has not based his recommendations on the reports. He stated the reports were corroborative evidence in support of his recommendations.”

Government Press*Alleged dismissal of certain compositors in the Government Press.*

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the services of Ratnasabapathi, Ratnam and Rajagopal, compositors, and of Tirumalai, type-caster, in the Government Press, have been summarily dispensed with, and if so, why;

(b) whether Swaminathan, Duraiswami and Guruswami, compositors, Natesan, machine-minder, and Perumal, imposer, were suspended either for a week or for a day, and if so, why; and

(c) whether these cases have been examined by Government and with what results?

A.—(a) The Government have no information regarding Ratnam and Rajagopal. Ratnasabapathi, a temporary employee, has been discharged as his work was unsatisfactory. Tirumalai has been dismissed and his appeal is under the consideration of Government.

(b) Government have no information.

(c) Ratnasabapathi appealed to Government and his appeal was dismissed. Tirumalai has appealed and his appeal is under the consideration of Government. Government have not examined the remaining cases.

^a Separately laid on the table.

[5th September 1928]

11-15 a.m. Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know, Sir, with reference to clause (b), why the Government have no information ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" There is no record in this office. It relates to punishments awarded by the Superintendent, Government Press. The Press alone will have that information."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I should like to know whether a register of punishments is not maintained in the Government Press and whether that register is not available for scrutiny by the Government ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB BAHADUR :—" If the hon. Member wants the information, I will get it."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" With that view only the question was asked."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" If such a record was available, why, when an explicit question was asked, the Government did not think it necessary to get the information ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The reason is that it is not a very important matter at all."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" In the answer to clause (c), the Government say that they have not examined the remaining cases. May I know why ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" If they had preferred the appeal in time the Government would have examined them."

Mr. P. BHAKTHAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" The answer to clause (b) is that the Government have no information. Is it because it is inconvenient to give the information ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have already answered that question."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the hon. the Home Member is aware of the fact that suspensions, dismissals, etc., have been very large in the Government Press ? "

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

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" If he knew that, why does he say that he has not got the information called for in clause (b) ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" About this particular question I have no information. In reply to another question I have given detailed information."

Alleged withholding of leave salary to one Venugopal, machine-minder in the Government Press.

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

(a) whether one M. E. Venugopal, machine-minder and a member of the Government Press Employees' Association, applied for leave with a medical certificate in October 1927 but was only granted leave without pay ;
(b) whether the applicant was then eligible for leave with pay ;

[5th September 1928]

(c) whether the Superintendent had been informed in Government Memorandum No. 1000-2, Finance, dated 17th February 1926, that leave salary must be allowed if leave is available and is granted ;

(d) if so, why Venugopal was not allowed leave salary and what action was taken against the Superintendent for disregarding the Government Memorandum No. 1000-2, Finance, dated 17th February 1926 ; and

(e) whether the applicant appealed to Government against the order of the Superintendent and whether he was informed that there was no right of appeal and if so, why ?

A.—(a) M. E. Venugopal on 1st December 1927 applied for leave from 17th November 1927 to 7th December 1927 on the basis of a medical certificate. The leave was refused and he was therefore absent without leave.

(b) Government have no information.

(c) Yes.

(d) The questions do not arise.

(e) Yes. The rules do not provide for appeals in such cases. Discretion to refuse leave is vested by rule in the Superintendent, Government Press.

Alleged refusal of casual leave to certain employees in the Government Press.

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

(a) whether Arumugham, type-caster, Narasiah, Sarangapani and K. P. Rangaswami, machine-minders, Annamalai, baller, and P. A. Narayanaswami, compositor, in the Government Press, applied for a day's casual leave for reasons of ill-health or domestic urgency and whether it was refused ;

(b) whether the absence was treated as leave without pay ; and

(c) if so, why ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information. Discretion to refuse leave to such persons is reserved by rule to Superintendent, Government Press.

Contract for the supply of articles required by the Government Press.

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

(a) whether the contract for the supply of several articles required by the Government Press is being given to one and the same person for years ;

(b) whether the price of each of the articles given on contract is being verified with reference to the price of the market ; and

(c) if so, whether he will be pleased to furnish a comparative statement of those articles for the years 1926-27, 1927-28 and 1928-29 ?

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

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" The inference from the question is that there is some kind of jobbery going as regards the supply of several articles. When large amounts are involved, why should Government say that they have no information ? "

[5th September 1928]

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" In my reply to another question sent to the Legislative Council office, I have given the information."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Will the hon. the Home Member make special arrangements to have the answer given to-morrow ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I will, Sir. The number of the question is 275."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" This question and answer will be included in to-morrow's questions and answers."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" With reference to clause (a) may I know whether the Government have called for tenders for the supply of the articles required to be supplied by contractors ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" That will be answered to-morrow."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will wait till to-morrow for the answer."

Fines levied on employees in the Government Press.

* 138 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to furnish a statement of the fines imposed on the employees of the Government Press by the Superintendent since January 1928 with their names, designations and the reasons in each case?

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

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether, in view of the fact that there were 230 cases of fines within a period of seven months, the Government intend to take any action or have already taken any action to put an end to such a state of affairs ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" No doubt, the number is somewhat large; but the solution is in the hands of the workmen themselves. If they do not commit breaches of discipline, they will not be punished."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether, when the Government consider that the number of punishments is unusually large, they do not consider it necessary to look into the matter to see whether it is due to the mistake of the Superintendent or of the workmen ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" If an unusually large number of men commit breaches of discipline, the Government cannot help them."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Have the Government satisfied themselves that these workmen, both old and new, knew that they would be sentenced to fine for trivial mistakes ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The Government are satisfied."

^a Printed as Appendix-II on pages 312-316 infra.

[5th September 1928]

Powers of the Superintendent, Government Press.

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

(a) what are the powers of the Superintendent, Government Press, as head of a department and what are his qualifications;

(b) whether an appeal against his orders can be made only to Government and whether in most cases there is no right of appeal and why; and

(c) why the Government did not insist on the Superintendent's passing the Account test?

A.—(a) The Superintendent, Government Press, has not been declared a head of a department. He is a qualified printer with practical experience in printing work.

(b) It is presumed that the hon. Member is referring to appeals against orders of punishment of subordinate employees in the press. Appeals in such cases are regulated by the rules framed under the Civil Services (Governors' Provinces) Classification Rules. Where appeals are permitted, they lie to Government.

(c) There is no single Account test, common to all departments, as implied in the question. Where officers are required to pass a test in accounts, different tests are prescribed for different classes of officers. The Superintendent, Government Press, is one of a number of officers for whom Government did not think it necessary to prescribe a test. This decision has lately been reconsidered.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" In answer to clause (a) of this question, it is said that the Superintendent has not been declared a head of a department. If that is the case, what powers had he to dismiss many subordinates and to refuse leave to many others ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Under the rules, he has got powers to do that."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" If he is not competent to be the head of a department, do the Government recognize such a man as a fit person to dismiss 800 and odd subordinates out of 1,500 and odd ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Under the rules, the Superintendent, Government Press, has got power to punish his subordinates."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether the Superintendent has power to refuse leave to a man who dies with typhoid fever ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am not aware of the case."

Dr. B. S. Mallayya rose in his seat.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will have to wait till the hon. the Home Member makes his reply."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" It is due to our anxiety to go on with the particular question before the next question is called, Sir. (Laughter) ?"

[5th September 1928]

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will have to exercise some self-control."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" At the end of the answer to clause (c) it is said that ' this decision has lately been reconsidered.' May I know when it was reconsidered and whether the Government now insist upon the Superintendent passing the Account test ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The Government think that he should pass some Account test. The question has not yet been finally decided."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" When was it reconsidered ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" About a year ago or so. I don't remember the exact date."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether he is aware of the fact that one Balasundaram who was suffering from typhoid applied for leave, that he was asked to present himself before the Superintendent, that he had to go to the Press and do work, that he fell down there, that he was taken home and soon after expired, that his widow submitted a memorial to the Government saying that if the Superintendent had not asked her husband to work with typhoid on, he would have lived, and that the Government paid a compensation to the poor widow ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is furnishing information."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Sir, I want to know whether the Government are aware of these facts and whether patients should go before the Superintendent for verification by him and die the next day ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am not aware of it. I shall make enquiries."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the Government have made enquiries in regard to these cases ; in how many cases have they made enquiries and satisfied themselves that this gentleman is not improperly using the authority vested in him ? "

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

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" To clause (c) the Government say that the decision has lately been reconsidered. May I know with what result ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have already answered that, Sir."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—" Will the Government be pleased to enquire whether there were cases in which medical certificates were produced and yet even casual leave was not granted and see that in future at least no such thing happens ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am prepared to make enquiries."

5th September 1928]

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether the Superintendent is one of a number of officers for whom the Government do not consider that any test is necessary and whether the Superintendent without passing any test is doing his work satisfactorily ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" He is doing his work satisfactorily."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Are the Government satisfied that the work done by him at present is satisfactory ? "

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

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" With all these dismissals and deaths ? "

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" In view of these dismissals and suspensions and other irregularities, is there not something inherently wrong in the Press ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" No, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the Superintendent, Government Press, as head of the office, carries on the accounts side of it ? "

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

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know whether the same is the case in other workshops and departments in the portfolio of the hon. the Home Member ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I don't understand the question, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I wish to know whether it is a special exemption to this officer or it is a general exemption to the Superintendent."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" This is a matter that relates to what happened ten or fifteen years ago."

Alleged memorials from the piece-workers in the Government Press.

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

(a) whether the piece-workers of the Government Press submitted memorials to Government thrice in the year 1927 for improvement of their conditions of service, remuneration, etc., and whether they have all been rejected without any enquiry into them and why ; and

(b) whether there is a good deal of friction between the Superintendent and the employees of the Government Press ?

[5th September 1928]

- A.—(a) Piece-workers of the Government Press memorialized the Government thrice during 1927. The memorials were carefully considered by Government and the concessions granted are detailed in the answer given to Question No. 1703 at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 13th March 1928.
- (b) The Government have no reason to suppose that there is unnecessary friction between the Superintendent and the employees of the Government Press.

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—“With reference to the answer to clause (b) of this question, may I know on what data they have come to that conclusion?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—
“Because there is nothing to the contrary.”

Grant of casual leave to piece-workers in the Government Press.

* 141 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether there was a proposal in 1928 that piece-workers in the Government Press may be granted casual leave for 15 days based on average earnings and why the proposal was negatived by the Government?

A.—No such proposal has been received by Government.

Qualifications of Mr. Lepper, Assistant Superintendent of the Government Press.

* 142 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: With reference to the answers to the supplementary questions on Question No. 769 answered on 31st March 1927, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) what qualifications Mr. Lepper, the Assistant Superintendent of the Government Press, possesses for the post he holds;
- (b) whether he has passed any special examination; and
- (c) why he has been given a higher starting salary and a higher scale of annual increment than his superior officer, the Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Green?

A.—(a) Practical experience in large printing presses in England and in the Madras Government Press.

(b) No.

(c) The pay allowed to Mr. Lepper was the minimum pay for which a suitable candidate could be secured on a five years' contract.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“May I know what attempts were made by Government to see whether a suitable person on a lower salary could be got for the post?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“At present, no attempt is being made.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“Cannot an Indian be appointed to this vacancy?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“No such question arises now. There is no vacancy.”

[5th September 1928]

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“I did not refer to any vacancy. I want to know from the hon. the Home Member whether the Government cannot find an Indian for this work?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—
“When a vacancy arises, that question will be considered.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“May I enquire whether when the vacancy occurred to which this man was appointed, an Indian was not found?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—
“Every aspect of the question was considered then.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“May I know whether any attempt was made to find an Indian for the post?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—
“The appointment was advertised.”

Alleged payment of increased salary to Mr. Gilbert.

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

(a) whether Mr. Gilbert, the Superintendent of the Government Press, has been granted an additional salary of Rs. 200 per mensem;

(b) whether the salary of Rs. 1,200 per mensem now given to him is higher than the salary paid to any Press Superintendent in the past; and

(c) if so, what are the special reasons for granting this increase of salary to Mr. Gilbert?

A.—(a) The pay of the Superintendent, Government Press, was with effect from 1st April 1927 revised from Rs. 800—50—1,000 to Rs. 800—50—1,200. Mr. Gilbert who was then drawing Rs. 1,000 was allowed to start in the new scale on Rs. 1,050 under the ordinary rules.

(b) Rs. 1,200 which is the maximum of the present scale, is higher than the maximum pay allowed in the past.

(c) The revised scale was sanctioned on a consideration of the pay allowed to Superintendents in other Provincial Presses.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“What is the highest scale of pay offered to this post in other provincial presses?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“I should like to have notice of the question.”

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—“What are the peculiar circumstances under which this able officer, Mr. Gilbert, is given an additional salary of Rs. 200?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—
“The Government thought that he deserved this salary.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“Without any test please?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“We have tests of our own, Sir.”

[5th September 1928]

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know what exactly were the considerations which weighed with the Government in giving this gentleman Rs. 200 more?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"We considered the salaries drawn by Superintendents in other Provinces and after taking everything into consideration, we increased his pay."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the revised scale is the same as in other Provinces?"

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

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Arising out of the answer given by the hon. the Home Member that the Government compared the pay that is being given in other Provinces, may I know what is the pay given in other Provinces?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have already asked for notice, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know how the work in the Government Press here compares with the work in other Provinces?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Absolutely satisfactory."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"The volume of work, Sir?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"It is more in Madras."

11-30 a.m. Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know as to why the hon. the Home Member is not able to give us approximate figures especially when he tells us that the pay of the Superintendent, Government Press, compares well with that obtaining in other Provinces?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"At present it is not possible. If notice is given, I shall be able to give the figures."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Sir, the answer given to clause (c) of this question is 'the revised scale was sanctioned on a consideration of the pay allowed to Superintendents in other Provinces.' In view of that answer may I know why the hon. the Home Member wants notice to tell us what exactly the pay is in other Provinces."

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

Motor Vehicles Act

Inspection of motor buses in Chingleput and other districts.

* 144 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: With reference to my question No. 1837 answered on 30th March 1928, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total amount of fees collected last year (1927-28) for the half-yearly inspection of motor buses and cars plying for hire in each of the following districts:—Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Nellore, Bellary and South Arcot;

[5th September 1928]

(b) what is the total number of buses and cars plying for hire in each of the above districts at present;

(c) what charges are levied for half-yearly examination for each bus and each car plying for hire;

(d) what is the total amount of pay and allowance to be given in a year for bus inspectors; and

(e) whether the Government propose to appoint full-time bus inspectors in all districts where the fees collected are sufficient to meet their pay?

A.—(a) The following is the approximate amount:—

	Rs.
Chingleput	1,800
Trichinopoly	3,025
Nellore	2,700
Bellary	4,500
South Arcot	3,700

Exact figures are not readily available.

(b) The following is the number at the end of the year 1927:—

	Number of cars.	Number of buses.
Chingleput	Nil.	140
Trichinopoly	65	132
Nellore	9	90
Bellary	3	82
South Arcot	24	79

Information as regards the number at present is not available.

(c) Each motor vehicle plying for hire with a seating capacity of ten or more persons (buses only) 25

Each motor vehicle plying for hire with a seating capacity of less than ten persons (buses and non-buses) 20

(d) The pay varies from Rs. 200 to Rs. 350 per mensem with a motor cycle allowance of Rs. 25 each per mensem.

(e) This system is being introduced wherever possible.

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"May I know whether any qualifications are prescribed for these inspectors?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"There are some qualifications prescribed. They have to pass some test in Engineering."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know what is the average salary paid to a bus inspector?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"From Rs. 200 to Rs. 250."

Mr. B. NAGAN GOWDA:—"In regard to many of the districts the income is more than Rs. 3,000 on an average. So will the Government consider the advisability of appointing bus inspectors for these districts?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"That question is under the consideration of the Government."

[5th September 1928]

Newspapers

Supply to "New India" of all papers placed on Editors' Table.

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

(a) whether the Editor of the "New India" applied to the Chief Secretary for a supply of all papers placed on the Editors' Table, and if so, what reply was sent to him;

(b) the several newspapers which are now enjoying the privilege of the supply of all or some of the papers placed on the Editors' Table; and

(c) the daily and weekly papers in the province to which Government departments do not send their advertisements?

A.—(a) The editor asked to be supplied with copies of Editors' Table papers. He was told that they would be supplied on payment of the charges prescribed.

(b) The following newspapers^a receive Editors' Table papers free; to other newspapers supply is made on payment, the principle being that free supply is continued only to such newspapers as enjoyed it on 7th October 1926.

(c) No paper is debarred from receiving Government advertisements.

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"In view of the answer given to clause (a) of this question, may I ask the hon. the Home Member whether it would not be a disadvantage to new newspapers if the concession was withdrawn in their cases and allowed to run in other cases?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"That question was considered."

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know the reasons which have led to the laying down of that principle namely that the concession should be continued to those papers that were receiving copies of Editors' Table papers free on 7th October 1926 and that it should be withdrawn in the case of other newspapers that were not receiving them free on that date?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"On that date the Government passed orders that the concession should be continued to such of the papers as were enjoying it on that date and that it should not be extended in the case of other newspapers."

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know if the Government have changed their policy in the matter?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"It is to be continued."

MR. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know whether the Government have fixed that advertisements should be given only to certain newspapers and not to others?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"No, Sir."

^a Printed as Appendix III on pages 317-318 infra.

[5th September 1928]

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know the reasons why the Government decided to supply Editors' Table papers free to certain newspapers at the time their first decision was taken?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Because only certain newspapers were enjoying that privilege before and Government did not want to stop it."

MR. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"Do the Government consider now that each newspaper should be given Government advertisements in turn?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I want notice."

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I did not ask why the concession given should be withdrawn. But I asked the reasons which led the Government to grant this concession at the time it was given."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have already answered it."

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Do not the Government consider that advertisements should be given without making invidious distinctions and only to such newspapers which have a tolerably good circulation?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I think we have some such rule."

MR. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"Is it the policy of the Government that such newspapers which are not in favour of Government should not be given advertisements?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"There is no such policy."

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"With reference to the answer given to clause (c), viz., "No paper is debarred from receiving Government advertisements," may I say that this is not an answer to clause (c) of the question?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I don't follow it."

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I simply wanted to draw your attention to it, Mr. President."

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know what papers are now receiving Government advertisements?"

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

Police

Revision of the pay of constables in South Kanara.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that constables in South Kanara are paid As. 8 less than their comrades in other districts;

(b) if so, why;

[5th September 1928]

(c) whether the constables of the Malabar Police force recently transferred to Mangalore continue to draw half a rupee over and above what a South Kanara Police constable gets;

(d) whether memorials have been submitted to the Government pointing out this invidious distinction and praying that the pay of the constables in South Kanara may be raised to the scale prevailing in other districts; and

(e) whether the Government propose to reconsider the matter and grant increase of half a rupee in the pay as prayed for?

A.—(a) Yes; but this lower rate of pay obtains in the Jeypore (Police district), Ganjam, Vizagapatam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna and the Nilgiri districts also.

(b) Suitable men can be found in these districts in sufficient numbers on the lower scale of pay.

(c) Yes. The Malabar men are only temporarily sent to Mangalore.

(d) Yes.

(e) The Government see no sufficient ground to do so for the reasons indicated at (b).

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"With reference to the answer to clause (b) 'suitable men can be found in these districts in sufficient numbers on the lower scale of pay,' may I know whether the scale of pay depends upon suitable men being available for the pay offered and whether this principle guides the Government in fixing pay for different posts in all departments."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I think their qualifications are taken into consideration."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"May I know whether the cost of living is less in South Kanara than in other districts where the constables are paid annas 8 more?"

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

Religious Disputes

Hindu-Moslem disputes in Guntur.

* 147 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to lay on the table of the House a report regarding the Hindu-Moslem disputes in Guntur in connexion with the Muharram this year?

A.—A report ^a is laid on the table.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD :—"May I know at what stage the matter is left there?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"If my hon. Friend reads the report that has been laid on the table he will find that every aspect of the question relating to the Hindu-Moslem disputes in Guntur is given there."

^a Printed as Appendix IV on page 319 infra.

[5th September 1928]

Local Boards

Representation of Adi-Andhras and Christians in the taluk boards in Nellore district.

* 148 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state how many Adi-Andhras and Christians are represented in each of the taluk boards in Nellore district at present?

A.—The Government have called for the information.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"May I know why no information has yet been received?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBRAYAN :—"Because we are at the mercy of the President of the District Board concerned for information. We cannot place it on the table unless he supplies it."

Conversion of the Dornal Road into a trunk road.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Dornal Road in Nellore district is not maintained properly by the District Board;

(b) whether the President, District Board, and the District Magistrate of Nellore have requested the Government to treat it as a trunk road; and

(c) if so, what is the decision of the Government in the matter?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Yes.

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

Excise

State aid to the industry for the production of power alcohol.

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

(a) what proposals have been made to Government by the Kanara Indian Christian Civic League and other bodies for the establishment of, or fostering or aiding, the industry for the production of power alcohol; and

(b) what steps Government have taken or are in contemplation for this purpose?

A.—(a) The Kanara Indian Christian Civic League proposed in July 1927 that distilleries might be established in the South Kanara district for the production of power alcohol. No other body has made any proposal to the Government on the subject.

(b) The Government have not taken any action as they were not satisfied that the existing supply of this alcohol was insufficient to meet the demand and that a distillery in South Kanara would be able to withstand foreign competition.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I enquire whether the existing supply is foreign or indigenous?"

[5th September 1928]

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Evidently from the question the Government thought the hon. Member was referring to foreign supply."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know how the Government arrived at the conclusion that if indigenous supply could be got by a private firm, it could not compete with the foreign supply ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" By comparing the cost of foreign supply with the cost at which local manufacture can be sold in the market."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I want to have some idea as to what the foreign material would cost, and also the way in which the Government arrived at their conclusion."

Medical

Facilities for the training of nurses and midwives in the Presidency.

* 151 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state the facilities obtaining in the Presidency for the training of nurses and midwives and ' dhais ' at suitable and convenient centres ?

A.—Facilities for the training of nurses, midwives and ' dhais ' exist at the following places in the Presidency :

(i) Nurses—

Nurse pupils are trained at the following centres :—

- (1) General hospital, Madras.
- (2) Rayapuram hospital, Madras.
- (3) Victoria Caste and Gosha hospital, Madras.
- (4) Headquarter hospital, Vizagapatam.
- (5) Do. Guntur.
- (6) Do. Tanjore.
- (7) Do. Salem.
- (8) Do. Calicut.
- (9) Do. Mangalore.

The question of increasing the number of centres is under consideration.

(ii) Midwives—

Training schools for midwifery pupils exist at the Government hospital for Women and Children, the Government Victoria Caste and Gosha hospital and the Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliyar Lying-in hospital, Madras. Pupils can also be trained in any mufassal lying-in hospital in charge of a female medical practitioner or to which a qualified European or Anglo-Indian midwife is attached. It is understood that midwives are also trained at the Christina Rainy hospital, Tondiarpet.

5th September 1928]

(iii) Dhais—

A scheme for the systematic training of ' dhais ' at district headquarter, municipal and taluk headquarter hospitals approved by the Surgeon-General was sanctioned by the Government in January 1926 and the Surgeon-General was asked to take steps to give effect to it in consultation with local bodies. Up to the end of the year, 19 local bodies had undertaken the training of dhais. The report for 1927 has not yet been received. A list of hospitals^a declared by the Surgeon-General to have facilities for the training of dhais, i.e., where an average of 40 or more labour cases are conducted in a year, is appended.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister for Public Health whether any special arrangements have been made for gosha ladies who wish to undergo training as nurses and dhais ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" If the hon. Member means that there are no facilities to ladies to observe gosha when undergoing training as nurses and midwives, then I am afraid there are none."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know if the hon. Minister will think of making such a kind of special arrangement ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" *Prima facie* it will be impossible to give training in midwifery to gosha ladies."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know if any facilities are given by way of scholarships for undergoing such training ? "

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—" May I know in which of the institutions provision has been made for the training of Oriya or Oriya-knowing ladies as midwives and dhais ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I have no definite information. I believe in those tracts some pupils may be trained as nurses and midwives."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" May I know why Ceded districts have been omitted ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Because no hospital was reported to have the necessary facilities for the special training of midwives and nurses. If any of the hospitals in those districts offers special facilities for the training of nurses, the Government will take up the matter."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I ask the hon. the Minister for Public Health why no arrangements have been made to make Vellore where there are two or three Mission hospitals and one Government hospital a centre for the training of midwives and nurses ? When you have got students for being trained for University qualifications, may I know why you have neglected the training of nurses in that place where you purpose spending six lakhs of rupees for the sake of four women students ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The institutions are a private institutions and it is for the authorities in charge of them to do it if possible."

[5th September 1928]

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" May I know whether it is fact that representations have been made by the boards of Ganjam on this question."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" At present I have no information."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" May I know whether the hon. Minister will be pleased to communicate with the headquarter hospital authorities in my district to give facilities for the training of nurses."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" That will be considered duly."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" In Vellore there is a hospital with about 100 beds with every facility. Is it not convenient for the Government to arrange for the training of nurses and midwives there? Government are making contribution to a Mission hospital there; can they not arrange for the training of nurses in that hospital just as they do in a Mission hospital in Madras—I mean the Rainy Hospital."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I thought the hon. Member was referring to the training in Mission hospitals. But if he means that training should be given in Government hospitals, I may say that we have not yet come to the conclusion to extend facilities to every hospital. We have just started the training of midwives and nurses in one or two hospitals and we can proceed only step by step, and when opportunity comes, other hospitals also will have their chance."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" In view of the answer given to my hon. Friend from Cuddapah, may I point out to the hon. Minister that there is a first-class hospital at Kurnool? If he is aware of that, will he include that hospital also in his scheme of training midwives and dhais?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The Government are aware that there is a first rate hospital in Kurnool. If there are facilities for extending the scheme to that hospital also, it will be considered."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" With regard to the training of Muhammadan women as dhais and midwives, there is a hospital in Vizagapatam for Gosha ladies; may I ask the hon. the Minister whether such women cannot be trained in that hospital?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I am thankful to the Member for the suggestion and it will be duly considered."

Contract for the supply of stores to Government hospitals in Madras during the last five years.

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

(i) to place before the House a statement of the various firms to which contracts were given for supply of medical and other stores to the Government hospitals in Madras during the last five years; and

(ii) to state—

(a) the system according to which medical and other stores are obtained for Government hospitals in Madras and the rest of the Presidency;

[5th September 1928]

(b) whether the system of contracting for the supply of stores to Government medical hospitals has been stopped;

(c) if so, under what circumstances and on what grounds; and

(d) how the stores are now obtained, from whom and wherefrom?

A.—(i) & (ii) It is assumed that by "medical and other stores" the hon. Member means drugs, dressings, instruments and appliances. Until 1927-28 these articles were obtained from the Government Medical Store Depot, Madras. Articles which were not available there were obtained through the Store Department of the India Office, London. The system of contracting for the supply of these stores has been started only during the current year in respect of two hospitals in Madras and four hospitals in the mufassal and no conclusion can yet be deduced from the experiment.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know wherefrom the Medical Store Depot gets its supplies?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The Government have no information."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I ask the hon. the Minister whether he is aware that tenders are called for for the articles required by the Medical Depot and whether it is a fact that the offer of a local firm that used to supply cotton to Government hospitals before, at annas 12 per pound was rejected and that the Government accepted another tender at Rs. 2 per lb. from a foreign firm? And what is the amount that is lost by the Government by accepting the latter tender and rejecting the former?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Last year?"

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Yes."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I am not aware of that."

Mr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I am sorry I have to ask him for this information and as a Member of the Government he ought to have paid some attention to this question. This question was ventilated in the Press and we were given to understand that Government stood to lose nearly Rs. 50,000 by this transaction. I want to know whether that system is going to be encouraged and whether it is also the present policy of the Government?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" If there is any real grievance, I am quite prepared to enquire into the matter."

Training given to assistant surgeons sent to Edinburgh hospitals.

* 153 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHERTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether many of the assistant surgeons who are given study leave go to the Edinburgh hospitals; and

(b) whether the Government have information that no coaching or practical training of any sort is given to them there, except that of watching cases from a distance?

[5th September 1928]

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government are informed that both coaching and practical training are provided at Edinburgh.

Public Health*Estimates for the Ahobilam protected water-supply scheme.*

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

(a) whether the estimates for the Ahobilam protected water scheme in the Kurnool district have been worked out and sanctioned; and

(b) when the work is likely to be begun?

A.—(a) No.

(b) A report has been called for from the President, District Board, Kurnool.

Selection of candidates for Municipal Health Officers' posts.

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

(a) how many L.M.Ps. have undergone sanitary training this year; how many of them have applied for the Municipal Health Officers' posts; how many of them have been selected; how many of the selected men have been appointed so far; and how the selection has been made, whether on merit or on seniority;

(b) the marks of individual candidates that have been selected and of those that have not been selected;

(c) the rules or regulations that guided the Government in this selection; and

(d) whether the principle of communal representation has been duly kept in mind and adhered to when the selection was made?

A.—(a) Thirteen Licensed Medical Practitioners underwent Second-class Health Officers' training in 1927-28 and all but one, who absented himself from the examination, passed. All the successful candidates applied for Second-class Health Officers' posts. Eight were appointed as Second-class Health Officers and the other four were appointed Health Inspectors. Selection for these posts was made solely according to the candidate's rank in the examination.

(b) A list^a in order of merit of the twelve candidates who sat for the examination with the percentage of marks earned by them and the posts to which they were appointed is annexed.

(c) The appointment of Second-class Health Officers and Health Inspectors is made by the Director of Public Health and not by the Government.

(d) The question does not arise as the applications did not exceed the posts to be filled.

^a Printed as Appendix VI on page 320 infra.

[5th September 1928]

Agriculture*Action taken on the recommendation for an agricultural colonization scheme.*

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

(a) whether any agricultural colonization scheme has been set on foot as recommended by the Unemployment Committee; and

(b) if not, what steps have been taken by the Government to carry out the said recommendation?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) The examination of the recommendations of the Committee has been deferred for consideration along with the recommendations contained in the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“With reference to the answer to clause (b) of this question, may I know how long it will take Government to consider the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture and come to a decision on this matter?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“As early as possible.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“Will it take three months? Can you give us an approximate date at all?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“As early as practicable. That is all I can say.”

Alleged abolition of the Anakapalli Agricultural School.

* 157 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the reasons why the Anakapalli Agricultural School was abolished;

(b) whether the Government have made any endeavour to secure admission for the sons of ryots and boys of agricultural classes into that school;

(c) whether the Government have considered and created any demand or stimulated any interest among the agricultural classes of Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts to send their boys to the agricultural school and the agricultural station at Anakapalli; if so, what steps were taken; and

(d) whether the Government will select students from ryots and agricultural classes and train them in batches at the demonstration farm at Anakapalli?

A.—(a) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given on 30th March 1928 to clause (b) of question No. 1844.

(b) The answer is in the affirmative.

(c) The following steps were taken. As soon as the charge of the school was handed over to the Agricultural Department in March 1924 a vigorous recruiting campaign was undertaken in the villages where demonstrations had been given and where the advantages of improved methods of agriculture had been shown. In this campaign the assistance of the officers of the

11-45
a.m.

[5th September 1928]

Education Department was invoked. A special officer of the Agricultural Department was deputed for a period of two months in 1924 to give a series of lantern lectures on the subject of the school and conduct special propaganda on its behalf in the different villages of Vizagapatam district.

- (d) The proposals are just now under the consideration of the Director of Agriculture.

Provision of clerks to Agricultural Demonstrators.

* 158 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the Government have at any time considered the necessity of providing clerks to Agricultural Demonstrators, at least to those who are at district headquarters, so that they may have more time to do executive work?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“May I know whether the Government have considered the question as to how much time the Agricultural Demonstrators at district headquarters have to devote to clerical and other office work?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“The Demonstrators have to do more of touring and demonstration work than of desk work.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“When the Demonstrators go out touring, may I know who attends to the work of giving seeds, manures and other things to persons who want them?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“The peon will attend to it.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“May I ask whether the peon has any authority to do anything of this kind except to keep watch?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“He will be keeping watch and getting the orders. As soon as the Demonstrator returns, those orders will be executed.”

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—“Are the Government aware that the Demonstrators spend a considerable amount of time in correspondence and that their touring work is hampered?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“Their writing work is far less than their demonstration work.”

Co-operative Societies

Appointment of Muhammadans as Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies.

* 159 Q.—Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) the total number of Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies in this Presidency;
- (b) how many of them are Muhammadans;
- (c) how many appointments of such Assistant Registrars were made by the Government from 1st January 1928 up to date; and
- (d) how many of them were filled by Muhammadans?

[5th September 1928]

A.—(a) Thirty.

(b) One.

(c) Ten.

(d) None.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED SAHIB:—“Out of 30 appointments, may I know why only one appointment is held by a Muhammadan? Why no Muhammadan was appointed to any of the 10 new appointments? May I ask whether it is due to want of applicants or want of competent Muslim hands?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“There were two Muhammadan Assistant Registrars; one was promoted as Deputy Registrar. As regards new appointments, none of the applicants was found to be satisfactory by the Registrar and therefore none was appointed this year.”

Recovery of arrears due to Co-operative Societies.

* 160 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the proposals under the consideration of the Government for recovering arrears due to co-operative societies under the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Act?

A.—The advisability of removing the present limit of forty applications per taluk for realization of co-operative arrears under the Revenue Recovery Act was discussed at the last Collectors' Conference. The final opinion of the Conference was that the methods adopted in other Provinces should be ascertained, that the question of empowering Village Courts to execute the decrees should be considered and that the possibility of appointing special officers for particularly bad districts to reduce the arrears should be examined. Definite proposals have been called for from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies on the above suggestions.

Co-ordination of the activities of the Development Department in each district.

* 161 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the proposals under the consideration of the Government for co-ordinating the activities of the Development Department in each district?

A.—The Registrar of Co-operative Societies proposed that quarterly meetings of the district officers referred to in Mr. K. T. Paul's note appended to the report of the Committee on Co-operation might be held, with the Collector of the district as President. The proposals were discussed at the last Collectors' Conference when it was agreed that the best thing would be for the Collectors to arrange for such conferences, whenever necessary.

[5th September 1928]

Industries*Encouragement to spinning and weaving in Cuddapah district.*

* 162 Q.—**MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO**: With reference to the answers given to my question No. 1753 answered on 15th March 1928, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) why the Government have chosen to sanction spinning only in conjunction with weaving in elementary schools;

(b) why they restrict this programme only to schools under district boards and municipalities;

(c) whether the consideration of the recommendations (ii) and (iii) on page 6 of the report of the special officer for cottage industries in the Cuddapah district has been completed;

(d) whether the Government propose to put those recommendations into execution;

(e) how far the proposal to construct a cheap model hand-ginning machine has been carried;

(f) whether the question of improving the carding bow has been taken up;

(g) whether the Government have ever consulted the All-India Spinners' Association on the question of standardization of counts and hanks or other questions about spinning;

(h) whether the Government are prepared to make any part of their cloth purchases in khadi at cost price; and

(i) if so, to what extent?

A.—(a) & (b) The answer to clause (1) of question No. 1753 was made with special reference to the observations of the Special Officer about the introduction of spinning in elementary schools in conjunction with weaving. The hon. Member will however observe from the rules framed under the Elementary Education Act that spinning by itself can also be taught in elementary schools, provided it is not taught for more than four hours a week during school hours.

(c) & (d) The recommendations are of a general character and are applicable to the whole Presidency. Their further consideration has therefore been deferred pending the completion of the survey of all the districts and the receipt of the Special Officer's final report.

(e) & (f) It has not yet been found possible for the Director of Industries to initiate these experiments.

(g) No.

(h) & (i) The Government are not prepared to give any such undertaking.

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Minister for Development when it is likely that the Director of Industries will initiate the experiments referred in clauses (e) and (f) of the answer?"

The hon. **MR. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR**:—"He will be reminded."

MR. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the reasons why the rules framed under the Madras Elementary Education Act restrict the hours of teaching spinning by itself in the elementary schools during school hours only to four hours a week?"

[5th September 1928]

The hon. **MR. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR**:—"That is a matter for the Educational Department."

The hon. the **PRESIDENT**:—"I do not think that question arises."

MR. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"The answer is 'under the rules framed under the Elementary Education Act, spinning by itself can also be taught in elementary schools provided it is not taught for more than four hours a week during school hours'. That is the answer given by the hon. the Minister. So the question applies to the department which is under the charge of the hon. the Minister."

The hon. **MR. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR**:—"The Educational Department has passed the orders."

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

MR. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to tell us whether the Director of Industries thinks that it is possible to initiate experiments about time-saving spinning machines?"

The hon. **MR. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR**:—"I shall ascertain from him."

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"In view of the answer given, will the hon. the Minister consult the hon. Minister for Education and see that this bar on the time for spinning is removed?"

The hon. **MR. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR**:—"Yes; the matter will be considered."

Reduction of the price of charcoal in Cuddapah district.

* 163 Q.—**MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO**: With reference to the answer to clause (iii) of my question No. 1753, answered on 15th March 1928, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Conservator of Forests was prepared to help in the reduction of prices of charcoal as recommended by the Special Officer;

(b) whether it was the Director of Industries that came to the conclusion that even a considerable reduction in the present price of charcoal would not improve the position of the industry; and

(c) what was the data on which he came to such a conclusion as against the data furnished by the Special Officer?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Director of Industries came to this conclusion after discussion with the Conservator of Forests, Bellary. The discussion took place after the publication of the report and with specific reference to the recommendations of the Special Officer.

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"With regard to the answer to clause (c) may I know whether the hon. the Minister cannot give me more particulars about the data on which the Director of Industries came to the conclusion referred to?"

The hon. **MR. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR**:—"The information will be furnished later."

[5th September 1928]

Investigations regarding palmyra industries in Cuddapah district.

* 164 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the answer given to clause (v) of my question No. 1753 answered on 15th March 1928 regarding palmyra industries, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state what the results of the investigation by the Director of Industries have been and what his recommendations are?

A.—The investigation is still in progress.

Training of students from Ceded districts in the Dyeing section of the Madras Textile Institute.

* 165 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the answer given to clause (vi) of my question No. 1753 answered on 15th March 1928, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) how many students are being trained in the Dyeing section of the Madras Textile Institute;

(b) what is the total capital expenditure upon that section;

(c) how many of the students therein are from the Ceded districts;

(d) how many of them are from the classes engaged in the work of weaving and dyeing; and

(e) whether the Government have instituted or propose instituting scholarships for students from the Ceded districts who are studying dyeing?

A.—(a) All the students of the Institute receive instruction in dyeing which forms part of the course of textile training in both the Supervisors' and Artisans' courses. During the current year, the number of students undergoing training in weaving and dyeing is 60;

(b) Rs. 3,750;

(c) & (d) Two; one of them belongs to the weaver caste;

(e) No separate scholarships have been or are proposed to be instituted for students from the Ceded districts. But in the award of available scholarships, the claims of people from those districts are duly considered.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Considering the backward state of the Ceded districts which is admitted on all hands, may I know whether the hon. the Minister will consider the question of giving separate scholarships for the Ceded districts?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"The matter has been carefully considered and the answer is given in clause (e)."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"It is a general scheme that is contemplated in the answer. May I know whether the hon. the Minister is prepared to establish a special scheme of scholarships for the Ceded districts?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"That will be considered."

[5th September 1928]

Development of the wood distillation industry in the Presidency.

* 166 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the installation of machinery at the Bhadravati works in Mysore for the development of the wood distillation industry; and

(b) whether Government have taken or propose to take steps in the same direction within the Madras Presidency?

A.—The general question of the possibility of the industry is under investigation by the Forest Department and pending the results of that investigation, it is not proposed to open any factory.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I enquire whether the Forest Department has employed any expert to investigate this question?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"That I cannot say."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is requested to give notice of a separate question."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"May I know whether there is any possibility of getting alcohol even from saw dust and other vegetable wastes?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"That will have to be investigated by the Forest Department."

Government aid to industries.

* 167 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to place before the House a statement showing—

(a) all the industries aided by Government under the State Aid to Industries Act;

(b) the extent of the aid;

(c) what amount has been repaid in each case;

(d) for what amount there has been delay or default;

(e) whether in any case there has been failure or winding up of the business; and

(f) what are the prospects of their discharging the Government debt?

A.—A statement ^a is appended.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I enquire what final action has been taken with regard to the Carnatic Mills and whether the Government propose to take any action in the matter?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"It will be known this afternoon."

[5th September 1928]

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Sir in view of the fact that the Council did not sit for the last five months, it is hoped that a large number of questions will be answered to-morrow so that the answers need not wait till the next meeting of the Council."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is not yet settled whether to-morrow will be the last day of this meeting. If to-morrow will be the last day, all the questions for which answers are ready will be placed in the hands of hon. Members to-morrow."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know whether to-morrow will be the last day for this sitting ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Not now. I have not yet settled the matter ; I shall be able to announce it after the lunch interval."

II

ADJOURNMENT MOTION RE THE METTUR PROJECT.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, may I have your permission to move my adjournment motion ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will have to wait till I call him."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" But if elementary principles are ignored. . . "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will now move his adjournment motion on the Mettur project."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move
that the business of the Council be adjourned for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the necessity of obtaining the sanction of the Secretary of State and of discussion by this Council in the light of the recommendations of the Mettur Project Deputation appointed by Government before the works at Cauvery-Mettur Irrigation project are carried out on the scale planned out and estimated at present far in excess of the plans and estimates for which the sanction of the Secretary of State was obtained in 1925 and the consent of the Council was taken in 1924."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Before the hon. Member obtains the ruling whether it is in order or not, I want to know the urgency of the matter."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I beg to point out that the Government are hurrying on the works."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" When did they begin to hurry on ? (Laughter.) "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" They are hurrying on now."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has referred to the acceleration of the execution of the work. I want to know when the acceleration began."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" From the answers given to-day I found that the sanction of the Secretary of State has not been obtained."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I did not put that question."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" After the last meeting and after our deputation."

[5th September 1928]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is the urgency ! What is the recent event ? "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" The answer given to-day makes it clear very clear that the Secretary of State is not in possession of all the details of the revised estimates."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" My question is what is the recent event that has occurred."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I find that the Government are determined to carry on the works in defiance of the criticisms of the deputation of this House."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" May I know why the hon. Member did not send a resolution on the subject immediately after his inspection ? "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I have been waiting in vain for answers to interpellations."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is advised to wait for a further time and to frame a suitable resolution. The motion is not in order."

III

ADJOURNMENT MOTION re DEATHS UNDER CHLOROFORM IN THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Mr. President, Sir, under Standing Order No. 20 I beg to move

for the adjournment of the business of this House to consider a matter of urgent public importance, viz, the increased frequency of deaths under chloroform of late in the General Hospital."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" May I know the number of deaths in the last week or so ? "

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" In the last month there were eight deaths under chloroform."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Has the hon. the Minister anything to say about the matter of recent occurrence ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The first information I have about the urgency of the matter which the hon. Member has urged is after the statement made here now."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Did not the hon. Minister receive a copy of the motion two or three days ago ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I received a copy of this motion a week ago. But I did not know that it was going to be moved to-day."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" When a copy of the motion is sent to Government, it is sent with the object of the Government being ready to say whether the matter is urgent or not. If the Government do not avail themselves of the opportunity, they have to thank themselves."

"I allow the motion."

[5th September 1928]

"I wish to know whether this motion is objected to."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I do not object."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The discussion of this matter will be taken up to-morrow at 2-30 p.m."

IV

ELECTION OF A COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL FOR CONFERRING WITH THE INDIAN STATUTORY COMMISSION.

12 noon. * The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Regarding the motion carried yesterday, I have to fix the time for sending nominations for election. Before I fix the time, I wish to consult the convenience of the Leaders as to which time is to be fixed for the election of Members to the Committee to co-operate with the Simon Commission."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I should like to leave it to the hon. the Chief Minister to state his convenience, Sir."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I would leave that entirely to your discretion, Mr. President."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"I have nothing to say."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I do not want to say anything, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"In accordance with the motion of the hon. the Leader of the House adopted by the Council yesterday, I have to inform the House that, with reference to Regulation II of the Regulations for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 11 a.m. to-morrow as the time by which nominations of candidates for election to the Committee should be sent to the Secretary."

V

AMENDMENTS TO STANDING ORDERS Nos. 12 AND 52.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Hon. Members may remember that on 28th March 1928, Mr. Saldanha's amendments of Standing Orders Nos. 12 and 52 were referred to a Select Committee composed of the following elected members :—

- (1) Mr. J. A. Saldanha,
- (2) Mr. M. A. Manickavelu Nayakar,
- (3) Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai,
- (4) Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar,
- (5) Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu,
- (6) Subadar-Major Nanjappa Bahadur.

Under Standing Order No. 77, the Deputy President and the Advocate-General are ex officio members of the Select Committee, and I have to nominate a Chairman of the Council to serve on the Committee.

I hereby nominate Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar as a member of the Committee.

"The Council will now take up the agenda, i.e., Non-official Business—Bills."

5th September 1928]

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS—BILLS.

VI

BILLS TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT, 1925.

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Sir, with your permission, I wish to move, under Standing Order No. 34, that items 1 to 8 on the agenda be adjourned to the next sitting of the Council, next month or whenever it is held. Sir, these items concern the Select Committee reports on the Andhra University Bills. As a number of amendments are on the main question, i.e., as to where to locate the headquarters, so far as we the Andhra Members are concerned, we would like very much to fix it among ourselves rather than to leave it to the Council. If the House will permit this adjournment, we hope to meet as early as possible and have the matter settled among ourselves."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I second it, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the consideration of items 1 to 8 on the agenda be adjourned to the first non-official day of the next sittings of the Council."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB :—"I rise, Sir, to oppose this motion made by my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu. The affairs of the Andhra University have been going on in a drifting manner since very long. The Select Committee sat for a considerable number of days and after great endeavour and effort came to certain conclusions, and those conclusions are placed before this House now for consideration. In the interests of the rapid spread of education and the development of University centres and colleges connected therewith, I suggest that the House should not delay the consideration of these Bills. On the other hand, it is quite necessary and essential in the interests of education and also to give rest to the great controversial questions that are agitating the minds of not only the Andhra Members but also the non-Andhra Members, that this question should be settled once for all. I hope, Sir, that the Council will make up its mind not to postpone the matter further but to face the issue and decide it here and now."

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am thankful to my hon. Friend, Mr. Basheer Ahmad, for the remarks he has made, but, Sir, I would press upon the attention of this House my views and the views of most of the Members who are in charge of the Andhra University Amendment Bills that they are all agreeable to the suggestion of Mr. Muniswami Nayudu. It is only with a view to save the time of this House that we thought that such an adjournment was necessary, in the interests of education which my hon. Friend Mr. Basheer Ahmad emphasised. Under these circumstances, it is but fair that we should be given some breathing time within which we might come to some agreement, co-operate among ourselves and see that this question is decided outside this House."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am as anxious as my hon. Friend who represents the Central Districts Muhammadan constituency, to proceed with these Bills; but several gentlemen representing the Andhra districts who, I believe, have more concern with these Bills than my hon. Friend may ever have, came and requested me that the consideration of this measure should be postponed till they could come to a settlement. I personally thought that it would be most unreasonable on the part of the

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

[5th September 1928]

Government to oppose the adjournment when such a request came from Members representing the Andhra districts belonging to all parties in this Council, so that they may arrive at a decision with regard to the question of headquarters. In that sense, I hope the Council will have no objection to the motion of my hon. Friend Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu to postpone the discussion of these Bills to a later date."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"This is all about my motion . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Your motion is one of the eight motions on the agenda."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"But it is the first. (Laughter.) Mr. President, Sir, a good deal of wire-pulling is going on behind the screens, and everybody is afraid of coming to grips. So, I am agreeable to the postponement of the Bills."

* Rajakumar S. N. DORAI RAJA:—"Sir, last time the Select Committee on the Andhra University Bills came to some tentative arrangement about Anantapur being the headquarters; I think the majority were in favour of it. But after three months, there is disagreement again among the Members. If this thing goes on indefinitely, there will not be any definite-ness about the matter. In such matters as the Andhra University Bills delay is not only dangerous but also very unfair. If the Members cannot make up their minds within a period of three months and arrive at a settlement, it may not be possible for them to come to any settlement whatever. I am opposed to postponement. Waiting for some time or long time is one thing, but waiting till eternity is quite another matter."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"Sir, I shall not oppose the motion, that is now before the House, for adjournment of this question. But certainly the Members who are interested in the early settlement of this question must state what they feel on the matter. We have taken a long time over this affair. So far we have found that no agreement has been reached over a comparatively small matter of the headquarters. It is time that our Andhra hon. the Mover of the motion as well as from the other Members of the Andhra districts whether this time at least they will come to a final decision. This House will not, I am sure, be again called on to have the matter postponed and I do not think that another one or two months' time will be asked again for coming to a decision. It is high time that we Members other than those from the Andhra districts, realized that we also have a responsibility in the matter. If this thing is prolonged unduly, the work of the Council will also suffer. In view of the fact that we have also to consider the other Bill that will come before the House, viz., the Annamalai University Bill, it is advisable on the part of the authors of these Bills to expedite the matter and see that other things do not suffer on account of the Andhra University Bills."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB:—"I move that the question be now put."

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"I second it, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the question be now put."

The closure motion was put to the House and carried.

[5th September 1928]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I now put the question to the vote of the House. The question is that items 1 to 8 on the agenda be postponed to the first non-official day of the next sitting of the Council."

The motion was put to the House and carried.

VII

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

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Mr. President, Sir, with reference to the motion brought by me at the last meeting that a Select Committee be appointed, I request I may be allowed to withdraw that motion as it was then objected to on the ground that the Committee was not comprehensive and did not include several Members of this Council, especially District Board Presidents whose names ought to have been there. I therefore beg to withdraw that motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw the motion? (After a pause). The motion is, by leave withdrawn."

"The hon. Member will now move his motion."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I now move, Sir, that the Select Committee be allowed to exceed the number 15 which is the maximum number allowed by the rules. The reason is that, as already stated, it is necessary in the case of a Bill which is of far-reaching consequences, that there should be a larger representation."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the Members of the Select Committee may exceed 15 in number"

The motion was put to the House and carried.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I now beg to move, Sir, that the Bill may be referred to a Select Committee composed of the following Members:—

- (1) The hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government.
- (2) " Law Member.
- (3) " Advocate-General.
- (4) Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
- (5) " L. C. Guruswami.
- (6) Mr. N. Siva Raj.
- (7) Mr. A. B. Shetty.
- (8) Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
- (9) Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
- (10) Mr. T. M. Moidee Sahib.
- (11) Mr. P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
- (12) Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
- (13) Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
- (14) Rao Bahadur O. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
- (15) Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
- (16) Mr. K. R. Karant.
- (17) Mr. G. R. Premayya.
- (18) Mr. P. Anjaneyulu.
- (19) Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaack Sahib Bahadur.

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

[5th September 1928]

- (20) Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
- (21) Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
- (22) Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
- (23) Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
- (24) Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
- (25) Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
- (26) Mr. P. Siva Rao.
- (27) Mr. C. Gopala Menon.
- (28) Mr. L. K. Tulasiram.
- (29) Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
- (30) Mr. J. A. Saldanha (the Mover).

I have made slight alteration, by replacing Mr. V. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar by Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have no notice of it. Unless I get previous notice of these things, I cannot allow them."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha:—"May I ask your permission now, Sir?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Refused."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I will read that name again as in the original.

"(9) Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"I second this motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the 30 Members mentioned in the agenda. I need not read their names again."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB:—"With your leave, Mr. President, I shall propose an amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have no notice. The hon. Member cannot take me by surprise."

"I think the House is ready for a vote on the motion."

The question was put to the House and carried.

VIII

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT, 1920.

12-15 p.m. Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB:—"Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib be given leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920. Does the hon. the Minister propose to object?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"No, Sir."

The question was put and the motion carried.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB:—"I beg to introduce the Bill, Sir."

5th September 1928]

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Only leave to introduce the Bill is to be given now, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid the hon. Member is not in touch with the recent amendments made in the Standing Orders. I would request the Secretary to send him a copy of the amended Standing Orders. The amendments to the Standing Orders were made long ago, even in January last."

IX

A BILL FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF BROTHELS AND IMMORAL TRAFFIC.

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"I move for leave to introduce a Bill for the suppression of Brothels and Immoral Traffic."

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"I second it."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am not opposing it, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar be given leave to introduce a Bill for the suppression of Brothels and Immoral Traffic. I take it that the House is ready for a vote."

The question was put and the motion carried.

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"I beg to introduce the Bill, Sir."

X

A BILL TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT, 1925.

The ZAMINDAR OF MIRZAPURAM:—"Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925."

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI:—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I take it the Government is not objecting. (After a pause.) The question is that the Zamindar of Mirzapuram be given leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925."

The question was put and the motion carried.

XI

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920.

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Government object?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"No, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the hon. Member Mr. P. Anjaneyulu be given leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920."

The question was put and the motion carried.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"I beg leave, Sir, to introduce the Bill."

[5th September 1928]

XII

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS CITY MUNICIPAL ACT.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Mr. President, I beg leave to introduce a Bill to amend section 129 (1) of the Madras City Municipal Act."

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT (after a pause) :—" I take it the Government is not opposing. The question is that Dr. B. S. Mallayya be given leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras City Municipal Act."

The question was put and the motion carried.

XIII

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS ABKARI ACT.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Abkari Act."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does the hon. the Minister object ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I do not object, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Mr. J. A. Saldanha be given leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Abkari Act."

The question was put and the motion carried.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I beg now to introduce the Bill."

XIV

BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1926.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" I beg to second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does the Government propose to object ? (After a pause.) The question is that the hon. Member, Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi be given leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926."

The question was put and the motion carried.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" I beg to introduce the Bill."

XV

MOTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE GRIEVANCES OF RYOTS IN FOREST AREAS.

* Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the resolution which stands in my name, viz.,

'That this Council recommends to the Government to appoint a committee of the Members of this Council to enquire and investigate into the alleged grievances and hardships of the ryots in the Forest areas of the

[5th September 1928]

[Mr. K. R. Karant]

province in regard to the administration of the Forest department and also into the alleged abuse of privileges by the ryots and suggest remedies to redress grievances and stop abuses and also to suggest any change that may be necessary in the forest policy of the Government.'

" Now, Sir, it was in 1882 that the Forest Act was passed, and since then I may say that the miseries of the agricultural classes have been increasing in almost every district where there are reserved forests, by leaps and bounds, and I am sorry to say that in all these years, though nearly fifty years have passed, nothing tangible has been done to find out what those grievances are or to devise remedies for them. In February 1923, Sir, it was my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu who moved a resolution to the effect that a committee of this House may be appointed to make an enquiry and to put off the reserve line by one mile from the limits of private property. That resolution was passed. But I am afraid no action has been taken at all on this matter. (At this stage the hon. the Deputy President took the Chair.)

" I propose, Madam, to place before this House, as far as I have been able to make out, the various grievances, at any rate, such of them as I know intimately in my own district, and I am sure that, excepting for details here and there, those grievances are universal in the whole Presidency. Now, in my district, Madam, with a rainfall of over 150 inches a year, there was a practice prior to 1880 of burning all overgrowth around for what is known as " kumri " cultivation. By those means, the overgrowth of forests was limited, and the forests in olden days did not appear to give so much trouble to the cultivators. But since the passing of the Act of 1882, this has been stopped altogether with the result that the forests in the West Coast— I am sure the hon. the Law Member who is in charge of the subject knows this very well—the forests have become very dense, and the conditions of life in the interior parts of my district and of Malabar are becoming almost intolerable. I shall state before this House some particular instances to show how the ryots are suffering by the policy of the department.

" Now, first, the chief grievance is that the boundaries of the reserves in my district, which consist of about 800 square miles, run too close to private property. I will only give some instances, not very many but a few, so that the hon. the Law Member may know that it is not simply as a theory that I am stating this but with reference to actual facts and figures. In a village called Kaukradi in Puttur taluk, which is full of forests, in survey No. 8, which I have seen, the reserve line is barely ten yards from private property. In survey No. 52 where I have examined the survey stones, one portion of the survey number is actually within the forest line, and the owner of this land has been paying assessment for the last twenty years without raising any crops on that land, and the whole field has been lying fallow. Then, in another village, Mundaje, in the same taluk, the reserve boundary is only 70 yards from an areca garden, and the whole of it is useless for cultivation. Then survey No. 10 is 30 yards from the boundary. Then there are other fields very near the boundary. I took some statistics which show that out of a total of 328 acres of wet land at the time of settlement in 1882, as many as 95 acres are now lying fallow in that village on account of the impossibility of raising any crops in those areas.

" Now, these conditions are not peculiar to those two villages, from which I have given figures, but to almost every village in which we have got the

[Mr. K. R. Karant]

[5th September 1928]

reserves. It is eminently desirable that, instead of the Government simply keeping silent when such serious grievances are brought to their notice, a committee should be appointed to take statistics in all those areas where there are reserve forests to see how far the raising of crops and the interests of agriculture are affected and how far conditions of life are being interfered with.

"Then, the next question which is equally important for agriculture is the question of cattle. In my district, at any rate, in all the interior taluks, the cows are not reared for their milk because milk is a thing which is unknown as an article of diet to most of those people—as they cannot afford to have it being too poor—but they are reared for the purpose of getting manure. Each man has got about ten or fifteen head of cattle, and, for these a large amount of leaf manure is required from the forest for cultivation. I am sure this condition is very much the same in other districts also. These cattle require very badly pasture grounds. The question of pasture grounds has, unfortunately, not at all been considered by the Agricultural department or the hon. the Minister, who is not now paying any attention to the debate in this House. In spite of the Agricultural department, which has been in existence since 1920, I may assure my hon. Friend the Minister over there that nothing has been done by him or his department in the matter of the grazing grounds. I can give some facts and figures on this point. In my district, in the coastal parts, lands which are badly needed for grazing are being assigned away to the depressed classes, and I hope my hon. Friends representing the depressed classes will bear me no grudge for saying this, the depressed classes take assignments, and, as was given in answer to some question put recently on the floor of this House, they are not utilizing them for want of funds on account of the worthlessness of the plots. That is the way in which the Government is helping agriculture. Since 1920, nothing has been done to separate the grazing lands and the cultivable areas from the reserves and to see that real facilities are given to agriculturists. Then we have the time-old system of permits. The fees have now been raised to almost double the rates of what they were two years ago. Then we have got the fee for impounding, and these fees have been raised four times.

12-30 p.m. "Speaking of cattle the ravages of wild beasts in my district is simply heart-rending. The number destroyed is 3,590 in 1924, 3,418 in 1925 and 4,250 in 1926. Every year several thousands of rupees worth of cattle are lost. Can the Government congratulate itself on this horrible state of affairs? Then there are several restrictions on the movement of cattle from one block to another though there is no dividing line between the two and though both of them are in the same range. If a cow strays into another block than its own then come the penalties under the Forest Act. It seems to me, Madam, that most of these things are worked in the most inhuman and impractical way without taking into consideration the feelings and the needs of the ryots.

"Then again the Forest department carries on certain experiments very indiscriminately in regeneration. They have begun this regeneration in reserves which are badly needed for grazing ground for the village. In some instances the whole area has been enclosed and there is no grazing ground at all for the ryots. I have found such an instance in the village of Mundaje in the Puttur taluk. If the Forest department had some imagination,

5th September 1928]

[Mr. K. R. Karant]

they could have carried on their experiments at some other place without disturbing the grazing grounds of the village. There is a great need for separating these cultivable areas. While on this question I should just like to refer a few passages in the evidence given by Mr. Tireman, the late Conservator of Forests, before the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India. Says he :—

"If I am correct in thinking that this impression does exist, I think the reason for it is the fact that in this Presidency particularly, and, I think, to a certain extent in the rest of India there are large tracts of land which are called forest reserves, but which are really nothing more or less than grazing reserves. They are called forests, merely because they have a few trees on them. When they were reserved, I think I am right in saying that there was no Agricultural department, or it was a small one. It was forty or fifty years ago; and in the absence of the Agricultural department, the Forest department was naturally the one which was considered most suitable to administer these big tracts. These grazing grounds were very largely in the public eye and their administration and management was considered as one of the most important duties of the Forest department. I think we managed these areas fairly efficiently, but the fact that we had to pay so much attention to them led to the neglect of what in my opinion is our legitimate duty, that is, the looking after and the administration of the big timber forests of which in this Presidency there are very considerable areas of very great potential value.

"Based on this evidence the Royal Commission made certain recommendations. Before the hon. Minister goes to the Conference at Simla I think I would be better if he considers this question which intimately touches the needs of the Agricultural department and the people. I read from page 269 of the Report of the Commission :—

"Forty or fifty years ago, when there were forest departments, but no agricultural departments, and when the problems arising out of the pressure of population on the soil and the necessity for cattle improvement had not assumed the importance they now possess it was natural that the forest departments should be regarded as the only departments capable of turning to advantageous use large areas of State land which were lying neglected and which were not required for cultivation. The result was that the time has come when a systematic reclassification of this type of land is required. The ideal to be aimed at in all provinces is to distinguish between land which is suitable for the growth of good timber trees or for fuel plantations (including land, the preservation of which under forests is desirable on climatic or physical grounds) land which is suitable neither for timber fuel plantations, nor for ordinary cultivation, but may possess possibilities for development as fodder reserves and grazing grounds, and land which is suitable for ordinary cultivation."

"Nothing has been at all done in regard to this so far as my district is concerned and I am sure other hon. Members will be in a position to speak whether anything has been done in theirs. It may be said on behalf of the Government that they have excluded 3,000 square miles out of the total area of about 19,000 square miles for panchayat management. This was done about 1910 or 1912. Now this is not at all sufficient to meet the new requirements of the agricultural needs of the people. If the object is to make profit for the department and to conserve the forests for climatic and other purposes, even then, there is a good deal yet to be separated and I think the hon. Member in charge will do something in the matter and see that some more areas which are really unfit for forests from the forests point of view will be separated and not satisfy himself with the 3,000 square miles. This area is hardly sufficient.

"Then, Madam, some concessions have been given in my district in the matter of supply of fuel and leaves for manure. I think they are also extended to other districts. Now, if a larger area of these forests are separated then many of these problems would be automatically solved. Most of the people in our district are not fully aware of these concessions. Only the other day I had a letter from the patel of a village stating that he was unaware of

[Mr. K. R. Karant] [5th September 1928]

any concessions and asking me to supply him with copy of them. These notifications regarding the concessions are simply printed in the District Gazettes and *Fort St. George Gazette* and they are never made known to the people. Further, Madam, these people are not allowed to remove leaves from classified trees. And every possible tree is classified. I find in all 34 classes of trees have been taken as classified trees. If one goes round a forest, it would be difficult to come across a tree which is not classified. That only shows that the department is working without any relation to the needs of the people.

"Then, again, wherever the forest line comes, the people are not allowed to enjoy their kumki privileges. I shall explain what is meant by this. For certain private lands in my district a margin of 100 yards is allowed and the owners of the lands are allowed to take leaves, etc., from these lands. But now the owners are prevented from enjoying the kumki privileges wherever the forest line comes near the land. This is another question which the proposed committee should inquire into.

"There is also a great scarcity of labour in the interior parts of the district where there are these forests, which are becoming more and more dense. Malaria is increasing by leaps and bounds and I wish to place certain facts before the House regarding this. The people find that cultivation is not a paying proposition and conditions of life in almost all the villages adjoining the reserves are becoming almost intolerable. The census statistics of 1911 and 1921 go to show that the population in such areas are distinctly declining. The decrease in population is due to the best of my knowledge to the increase in the density of the forests and conditions favourable for the spread of malaria. I wish to draw the attention of the hon. the Law Member to the answer to my question No. 411 put at the meeting of the Council on the 19th March 1927 (page 509 of the report), which shows that the number of patients treated for malaria in the medical institutions of South Kanara district rose from 22,570 in 1922 to 59,183 in 1926. It is not a casual increase. The figures show that the increase has been steadily going on and serious attention should be bestowed on the matter.

"Then, there is the question of roads and pathways passing through these forests. People are not allowed to cut the undergrowth on either side of these nor do the department themselves do it. In certain roads carts cannot pass in the night on account of the fear of tigers. There are various other matters like the granting of licences for hunting, the question of the use of water going to waste in the forests but which could be fruitfully utilized by the ryots. And now, I ask, what is the result of all this policy of the Forest department. I would only ask whether the net profit made by the department warrants all the trouble undergone by the people. In spite of the fact that the department has been working since 1882, i.e., for over half a century, if you take the forest report of any year in any district or range it will be found that a considerable portion of the revenue is from the grazing fees. Is it the main object of the Forest department to make money out of grazing fees? In my own district the department has been working at a loss in spite of the existence of 800 square miles of area and splendid forests. The income for 1926-27 is Rs. 2,00,376 and expenditure Rs. 2,58,061. Loss Rs. 57,685.

5th September 1928] [Mr. K. R. Karant]

"To some extent, it cannot be denied that the people also have not been using the privileges given to them fairly. This is a matter worth investigation by a committee. Considering all things it is imperative that a committee of this House, or some committee commanding the confidence of this House and consisting of its members should be appointed to consider this question in all its aspects and see if the forest policy cannot be altered and overhauled entirely? In the last few months, some other Government in Northern India also have appointed a similar committee to consider their forest policy, though I do not now remember the name of the province. I have not exaggerated the grievances, I have mentioned. I have verified them personally and I hope that the Government would accept this resolution and that the hon. Members would give their support. The question is one of life and death for the people. Let the Government take note of it!"

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Madam, Deputy President, I have 12-45 great pleasure in seconding the resolution of my friend from South Kanara, p.m. The Forest Act is a very bad Act; it is one of the Acts that have been grinding down the ryot. I belong to a district, as is so well known to the members of this House, that abounds in forests and Forest officers. The Forest Act is so exclusively repressive that its administration has been very badly done. I concede that some restriction is necessary if our forests have to be conserved. I have no hesitation in saying that a law has to exist on the subject. But the existing law is so entirely repressive that the administration of it has called for a great deal of comment on the floor of this House and elsewhere. I have myself been responsible for a number of questions and the present Law Member is aware how answers were given to me, when he was on this side of the House. The forest policy of the Government has been stated in the Appendix to the Forest Code of India. I shall give one or two extracts from that particular publication so that I may bring home to the hon. the Law Member what exactly has to be done in the matter: 'The sole object with which the State forests are administered is the public benefit. The constitution and preservation of forests involves greatly restriction of rights and regulations of user. These restrictions and regulations are justified only (I want this to be noted) when the advantage gained by the public is great.' Again, 'the needs of communities dwelling on the margins of forest tracts consist in small timber and fuel and fodder, grass for cattle and edible forest produce for their own consumption. Every facility should be afforded for the full and easy satisfaction of the needs of the ryot. It should be distinctly understood that considerations of forest income are to be subordinated to that satisfaction.' I challenge the department to say that they are following this policy in the administration of forests, at any rate in my district. These aims are observed more in the breach than in the fulfilment. Every possible obstacle is put in the way of the ryot. Only recently there was a case of such restraint in my district. Take the question of agricultural implements. The department has consistently followed a policy of restricting the right of the cultivator to get his agricultural implements freely. There are thirteen depots in Kurnool East. Of these thirteen to a question of mine the reply came that only five stocked anything at all worth the name as implements. Out of the five there was one depot which stocked only a few out of eleven varieties I had listed. I learnt later on that the District officer has issued a notification saying that the Forest

[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao] [5th September 1928]

department would not manufacture further agricultural implements except on a tender being sent by the cultivator and except to a very limited extent which they have just undertaken. With these restrictions, the ryot is simply helpless.

"My friend raised the question of classification. I concede that recently there has been some change in the Government policy in the matter of classification. Mr. Tireman had influenced the Government policy in the matter of classification, but his influence has also been minimized by the Forest department. Mr. Tireman and Mr. Whitehead made certain recommendations with regard to certain forests in my district. They said that three classes of forests should be established, the second class being reserved for handing over to the ryots at a later stage. But the department turned down the proposal and the Government accepted it. Now it is evident that the Forest department has got certain vested interests which affect the privileges of the subject. The Government cannot ignore the fact. That vested interest is used to the disadvantage of the cultivator. Therefore it is incumbent upon the Government to examine carefully from time to time how far the administration is helpful to the ryot.

"I will only mention another fact, that is, with reference to the boundary line, of the forest reserves. On the floor of the House the hon. the Home Member who was then in charge of forests, gave me information that in my district there were about 250 villages whose village-sites or cultivation area lay within half a mile of reserved forests. The Government accepted at one time in a Government Order that any boundary which was within one mile of the village-site should be removed further, but such removal has not taken place. I have enquired from time to time whether any removal of such boundaries has been done to any appreciable extent, from 1923 onwards. It has been proved on the floor of the House that it has not been carried out. Proposals made by Government officers themselves, high-placed officers and experts, are turned down by the department. The suggestions accepted by the Government itself are not carried in practice and the ryot is put to a thousand and one inconveniences. For instance, under the law, when a ryot is accused of an offence, his cart would be taken away, his bulls would be taken away and other things are taken away and they are not returned for a long time and the cultivator suffers. The low-paid official has power to harass the cultivator to a very large degree. Therefore, I appeal to the House to see that this committee is appointed. The committee is necessary and more than necessary and has been long overdue. I believe the hon. the Law Member will accept this motion and will help to ease the situation which is fraught with very great dangers to the ryots on account of the repressive Act that exists in operation."

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—"Madam, I have great pleasure in supporting the resolution brought forward by my friend from South Kanara. It appears to me that the administration of the Forest department is becoming a growing evil. I am acquainted directly with the conditions of forest administration in my own district of Tinnevely and I am sorry I have to state on the floor of the House that that administration is calculated to give the greatest trouble to the ryots and the people of the district. The southern portion of the district comprises a large area of desert sands. There is no forest, it is only full of thorny shrubs. How this region came to be included

[5th September 1928] [Mr. Daniel Thomas]

in the forest area I am not able to understand. It is more or less a misuse of the term. This region need not be reserved as forest but may be left to the administration of the Revenue department. As a matter of fact, the villagers adjoining this arid region graze their cattle there. Recently an order has been passed by the Conservator of Forests taking away the privileges of the ryots to graze their cattle there. I know of a village known as Nalmavadi in Tiruchendur taluk. That is bounded on three sides by wet fields and on one side there is the forest. From the other three sides cattle cannot get in, for, the moment they got in they will be driven by the ryots or caught and taken to the pound. But by the rules of the Forest department they cannot enter by the forest side. The villagers showed me the place and actually demonstrated how the cattle were imprisoned within the limits of the house buildings. The cattle are unable to stir out from the limits of the dwellings of the people of that village. Whereas on the one hand the Government are willing to encourage agriculture and provide facilities for it, on the other, by the administration of the Forest department, the cattle which is the very essence and life blood of the agriculturist, are being starved. The people complain that they cannot maintain their livestock under the present conditions and in the end they will have to give up their agricultural pursuits. That is the position. In the western parts of Tinnevely there are some hilly regions. The pasturage on the hills is three, four or five miles from the limits of the villages. The ryots have to take a grazing licence for taking their cattle up those hills. Formerly the cattle of these neighbouring villages were allowed to stay over night in those areas. Recently I understand, rules have been passed insisting that the ryot should take his cattle to the pasturage and bring them back to the plains the same evening. So that every day these cattle are made to march four to five miles in the morning and the same distance in the evening.

"Under these circumstances, the ryots complain that it is impossible for 1 p.m. them to take their cattle to the pasturage and find adequate pasture. It appears to me that it is the duty incumbent upon this House to form a committee to investigate into the conditions under which the Forest department are carrying on their administration, to find out the grievances of the ryots in connexion with the forest administration and to try to find out the means by which any possible damage to the forest areas may be avoided. As Mr. Karant rightly pointed out there are no doubt cases in which the rights conferred upon the ryots are abused, but that is no reason why the whole community of ryots should be made to forego the rights for pasturage. That appears to me a wrong method of procedure.

"As regards the administration of the Forest Act again, there is room for complaint. Recently when I was sitting in a magistrate's court in connexion with my professional business I found two young girls of about eight years brought to the court charged with the offence of stealing forest produce. These girls had while playing near the limits of the forest reserve strayed into the reserve and picked up some *panamaitai* and it is for this that they were charged. They had not even the whole of a *panamaitai*, but had only portions of the stalks. The Forest officer who enquired into the case fined each of these two little girls Rs. 4. The department estimated the worth of the articles removed at As. 2 although I believe the actual worth would not be more than one anna and yet, for removing 2 annas worth of articles these two little ragged and starving girls were put before the court as they did

[Mr. Daniel Thomas]

[5th September 1928]

not pay the compensation amount of Rs. 4 per head. I understand that the Magisterial department of the Government is also co-operating with the Forest department in these matters. I learn that a circular has been issued by District Magistrates to all subordinate magistrates that the amount of fine to be inflicted in these cases should not be less than the amount of compensation which the forest officer orders. So that, Sir, the elementary right of courts to judge the penalties according to the circumstances of the cases is taken away by means of circulars of this kind and, even if a magistrate finds that he cannot impose a fine of Rs. 4 he has to impose that fine as his hands are tied. I believe these facts are such as to call for urgent and immediate remedial measures. I therefore heartily commend the proposition of my hon. Friend for the support of this House."

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Sir, I heartily support the resolution of my hon. Friend Mr. Karant. The condition of the ryots has been described by my previous speakers. But coming as I do from the Nilgiris where I have had opportunities of seeing at first hand the difficulties of the ryots, especially the depressed classes who live on the borders of reserved forests, I wish to say a few words. I believe the time has come when a committee should be appointed to go into the question of affording facilities for the ryots. Madam, to start with, I may say that there are forest panchayats in various districts, but even that is denied to the Nilgiris. I do not know the reason why the Nilgiris is excluded from the advantage of having a forest panchayat. In the Nilgiris the Arundhateeyas were enjoying the privilege of getting firewood and building materials free and that is almost denied to them now. The ryots have to wait on the forest rangers for hours together to get permits. Though the value of the permit is only one or two annas the ryots have to wait at the ranger's office for hours together and in consequence lose a day's wages.

"Coming to the plains, I understand, Madam, that the people in the North Arcot district do not get free grazing in the non-rainy season and their cattle have to starve. This is a great hardship.

"Another important thing I wish to mention in this connexion is that many of our depressed classes members who applied for lands to the Revenue department have been told by that department that no lands are available. There are instances in the North Arcot district where our people in large groups applied to the District Collector to disafforest certain forest areas and were told by the Revenue officials that unless all the lands available are exhausted they could not see their way to disafforest lands. From this, Madam, you will see what amount of inconvenience is caused to the poor ryots.

"The next point I wish to mention is that the Forest department does not allow fuel to be carried in headloads. If this is not allowed the fuel in inaccessible places would get spoiled and it will be of no value to anybody. I think the time has come when the Government should see its way to grant free access to our people to the forests to enable them to bring headloads of fuel and sell it for making a living. There are many more instances of hardship caused to our people by the forest administration; but I do not want to take up the time of the House by enumerating them in detail. I hope the hon. the Law Member will accept the resolution and give facilities especially to the depressed class ryots who are in great difficulty in these matters."

5th September 1928]

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Madam, I wish to say just a few words on one or two points which have not been touched by the hon. Mover. One of the grievances of the ryots against the administration of the Forest department is that the forests in certain areas have been denuded of trees. This denudation robs those areas of sufficient rainfall. An instance in point is the Ceded districts. I wish to urge upon this House the necessity for appointing a committee to enquire into the methods that can be adopted to reforest these areas.

"Another point I wish to mention is about the trouble between the ryots and the watchmen. In the forest areas the watchmen of the Forest department come across innocent and ignorant ryots and in any trouble between them the former has the advantage. This point also ought to be taken into consideration by the committee. One of the best ways of bringing about amicable relations between the ryots and the Forest department is to hand over these forests to forest panchayats. In those parts of the country where there are forest panchayats these difficulties do not exist.

"Another thing to be remembered by the committee is the trouble given to the ryots by the wild animals. Mr. G. Hariarvottama Rao was speaking about the distance between the villages and the forests. In areas where the villages adjoin the forests the villagers should be given more gun licence. And they should be allowed to go into the forests to chase the animals. With these observations I heartily support the resolution."

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—" Madam, I should like to say a few words on this question. We have heard about a circular issued by District Magistrates to the subordinate magistracy to the effect that they should not levy fines less than the compound fees fixed by the Forest department. I thought that such things have disappeared after the enquiry and report by the Forest Committee. I am afraid I have been living in a fool's paradise. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar :—" Hear, hear.") I know that in my district after the abolition of the reserve forests and the constitution of forest panchayats, things are managed on the whole very satisfactorily. The Chief Conservator is a very sympathetic officer and he has been trying to encourage the formation of forest panchayats. But in other districts I see that the ryots are put to considerable difficulties and dragged to court, fined and in default imprisoned. I think the hon. Member in charge knows better than any of us these difficulties of the people in some of the outlying areas where the rules are rigorously enforced. We have been trying to popularize and make people take interest in the forests adjoining their villages. I think the committee ought to be appointed and enquiry made. Madam, for some time no public opinion has been directed against this question. The privileges given are being literally taken away and the Forest department is encroaching on the rights of the people. All sandy wastes are being brought into the forest area so that fees may be collected from the people, treating them as grazing grounds. The evidence taken by the Forest Committee in Madura and other districts reveals the old state of affairs. On several occasions I had brought these things to the notice of the Government and on every occasion I bombarded the Government, they had to admit several things and finally they appointed the Forest Committee and then promised to carry out the committee's recommendations. How far they have carried out their promise we have yet to see. I have always

1-15
p.m.

[Mr. P. Kesava Pillai]

[5th September 1928]

found that the officers of the Forest department are hard-hearted when they are face to face with the people. The hon. Mr. Horne, the Chairman of the Forest Committee, was a very hard-hearted man but he was one of the best champions after the committee's enquiry was completed, of the Forest Panchayat system. I have no fear even if a Revenue official is put on the proposed committee. But what is most essential is now to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to investigate as to how the recommendations of the Forest Committee should be carried out and how far the privileges given to the people originally have been taken away. Of course, the hon. the Law Member, the Member in charge, will see that no circulars are sent to the Magistrates by the District Magistrates according to the old state of things. I hope that the Government will make a statement that they will appoint a committee."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I shall be very brief in my remarks. I affirm everything that has been said about the policy, the repressive policy and the destructive policy of the forest administration. I admit that the Forest department has done a lot in conserving these forests and also in regeneration. But I am sorry to remark that in this conservation and regeneration the Government want to ignore the effect of exuberant growth of useless shrubs which tend to increase the malaria and also the increase of wild animals. That fact is very much to be observed. These forests while attracting moisture also absorb it and the district officer had to admit it. The tanks and wells in villages which used to be with plenty of water are now completely dry. These forests have not increased the rain but they have absorbed the moisture and tended to make the fields and other places in the villages dry. I would mention that in a village—of course the hon. Mr. Moir knows these villages—where the people spent some eighty thousand rupees for building a church they are now unable even to repair the church. Such is the condition of poverty in villages. Places where there used to be green orchards are now filled with wild animals. It is from these villages we used to get our ghee. At present we can hardly get even the required quantity of ghee for our requirements. There were tens of thousands of cattle in the village of Hospet and in two other villages in the neighbourhood. At present there are not more than three hundred head of cattle. We went from village to village and we found most of the cow-sheds empty because all the cattle had been carried away by wild animals. What is the remedy? I put questions in the Council and I had talk with the hon. the Home Member about the looseness and the extravagance of the department, pointing out that this Government has been a slave to certain formulas and antiquated ideas which render it impossible for the people in the villages to get on with their cultivation. Now it has been proposed that many of these useless forests should be handed over to the panchayats—under what department—under the Revenue Department, the Collector or the tahsildar who are not sympathetic to the people. These tahsildars are very regular in collecting the rent. But they are rarely so in regard to the villagers' happiness and contentment. So I would place panchayats under the administration of the Development Department. I am sorry the hon. the Minister for Agricultural Department or the Revenue Department ought to be here. If the hon. the Revenue Member had been here, I would have warned him that

5th September 1928]

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

there will be a time when people will refuse to pay their taxes because of the hardships caused by the forest policy of the Government. When I toured round these villages with a District Forest Officer the villagers came to us and spoke thus: 'If you do not remedy our grievances we are not going to pay the tax. What are these forests for? They are simply absorbing the moisture and nothing else; only destruction is going on here by wild animals and nothing else; so if you do not remedy our grievances we will not pay taxes; and we are prepared to face the contingency.' This threat was expressed in the presence of the District Forest Officer again and again. I am sure the hon. the Law Member who has visited almost all the forests will realize what would be the terrible consequence of continuing the present forest policy. These District Forest Officers generally have no heart for villagers. I am sorry also to observe that the Revenue Department is siding with the Forest Department. I hope the Agricultural Department would come to our rescue. I would not place the administration of useless forests with the village panchayats under the Revenue Department. If the administration is transferred to the Revenue Department it will be nothing short of a transfer from King Log to King Stork. So for the benefit of humanity this resolution should be carried and the forest policy of the Government reformed in human interests."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"There is some amendment to this motion. It is already lunch time. The amendment was just handed to me and I will read it. It is left to the House to allow it or not. The amendment runs thus :—

"Between the words 'province' and 'in regard to' in line 4 of the resolution insert the words 'including proprietary forests into which the Madras Forest Act is extended.'"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I had no notice of this amendment. Forests in the proprietary areas are on a different footing from those directly under the Government."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"The amendment is not in order." The Council then adjourned for lunch.

After lunch (2-30 p.m.)

XVI

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* THE CARNATIC PAPER MILLS, LIMITED,
RAJAHMUNDRY.

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I move for the adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely,

the question of recent negotiations and the interest that the Government have taken in the Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited, Rajahmundry."

"Sir, this question has come before this House more than once. But unfortunately matters have not advanced a bit. At the time of the budget debate I brought forward this matter before this House and I levelled two or three charges against the Government for which the hon. Mr. Moir was very cross with me and challenged me to repeat those accusations outside this

[Mr. K. V. R. Swami] [5th September 1928]

House. Fortunately for me the accusations I brought against the Government have turned out to be true in the meanwhile. I stated at that time that it was the desire of this Government to sell away that paper mill to an European firm and during the recess of the Council we read in the papers that negotiations were going on through an Indian gentleman. But really an European firm was interested in the matter. In the end the Carnatic Paper Mill is going to benefit an European firm. If my hon. Friend, the Finance Member, proves that the statement made by me is incorrect or wrong nobody will be more glad than myself. The real intention of this motion is to induce the Government to help this industry, to help it to any extent and to show to the people that industries like this will be helped by the Government. It will, in the end, prove profitable to this country. I shall be glad to hear that from the hon. Mr. Moir. I make these statements not for the purpose of bringing accusations against the Government.

"This company was formed in the year 1920 with the object of starting an indigenous industry with a capital of about 20 lakhs of rupees. Only a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs was collected from the people especially Andhra gentlemen who were enthusiastic in supporting this industry. They actually paid Rs. 15 lakhs. Unfortunately that money was not sufficient at that time to complete the machinery and to put the mill in working order. Naturally they thought of nobody else but the Government to help them under the State Aid to Industries Act. They asked for a loan of Rs. 6 lakhs with which they wanted to start the business. At that time they had a debt of Rs. 4 lakhs. If the whole of that amount had been lent to them in the year 1924 when the application was made for the loan and if they were allowed to manage the industry, they would have paid more urgent and pressing debts at that time and would have started the business. The business would have prospered very well by this time. Unfortunately the Government granted only a loan of Rs. 4 lakhs and stated that the whole of that amount should be paid to the creditors of the mill. They did so in anticipation of getting the remaining two lakhs of rupees in a very short time so that they might start the business. The application has been pending with the Government from the year 1925 up to this date and the loan has not been granted. More than once questions were asked in this House whether that loan would be granted and the reply that was given was that the matter was under consideration. The matter has been under consideration for the last three years and the interest itself has gone to the extent of a very large sum. In the end they thought of taking possession of the mill. Negotiations are going on now and some say that they have been completed. The hon. the Minister for Development assured us that the negotiations for sale are not yet completed and are under consideration still. That is a very fortunate state of things. If the Government really want to help this company, we request the Government to fulfil their promise made in the beginning, to advance some more money and to put the mills in working order. If the Government buy some shares they are not likely to lose the money. It is stated now that Government themselves cannot manage the business if they take it up now. I do not know whether the Government would make such a confession in this case. It is stated that this Government can manage industries very efficiently. There is nothing on earth they cannot manage. All that is required to put this paper mill in working order is money. This Council will not in any way stand in the way of the Government helping this industry and putting it on a business footing; they can

5th September 1928] [M. K. V. R. Swami]

then hand it over to the people; or they may induce the shareholders to pay more money and to clear the debt. They say now that they are not going to pay more money to this concern. At one time they said that this business was a paying one; they have already paid seven lakhs of rupees. If the Government say that they cannot pay any more money it would be a very unsympathetic attitude and the only inference that can be drawn from that is they do not want to help this industry. If they paid the sum of seven lakhs of rupees knowing that the industry was not going to pay, it is an admission on the part of the Government that they did not care for public funds. I do not think the Government would make any such confession.

"There is another point. Before this money was lent they actually sent a paper expert to this mill; Mr. Thomes, who was then Director of Industries, went up there. Mr. Rait, the paper expert of the Government of India, sent up a report. He studied every point. Regarding the site he said that its selection was satisfactory; 'raw material, bamboo, can be brought to it by water transport; water-supply for manufacturing purposes is good and plenty'. After examining the buildings he said that they were well designed and solidly constructed. Speaking of the machinery, he said it was all good, of modern design and quite up to date. The statement was made by the paper expert of the Government of India. He gave an estimate of the profits. After studying the plants and machinery he said that the net profits might be estimated at 9·6 per cent per annum. They are likely to increase very much after some years, after some experience is gained and as the machinery improves. If any other expert was consulted upon the matter subsequently his opinion might be placed before this House.

"There is another point. The paper expert, Mr. Rait, contributed articles to newspapers stating that there was likely to be paper famine in the whole world after some years. He said that, unless the manufacture of paper from bamboo was encouraged, it would be very difficult to meet that situation. This paper industry requires a helping hand because the Tariff Board have fixed a tariff duty on paper coming from outside. The Tariff Board went into the question of the Carnatic Paper Mill also. They fully investigated the matter and they stated in their report: 'The Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited, the only limited company in India, is trying to manufacture paper from bamboo and as the future of the paper industry in this country depends mainly upon the utilization of bamboo as the primary raw material, the paper mill should be granted a special subsidy to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs.' That is what the Tariff Board says. Since matters have come to this plight on account of the expectation held out to the shareholders that the Government was going to give them two lakhs more to enable them to run the concern, all that we ask the Government is to be pleased to give a further loan, to manage the whole thing and to put the mill on a working footing. Then the shareholders may be induced to pay more money. They will be encouraged to buy more shares. Then the debt due to the Government will be wiped out and the shareholders will reap some benefit. Instead of that, if this concern is sold to whomsoever it may be, the shareholders will lose all the money they have put into this concern which is about 15 lakhs of rupees. The Government also are likely to lose much money. Because it is said in the papers—and my hon. Friend will correct me if I am not right—that the whole concern is going to be sold for about four lakhs. That means that the Government would lose

[Mr. K. V. R. Swami] [5th September 1928]

about two or three lakhs including interest. That this bargain is a suspicious bargain could be inferred from what I have stated. Even in the case of concerns worth a few thousands, big advertisements are made to attract people, as for instance, in the case of the Ink Factory which was worth only a few thousand rupees. In this case the concern is worth about Rs. 20 lakhs; and yet we do not see any advertisement regarding its sale, or any demand made on the shareholders to pay up the money within a certain time-limit and informing them that if they do not pay it within that period, the concern would be sold or that the mortgage obtained by the Government would be transferred to some other person or firm. These things ought to have been done; but they have not been done. Some person, an Indian purely in name, hailing from some place and having connexions with some European firm abroad, is entering into the transaction, it is said, and negotiations have been closed or are about to be closed. It seems that one gentleman appeared at the mill premises one day at Rajahmundry and took an inventory of the articles and he was making statements, that the whole concern was purchased by a firm of which he was the agent and that the shareholders would not get anything. So, there is every reason to think that negotiations are going on, if they have not been closed, to sell the whole concern or at least to transfer the right that the Government have acquired, to some European firm. So it is stated in the papers. It is also said that the experts are on their way to India to take up the job and work the mill. I that calamity happens, the shareholders will lose about Rs. 15 lakhs and the Government also will lose a portion of their money. The wishes of the Council that some more money should be lent to the concern in order to encourage an industry like this should have been inferred by the hon. the Finance Member. Mr. President, I request the hon Members of this House through you to help the poor shareholders in this matter and to save an indigenous industry from complete ruin."

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" Sir, the idea with which this adjournment motion has been tabled for this day is, as the hon. Member for East Godavari has stated, not so much with a view to bring home to the Treasury Bench that all our fears have been realized in this matter, but it is really with a sincere and genuine desire to see that the industrial life of the Andhra country, so far at any rate as the inhabitants of the Kistna, Guntur, Godavari and Vizagapatam districts are concerned, is not brought to a state of desperate helplessness. In the year 1920, there was a call for subscribing for this concern and I may say that people ran with great enthusiasm and subscribed to the extent of about Rs. 15 lakhs. Subsequently, buildings were constructed, lands were bought at a very great cost and a huge establishment was entered, but at a particular stage it was not found possible to get on with the enterprise. A loan was applied for but it was not given at the opportune moment. The debts of the concern increased and then a loan was granted by the Government; even that was ordered to be spent towards the discharge of the previous debts. Another loan has been awaiting its fate all these three years and the loan has not been sanctioned up to now. Fears are entertained by the people—I think the fears ought to a certain extent be correct—to the effect that the Government were going to transfer their mortgage rights. Mr. President, so far as the State is concerned, the mortgage rights of the State are much wider in their implications than those of the ordinary

5th September 1928] [Mr. C. Ramasomayaajulu]

mortgagee, because as you are aware, Mr. President, the State has got the right of foreclosure, and there are also other advantages which the State has got, which the ordinary mortgagee has not. And if the State is really going to transfer its mortgage rights as it is feared, what is going to be the fate of the poor shareholders, I ask? The House should consider this aspect of it. Nearly 5,000 of the shareholders will be left in the lurch. This will have a rather deleterious effect on the whole country. An indigenous industry has been started and a number of people have sunk their money in it, and at a time when it is in a precarious condition, the State does not come to its aid; but on the other hand, it cares more for its own money and wants to make as much money out of the transaction as possible, leaving the shareholders to their own fate. There is absolutely no use of making high pretensions. At the same time, Sir, I am not unaware that the Government have not omitted to lay down a policy to the effect that the State is not prepared to take up any commercial enterprise. But I may say that if the State now takes up this enterprise as an experimental measure—it is not a commercial enterprise—it will not be going in competition with rival private firms. What we are anxious is to see that at this juncture, the State takes up the concern and runs it putting some more outlay on it. If once the people in the country see that paper is actually manufactured in the mill, the balance of amount now found to be necessary will be forthcoming from the people without much trouble. I can assure the Members of the Treasury Bench that if they take up the concern in their own hands, it can be worked successfully. Let them say that paper is being manufactured in the mill and let them show some production at least; that is sufficient to inspire the people to come forward and to infuse some confidence in them. Let the Government justify their pretensions that they are for the industrial advancement of the people, by taking up this industry. If only they take up the enterprise, put some more capital into it and show that it is capable of being worked successfully, money will be forthcoming from the shareholders and then the enterprise will take care of itself. So far as the State Aid to Industries Act is concerned, I submit there is nothing in it justifying the present policy of the Government not to take up any enterprise. I have more than once read statements on behalf of Government to the effect that they are not inclined to take up big enterprises; but there is absolutely nothing in the State Aid to Industries Act prohibiting them from doing so. If really that Act has got behind it any idea of the State coming to the help of indigenous industries, I submit that this is the only proper occasion for the Government to do so and to justify their attitude towards indigenous industries."

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the motion moved by my Friend Mr. K. V. R. Swami. A charge used to be levelled against the Government very often that as they are a foreign Government, not interested in the people of the country, they were somehow or other managing to kill the indigenous industries of the country. Of course it is being said by them that it is not really the case. But this incident described by Mr. Swami clearly proves the charge; we find here the same step-motherly affection shown to this industry. If the Government had not come forward with the statement that they would help the industry, the shareholders themselves who wanted to manufacture paper to replace the great quantity of foreign paper that was being imported into this country, would

[Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju] [5th September 1928]

have seen that the people themselves came forward with the necessary funds. The Government however stepped in and gave an inadequate amount, and even with that inadequate amount they did not allow the shareholders to begin work. Their hands were tied, and the Government ordered that the previous debts should be cleared first, they themselves acquiring the right to foreclose. Every man in the country could not be expected to know the real intentions of the Government, and so everybody thought that the concern would not be stopped after the Government had granted the loan. But if we analyse the facts given by Mr. Swami, we find that instead of giving the loan at the proper time, the Government gave it very late and they gave only a very inadequate amount. The company wanted an irreducible minimum of Rs. 6 lakhs and not Rs. 4 lakhs; but Government did not pay it at the right moment and for the right purpose. They gave Rs. 4 lakhs in order to clear off the previous debts, and from time to time small amounts for the payment of huge salaries to the unnecessary staff employed to look after the factory. After all, they have wasted the Rs. 6 lakhs now; and now there is a proposal not only to ruin the industry, but to throw away the capital put in by the shareholders and the public finances to the extent of Rs. 6 lakhs, by foreclosing the concern and selling it away for a pittance. It was expected that the materials would be worth about Rs. 15 lakhs. The mill was inspected by the Director of Industries and he gave out that the machinery was worth about Rs. 10 or 11 lakhs. Then, the buildings erected for the mill were estimated at about Rs. 5 lakhs and the machinery was also stated to be suitable for the industry. All these things are now going for a song in the market; why? On account of the attitude of the Government, and their interference with the concern; and by their not helping it at the proper time, they have created an impression in the country that this paper mill will not be successful here. How can you expect the country to go in for such a paper mill which has been so much maligned and spoiled by the Government? Had they given the Rs. 2 lakhs also at the time when they gave the Rs. 4 lakhs in the first instance, certainly the factory would have been working now. Even now, it would be a suicidal policy, it would be a waste of public finances, if they think of closing it.

3 p.m.

"The very buildings and machinery are worth more than twenty lakhs. The buildings are situated in one of the most suitable places for a paper factory. And what is the nature of the paper industry in this country? There is no large paper industry except one or two small ones and even the Tariff Board which enquired into all the industries that required protection and State aid said that the paper industry was one of those which stood in need of protection. The Tariff Board inspected this factory and said that some aid should be given to it. But the Madras Government allowed the concern to go to ruin just for want of two lakhs to make concern work but paid the amount subsequently to pay the staff to look after the concern. These few lakhs could easily be found from the public finances when we see that far bigger amounts are found for other purposes.

"Now, with regard to the capacity of the Government to work such industrial concerns, the Madras Government think that they are adepts in all such matters. They had a pencil factory, they had a jam factory and they had other factories; they bought a trawler and other things and employed experts in catching fish. They wanted experts from European countries even to bring the machinery to India. After so much money has been spent, it was found that the

5th September 1928] [Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju]

machinery was not suitable for work in India. On the other hand, here is a factory in which the people of the land have invested sixteen lakhs; here is an industry which if started and encouraged would be one of the most promising ones. And in order to start work the people approached our Government to give a loan of six lakhs out of the public funds; the Government grudge to give it in the proper time and in the proper way. Now, some day or other they will come to the Council to write off those Rs. 2½ lakhs which they have given after selling away the factory for a small sum. The Government sent their experts to inspect the factory and they said that the machinery and buildings were all right, and yet the Government, as you know, is grudging to help such an important big industry by investing two or three lakhs of theirs in it. Some of us who are working in the Finance Committee often see that proposals for the creation of new posts and new schemes are brought forward and rushed through. The result of all those schemes cannot be said to be quite good, for they are committing the whole Presidency year after year to a recurring expenditure, and the hon. Members of the Treasury Bench will in those cases see their way to somehow or other help such schemes. But with regard to an industry which is quite necessary for the country and in which the people have already sacrificed sixteen lakhs, it is very deplorable that the Government should not come forward with the necessary help not only to bring up the industry but also to safeguard the money invested by the people and by themselves. Now, they sent their experts to the factory to inspect and they had all the machinery and buildings inspected. What do the experts say? They say that the machinery is in working order. Then, why do they grudge to invest a few more lakhs? It would be deplorable if the Government do not come forward with their help as otherwise they would be depriving the country of one of the primary industries in which money was sunk by 5,000 subscribers to the extent of 16 lakhs. Not only that. All the money given out of the public finances so far will be wasted if the Government do not take proper care to invest further the necessary amount and make the concern run."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Mr. President, I think some of my hon. Friends have weakened their case by throwing the whole blame on the Government. I have carefully listened to the speeches made on the floor of this House in this connexion, and it seems to me, Sir, that in this matter the Government are free from any blame. Some gentlemen wanted to start this paper mill; shareholders came in, money was collected, a company was formed which applied to the Government for help under the State Aid to Industries Act. And actually we are told that four lakhs were sanctioned by the Department of Industries. Afterwards, there was a slackening, perhaps of enthusiasm. But whose mistake was that? From my experience, I think that we ourselves, our own countrymen, are often to blame in these matters. Perhaps due to jealousy, or some divisions, or some intrigues or some other causes a scare was created, and money was not forthcoming. So, under the circumstances, the proper course would have been for the shareholders to apply to the Government sharp and request them to save the company. As for the Government, if they delayed, it was not altogether their mistake. Are not the Government the custodian of the taxpayers' money? They have advanced four lakhs already and they are asked to advance more. Certainly, prudence requires that they should go into the matter very carefully, consider

[Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar] [5th September 1928]

it from a business point of view, not speculate but test and see whether by a careful rearrangement, the enterprise could not in the long run be made to pay, and become profitable to the shareholders and the Government to the extent of the latter recovering its share. Therefore I have made my position clear that Government are not to blame. Even now, at this stage, what we can do is to request Government to investigate the matter and try to float the business, so that after some time it may attract more shareholders and find its way to become a paying concern. The proposal made by the Government to sell it away to a firm is resented. Well, here I may suggest as an alternative course, that instead of the Government selling this to a private firm they may hand it over to the Department of Industries, continue it for some time, taking out of the profits earned what is necessary to pay the experts and others, and after it has become a paying concern they may then of course think of handing it over to an indigenous body. That would be a constructive proposition. And for this we should solicit the support and sympathy of Government. Now, here is an enterprise which certainly affects vitally the interests of a large number of Indians. As Tacitus says what affects some people cannot be a matter of indifference to others. It is as an Indian that I wish to advise my hon. Friends that they should not waste their time and energy in attacking the Government, but rather be wise and prudent, take up the blame on themselves and request the Government to extricate them out of this muddle. The only way in which the Government can help them is to ask their Director of Industries to see whether this cannot be worked successfully like so many other enterprises which are under the supervision of the department. Then, there is a likelihood, nay, there is a certainty of this company being made a paying concern. If by employing experts and finding money for them out of the profits of the company it can once more be floated, then by all means it is very desirable that this should be done. When Government thinks that certain improvements have been made, that other improvements are possible, that a very good object lesson has been taught and that people are willing to take up the burden, they can hand over the whole concern to them. So, with these suggestions, Mr. President, I wish to resume my seat."

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"Mr. President, Sir, coming as I do from a part of the country which is in the vicinity of this mill, I feel thankful to the hon. Member who has just spoken for the sympathy he has extended to us as an Indian, and for the kind suggestions he has thrown both for the Government and for the Opposition to consider. I hope the same expression of thankfulness will be forthcoming from my hon. Friends on the Treasury Bench. This is a concern as regards the prospects of which there is no doubt. Even the pulp, if it is manufactured from the bamboo and sold, will make it a paying concern. The only trouble was that the concern could not get all the working capital it wanted in time, and there were other troubles also as was well known to the Government and to all the persons concerned, the internal troubles, the domestic troubles which were more formidable than the external troubles. At this juncture—I do not know whether I am putting any blame on the Government—we expected much sympathy from the Government. The Government stepped in not to help but to lend money on such terms as you know, and they insisted on those terms at a time when the company

[5th September 1928] [Mr. P. Anjaneyulu]

directors could not pay them the money. Then it was that the suggestion was made on the floor of this House and doubts were created in the minds of those who were concerned in the working of the mill, that the Government might sell it to a foreign firm, whether English, German, Japanese, Chinese or any other, but not to an indigenous firm or an Indian. The language with which this suggestion was clothed was not acceptable to some members on the Treasury Bench, and down came not a shower of rain but pouring torrents of anger for which there was no occasion. Now, the after-events have fully justified that the apprehensions of some members, especially those of my hon. Friend from Godavari, were not without some foundation.

"Now, we are on the eve of this concern being left into the hands of a foreign firm. That is the situation, and what is the duty of the people, what is the duty of the members of this House, and what is the duty of the Government? Now, this is a test case for the Government and for my hon. Friend the Development Minister. Is the Government going to develop the possibilities of this industry in this Presidency? If so, how? Now, they are spending so many lakhs of rupees on soap factories, pencil factories, fruit-preserving factories and ink factories, some of them good, some indifferent, some failures, and they say these are all on trial. But this is more than a trial. The trial has already been made by indigenous effort. The trial has passed the stage of doubt. It has taken the place of a promising concern.

"It lacks finance and are the hon. the Finance Member and the hon. the Minister going to finance it and work it as a Government concern? I can assure the hon. Member if he has still any doubts in the matter, that even if the mill is not able to manufacture paper, by the manufacture of pulp alone and exporting it to other countries, it will be a paying concern. As far as the raw materials are concerned, the forests near Godavari will supply them and they can be floated down the river. There is every possible facility for this concern and if the Government are in earnest it can be made into one of the most flourishing concerns in the whole of India. The paper produced will compare favourably with the best paper in the foreign countries. What is due to the Government is only 4½ lakhs of rupees—I think that is what is due to the Government—or 7 lakhs of rupees. That is nothing for a concern of this description where shares worth Rs. 15 lakhs are already sunk. Government may try this concern for a year. This is a test case to see whether the Government is going to extend its hand of co-operation. With this appeal I heartily support the proposition of Mr. Swami."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Mr. President, Sir, I should not have intervened in this debate but for the remarks made by the hon. Member Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar. To him, it does not matter what Government is in power, whether it is Justice or Swaraj; it will always be a Ma-bap Government, a fatherly Government, an infallible Government. He is so complacent that he always sits on that side of the House and never on this side. To him Government can never be at fault. With that attitude of mind he finds a comfortable place on the other side. Now I want to make a concrete suggestion. Let the Government take this concern on hand and work it in a businesslike manner. Let them not work it in a reckless and unbusinesslike manner in which they have been managing their industrial concerns like the Russellkonda Mill, their ports and projects, not to speak of the Mettur project.

3-15
p.m.

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

[5th September 1928]

(Laughter.) Let them take this on hand and carry on the work with the co-operation of the people. This loan was given under the State Aid to Industries Act. I have more than once remarked that this Act instead of aiding industries is obstructing their growth. Section 9 of the Act has been found to be defective and there are many other defects in the Act. Though the Government in the Transferred half may be anxious to amend it they will never mend it. Because the Ministers find themselves quite incapable of doing anything. They are in the hands of the Reserved half and they can't do anything to develop the industries of India. The recommendations of the Industrial Commission are thrown to the winds and I do not know how far the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission will be carried out.

"I wish to suggest one thing. The Board of Industries on whose recommendations the loans are sanctioned have never been in touch with these industries. They ought to be made responsible for the proper conduct of these industries; they ought to see that the best methods are adopted and that they are managed on business lines. The money that they recommend to be granted to the industry must be utilized properly and a sub-committee of the board might be made to investigate the causes if an industry does not succeed. As a member of the Board, it is my duty as much as the duty of every other member and of the Government to enquire into the causes of the failure and suggest remedies. A committee of the board or a committee of the Council itself should be appointed. It need not be a big committee; three business men may go into the matter and report to us as to what should be done."

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" Mr. President, Sir, if I rise on this occasion it is not so much to allocate the blame among the Government, the shareholders and the directorate or to criticise either but simply to bring to the notice of the Government the feeling in this country. They feel that this is the only such concern in the whole of India and as such it ought not to be given up at this stage either in the hands of European firms or even in the hands of inexperienced Indian firms. It is for this purpose that this motion has been brought forward. If this concern is not properly worked, the result will be very discouraging and give a set-back to the industrial progress of the country. This concern has been looked forward to not only by the shareholders, not only by the people of Northern Circars who have mainly contributed to the capital of the concern, but also by the people of the whole Presidency that it should be worked up by the Government to begin with, as an experimental measure, so that it might be taken up by private agencies. Conditions for a successful working of this concern exist and it is up to the Government to take it up and work it or at least extend its sympathy by the grant of a further loan. As the hon. Member Mr. Arpudawani Udayar put it, Government should no doubt take care of the finances of the country, but is not this House the representative of the people and the guardian of the interests of the tax-payers? This House is prepared to risk this amount. This is not a mere speculative concern. Rightly or wrongly Government have taken upon themselves the task of making experiments in the direction of the industrial regeneration of the country and this is a good opportunity for them if they are really sincere and sympathetic. The concern is ready to be worked and only working capital is required; unless the Government

[5th September 1928]

[Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

takes it up no more capital will be forthcoming either for this concern or for any other concern for some time to come. Very disastrous results would visit the industrial progress of the country. It is in that view, as a representative of the tax-payers, I ask my brother elected representatives in the House to be prepared to risk not four or five lakhs but even ten or fifteen lakhs if necessary on this concern, believing that a successful working of this concern will confer very great advantage on the country."

* Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" Mr. President, Sir, as we all know, the paper industry is one of the key industries of this Presidency. It has been stated by several speakers that this Carnatic Paper Mill is the only mill in our Presidency. We have certificates given by paper experts that this concern will be a profitable one. It is situated on the banks of a big river; there are raw materials in abundance; there are facilities for transport; the building is excellent and labour cheap in the surrounding parts. With all these, and at a time when the Government is showing its poverty in paper by using economy envelope (one cover is used several times with the label removed every time) if the Government is not able to run the industry, it only shows that the Development Department is working not as a Development Department but as a destruction department. The Government were putting their hand in the jam factory, in the ink factory, in the Chenat Nair scheme, in the Kerala Soap Institute, in the Russellkonda Saw Mill, and so on and when we read the audit report we only see minus balance of 4 lakhs and 5 lakhs, which all have to be written off. It only shows that the Government is not run on business lines. When it is a question of business it is not profit but loss, but when it is a question of tax-gathering they send all their forces to gather the tax. Now, the people have invested 15 lakhs in a concern believing it to be very profitable, and the Government as money-lenders after taking several mortgages have lent 4 lakhs of rupees. Now, I ask, Sir, what should be the attitude of a benign Government? Are they to assume the attitude of Shylock and say 'I want the 4 lakhs I have lent or I will foreclose the mortgage and sell it to a Persian or Mede' or are they to care for the 15 lakhs subscribed by the people and come to their rescue? Let us take an instance that happened during the war. Germany had a blockade; alizarine and aniline dyes were not coming. Just then a British Dyestuff Corporation was started with several millions capital contributed by Government. Similarly, is this not the time for the Government to come to the rescue of these people? Going back to 1898, when there was the first Industrial Conference at Ootacamund under the presidency of Sir Arthur Lawley, resolutions were passed that Government should have demonstration undertakings. One of the gentlemen in the Chamber of Commerce objected, and Sir John Morley had to say that Government ought not to put its hand in any commercial undertaking. I do not want them to interfere in any commercial undertaking. In this concern people have invested 15 lakhs and Government has given only 4 lakhs in dribblets on seven mortgage deeds. If only they invest 2 lakhs more as working capital splendid results could be achieved. They could show that pulp is manufactured from bamboo, they could show they could manufacture beautiful papers; and capital will not fight shy then. They can have their 4 lakhs. Though they have tried a number of industries they have done nothing but showing only lip sympathy. This is the acid test of their sincerity. Is the Government run for the purpose of tax-gathering?

3-30
P.M.

[Mr. L. K. Tulasiram]

[5th September 1928]

Are they really interested in industries? Let them give a donation of 2 more lakhs and thus support the industry which is in a very critical situation. It can be called the key industry of this country. We have not got paper, and paper to the tune of Rs. 4 lakhs and more is imported from Czechoslovakia and other places. Even the Punganur Mills was tried and it is in a very flourishing condition now. So now is the time for the Government to come to the rescue, because the Tariff Board has strongly recommended that this is an industry which ought to be supported. They should show to the people that they are sincere in their professions and are keenly interested in the industrial development of the country."

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" Sir, with regard to this matter, one has to doubt whether the help given by Government for the development of industries is done with a good motive. If we take the industries that the Government themselves undertook, we find that the industrial institutions over which Government have spent lakhs and lakhs are being closed down one after another. We find that the Coonoor Fruit-preserving Institute was closed, the cannery at Tanur was closed, the Chenat Nair forest exploitation is going to be a failure, the Russellkonda Saw Mill is an utter failure. When we know the history of some of the institutions established by Government to teach and develop industries we have to infer that the motive with which they began is questionable; it is only to make a show that the Government wishes to develop industries. Really they seem to discourage industries. Take, for instance, the Kerala Soap Institute. First its name was Calicut Government Soap Factory. When the name was soap factory they used to get large orders. Then the European Chamber of Commerce came and protested that the production in the Government soap factory was very large and they could not compete with the soap produced in that factory. They secretly and stealthily influenced some of the authorities in the department either to close down the factory or to hand it over to them. Secret negotiations were going on. The factory was started with the object of training students. Though the Institute had existed for about ten years not a single Indian was trained. About Rs. 16,000 was spent for laboratory to train boys in soap-making. Not a single boy was trained till 1926 or 1927. The proposal was to close down the soap factory. The Institute is for producing 1,500 tons of soap per year."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is devoting much time to describe the Kerala Soap Institute; he would do well to come to the negotiations regarding Carnatic Paper Mills."

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" I am only criticising the policy of Government with regard to industries; and I am giving a particular instance which I know well."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member cannot be allowed to dwell too much on the Kerala Soap Institute."

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" I have to say that the proposed policy of the Government with regard to industries is only a farce. Though the Ministers may profess much sympathy for the development of industries, though it is under a Transferred department, Government do not wish to see our industries develop and compete with foreigners in industrial productions."

5th September 1928]

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The first concrete proposal that is now put forward is that Government should finance and encourage the concern. This was considered last year and was abandoned as impracticable. (A voice: 'Why?') I am not going to say anything more now. The hon. the Finance Member may have something to say on the financial and other aspects of the case."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Before I speak, may I ask whether I may be allowed to be the last speaker?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" If the hon. Member is not now willing to speak he can resume his seat. I cannot give a guarantee that he will be the last speaker. He may choose his own time. The hon. the Mover of the motion has got the right of reply, and the hon. the Minister has got a right of reply."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" The motion before the House raises the question of recent negotiations with the Government in the Carnatic Paper Mill at Rajahmundry."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" May I know whether the negotiations belong to his portfolio or the portfolio of the Minister?"

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I think I may say correctly that they belong to both portfolios. If such negotiations involve financial questions or spending in any way of Government money or recovery of Government money, that will be the concern of the Finance Member."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Has the Opposition any objection to treating this as a subject of the Finance Member and giving him the right of reply?"

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Negotiations must form the subject matter of the Development Department, because it is a matter concerning industries which is in the portfolio of the Development Minister. When negotiations fructify and when there is a possible loss, then it is perhaps for the Finance Member to speak. Nothing is known now whether the negotiations will result in profit or loss."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" If I have heard the Minister for Development properly, he said that things are in the same condition as they were some six months ago."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Even six months ago, matters were not so clarified as to make us believe that Government were going to lose."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It would be to the advantage of the House if the Finance Member now makes a speech and gives the final reply before the House gives a vote."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I agree."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I hope you won't make it a precedent for the future. In every department there is always some financial loss involved. But owing to the peculiar nature of the personnel of the Government I have no objection." (Hear, hear.)

[5th September 1928]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" And the peculiarity of the subject as well."

3-46 P.M. * The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Mr. President, on a broad question of this kind, may I know whether it is not open to any Member of Government to speak provided that all members do not speak on a subject that may be raised on the floor of the House ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Member in charge can certainly speak."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Provided the hon. the Minister for Development does not speak, is it not open to any Member of Government to speak, on the assumption that he is in charge of the subject ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Clearly, in this case the question of finance is involved. Without making it a sort of precedent, I said that the Finance Member in this case will have the right of reply as well and the Opposition has agreed to it. This is not a ruling, but only a sort of arrangement."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Suppose the Member in charge falls sick ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Another Member will be in charge."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" As I said, the adjournment motion with which we are concerned is the question of the recent negotiations and the interest that the Government have taken in the Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited, Rajahmundry. The hon. Mover began by referring to his observations on the occasion of the last budget debate in which this question was discussed. He referred to the speech which he made on that occasion and stated that the charges which he made on that occasion still stood and then expressed his astonishment at the fact that such charges as he made should produce any heat or indignant comment from the Government benches. That observation was supported by Mr. Anjaneyulu. He also seemed to find something extraordinary in that. Perhaps, Sir, as an exordium to the discussion of this question, I may just remind the House of those charges. I am quoting the hon. Mover's own words : ' My charge in this matter is that Government from the very beginning wanted to destroy this industry altogether.' He proceeded to support that charge by pointing to a condition made in granting the loan. The complaint to-day is that we have not advanced them enough money. He then proceeded in that same speech to make further charges against myself personally. He said ' On account of that failure, this industry and several other industries have also failed, because the people have lost their faith in the industrial capacity of Indians. That is what Mr. Moir, the Finance Member, wanted to demonstrate to the country.' Then he goes on to ask ' What is the Government's aim ? ' repeating the same insinuation. ' They want to sell this concern to a European firm and they have got everything ready in regard to this. The Finance Member has got everything ready in his private chest. He has got the necessary opinions also ready. He has got the opinion of a rival concern, the Titaghur Paper Mills, that this mill would not work at all and that it must be sold. I correct myself and say that he has got everything ready in his secret chest and not his private chest.' Then, he goes on to say : ' The new Minister pleads ignorance and I sympathize with his position. I only request him not to play into the hands of the Finance

[5th September 1928]

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

Member who wants to sell it to a European firm and destroy Indian industry, but to care for the prestige of Indian industry. The Finance Member wants to destroy the industry and show to the world that Indians are not capable of starting any industry at all, and in that game I only request the new Minister not to join.'

" Now, Sir, on this occasion I do not propose to show any resentment of these charges for the simple reason that when two hon. Members of the House can say that they cannot understand why any member of this House should resent charges of that kind, I can only suppose that they do not mean what they say or that they do not know the meaning of the words which they use. I can only suppose that if I made similar charges against them they would see nothing in them at all to resent. But whatever their conception of the meaning of the words in the charges alleged may be, it is from that basis that the hon. Member from Rajahmundry has moved his adjournment motion. I do not propose to say anything further at present with reference to Mr. Saldanha's speech. I can only say that he has for once gone further than the hon. Member from Rajahmundry in warning Government against that course of action which he deprecates. His speech was one of continuous attack upon Government for their entire incapacity to manage any business concern or industrial concern of any kind whatsoever. And I have no doubt that he will vote against any suggestion from these benches that in our incompetence we should do anything further to foster the industries of this country and this industry in particular.

" Being thus assured of Mr. Saldanha's vote I shall now state the real facts concerning this particular matter. This concern was started, I think I am right in saying, by private enterprise at a time when the State Aid to Industries Act was not in existence and when as far as I am aware there was no suggestion that there should be one. But when the Act came into force this concern came forward with an application for a loan, which, I may say, followed a previous application for a loan when there was no such Act in existence. It is impossible to go through all the long history of this concern, but, if I may say so, throughout its history it became increasingly manifest that there was something wrong. In the first place, it was becoming perfectly clear that the concern had lost the confidence of its shareholders. We were assured that if the Government went to the support of the concern it would create such enthusiasm that the shareholders and others would come forward with any additional measure of support required. Those expectations were defeated. There was no such response. Government had a genuine desire to assist the concern but at the same time it was becoming more and more clear to Government that something more than amateur enthusiasm was required to start and to work a paper factory. I am afraid I cannot subscribe to the somewhat optimistic views of the hon. Member Mr. Anjaneyulu, who described the manufacture of paper as a simple matter. On account of this one concern I have had to study a good deal of literature concerning paper and I came to the conclusion that it is an exceedingly technical operation and that as a business concern it is an exceedingly difficult thing to manage. (Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—" Not for I.C.S. men.") At the same time it was becoming clear that the confidence of people in this concern was evaporating. It apparently offered no attractions to hon. Members opposite."

[5th September 1928]

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" A word of personal explanation, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will be given a chance."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Hon. Members opposite were greatly interested in the success of this concern. They, I have no doubt, used their influence to secure support for this concern. But whatever they did, their efforts were unavailing. And I say, from fresh indication after indication it was perfectly clear that there was something radically wrong with this concern started and commended as a promising venture, that the machinery was not suited for the purpose for which it was intended and that the estimates as to cost and the calculations as to the particular kind of paper for which this machinery was adapted were incorrect. The question of markets had not been properly examined."

4 p.m. "I am not attempting to blame any one in that connexion. These things will happen when amateurs attempt to launch upon enterprises without the necessary knowledge and experience behind them, but the question was whether the Government should take up this concern without going into all these questions and whether they were to go on spending the tax-payers' money on an enterprise the success of which they had great reasons to suspect. And what did the Government do? They did the only thing they could do. They had found out that they could not possibly justify going on with the experience which they had and that an exhaustive examination of the data was necessary. My hon. Friend, the Home Member, who was then the Member for Forests, will very well remember the special steps that we took to investigate the whole question of raw supplies. My hon. Friends the ex-Ministers who held the post of Development Minister from time to time will also remember how we tried to discover and searched throughout the whole of India for expert advice on manufacture and how we failed. We tried from Delhi to Calcutta and from Calcutta to Madras to find out whether there was any possible source of expert advice. It was not our fault that it took so long to take that advice and information, but it was owing to the fact that there were few sources of information available in the whole of India regarding the paper industry."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" A good commentary on your administration !"

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" We secured that advice and it was perfectly clear, from all the information and advice placed at our disposal, that we had no right to attempt to continue the enterprise on amateur lines. There were three courses open to the Government then. One was to attempt to manage a concern of that kind by Government agency. In what respect were this Government in a better position than those who initiated the industry? We never claimed that we knew more than they of the technical side of paper-making. I am willing to confess that. (Cries of 'oh, oh'.) What then were we to do? Wherefrom were we to get paper experts? Were we likely to do anything better with regard to this enterprise than those who initiated it? There was a second course which personally—had no other consideration but that arisen—I should have advocated and recommended to my hon. Colleagues and that was 'Do not throw any more good money after bad but your losses'. But there were considerations which were prominent to

5th September 1928]

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

my hon. Colleagues and myself who hoped, if possible, to save this enterprise and see it started and worked. What we insisted on was that if it was possible to preserve this business we should do so and not concern ourselves over much about the loss of the money we had spent in fostering this industry in this Presidency. If it could not be saved, then we had no option but to drop the matter altogether and sell the buildings and machinery for what they would fetch. We discussed the matter and we came to the conclusion that what was essential was expert management and without that it was impossible for this industry to come into being. Some hon. Members have spoken of it as a going concern; it never was, but we decided that we should try to find some agency which would work it on the best terms and in such a way that the money of the tax-payer invested in it would as far as possible be recouped. We therefore sought for such expert control in the field of private enterprise. And ultimately we did come to certain terms and those terms I think you well know. They are that certain business interests should take over the Carnatic Paper Mill and that they should pay 4½ lakhs to the Government for their interest in the concern and sink sufficient capital in the concern to make it a reliable concern and as far as is in human power a thriving industry."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" As owners or as lessees? "

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" They offered to take over our whole interest at that price. We have already had to repay a guaranteed loan to the Imperial Bank on behalf of the concern. When the transactions are concluded the net loss to the Government will be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 3 lakhs. Personally I think we shall do fairly well, if Government in the end have lost only three lakhs and there is the prospect of this industry being started and run successfully in Rajahmundry."

"That is roughly the history of this concern. I might have saved myself a great deal of trouble on this matter if I had merely said to my hon. Colleague 'Get out of this with as little loss as you can and I shall acquiesce.' I can claim that I have been quite genuine in my desire to save this enterprise, but I was not prepared to spend more and more lakhs of rupees without any hope of doing so. I was however prepared to face a considerable loss on condition that it should be handed over to private enterprise if it offered a prospect of making it a reliable concern and had the capacity and the means behind it. Hon. Members will say how do I know that if it is sold private enterprise it will be worked properly. I need only say this. No one is going to pay 4½ lakhs for the privilege of selling it for what it will fetch. If it were sold, it is doubtful whether it would realize half a lakh. The building will be suitable for no other purpose, and the machinery would be of hardly any value, as mere scrap will hardly pay any one to remove it by rail for conversion at iron works or rolling mills into girders or anything of the kind."

"I have nothing more to say. We have done our best for months to ensure that this enterprise shall be carried on as a going industry and we have attempted to do so with the greatest possible prospect of success while at the same time reducing the inevitable loss to the tax-payer to a minimum."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" The last speech must have caused great pain to any one who has been listening to what appeared to be an angry speech, evidently dramatically refuting the charges which were never

[Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar] [5th September 1928]

met. During my practice as a lawyer, I remember what I did. Whenever I had no case I used to abuse every one including the Judge as far as I could, down to the peon of the Court, the other side vakil and the witnesses and the law-maker. To-day we had the curious spectacle of a responsible Finance Member representing the Madras Government getting up and saying 'You complain against me; I complain against everybody including his predecessor in office, every Member of the Committee appointed under the State Aid to Industries Act, the Expert that gave the opinion and the Director of Industries, and say that the whole money was thrown out.' I may claim I am a business man. I have sunk lakhs and lakhs of rupees in industries and I know as to what is good and bad in a concern and, if there is doubt about the success of a business, I know how to deal with it. We are going to sell a cotton industry in which I have invested lakhs and lakhs of rupees. What has the hon. the Finance Member to whom the hon. the Minister referred us for information told us? Has this mill been sold or not? No answer. If sold, to whom? No answer. Under what terms has this been sold? No answer. Is the question open or not? No answer. My friends asked a simple question, viz., was there any advertisement in the papers offering the business in the open market? No answer.

4-15
p.m.

"The hon. the Finance Member grew angry; he is always angry when he has no case. He said that nobody ever came or offered to come. I challenge the other side to say whether they advertised in any place that this particular concern would be for sale. We do not know who have come forward with the offer. He says they are liberal men as they have offered Rs. 4½ lakhs. The Government also in their generosity have agreed to forego Rs. 2½ lakhs. At the beginning of this concern, money came in most readily as in many cases. Both the machinery and the building were ready. The only thing that was required was working capital. Not only has the company spent a sum of Rs. 16 lakhs on building and machinery, the directors have borrowed a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs to finish the building and machinery. The Government now say 'There is no expert from the Bay of Bengal to the Arabian Sea, from Himalayas to Cape Comorin.' Without any expert, the hon. the Finance Member says, 'I have come to the conclusion that the mill is not worth a pie now. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs of public money, of poor Indians, of widows has been spent upon this concern. The hon. the Finance Member said that even before this Act was passed this company asked for money. Government have advanced lakhs and lakhs of rupees to planters before this Act was passed. If an Indian Company makes an application for a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs for the sake of working capital, are they to be blamed? Whatever the intention of the hon. the present Finance Member may be, the intention of the Government could not have been very bona fide if judged by their action. I had the honour of then being a member of the committee that advised the loan. I challenge both the hon. Members on the other side to deny the fact that the members of that committee, including some Europeans and Mr. Thomas, the careful Director of Industries—he is our Collector now—went into the question and all of them approved of the use of bamboos. The Government now say that that bamboo is useless, while the members of the committee said that bamboo was suitable. We had on our tables the raw material necessary for making the paper, the bamboo pulp, and it was considered to be good. We wanted expert opinion. There was Mr. Rait. He said that the building and machinery

5th September 1928] [Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar]

71155

would cost about 20 lakhs. It is on that responsibility that the Members of the Government, who were then occupying those very places opposite, recommended the loan. But the greatest mistake they did was they gave a dose of poison. They did not give the antidote. From the answers given to-day at question time it is clear that the Government will not be liberal in giving loans hereafter. In this particular case the recommendation of the committee was to pay a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs, 4 lakhs for paying off the debt and 2 lakhs for working capital. The Government gave a loan only to repay a previous loan. It was useless as it was going from one Jew to another Jew. The committee wanted that working capital should be given. The company, as well as the committee, were very anxious that a sum of another 2 lakhs should be paid. But the Government in their generosity gave only a loan of Rs. 4 lakhs. Without realizing the difficulty of having no working capital, the Government said that the sum of Rs. 4 lakhs should be paid towards the loan of the company. I started a textile mill in which the very same difficulty was felt. We were able to put lakhs of rupees and erect the necessary buildings and machinery, but we had no working capital. When that was arranged for, the mill began to work satisfactorily. In this particular case more money was not forthcoming as share capital at the time when the mill applied to the Government for a loan. I am sure some European or Indian bankers would have been willing to give a loan. The mill came to the Government because they are supposed to be more liberal; they promised to give expert opinion; they promised to give bamboo at certain concession rates. Therefore the company agreed to take the loan from the Government. The last and strongest dose was given when the Government insisted upon those 4 lakhs of rupees being paid towards the loan and when the Government did not pay anything for the working capital. How can any mill or any factory work under those circumstances? When the Government had once the mortgage deed, the company could not but go to them for additional loans. Therefore the company are in this predicament. They are in the last act of the poison acting on life itself. Whatever might have been meant by the then Finance Member—I do not blame the hon. Mr. Moir, I do not blame anybody now—the action of the present Government is actually stifling this industry. There is no question about that.

"The hon. Member went on saying about the probable results and other things. We are all interested in the probable results of the present action of the Government. I may say that we wanted to start a paper factory in the Nilgiris. The matter of transport gave us some trouble. At that particular time this mill was started and we therefore gave up that idea. The reason why we are asking the Government to take a proper action is because Indians are entitled to expect millions of rupees from the paper industry. Can anybody expect in the circumstances in which the Government deal with this factory that paper factories are likely to grow up hereafter in this particular Presidency? Take the case of the glass factory on the Beach. I lost thousands of rupees by it. Because the Government subsidised it, I took up shares in it largely. It came to nothing. No man, not even I who is prepared to invest large sums of money on factories, would invest money hereafter on glass factories.

"We are interested in this paper industry. Let not the Government proclaim to the world that no paper industry in the Madras Presidency can

V 217, 321 N 28
N 28.43.11

[Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar] [5th September 1928]

prosper. I put the question again. I hope the hon. the Finance Member will have a right of reply. Under what circumstances can this company dream of any good by the Government losing Rs. 2½ lakhs? Here is a specific question. I am one of those who think that matters should not be delayed even one day. I know that the machinery will become rusty. I do not therefore want that even one day should be lost. If the negotiations are completed, there will be no necessity for making any speeches at all. If there is a chance of life or ray of hope any way, let the sale be advertised, let it be advertised in this country and in other countries and let us see if anything would come out of it. The hon. the Finance Member waxed eloquent upon his good nature and upon the great good he has done to the country. He said that he had saved this mill from death. I doubt it very much. Some person or other, I am sure, will work the company in any case. They cannot transport the machinery to Birmingham to be used in some other way. As a concern it must go on. Is it not a standing asset of this company that the Tariff Board recommended a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs as subsidy? The whole thing is a mystery now. Do this Government think that the Tariff Board consists of fools? Does the Tariff Board consist of people who know nothing? Are the Tariff Board members amateurs, incompetents and fools? The hon. the Finance Member is very liberal in blaming everybody else. I am asking in earnest. Did this Government take any interest whatever in that line? Did they go to the Government of India and ask them to give this Government Rs. 10 lakhs? This amount could have been very easily realized from them. No attempts were made in that direction. If they made a request and it was not complied with, did they ask the official representatives from this Presidency in the Legislative Assembly as well as in the Council of State to put interpellations and interfere on behalf of this Government? Absolutely nothing has been done. The only conclusion that any reasonable man can draw is that this Government, apart from personalities, has taken a wrong view. They have been saying that only Europeans are capable of doing good. I take it that in all important matters concerning our Government the Indian Ministers and even my hon. Friend the Law Member are generally subject to the control of the European Members. That is what we see. It is stated that in the matter of trade and commerce also only Europeans are capable of managing things. I am putting this question in the interests of the shareholders. They asked for a loan of Rs. 6 lakhs but only four lakhs were given. The mill is to be sold now for Rs. 4½ lakhs. To-morrow the hon. the Advocate-General with his legal knowledge will naturally say that not even one pie can be paid out of it to the shareholders. Even the first charge is not met and the whole thing is gone. The shareholders will have no chance. I ask the Government to give the shareholders a chance. I ask the Government in all earnestness whether they would not publish and announce that this property is for sale. Tenders may be called for. I am sure that a number of Indian bankers and some of my European friends will be quite willing to pay Rs. 7 lakhs and more when the cost of the building and machinery in the mill is nearly Rs. 20 lakhs and what is more the Tariff Board have recommended that a subsidy of Rs. 10 lakhs might be paid to this concern. It is most unfortunate that this Government should say that our proposal is not to their satisfaction. I tell them to give us an opportunity and not to consider us unreasonable. By so doing the shareholders may get something. I am not very hopeless. The Government have been running the

[5th September 1928] [Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar]

Kerala Soap Factory; I got some samples of the soaps and perhaps it is one way of advertising. All that I say is that while Government have been spending a lot of money on various new industries they must be prepared to show some sympathy to this one indigenous industry in this province, and therefore, if they are really in earnest in what they say, they must show it by their action."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"I move that the question be now put."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I second it, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the question be now put."

The closure motion was put to the House and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the House do adjourn."

The motion was put to the House and declared lost. A poll was demanded, which was taken with the following result :—

Ayes—40.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao. | 22. Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib. |
| 2. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. | 23. " P. Baktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 3. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 24. " A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 4. " S. Satyamurti. | 25. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 5. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 26. " K. Koti Reddi. |
| 6. " T. Adinarayana Chetti. | 27. " V. Kameswara Rao Nayudu. |
| 7. " P. Anjaneyalu. | 28. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 8. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 29. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 9. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 30. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 10. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 31. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 11. " J. A. Saldanha. | 32. " K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. |
| 12. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 33. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami |
| 13. Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | Mudaliyar. |
| 14. " K. V. R. Swami. | 34. Mr. Ramanath Goenka. |
| 15. " D. Narayana Raju. | 35. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 16. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. | 36. " P. Siva Rao. |
| 17. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib. | 37. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 18. " K. R. Karant. | 38. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 19. " C. Obi Reddi. | 39. " B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 20. " A. Parasurama Rao. | 40. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 21. " C. Ramasomayajulu. | |

Noes—30.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Macjoribanks. | 15. Mr. V. Ch. John. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 16. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 17. " Syed Tajudin Sahib. |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 18. " R. Foulkes. |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 19. " Mahmud Schammad Sabib. |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 20. " Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 21. Subadar-Major Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 8. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar. | 22. Mr. K. Krishnan. |
| 9. Mr. C. B. Cotterell. | 23. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 10. " H. A. Watson. | 24. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| 11. " C. A. Souter. | 25. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 12. " S. H. Slater. | 26. " Daniel Thomas. |
| 13. " A. McG. C. Tampoe | 27. " Syed Ibrahim Sahib. |
| 14. " C. W. E. Cotton. | 28. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-Jah Sahib Bahadur. |
| | 29. Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| | 30. Mr. W. O. Wright. |

[5th September 1928

Neutral—18.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Dr. S. Muthalakshmi Reddi. | 11. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 2. Mr. J. Bheemayya. | 12. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 3. " J. Kuppuswami Choudhry. | 13. Khan Bahadur Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur. |
| 4. " S. Venkayya. | 14. Mr. Khadir Muhidin Sahib. |
| 5. " V. Hanpappa. | 15. " T. M. Moidoo Sahib. |
| 6. " K. Ramachandra Padayachi. | 16. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Marugappa Chettiyar. |
| 7. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. | 17. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 8. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 18. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. |
| 9. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. | |
| 10. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon. | |

Ayes 40. Noes 30. Neutral 18.

The motion was carried.

[When the hon. the Ministers rose in their seats against the motion, Dr. B. S. Mallayya cried 'Shame.'

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is not in order."]

MOTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Does the House wish to continue the discussion on resolutions?"

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"We are completely in your hands, Mr. President."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The House will now resume discussion on Mr. Karant's resolution No. 1."

COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE GRIEVANCES OF THE RYOTS IN FOREST AREAS—*cont.*

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I have great pleasure in giving my support to the resolution that has been moved with a wealth of information and detail by the hon. Mr. Karant. That of late the Forest department has come in for a large share of adverse criticism, well merited really, admits of no doubt. The grievances of the ryots are really manifold, and all that this resolution wants is the appointment of a committee to investigate into and to report upon the grievances and hardships felt by the ryots, so that ways and means may be devised for the purpose of reducing to a minimum the disadvantages under which they now suffer. It is not necessary for me to go over the ground covered by the hon. Mover. But this much I may be permitted to say for the information of the House, viz., that in my district at any rate there are a number of small forests extending right up to the back side of the habitable portion of the villages, with the result that the cattle tied to one's backyard, the moment they happen to stray into the adjoining forest fields, are seized, impounded and fees are levied. It may be within the recollection of hon. Members of this House that about five years ago the hon. Member from Chittoor brought forward a resolution that the forest area should be outside the one mile radius of the village itself. He brought forward weighty and convincing arguments which will bear any

5th September 1928] [Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar]

amount of repetition. The reason is not far to seek. There is no point in having a forest in the immediate neighbourhood of the village itself and thereafter finding fault with the villagers for allowing their cattle to stray into that forest, prosecute them and ask them to pay penalty in the shape of fees. What was the fate of that resolution? That resolution was carried by the House. What is the kind of reception which the Government, in the plenitude of their wisdom, thought fit to give to it? Till this day, that resolution has not been given effect to by the Government probably from a pecuniary and I may add a parsimonious point of view. That is the kind of treatment which the Government thought fit to accord to a resolution which had for its object the advancement and the amelioration of the conditions of the ryots. I may also say that recently—I do not know who is responsible for it—the Government have embarked upon a policy of disafforesting a large number of forests in the immediate neighbourhood of the villages and throwing them open for assignment to the depressed classes, with the result that the villagers have been deprived of a large number of pasture grounds and large tracts of land which hitherto they were using for the purpose of fuel and manure. That is the kind of hardship which the Government have inflicted upon these poor unfortunate ryots. Moreover, Sir, the extent of pasture grounds has gone down and the grazing fees have gone up and the impounding fees also have gone up; and to add to all these, oftentimes we come across circulars from the District Magistrates for adoption and execution by the subordinate magistrates which lay down certain conditions and fix a certain amount of fees which alone must be accepted as compensation for the purpose of dropping prosecutions in the event of parties coming to a reasonable compromise with the Government. Those are the various hardships which the ryots labour under, and I ask the Government to review their position and to readily agree to the appointment of a committee. I have no doubt that the hon. the Law Member will from his place on the Treasury Bench, say: 'I kept quiet till now just to know exactly the trend of events and the pulse of the House, and I am not perfectly satisfied with the present state of things. I am at one with you, and I agree to the appointment of a committee.' I expect him to make that statement; not a statement of a qualified nature, with some mental reservation and equivocation. The primary concern of every civilized Government must be the welfare of the ryots. It is here that we should put the Government to the acid test of its sincerity and see as to how far they are prepared to go to the rescue of the ryots for the purpose of ameliorating their conditions. With these words, Sir, I beg to support the resolution."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"May I take it that the House is ready for a vote?"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Sir, at the outset I may say that I am in perfect sympathy with the aspirations of the ryots on whose behalf my Friend Mr. Karant has moved this resolution. With reference to the general policy of the Government regarding these minor forests, I may say that the policy of the Government is this: that these forests are really intended to be and should be used for the benefit of the rural population, i.e., for the benefit of the ryots. That is the policy of the Government. But in furtherance of that policy, viz., that these minor forests should be used and are really intended to be used for the benefit of the ryot

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar] [5th September 1928]

population, it very often becomes necessary for the Government to lay down certain restrictions. To take just one illustration. As I submitted, Sir, the object of the Government is that these forests should be utilized for the benefit of the ryots; but if the Government lay down no restrictions, the inevitable result will be that each ryot will send all his cattle to the forests, each ryot will take away all the green manure leaves that are available, and ultimately, the ryots themselves will suffer.

4-45 p.m. "I am glad that my hon. Friend Mr. Karant who moved this resolution and many other hon. Gentlemen who followed him admitted more than once that the ryots themselves very often abused the privileges and concessions that are granted.

"Now, my hon. Friend Mr. Karant and those that followed him referred to some special grievances. I was closely following them, and analyzing these grievances, they came to three or four. One of these grievances is that sometimes dwelling houses and lands that are being cultivated are near the reserve boundaries and very often considerable inconvenience arises to those who cultivate those lands and dwell in these houses on account of the vicinity of the reserve boundary. Another specific complaint that was brought forward on the floor of this House this morning was that which referred to the pastures and grazing. A third complaint was with reference to the facilities for obtaining green manure, and a fourth complaint was with reference to the facility for obtaining the timbers necessary for agricultural purposes. And there were other general observations against the administration of this department by the Government generally. In addition to these, there are some special grievances which are not common to all the districts, but which are peculiar to certain districts.

"Now, I may just give a brief reply to some of these. With reference to the inconveniences arising from the vicinity of the boundary of the reserve forests to lands that are cultivated and to dwelling houses, my hon. Friend will remember that a large portion of the reserve forests has now been handed over to the forest panchayats, and they are called ryots' forests. (Some voices: 'The old story'.) May I request my hon. Friends to bear with me and be patient for some time and not jump into my mouth? (A voice: 'You want it evidently'.) I am not going to mind these interruptions. What I was going to say is that out of a total area of reserve forests extending over—I am speaking in round numbers—19,500 square miles, about 3,500 square miles have been handed over to the forest panchayats for management. I do not mean to say that these 3,500 square miles of reserve forests which have been handed over to the management of forest panchayats do exist in all the districts in the Presidency. It is quite possible that in some districts no area has been handed over to the management of the ryots. But seeing that this large area has been handed over to the ryots themselves for management, one reason for the complaint disappears to a large extent.

"Then, with reference to another complaint that has been made, namely, the complaint relating to pasture or grazing of cattle, what has been done by the Government is this. The Government have asked the Chief Conservator of forests to undertake a general investigation of this question and after his report is received the Government will pass orders some time later on.

5th September 1928] [Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

"Then again, with reference to another complaint that has been made namely, with reference to green-leaf manure, the position is this; here, again, the Chief Conservator of Forests had been asked to submit a report on this question after consultation with the Director of Agriculture, and he has submitted his report, and that report is under the consideration of Government, and final orders will be passed soon.

"Then, with reference to the request that is conveyed in this resolution, namely, the appointment of a committee, I may make a general statement. As a matter of fact, the whole forest policy is now under the consideration of Government. They have been considering whether any, and if so, what changes should be made in the policy, and when schemes are laid before the Government, the Government will place them before this House before Government come to a final conclusion on the matter. It seems to me therefore that it will be rather inconvenient to appoint a committee at this stage. Well, Sir, that is all that I have to say on this resolution."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Does the hon. Member Mr. Karant press his resolution in view of the undertaking given by the Government?"

MR. K. R. KARANT:—"They have not undertaken anything, Sir."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Before passing orders, the Government have undertaken to place the whole scheme before this House."

MR. K. R. KARANT:—"I do not withdraw the resolution, Sir."

*MR. A. PARASURAMA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am really surprised to see that the hon. the Law Member with all the broad sympathies expected of him has given utterance to so disappointing a statement that I am constrained to get up, in spite of my silence all this time to say that his statement is so very disappointing and has fallen flat on the members of this side of the House. I dare say it has similarly fallen on the other side of the House also. He began by saying that the grievances that have been given utterance to by so many members this morning had been confined to only four. There had been a regular catalogue of grievances; a number of grievances have been set forth, and every one of them gave a beautiful description of the grievances which the ryots are suffering under the forest administration. As such, I fail to understand why the hon. the Law Member was able to catch only four of them and not the rest. At any rate, there may be a dozen, or even a score, or even a gross of them. If it is necessary, I can ever now, standing as I am here, give one score or even more, if he wants them. I am sure he should certainly have been aware of them as a gentleman residing in a district which is abounding in forest. I fail to see why he should not apply all that knowledge and why his memory would not help him to remember those experiences which he as an old and experienced gentleman should have had in his life. I am sure all that has been said has penetrated his skin because it is sufficiently sensitive, and because he has been expressing his sympathy towards the measures wanted in this resolution. Well, I take it that his heart is with us, and certainly it would throb with us. There is absolutely no doubt about it so far as I am concerned. But his position is now rather awkward, and I as a member of this House do sympathise with his position. But I would certainly tell him one thing. The policy that has

[Mr. A. Parasurama Rao] [5th September 1928]

to be pursued in the future with regard to the forest administration is now under the consideration of Government. If there is any time, any occasion on which he can appoint a committee, this is the time, the best time and the most opportune moment for him to appoint a committee, so that it may investigate into the matter thoroughly and see not four grievances but four hundred grievances that they may collect, because the ryot who is actually suffering, groaning under the yoke of the Forest Department and the man who actually knows where the shoe pinches would be able to state in the best way the manifold grievances that he is labouring under. Under the circumstances, it is but right that he should at once accede to the proposal of appointing a committee, so that he may thoroughly see all the grievances that the poor ryots suffer under. One instance I may at once give my hon. Friend. It is this: that in a case in which three annas worth of leaves were been cut in the forest—I know that the leaves were been sold for that sum immediately after they were seized by the Forest Department—Rs. 130 was levied as a compounding fee, and the delinquents refused to pay this, stood a prosecution, and the result is, as you all know, they were all discharged by the magistrate. That is how it is. It is of course a rare thing. But, unfortunately, the officer who was inquiring into the matter was thoroughly honest and fair and would not in any way sell his conscience for anything, and would not care either for the circulars of the District Magistrate or for the threats of his superiors. I think he must have been in the bad books of the Government. Well, I do not care how it is. He has been thoroughly honest and dealt even-handed justice. This case I urge for the consideration of this House. Whatever it may be, this one fact is very clear that the District Magistrates and other superior magistrates have a complete hold upon the subordinate magistrates so far as the trial of forest offences are concerned and my hon. Friend, the Law Member, I hope, will give his best thought to this.

"Then one, other thing which I would mention for his consideration is that in a forest case the general impression is that if a forest guard gives evidence it is everything, it can never be refuted, it is gospel, it must be acted upon and the magistrate is bound to accept it, and if he does not, he does so at his own peril, at the peril of his office. That is the impression created in the minds of the people. In those circumstances, I appeal to the hon. the Law Member through you, Sir, to see that if an innocent person happens to be prosecuted for a forest offence he is able to get justice."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Does the hon. Member wish to continue his speech further?"

Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO:—"Yes, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"He will have a chance of continuing his speech to-morrow."

XVII

PROGRAMME OF COUNCIL SITTINGS IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

5 p.m.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am now in a position to give some information to the House as to the programme of sittings of the Council during this month and the next. After the transaction of non-official business to-morrow, the Council will adjourn to 11 a.m. on Saturday, the 8th instant, as Friday the 7th instant is a holiday. It is anticipated that there

5th September 1928]

[The President]

will be reasonable work especially legislative work of both the Government and non-official members for a meeting of the council in October and it is therefore desirable to finish as many items of official work lying over from the list of business of the fourth instant as possible during this very month. Saturday will therefore be devoted to the official business left over from the agenda of the 4th. At the conclusion of the sitting on Saturday, the House will adjourn to Monday the 8th October. It is too soon to say whether there will be a meeting in November or not, as that will depend on the work which is likely to come up for a meeting in that month.

"This House will now adjourn and re-assemble at 11 a.m. to-morrow."

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

[5th September 1928]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 120 asked by Mr. G. Harisavottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th September 1928, page 229 supra.]

Report.

[Subject.—Legislative Council Question No. 206—Tungabhadra Project—Investigation—Progress.]

The situation as regards the investigation of the Tungabhadra Project, when I took charge on 30th April 1928, was that—

- (a) the site of proposed dam had been inspected by a Geologist and the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and an approximate line decided upon;
- (b) some 30 to 40 square miles of levelling in the proposed reservoir basin had been completed;
- (c) trenches, borings, etc., to investigate the suitability of rock on dam site had not been commenced.

2. A proposition statement of staff required was submitted by me on 15th May 1928, and the sanction of Government in G.O. No. 1663, dated 7th July 1928, received on 26th July 1928.

In the meantime, work was proceeded with as expeditiously as possible with the staff available.

Three factors must be ascertained definitely before it is possible to outline a scheme of this nature or take up work on the survey of canal lines, channels, area to be irrigated, etc. These factors are—

- (a) The run off or flow of river. This is known fairly accurately from gaugings over a period of years.
- (b) That the site proposed for the dam is feasible from an engineering and geological point of view. That is to say that a foundation of hard, impermeable rock is available for the length and breadth of dam at a reasonable depth.
- (c) The capacity of proposed reservoir at different heights of dam must be known accurately.

Taking factor (b).

3. Trenches seven in number have been dug on the Madras side of the river.

The results so far obtained are not satisfactory, the rock opened up is a schist dipping at approximately 60° down-stream, in other words, it is a laminated rock standing almost on end and through which the absorption is likely to be enormous under the pressure of a big head of water.

Further much of this rock softens on exposure to air and disintegrates under water.

[5th September 1928]

The Geologist in his report stated that probably a more compact rock would be met with below, presumably he meant a more compact rock of the same nature as naturally would be expected under the pressure of depth.

It is, however, I think, doubtful if schists of this nature will make a suitable foundation at any depth.

In order to ascertain definitely, if suitable rock does exist at what may be termed a reasonable depth three pits or wells are now being sunk in three of the trenches already excavated and to a depth of 50 feet. It is a matter of difficulty getting work done quickly in this out-of-the-way spot; population is scanty, and labour has to be imported, the conditions with the south-west monsoon also make matters more difficult. I cannot under the circumstances count on these wells being sunk under two months from date; the result will be at once reported.

It will of course be necessary to make sure by further pits and borings that suitable foundations exist under the whole length and breadth of dam, even if the pits now being excavated give good results but as geologically the formation is the same all over, it will be possible to state fairly definitely whether a dam is or is not feasible.

4. Factor (c).

To arrive at accurate figures of capacity of reservoir, it is necessary to take levels in the shape of cross sections over about 350 square miles of country; (approximately half of this is in the Bombay Presidency), about 170 square miles have been levelled to date and more rapid progress is expected as more staff is now arriving.

Here again progress is somewhat retarded by the south-west monsoon, the high wind and rain render it impossible at times to use a levelling instrument; the river is in flood and frequently impossible to cross; communication is very difficult, accommodation and food for the supervisors employed is difficult to obtain and the area being malarious incapacity of staff frequent.

It is estimated that it will take a further 2½ to 3 months before the survey of the reservoir basin is complete and work can be started on preparation of a draw-off statement of water available.

5. It is proposed, once factors b and c are definitely known and feasible to outline a scheme with approximate costs for the consideration of Government. It should be possible to submit this by March 1929. Part of the staff will be employed on this; the remainder will go ahead with surveys of canals and channel lines, etc., putting down of trial pits and borings and the collection of data generally, necessary, in a large scheme of this nature, before accurate and detailed plans and estimates can be drawn up.

6. Possible canal lines have been inspected by me so that survey parties will be able to go straight ahead.

From where the main canal to Bellary and Anantapur meets the Sandur hills to as far as Daroji (some 25 miles), the line is likely to be very difficult and expensive, heavy cutting and some tunnelling is unavoidable.

The main canal is likely to be at a higher level than the old Tungabhadra Project canal, in order to lessen heavy cutting further down between the

[5th September 1928]

Hagari and Pennar rivers and onwards to where it will debouch into the Anantapur plain (about 30 miles) this portion is difficult and expensive; the country to be crossed being hilly.

The crossing of the Pennar river which lies in a deep valley will also be a difficult and expensive business.

On the other hand once water can be got through in large quantities, there appears to be an almost unlimited area of red and mixed soils suitable for irrigation in the Anantapur and Dharmavaram taluks of Anantapur district.

7. Generally speaking provided rock be found at dam site suitable to build a heavy masonry water holding structure on it is considered that the scheme likely to be feasible but expensive. Apart from the nature of the rock, the construction of dam presents many engineering difficulties. The main dam would be approximately 10,000 feet long and subsidiary dams on either side would also be necessary. The cost, it is thus obvious, is likely to be very high. The site cannot compare with the old Mallapuram site near Hospet, any benefits to be gained lie in possibly increased storage and the irrigation of some 50,000 acres in the Western taluks of Bellary.

F. W. IRELAND,
Executive Engineer, Tungabhadra Project Dn., Bellary.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 138 asked by Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th September 1928, page 240 supra.]

Serial number and name.	Designation.	Amount of fine.	Reasons.
1. V. C. Velu	Compositor ..	RS. A. P. 0 8 0	Failure in attending to corrections and disobeying instructions.
2. G. Govindarajulu ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Bad work.
3. S. P. Appadorai ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Careless work.
4. R. Mohanraj ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Do.
5. S. Govindarajulu ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Do.
6. A. M. Govindarajulu ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Disobeying instructions.
7. V. C. Velu	Do. ..	0 3 0	Bad and careless work and delaying the machine nearly for one hour.
8. G. Govindarajulu ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Leaving work and loitering upstairs and uttering falsehood when enquired.
9. S. Kuppuswami ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	Careless corrections.
10. C. Ratnasabapathy ..	Do. ..	0 6 0	Failure in attending to corrections.
11. C. Babu	Do. ..	0 4 0	Careless corrections in Budget work.
12. T. Govindarajulu ..	Do. ..	0 8 0	Disobeying orders.
13. S. C. Doraisingam ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Do.

[5th September 1928]

Serial number and name.	Designation.	Amount of fine.	Reasons.
14. V. Veeraraghavan ..	Compositor ..	RS. A. P. 0 2 0	Careless corrections.
15. C. Babu	Do. ..	0 2 0	Bad work.
16. V. Veeraraghavan ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	Delaying work unnecessarily and not attending to corrections.
17. C. Babu	Do. ..	0 2 0	Not switching off the lights when leaving office.
18. C. Kandasami ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
19. C. Muthyalu ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
20. V. Veeraraghavan ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Absenting without permission.
21. N. Ponnuswami ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	Bad work in the Fort St. George Gazette.
22. P. Singaram ..	Do. ..	0 1 0	Bad work.
23. M. Authikasavala ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Bad work in the annual Rainfall statement.
24. G. Thiruvengadam ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Accumulating pie (mixed type) distributing matter and surplus sorts in excess to requirements.
25. C. Kannappan ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
26. T. Govindarajulu ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
27. V. Natesan ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
28. A. Doraiswami ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
29. C. Doraiswami ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
30. P. Singaram ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
31. R. Thandavamurthi ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Accumulating excess pie (mixed type), distributing matter and surplus sorts in excess to requirements.
32. M. Jaganathan ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
33. K. Doraiswami ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
34. A. Ethirajulu ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
35. P. Parushotham ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
36. C. Vedachellam ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Failure in carrying out the corrections marked.
37. P. M. Ratnavelu ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	
38. K. A. Doraiswami ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	Careless work.
39. C. M. Guruswami ..	Do. ..	0 1 0	
40. S. Parthasarathi ..	Do. ..	0 1 0	
41. T. A. Narayanaswami ..	Do. ..	0 1 0	Meddling with books on the foreman's table during his absence.
42. G. Govindarajulu ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	
43. C. Kandaswami ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Failure in carrying out corrections.
44. T. A. Narayanaswami ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Bad work in the Fort St. George Gazette.
45. V. Shanmugham ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Quarrelling and creating disturbance in the department.
46. M. Jaganathan ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	
47. M. Venkataswami ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	Delaying rough and fair proof corrections in a High Court case.
48. P. Nagarathnam ..	Line Operator.	0 4 0	
49. V. A. Singaram ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	Making a number of silly mistakes when correcting an important work.
50. C. Vadivelu ..	Compositor ..	0 4 0	Failure to carry out corrections.
51. V. Ethirajulu ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Keeping the case very dirty.
52. S. Manikkam ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	Very bad work.
53. K. Govindaswami ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	Failure in carrying out corrections.
54. M. Ganapathi ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	Bad work in Fort St. George Gazette.
55. P. Loganathan ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	
56. P. Gajapathi ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Failure in carrying out Reader's corrections.
57. P. M. Ramaswami ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
58. R. Rajagopal ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
59. P. Doraiswami ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
60. G. Parthasarathi ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
61. P. M. Ramaswami ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
62. P. Parthasarathi ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
63. D. P. Vasudevan ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Delaying corrections.
64. C. Palaniyelu ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
65. G. Palani ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	

Quarrelling and disturbing the imposed during office hours.

[5th September 1928]

Serial number and name.	Designation.	Amount of fine.	Reasons.
66. M. Muniswami ..	Compositor ..	Rs. A. P. 0 4 0	Failure in carrying out corrections.
67. T. G. Muniswami ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	For losing the original copy of an order.
68. P. Murugiah ..	Do. ..	1 0 0	Dropping pie in the quad box of an English small piea case of another compositor who had retired from service.
69. M. Varadarajulu ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	Committing nuisance in the department.
70. E. Ayyalu ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	Bad work.
71. P. Swamy ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	
72. P. Nagayya ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	
73. S. Govindaswamy ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	
74. M. Varadarajulo ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Failure in carrying out corrections in the fair proof.
75. M. C. Streenivasalu ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Mixing sorts under his frame.
76. B. Sounderarayalu ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Sleeping under a vacant frame during working hours.
77. P. Govindarajulo ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Failure in carrying out corrections.
78. N. Veeraswamy ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	For remaining in the office till 6 p.m. without the knowledge of anybody and ringing the bell at No. 2 gate.
79. P. Thangavelu ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	
80. P. Balakrishnan ..	Do. ..	1 9 0	Delaying rough proof corrections.
81. M. Thangavelu ..	Do. ..	1 0 0	Recovery for the cost of restriking the Public Works Department Administration Report.
82. N. Ethurajulo ..	Do. ..	1 0 0	For foul corrections in the fair proof of the Vizagapatam District Gazette.
83. M. A. Natesan ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	For bad work.
84. I. Vadivelu ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
85. C. Natesan ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
86. A. Govindaswami ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
87. T. Ramaswami ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
88. A. Visvanathan ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
89. Lingasan ..	Type-caster ..	5 12 0	
90. Arumugham ..	Do. ..	1 0 0	Recovery for the half cost of the new mono metal thermometer broken by him.
91. Angamuthu ..	Assistant S. & C. Typer ..	0 2 0	For careless work which resulted in the breakage of a part of a m/o.
92. Rathnam ..	Type-caster ..	0 4 0	Attempting to commit nuisance in the department.
93. Doraiswami ..	Fitter ..	0 2 0	Committing nuisance in the department.
94. Rangaswami ..	Lino metal melter ..	0 2 0	Absence without permission.
95. Munuswami ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Sleeping during working hours.
96. M. Raju ..	Caster ..	0 2 0	
97. C. Ramaswami ..	Binder ..	0 2 0	Leaving his work and loitering near Accounts Department.
98. C. Nammalwar ..	Do. ..	1 0 0	Idling away his time.
99. Syed Hussain ..	Night watchman ..	0 6 0	For carelessness in not observing the number of spare copies for Village Officers Special Test Examination.
100. Subbaraju ..	Do. ..	0 6 0	For not going on his rounds punctually for two days.
101. Rajaratnam ..	Attender ..	0 8 6	
102. S. Munuswami ..	Night watchman ..	1 6 0	Recovery for freight charges due to wrong despatch of forms.
103. Syed Hussain ..	Do. ..	1 6 0	For breaking the key of the tell-tale clock and losing the key at another station.
104. Subbaraju ..	Do. ..	1 6 0	
105. Muthulingam ..	Messenger ..	0 4 0	Losing a letter.

5th September 1928]

Serial number and name.	Designation.	Amount of fine.	Reasons.
106. C. Chokkalingam ..	Messenger ..	Rs. A. P. 0 2 0	Leaving early without permission.
107. Subbaraju ..	Night watchman ..	0 4 0	For having missed 1-30 a.m. round.
108. S. Nadamuni ..	Copyholder ..	0 4 0	Careless revision of a proof.
109. Ratnasabapathi ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Wasting time unnecessarily during office hours.
110. K. Somasundaram ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
111. A. K. Ramanujachari ..	Reader ..	13 8 4	Recovery for the cost of restriking Head Load and Kavali Load tickets.
112. C. Krishnaswami ..	Do. ..	0 8 0	Passing a gazette proof overlooking instructions given in the original.
113. P. Vedantachari ..	Do. ..	0 0 9	Time taken to correct revised proofs.
114. G. V. Rama Doss ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	Not attending to author's corrections.
115. R. Kappuswami ..	Do. ..	1 0 0	Altering a correct word in job proof.
116. C. Krishnaswami ..	Do. ..	1 0 0	Insolence and trouble given to the cashier when he was paying the employees.
117. T. Balakrishnan ..	Do. ..	0 5 0	Cost of restriking Anantapur District Gazette.
118. C. Narayanaswami ..	Copyholder ..	0 2 0	
119. S. Nadamuni ..	Reader ..	0 4 0	Recovery for half the cost of restriking correction slips.
120. P. D. Devaraja Mudaliyar ..	Despatcher ..	0 8 6	Freight charges on account of wrong despatch of forms.
121. M. N. Kothandapani ..	Assistant Foreman ..	0 3 0	Cost of restriking.
122. M. P. Perumal ..	Despatcher ..	1 9 6	Recovery of freight charges on account of wrong despatch of forms.
123. C. K. Balakrishnan ..	Do. ..	0 7 0	
124. K. S. Seshan ..	Clerk ..	0 7 0	Freight charges on account of wrongful despatch.
125. C. Varadarajulu ..	Machine-minder ..	0 4 0	Hammering the quads in a locked-up form.
126. Antonyswami ..	Assistant Foreman ..	1 0 0	Permitting men to stop work ten minutes before time.
127. M. Ethirajulu ..	Machine-minder ..	0 2 0	Not keeping his machine properly oiled.
128. C. V. Krishnaswami ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Bad work.
129. A. Murugesan ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Careless work.
130. K. Alagiri ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Recovery for the cost of paper spoiled.
131. K. Appa Rao ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Uttering falsehood to Superintendent, about his work.
132. C. Natesan ..	Do. ..	1 0 0	Careless in overprinting a Government order.
133. V. Govindaswami ..	Assistant Foreman ..	0 4 0	Not checking the work of the machine-minders properly.
134. A. C. Murugesan ..	Machine-minder ..	0 4 0	Striking imperfect impressions in the Reforms Committee work.
135. K. Gopalaswami ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	
136. M. R. Manavalan ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	Breaking a form while carrying it to the machine room.
137. L. Velu ..	Layer-on ..	0 4 0	
138. M. Ethirajulu ..	Machine-minder ..	0 6 0	Bad make ready and imperfect impression in the work of the I.S.C.
139. A. Arokiaswami ..	Pressman ..	0 2 0	Sleeping during office hours.
140. M. Doraiswami ..	Layer-on ..	0 2 0	
141. P. Krishnaswami ..	Do. ..	6 2 0	Recovery for the cost of repairing a machine damaged by him.
142. V. Subbayya ..	Machine-minder ..	2 3 2	Recovery for the cost of paper spoiled by him.
143. M. Arjunan ..	Do. ..	1 0 0	Recovery for the cost of replacing a roller damaged by him.
144. M. Vajravelu ..	Layer-on ..	0 6 0	Damaging a coat of arms.
145. N. Papayya ..	Machine minder ..	3 10 4	Recovery for the cost of paper spoiled by him.

[5th September 1928]

Serial number and name.	Designation.	Amount of fine.	Reasons.
146. M. Sarangapani ..	Machine minder.	RS. A. P. 0 2 0	Permitting his baller to feed paper and strike off copies in a bad manner.
147. G. Gangadaram ..	Do.	0 2 0	Bad work.
148. K. Marimuthu ..	Layer-on ..	0 2 0	Idling away his time.
149. P. M. Munuswami ..	Machine-minder.	0 4 0	Idling away his time without attending to the job on his machine.
150. A. Kannayya ..	Layer-on ..	0 8 0	Breaking a portion of the <i>Fort St. George Gazette</i> work.
151. D. Rajabadhar ..	Compositor ..	0 4 0	Cutting a size rule kept for index pages without permission.
152. R. Natesan ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	Giving a wrong number to an appeal.
153. M. Nithyanandam ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	Bad work.
154. K. Periaswami ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
155. M. Ramaswami ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
156. S. Govinda Rao ..	Do. ..	0 2 0	
157. P. Muniswami ..	Do. ..	0 1 0	Disorderly behaviour.
158. N. Thangavelu ..	Do. ..	0 4 0	Recovery for the cost of paper spoiled by him.
159. W. P. Pachappan ..	Do. ..	1 2 0	Bad work.
160. Lorse ..	Day Extra Guilding Boy.	0 2 0	Cost of reprinting 204 copies of the Industries Department Bulletin.
161. C. Mohanavelu ..	Pressman ..	0 8 0	Spoiling paper.
162. N. Rajoo ..	Machine-minder.	0 1 8	Spoiling Government House dinner cards.
163. A. Ranganathan ..	Layer-on ..	0 10 3	Recovery for the cost of paper spoiled by him.
164. M. Murugesan ..	Do. ..		Recovery for the cost of paper spoiled by them.
165. P. R. Chokkalingam.	Machine-minder.	0 4 0	Playing and quarrelling in the office.
166. Ponnuswami ..	Do. ..	3 2 7	Recovery for the cost of paper spoiled by them.
167. R. Muniswami ..	Layer-on ..		Recovery for the cost of ivory card boards spoiled.
168. P. R. Chokkalingam.	Machine-minder.	2 1 6	Cost of paper spoiled.
169. C. Parthasarathi ..	Do. ..	1 0 0	Careless work in printing a medical job.
170. M. Rajoo ..	Do. ..	1 0 0	Carelessly printing Government House invitation cards.
171. P. R. Chokkalingam.	Do. ..	0 2 0	Doing private work with Government material in the office.
172. Murugesan ..	Mechanic ..	3 0 0	Aiding the mechanic to undertake private work using Government property.
173. A. Parthasarathi ..	Assistant Foreman.	3 0 0	Bad work.
174. R. Sarangapani ..	Machine-minder.	0 2 0	Sleeping during office hours.
175. M. Bhagavathi ..	Layer-on ..	0 2 0	Recovery for the cost of extra labour incurred in printing supplement to quarterly civil list.
176. M. Nainakannu ..	Assistant Foreman.	1 0 0	Recovery of freight charges on account of wrong despatch of forms.
177. P. Ratnasabapathi ..	Despatcher ..	4 13 0	Audit recovery.
178. S. Ayyaswami Ayyar.	Storekeeper ..	3 3 2	Recovery of freight charges on account of wrong despatch of forms.
179. K. S. Seshan ..	Clerk ..	3 6 0	
180. Fifty cases of 2 annas (each) fine imposed on account of failure on the part of the employees to drop their attendance tokens.			

5th September 1928]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 145 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th September 1928, page 248 supra.]

List of newspapers supplied with Editors' Table papers free of charge.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Serial number
—1927-28.

Names of newspapers.	Remarks as to papers sent.
<i>Madras City.</i>	
<i>English.</i>	
1 Madras Mail	Papers placed on the Editors' Table; list of business and press communiqués; also bound copies of departmental reports.
2 Hindu	
3 Justice	
4 Daily Express	
5 To-day	Papers placed on the Editors' Table; list of business and press communiqués.
6 Indian Review	
7 Madras Weekly Notes	Papers placed on the Editors' Table and press communiqués.
8 Catholic Leader	
9 Jaina Gazette	Papers placed on the Editors' Table; list of business and press communiqués.
10 Asylum Press Almanack and Directory.	Bound copies of annual departmental reports.
11 Indian Railway Magazine ..	Unbound copies of annual departmental reports.
12 Planters Chronicle, Madras ..	Papers placed on the Editors' Table and press communiqués.
<i>Tamil.</i>	
13 Saiful Islam	Papers placed on the Editors' Table; list of business and press communiqués.
14 Swadesamitran	Papers placed on the Editors' Table; list of business and press communiqués; also bound copies of departmental reports.
15 Hindu Nesan	
16 Dravidan	Papers placed on the Editors' Table; list of business and press communiqués.
<i>Telugu.</i>	
17 Trilinga	Papers placed on the Editors' Table; list of business and press communiqués.
18 Andhrapatrika	Papers placed on the Editors' Table; list of business and press communiqués; also bound copies of departmental reports.
<i>Mysore.</i>	
<i>English.</i>	
19 Western Star, Trivandrum ..	Papers placed on the Editors' Table and press communiqués.
20 West Coast Reformer, Calicut ..	
21 West Coast Spectator, Calicut ..	
22 Trivandrum Daily News, Trivandrum.	
23 South of India Observer, Ootacamund.	Papers placed on the Editors' Table and press communiqués.
24 Cochin Argus, British Cochin ..	
25 Andhra Advocate, Vizagapatam.	
26 Mysore Economic Journal, Bangalore.	
27 Daily Post, Bangalore	Press communiqués and some selected papers.
28 Janmabhumi, Masulipatam ..	
29 Champion, Calicut	
30 Samadarsi, Trivandrum	
31 The Wednesday Review, Trichinopoly.	Unbound departmental reports only.
32 Wealth and Welfare, Saidapet ..	

[5th September 1928]

*Mufassal—cont.*Serial number
—1927-28.

Names of newspapers.

Remarks as to papers sent.

Tamil.

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|----|--|
| 33 | Jananukulam, Tanjore .. | .. | } Papers placed on the Editors' Table and press communiqués. |
| 34 | Desabhimani, Cuddalore .. | .. | |
| 35 | Pandyanesan, Madura .. | .. | |
| 36 | Saurashtra, Madura .. | .. | |
| 37 | Kumaran, Karaikudi .. | .. | |

Telugu.

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|----|--|
| 38 | Ravi, Cocanada .. | .. | } Papers placed on the Editors' Table and press communiqués. |
| 39 | Dinabandhu, Masulipatam .. | .. | |
| 40 | Darbar, Guntur .. | .. | |

Oriya.

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------|----|--|
| 41 | Asha, Berhampur .. | .. | Papers placed on the Editors' Table and press communiqués. |
|----|--------------------|----|--|

Malayalam.

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|---|
| 42 | Vasumati, Calicut .. | .. | } Papers placed on the Editors' Table and press communiqués. |
| 43 | Kerala Patrika, Calicut .. | .. | |
| 44 | Malayala Manorama, Kottayam, Travancore State. | .. | |
| 45 | Manorama, Calicut .. | .. | |
| 46 | Desabhimani, Quilon .. | .. | |
| 47 | Yogakshemam, Trichur .. | .. | } Press communiqués and papers of Revenue Department and of the Education section of the Law and Education Department placed on the Editors' Table. |
| 48 | Mitavadi, Calicut .. | .. | |
| 49 | Powra Prabha, Kottayam .. | .. | Papers placed on the Editors' Table and press communiqués. |

English and Malayalam.

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|----|--|
| 50 | Lokaprakasam, Trichur .. | .. | Papers placed on the Editors' Table and press communiqués. |
|----|--------------------------|----|--|

OTHER PROVINCES.

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|--|
| 51 | Central Provinces Weekly Notes, Chindwara. | .. | } Unbound departmental reports only. |
| 52 | Muslim Outlook, Lahore .. | .. | |
| 53 | Servant of India, Poona .. | .. | |
| 54 | Sind Observer, Karachi .. | .. | |
| 55 | East and West Trade Developer, Rajkot. | .. | |
| 56 | Young Burma, Rangoon .. | .. | } Unbound departmental reports and press communiqués. |
| 57 | Sikh Budhar, Amritsar .. | .. | |
| 58 | Indian Engineering, Calcutta .. | .. | } Only papers of the Public Works Department placed on the Editors' Table classed 'A.' |
| 59 | Indian Eastern Engineer, Calcutta. | .. | |
| 60 | Indian Agriculturist, Calcutta .. | .. | } Papers placed on the Editors' Table relating to agriculture, trade, industries, forestry, etc., as per weekly lists from the Development Department. |
| 61 | Indian Forester, Dehra Dun .. | .. | |
| 62 | Agricultural Journal of India, Pusa. | .. | |
| 63 | Tropical Agriculturist, Colombo. | .. | } Copies of publications, including the annual reports of the Education section of the Law and Education Department placed on the Editors' Table. |
| 64 | Young Men of India, Calcutta .. | .. | |
| 65 | Voice of India, Bombay .. | .. | } Unbound annual departmental reports. |
| 66 | The Indian Daily Mail, Bombay. | .. | |

LONDON.

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|--|
| 67 | The Editor, "British and Colonial Druggist." (194-200, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 4.) | .. | Only Development Department papers relating to cinchona. |
|----|--|----|--|

5th September 1928]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 147 asked by Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th September 1928, page 250 supra.]

Hindu-Muslim Tension, Guntur, 1928.

Certain Muhammadans of Guntur submitted petitions to Government before Muharrum this year praying for the demolition of a Hindu Bhajana Mandiram built by the Arya Vaisya Hari Bhajana Samajam in contravention of the orders of the Collector on a piece of Government land which had been alienated in 1900 on certain conditions to the Guntur municipality for the specific purpose of constructing a water reservoir. They objected to the existence of the Mandiram on the spot alleging that it narrowed the space for the passage of processions of peers on Muharrum days and that the existence of this Mandiram along the route by which their peers passed was objectionable. Both the objections were untenable. There was enough room for the processions to pass and if the Guntur municipality had built a water reservoir on the plot in accordance with the terms of the grant, that too would have narrowed the space, but the Muhammadans could not have raised any objection. Further, the Muhammadan peers used to pass through other streets in the town where there were Hindu temples.

2. The Government have since resumed the land alienated to the Guntur municipality as the terms of the grant had been violated and have asked the Collector to give notice both to the municipality and to the Arya Vaisya Hari Bhajana Samajam to deliver possession to the Government. The Collector was at the same time instructed to warn both Hindus and Muhammadans that no breach of the peace would be tolerated.

3. As the trespassers have refused to give possession, the Collector has instituted a suit for recovery. The Muhammadans too threatened to take matters into their own hands and demolish the Mandiram. The Collector closed the Mandiram completely under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, and placed it under guard for the Muharrum. The Muhammadans declined to perform the Muharrum unless the Mandiram was demolished. The Hindus got restless over the closure of the Mandiram and threatened a hartal. As the Muharrum was not performed by the Muhammadans, the Mandiram was opened for two hours daily for the pooja until the orders under section 144 lapsed.

H. G. STOKES,
Acting Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 151 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th September 1928, page 252 supra.]

List of hospitals declared by the Surgeon-General to have facilities for the training of dhais.

Headquarter Hospital, Vellore.
Women and Children Hospital, Tiruppattur.
Headquarter Hospital, Cuddalore.
Headquarter Hospital, Bellary.

[5th September 1928]

Headquarter Hospital, Chingleput.
 Government Hospital, Conjeeveram.
 Headquarter Hospital, Chittoor.
 Headquarter Hospital, Coimbatore.
 Women and Children Hospital, Cocanada.
 Headquarter Hospital, Ellore.
 Headquarter Hospital, Guntur.
 Headquarter Women and Children Hospital, Mangalore.
 Headquarter Hospital, Masulipatam.
 Government Hospital, Bezwada.
 Local Fund Hospital, Gudivada.
 Headquarter Hospital, Kurnool.
 Headquarter Hospital, Madura.
 Headquarter and Women and Children Hospital, Calicut.
 Headquarter Hospital and Municipal Hospital for Women and Children, Nellore.
 Headquarter Hospital, Ootacamund.
 Women and Children Hospital, Salem.
 Women and Children Hospital, Vannarpet.
 Headquarter Hospital, Trichinopoly.
 Municipal Hospital, Srirangam.
 Government Hospital, Karur.
 Government Hospital, Negapatam.
 Government Hospital, Coonoor.
 Government Hospital, Tuticorin.
 Government Hospital, Cochin.
 Headquarter Hospital, Tanjore.
 Government Hospital, Kumbakonam.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 155 asked by Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th September 1928, page 256 supra.]

List of L.M.P. candidates who obtained the Second-class Health Officers' Diploma.

Name.	Marks aggregate percentage.	Present post.
1. P. M. Rajaratnam	56	Assistant District Health Officer, Salem.
2. L. S. Vaidyanathan	53	Assistant District Health Officer, Coimbatore.
3. I. V. Gopal Rao	52	Assistant District Health Officer, Tanjore.
4. C. Anthikesavala	52	Second-class Municipal Health Officer, Srivilliputtur.
5. V. Subramania Ayyar	52	Second-class Health Officer (Reserve), Director of Public Health's Office.
6. C. V. Vittaliah	51	Second-class Municipal Health Officer, Ellore.
7. C. S. Kothandapani	49	Second-class Health Officer (Reserve), Director of Public Health's Office.
8. M. Govindan	49	Second-class Health Officer, Rural Sanitation Scheme, Malabar.
9. B. Pattabhirama Reddi	49	Health Inspector, Guntur.
10. M. Narasimham	48	Health Inspector, Ellore.
11. R. J. Kalyanam	47	Health Inspector, South Arcot.
12. A. Venkatachalam	45	Health Inspector, Kurnool.

[5th September 1928]

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 167 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th September 1928, page 263 supra.]

Statement showing industries aided under the State Aid to Industries Act and other particulars.

Name of industry aided.	Extent of the aid.	Amount repaid.		Amount for which there has been delay or default.	Whether there has been failure of winding up.	Prospects of discharging Government debts.	Remarks.
		Principal.	Interest.				
1. Messrs. Muppanna Somaraja and Veeraja, silk manufacturers, Peddapuram.	Rs. A. P. 50,000 0 0	Rs. A. P. 11,853 2 0	Rs. A. P. 9,011 14 0	Nil	No ..	No difficulty in recovering the loan is anticipated.	....
2. The Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited, Rajabmundry— Loan of .. Overdraft .. Charges incurred on account of Mr. Master's deputation to investigate the bamboo supplies.	4,73,845 0 0 1,34,469 3 4 6,462 15 0	..	Nil.	Rupees 1,82,672 besides simple and penal interest.	Manufacture has not commenced.	Do.	The future of the mills is under consideration. Besides the amounts shown in column (2), a sum of Rs. 6,053-2-7 has been advanced to enable the mortgaged property to be maintained.
3. The Kanara Rice and Saw Mills, Limited, Coondapur— Loan of ..	9,600 0 0	3,801 3 4	1,730 5 8	....	No ..	Do.	A few days delay in the repayment of the first and second instalments was condoned by Government while penal interest was recovered from the mills for delay in the payment of the third instalment. A sum of Rs. 4,779-10-0, being the unspent balance of the loan, was ordered by Government to be recovered in three monthly instalments of which the first was paid by the firm on the due date.

[5th September 1928]

Statement showing industries aided under the State Aid to Industries Act and other particulars—cont.

Name of industry aided.	Extent of the aid.	Amount repaid.		Amount for which there has been delay or default.	Whether there has been failure of winding up.	Prospects of discharging Government debts.	Remarks.
		Principal.	Interest.				
4. The Andal Mills, Gudiyattam (Rice Milling, Cotton and Ginning and Groundnut Decorticating)— Loan of ..	RS. A. P. 5,000 0 0	878 0 0	325 0 0	....	No ..	No difficulty in recovering the loan is anticipated.	The firm asked for postponement of the payment of the second instalment by one year and this was sanctioned by Government.
5. The Kallakurichi Co-operative Agricultural and Industrial Society, Limited, Kallakurichi.	18,000 9 0	1,588 0 0	2,368 0 0	....	No ..	Do.	
6. Muthyala Seenappa Ramanna Safety Match Factory, Bellary.	20,000 0 0	Nil.	First instalment falls due on 1st October 1928.		No ..	Do.	
7. The Zamindars of Belgum Pyrotechnic Match Factory.	11,000 0 0	Nil.	First instalment falls due on 1st January 1930.		No ..	Do.	
8. The Salem Dye Works Syndicate, Limited, Salem.	10,000 0 0	....	....	....	No ..	Do.	Loan not yet disbursed as the mortgage deed has not been registered.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, the 6th September 1928.

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

PRESENT:

Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, Kt., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E. Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S. Seturamnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R. Abdul Razaq Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T. Anantakrishna Ayyar, Rao Bahadur C. V. Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.
Bhanaji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.
Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.
Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. W. E.
Durai Raja, Rajkumar S. N.
Ethirajula Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gangadhar 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.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.
Kameswara Rao Nayudu, Mr. V.
Karant, Mr. K. R.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
Kalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnan, Mr. K.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.
Luker, Mr. A. T.
Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.
Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.

Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M.
Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.)
Mutturanga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Narayana Rao, Mr. Mothay.
Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
Narayanan Nambudripai, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
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.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Siva Rao, Mr. P.
Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Souter, I.C.S., Mr. C. A.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Subrahmanya Mooppanar, Mr. S.
Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.

[6th September 1928]

PRESENT—cont.

Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.
 Thomas, Daniel, Mr.
 Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
 Venkatapathi Raju, Mr. P. C.
 Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
 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.

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Agriculture

Opening of agricultural stations in Ganjam district.

* 168 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether an agricultural station will be opened in the Ganjam district to popularise the results of experiments made so far for improvements in agriculture?

A.—The matter is under consideration.

Proposed purchase of two demonstration cars.

* 169 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) whether there is a proposal before the Government to provide two demonstration cars, one for Andhra desa and one for the southern districts;
- (b) what is the detailed scheme underlying the proposal; and
- (c) whether the hon. the Minister would consider that one car is sufficient for twelve districts of Andhra desa?

A.—(a) There was such a proposal and Government have already sanctioned the purchase of two demonstration cars.

(b) The scheme underlying the proposal is to disseminate the knowledge possessed by the Agricultural Department, to the ryot, by means of lantern lectures, exhibition of improved implements, improved strains of seed of different crops, artificial manures, etc. The exhibition car is so designed that a large number of exhibits can be stored within it for transport; and the car can be taken to the interior of the county and a display given and explained by the officers in charge, to ryots in the most out of the way villages.

(c) The scheme has been introduced in the current year as an experimental measure and if encouraging results follow, Government will certainly take steps to increase the number of such demonstration cars.

6th September 1928]

Fisheries

Collection of statistics regarding the yield of inland fisheries.

* 170 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the proposals under the consideration of the Government for collecting statistics regarding the yield and value of inland fisheries?

A.—No statistics are at present available regarding the total quantities of each of the various species of fresh water fish caught annually in the Presidency. An attempt has been made by the Fisheries Department to compile such statistics relating to sea fisheries on the West Coast through the agency of the staff employed in fish-curing yards. Arrangements are also being made for the collection of such statistics on the East Coast. For the collection of statistics relating to inland fisheries, the Fisheries Department does not possess the requisite staff. The best method of collecting statistics relating to the value of catches in rivers, banks, ponds and streams was discussed at the Collectors' Conference and it is proposed to address a few select Collectors asking for their suggestions as to how best the information required could be gathered.

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"Was this not one of the subjects referred to the Fisheries Committee and have they not formulated any scheme to solve the problem?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"The Report of the Committee has not yet been received."

General

Alleged undertaking given by the hon. the Minister for Development regarding the Simon Commission.

* 171 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) whether before he took office as Minister he gave any undertaking to the Governor or to the Government that he will co-operate with, or at least not oppose the Simon Commission;
- (b) the exact terms of the undertaking; and
- (c) the reasons why he gave any such undertaking?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) Apart from the question of undertaking or not the Minister regrets he cannot answer any questions regarding his relations with His Excellency the Governor.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Sir, may I ask the hon. Minister to say whether what is stated in answer to clause (a) is a fact or not. The answer is 'Apart from the question of undertaking or not' etc, I want to know what the answer to clause (a) of the question is."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Minister says that he is not prepared to answer any question regarding his relations with His Excellency the Governor."

[6th September 1928]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am relying on the words ' Apart from the question of undertaking or not '."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" He is not prepared to answer the question."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am merely asking the meaning of the phrase."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That cannot form a supplemental question."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know what the answer to my question is ?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The answer to the question is there."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, the hon. Minister says that apart from the question of undertaking or not he is not prepared to answer any question regarding his relations with His Excellency the Governor. That is alright. But he seems to make an exception in the case of his undertaking in regard to the Simon Commission. I would request you to kindly go through the answer and . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am not able to understand the answer in that sense."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I ask the hon. Minister whether he gave any undertaking to the Government apart from the Governor ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" No, Sir."

Industries

Testing of subsoil water sources in Kurnool, etc.

* 172 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether any action has been taken in regard to the testing of subsoil water sources by the Collectors of Kurnool, Anantapur and Bellary ?

A.—No action has been taken by the Collectors ; but as the hon. Member is perhaps already aware, an experimental survey of the subsoil supplies of water is in progress in certain villages in the Bellary firka.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether any action is contemplated to be taken by the Collectors of the districts of Anantapur and Kurnool ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" It depends on the report."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether any report is expected from the Bellary district in the near future ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I am not sure, Sir."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" As regards Bellary district, may I know what method they are going to adopt for the survey, whether they have any special expert staff or whether they are utilizing the ordinary Public Works Department staff itself ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" It is made by the boring staff of the Industries Department."

[6th September 1928]

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Subsoil survey is different from ' boring ' ; and may I know whether a report has been called for about the special methods to be pursued in subsoil survey ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Everything will be known as soon as the report is received."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know how far the Government are making use of expert water diviners ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I believe there is one such man."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Is one quite sufficient ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Yes."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know what is the plan of action approved by the Government for the survey ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Facilities for learning certain arts from the prisoners at Alipuram.

* 173 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : With reference to the answer to clause (viii) of my question No. 1753 answered on 15th March 1928, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the recommendation of the Special Officer on page 23 of the report on the Bellary district that ' while the prisoners are at Alipuram facilities might be given to the residents of Bellary or other places in the district ' to learn certain arts from them has been considered ; and

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

A.—Coir fibre is difficult to obtain in Bellary and no coir industry is carried on in either the Alipuram Jail or the Bellary Jail. Facilities cannot therefore be provided at the jail for people to learn coir rope making, etc., from the Mappilla prisoners. Nor is it practicable to take these prisoners to Kudligi where there are coconut trees to teach the people there, as it is 40 miles by road with no railway communication.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I ask the hon. the Development Minister to consider the feasibility of taking some people from Kudligi to Bellary itself and teach them there ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The answer is contained in the first sentence of the answer already given."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the Government are aware that coir is exported from the West Coast to Bellary ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I do not know, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I ask whether coir cannot be taken from Kudligi to Bellary and whether the freight will be a serious handicap ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" We have to make arrangements with the Jail department. At present there are some other industries."

[6th September 1928]

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the hon. Minister is prepared to carry on further correspondence with the Jail department and see whether this cannot be done ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I shall consider it, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Is there no jail accommodation in Kudligi ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" No, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sub-Jail ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I do not know, Sir."

Inclusion of spinning in the curriculum of studies for elementary schools.

* 174 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state, with reference to the statement made by the Special Officer for Cottage Industries at page 2 of his report regarding Kurnool district, that "as a subsidiary occupation spinning is popular with the Kapus and the Malas," whether the Government have considered the advisability of introducing spinning as a subject of immediate study into all elementary schools in the district, more especially into elementary schools for girls ?

A.—The teaching of spinning in elementary schools is already provided for in the rules issued under the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to note (5) to clause (b) of the rules framed under section 3 (v) of the Act. The Government do not consider that any further action is needed.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I ask the Government whether they are prepared to introduce spinning in elementary schools in which Kapus and Malas are reading without restriction of time ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, I should like to answer supplementary questions as this question refers to elementary schools."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" When the answer is to be made by a Minister other than the one to whom the question is addressed, intimation used to be sent to the Secretary to the Council who would make the necessary alterations. I think the hon. Ministers will do well to advise their Secretaries to follow this procedure so that there may not be any confusion in the House."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I request you to permit me to put the question to the hon. Minister for Education ?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" As a special case."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I ask the hon. Minister for Education whether he is prepared to introduce spinning in the elementary schools in which Kapus and Malas are reading throughout the week without restricting it to four hours a week ?"

[6th September 1928]

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, the hon. Member is aware that elementary schools in this province except those under Government for training purposes are managed either by aided bodies or local self-governing institutions. It will not be possible for the Government to say that they will do this, because it is a matter entirely under the control of the local bodies and aided institutions. They may do anything provided they do not go against the rules in the Educational Code."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether there is no such rule restricting the hours of spinning to four in a week ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is so, Sir. This was arrived at after consulting persons who were greatly interested in the spinning movement. It should not be possible for a teacher to confine the students to spinning work only. That was the reason why this restriction of four hours was laid down and Government think that it is a reasonable one."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether weaving also is compulsory in schools teaching spinning ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No, Sir, the hon. Member evidently has not read the Government Order. Otherwise he would not have put this question."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether he is not prepared to allow spinning to go on for a longer number of hours in schools in which Kapus and Malas are reading ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I shall consider this point, if the local bodies and other aided institutions concerned make out a case for the removal of the restriction."

Tours

Tours by the hon. Minister for Development.

* 175 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of tours undertaken by him since the 31st March last up to date ;

(b) the districts visited by him ;

(c) the nature and extent of the official work done by him during those tours ;

(d) whether he did any party or propaganda work during those tours ;

(e) whether he paid from his pocket for the expenses of any of these tours ; and

(f) if not, why not ?

A.—(a) Two, one on my way from Madras to Ootacamund and the other from Ootacamund to Madras.

(b) Madura, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore.

(c) First tour (April 1928)—

Inspection of the Madura Technical Institute and Veterinary Hospital, Trichinopoly.

[6th September 1928]

Second tour (August 1928)—

Coimbatore.—Inspection of the Agricultural College, Veterinary Hospital, Pallapalayam Sugarcane Crushing Society, Co-operative Urban Bank, St. Joseph's Industrial School and Industrial School at Peelamedu.

Visited the Young Men's Christian Association Rural Reconstruction centre at Ramanathapuram.

Avanashi.—Inspection of cotton seed societies.

Perumanallur.—Opened the Co-operative Supervising Union.

Tiruppur.—Visited the Tiruppur Co-operative Trading Society.

Kambliampatti.—Inspected the Land Mortgage Bank.

Perundurai.—Inspected the colony of the depressed classes.

Erode.—Inspection of Co-operative Urban Bank.

(d) No.

(e) No.

(f) The question does not arise.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With reference to the answer to clause (c), I find the words 'inspection' and 'visiting' used again and again. I want to know the exact nature of the official work done, whether any representations were inquired into and so on?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Inspections are usually made whenever there are important references pending with regard to those institutions. Visits to institutions are generally made in the course of the tours to get acquainted with their working."

11-15 a.m. Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With regard to the inspection of the Madura Technical Institute, may I know from the hon. the Minister what were the references made on which he inspected the Institute?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"I wanted to be satisfied whether the institute was working at a loss or not."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With regard to the Coimbatore Agricultural College, may I know what were the references on which he inspected that College?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"I wanted to have an idea of its working."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I take it then that there was no official work done, apart from shaking hands with the members of the staff?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Not only shook hands, but also made a detailed study of the institution."

Excise

Action taken on the resolution regarding prohibition.

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

(a) what steps have been taken to carry out the resolution of this Council on the question of prohibition in twenty years;

6th September 1928]

(b) what the number of—

(i) toddy shops,

(ii) arrack shops,

(iii) foreign liquor shops, was in the Kurnool district for the year 1927-28;

(c) what their number is at present; and

(d) what the total number of gallons sold monthly at these shops was during 1927-28 as compared with the monthly sales from January to the end of June 1928?

4.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 370.

(b) (i) 419 } including the shops in the Banganapalle State.
(ii) 185 }
(iii) Nil.

(c) As the toddy lease runs up to the end of September, the Government presume that the present number of toddy shops is 419. The present number of arrack shops is 184. No foreign liquor taverns have been opened in the district for the lease of 1928-29.

(d) No accounts are maintained to show the quantity of toddy sold in each shop. The number of trees marked for the shops for each month and the monthly sales of arrack in the shops are as shown below:—

			Toddy—Number of trees marked.		Arrack shop—Consumption (proof gallons).	
			1927	1928	1927	1928
January	..	..	16,271	17,528	3,333	4,779
February	..	..	18,099	19,380	3,175	4,912
March	..	..	20,835	18,672	3,181	4,926
April	..	..	6,544	12,584	3,397	4,934
May	..	..	10,087	11,147	3,611	6,675
June	..	..	13,773	15,646	3,786	7,788

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Minister for Excise, in view of the fact that the number of trees marked and the consumption in proof gallons in arrack shops have both increased, what further action he proposes to take to mitigate the drink evil in the district of Kurnool?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I believe there is an excise advisory committee to make recommendations and the officers of the department will also go into the question and make recommendations for mitigating drink."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know if the hon. the Minister will undertake to get such recommendations made?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The recommendations are usually made."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know what the composition of the advisory committee is?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Some members of municipalities and some elected by renters, some nominated and others."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Has it got an elected majority?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"That is my impression."

[6th September 1928]

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether a toddy vendor or an arrack seller is on that board ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I believe there is a representative of that class on the board. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the hon. the Minister is getting any periodical reports from what he calls the Excise Advisory Committee of that district ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The Excise Advisory Committee do not correspond with the Government ; their proceedings go to the Collector who forwards them to the Excise Commissioner. "

Action taken on the recommendations of the Excise Advisory Committees.

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

(a) the extent to which the recommendations of the Excise Advisory Committees have been given effect to ;

(b) whether any reports are received from the Collectors regarding the recommendations of such advisory committees and how many of them have been given effect to ; and

(c) whether any of such committees recommended—

(1) the closure of any toddy or arrack shop ;

(2) the introduction of rationing system ;

(3) the removal of those shops from localities where it is objectionable to have them ; and what action has been taken thereon ?

A.—(a) The hon. Member will find the information required in Appendix B of the Annual Excise Administration Report.

(b) An annual report is received from the Commissioner of Excise but not from Collectors.

(c) (1) Yes.

(2) Not so far as Government are aware.

(3) Yes. The action taken is detailed in the Administration Reports.

Education of the people on the evils of drink.

* 178 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state the proposals under the consideration of the Government for the education of the people on the evils of drink and the anti-drink propaganda ?

A.—The Excise Advisory Committee has made the following proposals :—

(1) that a definite sum of money should be earmarked for expenditure each year for propaganda work to discourage the drink habit ;

(2) that the propaganda work, which is now being done by private societies, should be subsidized ;

(3) that an organization on the lines of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society should be formed for propaganda work ; and

(4) that attempts should be made, if possible, to carry out propaganda work through the agency of village panchayats, co-operative societies, etc.

[6th September 1928]

The Government have accepted in principle the plan of contributing to the resources of non-official temperance organizations but detailed proposals have not yet been formulated.

Rao Bahadur Mr. C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, if municipalities and taluk boards desire to carry on propaganda work, they will be subsidized by Government ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" That has not been considered ; now the suggestion is made, it will be considered. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know if the Government, in accepting the plan of contributing to the resources of non-official temperance organizations, have made up their mind that they shall not do propaganda themselves through Government agency but only through subsidized non-official agency ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" On the other hand, the Government will help such officials as are willing to do propaganda work. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I take it, therefore, that the expenditure which is provided for in one of the recommendations, will be spent partly by the agency of Government servants and partly by the agency of non-officials ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" If Government officials wish to do it, they will be allowed. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to clause (3) of the answer, is it intended to form a Drunkards' Aid Society to do propaganda work ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The hon. Member for the University is evidently referring to the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, an institution which is viewed with favour by the Government. It does not contain only discharged prisoners. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know, apart from this agency to which reference has been made in this answer, whether the Government have come to any conclusion as to the lines of propaganda work to be carried on and, if so, what they are ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" These are some of the lines which have been indicated. The idea is to allow such officers of Government as are willing to undertake propaganda work to do it. It is not compulsory. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Does this include Excise officers also ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Excise officers are also interested in reducing consumption and some have actually made proposals to that end. "

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I just want to know how many out of the four proposals have been accepted by the Government and which ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" All of them. "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know whether Government encourage an Excise officer trying in every possible way to help a renter in establishing his shop in the most attractive place possible, and within a short distance of the road ? "

[6th September 1928]

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" If the hon. Member will give an instance where an Excise officer wanted to locate a shop at the most attractive place, it will be looked into."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know if an Excise officer in carrying on propaganda work can advise renters not to bid ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I do not believe that is the only way of carrying on propaganda work. Of course they will advise the drunkards not to drink."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" It is said the Government have accepted in principle the plan of contributing to the resources of non-official temperance organizations but detailed proposals have not yet been formulated. May I know when it was that the Government accepted the principle and when they propose to have these detailed proposals formulated ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" It was accepted by the Government within a month and detailed suggestions have been called for."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" As regards clause (4) of the answer, has the hon. Minister corresponded with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Registrar-General of Panchayats to help in the propaganda work ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I believe those agencies also have been contemplated."

Mr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know, Sir, from the hon. Minister for Excise whether there are three shops, one toddy, one brandy and one arrack, near the Memorial Hall street which the Collector of Madras admits should not be there because it is near to the Lord Willingdon Reading Room ? The Collector has written openly saying that the site is bad and asked us to select a new site. We showed him a place outside in Park Town, but the vendor said that he would not have sales there. So to oblige him, the Collector says the shops must continue. Is he a man for discouraging drink or encouraging it ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The hon. Member has stated some facts. I cannot draw any inferences without the necessary materials."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I know whether in this propaganda work, Government encourage picketing by non-official Members ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" It all depends on the method of picketing ; if it is going to interfere with the peace, Government will not encourage. If you tell people not to drink, Government will encourage you."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I know whether before the Government comes to a conclusion they will place the proposals before the House so that the House may have an opportunity of placing their views before the Minister ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I believe they will have to come to the House for at least money grants."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" As to keeping the peace, can the hon. Minister assure the House that Government will see that the toddy renters will keep the peace in the case of non-officials' picketing ?"

[6th September 1928]

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" We are now in propaganda and not in keeping the peace."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the plan of contributing to the resources of non-official temperance organizations is to be extended to the Tea Planters' Association ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" If there are any tea planters doing temperance work, of which I am not aware, probably they may also come in."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether any steps will be taken to prevent counter-propaganda work ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The Government may issue instructions, but how far they will be effective I cannot say."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know if excise officers carry on propaganda work, Government will give them an undertaking that they will not be looked upon with disfavour ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I have not said instructions will be issued to excise officers to carry on propaganda work. What I said was there are excise officers who are interested in the work."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government contemplate any results of the propaganda work and whether therefore they intend providing in the next year's budget for any probable loss in excise revenue as a result of their effective propaganda against drink ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The question has not been yet started and the Finance Member may probably consider it."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Will the hon. the Minister call upon the non-official temperance organizations to formulate proposals for checking this drink evil ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Some of them have been already addressed."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether, whenever a municipal council reports that a certain place is objectionable, Government will remove the shop from that place ?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That does not come in the question of propaganda."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether in recognizing non-official temperance organizations the hon. Minister will see to it that in the name of prohibition of drink tea drinking is not extended beyond limits ?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Tea is not part of the Excise department."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know whether the hon. Minister in permitting local bodies to do propaganda work will recognize the expenditure incurred in that work as proper expenditure ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I don't know if under the present laws local bodies are allowed to spend moneys on such work. If they are not allowed, I do not at present propose to move for an amendment of the Act."

[6th September 1928]

11-30
a.m.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Will the hon. Minister suggest to the Government that this should be made a proper item of expenditure ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" It is perfectly open to the hon. Member to move an amendment to the Act for the purpose. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether the Minister proposes to ask the Finance Member to budget for the next year's excise revenue less by two or three lakhs with a view to give effect to the propaganda ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Such a proposal has not yet been made because the whole scheme is just being thought out. If necessary, the next step will be taken. "

Instructions issued by the Public Health Department regarding anti-drink propaganda.

* 179 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether any and if so, what instructions have been issued to the Public Health Department to carry on propaganda against the drink evil ?

A.—The Government have permitted the Officers of the Public Health Department to draw attention in their lectures to the effects of intoxicants on the human body and to the evil results on health of an excessive use of them.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether the Government propose to ask the Public Health Department to do active propaganda to educate the people on the evils of drink ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The Public Health Department is, I believe, already doing it, and probably when the Government undertakes the scheme under contemplation, the Health Department would do more propaganda work. "

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—" May I know whether the hon. the Minister expects the Health Department only to point out to the people that excessive drinking is bad ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" There are some who are great drunkards. There are others who are moderate drinkers. It will be possible to do something with the moderate drinkers. It will not be possible to do anything with the other class of people. "

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—" What about the evil effects of the drink ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Certainly I may assure the hon. Member that these health officers doing propaganda work will not advise the people to take it and will not say it is good. "

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATHI MUDALIYAR :—" Apart from the public health point of view, will the health officers be prevented from giving lectures on the economic side of the question ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" They will not be prevented. "

[6th September 1928]

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know whether the public health officers will have lecture halls near the toddy shops ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" There are so many toddy shops all over the presidency and I do not know whether it will be possible to have a lecture hall for every shop. "

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know whether the Government will give instructions to the agency doing propaganda work as to the lines on which propaganda should be carried on ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Yes ; necessary instructions will be given. "

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether the Government will supply magic lanterns to the health officers and also the necessary conveyances ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The hon. Member's suggestion is one of the things now under consideration. "

Medical

Deaths in the General Hospital under chloroform during 1926-28.

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

(a) for how many years each of the following assistant surgeons have been chloroformists in the General Hospital—

- (i) Dr. Govindarajulu Nayudu,
- (ii) Dr. Vedavanam,
- (iii) Dr. Sivaraman,
- (iv) Dr. Appu Mudaliyar,
- (v) Dr. Kini ;

(b) how many deaths under chloroform occurred during the years 1926, 1927 and 1928 ;

(c) how many deaths under chloroform occurred during the term of each of them ;

(d) whether any enquiry was held over those deaths ;

(e) what steps the Government propose to take to prevent such things in future ; and

(f) how many changes were made in the post of the chloroformist during the last two years ?

A.—(a)—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| (i) Dr. Govindarajulu Nayudu, | } No record is available. These officers were assistants to the First Surgeon for several years and during part of this period acted as anaesthetists. |
| (ii) Dr. Vedavanam. | |
| (iii) Dr. Sivaraman. | |
| (iv) Dr. Appu Mudaliyar. | |
| (v) Dr. Kini | From 1st May 1926 to 22nd October 1927. |
| | From 27th January 1923 to 5th January 1925. |

[6th September 1928]

- (b) There were four deaths under chloroform during each of the three years.
- (c) The information is not available.
- (d) Yes.
- (e) If the hon. Member will suggest what additional precautions should be taken to prevent such accidents, the Government will be pleased to consider them;
- (f) Three.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ May I know from the hon. Minister whether the first three persons who were chloroformists for a long time and then made assistants to the Surgeon left the hospital and the vacancy was filled up by a new man? Were there not at that time two chloroformists available, one, the former chloroformist who became the assistant to the First Surgeon, and the other a new man?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ If I rightly follow the question of the hon. Member. . . .”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ I am so sorry, Sir, I will repeat the question. An assistant surgeon in the senior rank was taken and made the chloroformist. He worked for eight or ten years and at the end of that period he was given the post of assistant to the First Surgeon. A new man came to take his place and his services are at any time available for chloroforming in the General Hospital.”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ The hon. Member may be perfectly right in his statement.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Sir, this was the arrangement. Chloroformists were not sent out of the hospitals frequently. The expert was always available in the hospital in the capacity of another officer. I want to know whether that arrangement exists now.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I think an amendment of the Standing Orders is necessary to enable Dr. Mallayya to put questions in this manner.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Questions put in the ordinary way are not understood by the hon. the Minister. (Laughter.) To explain the thing to the Minister I have to go a bit out of the way, Sir. You will excuse me.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—“ May I know from the hon. Minister whether the arrangement referred to by Dr. Mallayya is still in vogue in the General Hospital?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ I was not aware of the arrangement referred to by Dr. Mallayya and so I cannot say whether it is there or not.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the men are there for one or two years, mostly junior men, and then shifted at frequent intervals?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ I am not sure if all the men in the General Hospital are junior men. I think that there is at least one of ten years' standing.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ I question that statement, Sir.”

[6th September 1928]

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I have already said that the hon. Member will not be in order.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ I asked the Minister to give me definite information on that point, Sir. May I know why no deaths are reported during the term of the first six men?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I only find five men mentioned.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ There were six men. Deaths occurred after they left the place. I was also there. There were no deaths when they were there. It was when the change was introduced. . . .”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I am afraid the hon. Member is exhausting all his materials.” (Laughter.)

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ No, Sir. I have plenty still. I want certain facts so that the hon. Minister may come prepared to answer me. The hon. the Revenue Member cannot then say that the Minister had not sufficient notice. I want to know whether the deaths began to occur as a result of frequent changes in the staff.”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ The hon. Member has asked for figures for three years 1926, 1927 and 1928 and these have been given. There is no indication in the question about the previous figures.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Clause (c) of the question asks how many deaths under chloroform occurred during the term of each of them.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ And the answer is that the information is not available.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ The Minister said just now that there is no such question on paper.” (Laughter.)

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I would point out to the hon. Member that when the Government say that the information is not available they mean that it is not available in the Secretariat. It is open to the hon. Member to ask whether the Minister will get the information.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ But, on the floor of the House, when the question is there staring him in the face, the Minister says that no such question is there.”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ The hon. Member is probably referring to clause (c). He will see from the answer that no record is available as to the deaths which might have occurred then.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—“ May I know what the Government is going to do in the matter of preventing deaths when under chloroform?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ If left to themselves they will consider the proposition and do what they are advised to do.”

Proposed construction of the Ranipet Hospital.

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

(a) what the grant made by the Government for the construction of the Ranipet Hospital is;

[6th September 1928]

- (b) how far it is from Vellore ;
 (c) whether there are two good up-to-date hospitals in Vellore, a Mission and a Government Hospital ;
 (d) what is the population of Vellore ; and
 (e) whether the Government consider that there is need for maintaining two hospitals within a radius of a mile ?

A.—(a) The Government have sanctioned a grant of 20 per cent of the cost of constructing the hospital subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000.

(b) Eighteen miles.

(c) Yes.

(d) 50,210 as per census of 1921.

(e) Judging from the number of patients treated in the two hospitals (vide statement^a attached), the Government consider that they meet a real want.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ May I know what the necessity is to spend this large amount at a place where there are already two big hospitals ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ The Government felt that there is need. ”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ I am not referring to the Vellore hospital. I am only referring to the Ranipet hospital which is only 18 miles from the Vellore hospital. The Missionaries are constructing a pukka building and the Government are contributing a huge amount. Where is the necessity for it ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ The people there felt the necessity and the Government also are satisfied that there is necessity. ”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Are the Government in possession of information that a patient, a minor boy in a school, suffering from double pneumonia was refused admission into this hospital ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The Minister is not aware of it. ”

Admission of students in the Vizagapatam Medical School.

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

(a) for how many students is accommodation available in the Vizagapatam Medical College ; and

(b) how many were admitted last year and how many were refused admission ?

A.—(a) Accommodation is available for an annual admission of 32 students.

(b) Thirty-two. No candidate was refused admission, but six of those originally selected did not join the College.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ May I know why there is paucity of students in the Vizagapatam Medical College ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ All candidates who sought admission were admitted. ”

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 411 infra.

[6th September 1928]

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Six students more are required. Why, when there is accommodation in the Vizagapatam Medical College, the Government think of building another College at Vellore at a cost of Rs. 13,00,000 ? ”

Government Order regarding the L.M.P. course.

* 183 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government Order issued in April last that an L.M.P. student failing in a class should complete his subject and put in a full year's course thereafter before he can appear for the next higher examination is made applicable in the case of students who had joined the medical schools before the issue of the said Government Order ; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have since modified their order so as not to affect the students already in the school ?

A.—(a) The order was passed not in April but on the 9th March 1923 ; and it was to the effect mentioned in the question.

(b) In view of the fact that the students who appeared for the examination in April last had no previous intimation of the change, the Government have allowed those who failed in April the option of proceeding with their studies in the next higher class under the old rule or of remaining in the lower class under the new arrangement.

Appointment of the Surgeon-General, Madras.

* 184 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the reasons for the delay in the appointment of the new Surgeon-General for Madras ; and

(b) whether he proposes to appoint an Indian to the place and if not, why not ?

A.—(a) & (b). The Government of India has to make the appointment.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I know when the Surgeon-General was appointed ? I find from the newspapers that the appointment has been made. ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ The hon. Member has seen it in the newspapers. I have also seen it in them. I have no official communication yet. ”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Am I to understand that the Ministers are powerless to appoint to the post one of our men like Colonel Bradfield ? ”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I know whether the Minister is in a position to answer clause (b) ? In view of the fact that there is no official communication about the appointment, may I know whether there is a proposal to appoint or to recommend the appointment of an Indian to the place, and if not, why not ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ The Government of India is to make the appointment. The Madras Government has done whatever it could in the matter. ”

[6th September 1928]

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I want to know what part the Government of Madras have had in making this appointment and what they have done?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The Madras Government is to advise the India Government. I am not in a position to disclose the exact nature of that advice as it is confidential."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Has the Madras Government advised the Government of India to appoint an Indian?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"All that is contained in the despatch is confidential."

Grievances of nurses in the General Hospital, Madras.

* 185 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: With reference to question No. 1843, answered on 30th March 1928, regarding grievances of the nurses in the General Hospital, Madras, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have examined the points raised in the statement of Mr. Fenner Brockway; and

(b) whether they have taken any action in the matter?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A statement ^a showing the action taken is laid on the table.

Public Health

Consideration of the five-year programme of rural water-supply by the Kurnool District Board.

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

(a) whether the Government have considered the five-year programme of rural water-supply submitted last year by the District Board of Kurnool; and

(b) what steps they propose to take or have already taken to carry out that programme?

A.—(a) A 3 years (not 5 years) programme for improvement of water-supply in rural areas was called for in 1927 from every district board with a view to ensure that the grants given by the Government for the improvement of rural water-supply are spent in a systematic manner. The Kurnool District Board has submitted a programme accordingly for 1927-28, 1928-29 and 1929-30.

(b) Each local board must carry out its own programme, but Government grants are made with reference to the amounts ear-marked for the improvement of water-supply in such programmes.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know from the hon. the Minister for Public Health whether the Government have granted a sum sufficient to carry out a year's programme out of the three years programme submitted to them by the President of the District Board?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Notice, Mr. President."

^a Printed as Appendix II on page 411 infra.

[6th September 1928]

Alleged periodical visitations of cholera in Kistna district.

* 187 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the periodical visitations of the epidemic of cholera in Kistna district;

(b) whether it is a fact that the abovesaid epidemic is spread by the Kistna river; and

(c) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to call for proposals for providing sufficient disinfecting screens at the mouth of the delta?

A.—(a) Yes. The following statement shows the incidence of mortality from cholera in the Kistna district from 1918 up to the 14th August 1928 :—

Kistna district before bifurcation—

Year.	Death from cholera.
1918	8,213
1919	1,003
1920	2,125
1921	2,430
1922	204
1923 to 1925	141

Kistna district after bifurcation—

1926	14
1927	1,812
1928 January to 14th August 1928	1,970

(b) No. But the river canals are to a large extent responsible for the spread of infection.

(c) The suggestion is considered to be impracticable.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"May I ask the hon. Minister for Public Health whether the Government are aware that large quantities of impure water are falling into the Krishna canal and that is the reason for the spread of cholera in the Kistna district?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"At present I am not aware of it. The hon. Member being the Chairman of the municipality, I believe, his information may be correct."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"In view of that fact, may I ask whether the Government will be pleased to bring into operation at an early date a drainage scheme?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"If the municipality has made an application and if the municipality is anxious to carry on the measure, I am sure the Government will not be lacking in their help."

Progress of the drainage scheme of Rajahmundry.

* 188 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state in what stage the drainage scheme of Rajahmundry is?

A.—At the request of the Rajahmundry Municipal Council, the Government have recently sanctioned the investigation of a partial scheme for the construction of an intercepting sewer along the river-bund.

11-45
a.m.

Education

[6th September 1928]

Inspection of schools by senior and junior deputy inspectors of schools.

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

(a) what is the number of schools on an average which each senior and junior deputy inspector of schools is given for inspection; and

(b) whether these officers find time to visit the schools more than once in the course of a year and to attend teachers' gatherings?

A.—(a) On an average each deputy inspector of schools, whether of the senior or of the junior grade, is ordinarily entrusted with the annual inspection of 133 elementary schools for boys.

(b) In addition to annual inspection, the deputy inspectors of schools are required to pay visits for improvement, at least once a year, to the schools in their jurisdiction. The officers are also required to arrange for the various primary teachers' associations holding frequent meetings at convenient centres and for the delivery of addresses on important matters connected with elementary education.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"With reference to the answer given to clause (b) of this question, may I ask the hon. the Minister for Education whether there is any proposal before the Government for the increase of the inspecting staff for inspecting elementary schools?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am just now considering whether an increase in the inspection staff for elementary schools is necessary."

Provision of clerks for higher elementary schools.

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that higher elementary training schools are not provided with any clerk;

(b) whether it is a fact that the clerical work in the training schools is taxing and whether the regular teachers have to do it by working out of school hours; and

(c) whether the Government propose to consider the desirability of providing clerks at least for higher elementary training schools, if not for all training schools?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The matter is under consideration.

Libraries

Provision of itinerant libraries by the Nuzvid Taluk Board.

* 191 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state in what stage the proposals of the Nuzvid Taluk Board to provide itinerant libraries are?

A.—The Government have not approved of the proposal to start itinerant libraries but have suggested to the Taluk Board the advisability of maintaining libraries at one or more fixed centres.

6th September 1928]

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know why the Government have not approved of the proposal to start itinerant libraries?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"For the simple reason that we will have to spend a lot before we begin the thing and secondly it is doubtful whether people will take advantage of these libraries."

Civil Justice

Proposed construction of a building for Vellore District Court.

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

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to construct a building for the District Court in Vellore on a site adjacent to the American Mission Hospital or in some other locality;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Munsif's Court, the Sub-Court, the Sub-Magistrate's Court and the Deputy Magistrate's Court are all located within the Fort and that within the past eight years no inconvenience was felt for want of accommodation by the District Judges for holding their courts; and

(c) whether the Government will consider the advisability of abandoning the idea of the new building for the District Court?

A.—(a) & (c) There is no such proposal before Government.

(b) Yes.

The Government are aware that dissatisfaction is felt with the present accommodation.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether there is any proposal before the Government to take over some one of the many buildings which are under the occupation of the Police in Vellore Fort or for making additions to the present Court buildings in the Fort itself?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"There is no such proposal before the Government."

Proposed construction of the Vellore district court outside the Fort.

* 193 Q.—Mr. C. VENKATARAMAN NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to construct a new district court at Vellore outside the Fort;

(b) whether other civil courts are located in the Fort and why the district court is to be removed to a place outside the Fort; and

(c) whether the Government have received any memorial regarding this from the public of Vellore?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 192.

(c) No

[6th September 1928]

Appointment of Mr. Sundara Rao Nayudu as Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

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

(a) the principles under which Mr. Sundara Rao Nayudu was selected for appointment as a Judge of the Court of Small Causes;

(b) whether he was a prominent member of the Justice Party, and whether he was recommended to the Government by any prominent leader of the Justice Party;

(c) whether there were other candidates for the vacancy, whose merits were considered by the Government;

(d) if the answer to clause (c) is in the affirmative, the names of such candidates, and the reasons, why Mr. Sundara Rao Nayudu was preferred ultimately by the Government;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Government have recently come to an understanding with certain leaders of the Justice Party in the matter of appointments to higher services;

(f) if the answer to clause (e) is in the affirmative, what is the understanding that has been arrived at, and with whom, and whether this had anything to do with the assurance of co-operation with the Simon Commission by the Justice Party; and

(g) if the answer to (e) is in the affirmative, whether Mr. Sundara Rao Nayudu's appointment as Judge of Court of Small Causes was in pursuance of the understanding arrived at?

A.—(a), (b), (c) & (d) Out of a number of candidates Mr. Sundara Rao Nayudu was considered the most suitable for the appointment.
(e), (f) & (g) There was no such or any other understanding.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I know from the hon. the Law Member who the other candidates were for this appointment?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Having regard to the feeling of those unsuccessful candidates, I shall not give out their names."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I know why the hon. the Law Member fights shy of the feeling of unsuccessful candidates?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Because I have respect for the feelings of others."

Proposed direct recruitments to district and subordinate judgeships.

* 195 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government are going to make direct recruitments to district judgeships and subordinate judgeships and if so, how many posts in each?

A.—There is no such proposal before the Government at present.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether the Government have submitted any rules or schemes to the Government of India for the recruitment of subordinate and district judges?"

[6th September 1928]

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"No scheme has yet been submitted."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Are there any rules under the consideration of the Government of Madras?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"No such proposal is before the Government. It is clearly stated in the answer given there."

Introduction of Kanarese as the court language in Nilgiris district.

* 196 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Badaga, Kurumba, Kota and Toda languages spoken in the district of Nilgiris are dialects of Kanarese (vide Linguistic Survey of India, Volume IV);

(b) whether they are aware that according to the census of 1921 out of a total population of 126,519 in the district the number speaking Kanarese and the aforesaid dialects is 60,621 whilst the Tamil-speaking population which is mostly immigrant is but 39,032; and

(c) if so, why Kanarese is not the language of the law courts and the schools, whilst Tamil is?

A.—(a) Government are aware that such an opinion is held regarding Badaga and Kurumba. They have not heard before that Thoda or Kota were supposed to have any affinity to Kanarese.

(b) From the Census Report of Madras for 1921, the numbers of persons speaking Kanarese and 'other languages' are 14,753 and 46,090 respectively. The total is 60,843 which is much the same figure as that quoted in the question.

(c) As regards the Law Courts the present arrangement so far as the Government is aware best suits the convenience of the majority of the litigants: at all events no complaints on the subject have been received. As regards schools the rules provide for instructions being given in the vernacular of the pupils wherever this is practicable.

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"In view of the statistics given in answer to this question, may I ask the hon. the Law Member whether he will consider this question of introducing Kanarese language in law courts and schools?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"No, Sir, there was no special representation whatsoever from the people of the district."

Labour*Tour of the Labour Commissioner in June last.*

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

(a) whether the Commissioner of Labour left Madras on tour in June or July this year; and

(b) whether at that time labour troubles and strikes seemed imminent in some of the textile mills in Madras?

[6th September 1928]

4.—(a) The Commissioner of Labour was in Ootacamund during the greater part of June and left Madras on tour early in July.

(b) The Commissioner reported in June about the likelihood of a strike in the Choolai Mills.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know the reason why the Labour Commissioner when he knew that there was a strike imminent in Madras he went to Ootacamund ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ The Commissioner was in close touch with the whole affair. Even though he was at Ootacamund, his office was here.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ When did he actually return to Madras from Ootacamund ? ”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ May I know whether there was any strike at Ootacamund in the month of June ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ The answer is obvious.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ If he had been here, there would not have been any necessity for him to go down. May I know why the Commissioner went to Ootacamund ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Because during the hot weather, he can remain in Ootacamund.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Is it permitted by the Government ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Yes, it is permitted.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Will the Government ask him to look into the whole question now ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Not necessary, Sir.”

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—“ Is it not one of the most important duties of the Labour Commissioner to be present here personally at the time of the strike instead of enjoying rest at Ootacamund ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ As I have said already, he was in touch with the situation and he took a very important part in settling the dispute.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ I suppose, when he was at Ootacamund, there was no strike in his office here ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I do not think I can answer that question.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ In view of the supplementary answer given by the hon. Member in charge, may I know what important part he played ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ He met both the parties and after discussing with them he settled the dispute.”

[6th September 1928]

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ May I know when he came to Madras ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I have no information.”

Motor Vehicles Act

Status and pay of bus inspectors.

* 198 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to place before the House a statement showing the number, status, pay or income of officers performing the function of inspectors of buses in the Madras City, and in various other places in the Presidency and the receipts of fees for inspection, for the year ending 30th June 1928 ?

A.—Information is not readily available and is being collected. When complete, the statement will be placed on the table.

Motor-car accidents in the Presidency.

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

(a) to place before the House a statement of motor-car and motor-bus accidents in the several districts of this Presidency resulting in deaths of human beings and grievous hurt to them during the six months ending 30th June 1928 ; and

(b) to state what steps Government have taken or contemplate taking to reduce such accidents ?

A.—(a) The information is not available.

(b) Government of their own motion and on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Police and District Magistrates are amending the Motor Vehicles Rules so as to prevent accidents as far as possible.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I enquire as to why the Government did not keep a register of deaths due to serious accidents ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ The reason is obvious. The Government did not think it worth while to collect statistics of deaths caused on account of bus accidents all over the Presidency.”

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—“ Do not Government think it their duty to have a record of human beings lost in such accidents ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ This information is available at the headquarters of the districts.”

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—“ Did not the Government send for this information before they prepared this answer ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I did not think it an important matter.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Is there no rule that all deaths arising out of accidents should be reported to the Government ? ”

[6th September 1928]

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"No, Sir."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Do not the Government think that it is desirable to have such a record so that the Government may know as to how these deaths occurred?"

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

Police

Age-limit for appointment of probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police.

* 200 Q.—Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what age-limit is prescribed for appointment as probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police;

(b) whether any distinction is made in the matter of age-limit in the case of candidates already in Government service applying for the above post;

(c) whether it is a fact that a higher age-limit is prescribed for candidates already in Government service for appointment as Jailors and Deputy Jailors in the Jail Department; and

(d) if so, whether the Government will consider the advisability of extending similar concession for candidates in Government service applying for appointment as Probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police?

A.—(a) A candidate must be above 21 and under 23 years of age on the 1st August preceding the date of selection.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to the answer given to clause (c) of this question, may I know what is the age-limit fixed for candidates already in Government service for appointment as Jailors and Deputy Jailors in the Jail Department?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The age-limit fixed for candidates already in Government service for appointment as Jailors and Deputy Jailors is 32 and 28 respectively, and for those outside the Government service, 25 years in both cases."

Irrigation

Systematic execution of improvements to irrigation works.

* 201 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the proposals under the consideration of the Government for more systematically carrying out improvements to irrigation works than is now done?

A.—Instructions have been issued to the local officers for ensuring the systematic execution of kudimaramat works, and a copy of these instructions has been placed on the Council table in reply to question No. 9.

[6th September 1928]

Instructions have also been issued for the investigation and execution of schemes for new irrigation works and improvements to existing works by the Minor Irrigation staff. A copy of G.O. No. 2314,^a Revenue, dated 16th November 1927, is placed on the table.

As regards repairs to minor works to be carried out by the Public Works Department, the question of accelerating their execution was recently considered by Government and two additional divisions, one for the Madras Circle, including the Ceded districts, and another for the Bezwada Circle, have been sanctioned with the necessary additional establishment. A copy of G.O. No. 1814 I,^b dated 25th July 1928, on the subject is placed on the table.

Improvement of the water-supply in the Palar river.

* 202 Q.—Mr. C. VENKATARANGAM NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of days or months for which water was received in the Kaverippakkam, Mayondiravadi and Dusi tanks (North Arcot district) in the Palar anicut system since the resettlement in 1914;

(b) whether there is any proposal to augment the supply of water in the Palar; and

(c) whether the Government will lay on the table a statement showing—

(1) the extent of the ayacut,

(2) the total assessment, and

(3) the amount of remissions granted under the aforesaid three tanks within the past five years?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) Information on these points has been called for.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member whether the Kaverippakkam tank received its normal supply of water only once during the last ten years?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"The information that we have is that the tank has received supply 64 times within twenty years."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"That is not an answer to my question."

Irrigation of lands under the Muniyeru channel.

* 203 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF MIRZAPURAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased (i) to place on the table a statement showing (a) the areas cultivated with wet crop under the Muniyeru channel in each fasli from 1866 to 1927, (b) the amount of expenditure incurred by the Zamindar of Chintalapati Vantu for the construction, development and maintenance of the irrigation scheme, and (c) the revenue realized by him during each of the years in the said period and (ii) to state—

(a) whether ever since the Zamindar of Chintalapati Vantu was authorized in B.P. No. 7888, dated 31st October 1866, to execute the Muniyeru channel work at his own cost and make necessary arrangements, the Government have considered the desirability of taking up the project

^a Printed as Appendix III on page 412-413 infra.

^b Separately laid on the table.

[6th September 1928]

themselves and making improvements in accordance with the opinion expressed by Colonel G. V. Winson, R.E., Superintending Engineer, that the scheme was feasible and might even yield a small profit on the outlay incurred;

(b) whether the permission granted to the Zamindar of Chintalapati Vantu in B.P. No. 7888, dated 31st October 1866, was not intended to extend irrigation only to the Government lands in Nandigama village;

(c) if so, whether the Government are aware that the Zamindar now intends to utilize the Muniyera water to his home farm and ryoti lands in extent of about 400 and 600 acres respectively in Kancherla village which is about three miles away from Nandigama;

(d) whether the Government are aware that the Zamindar of Chintalapati Vantu has been arbitrarily granting or refusing permission for the irrigation of dry lands, withdrawing water from the fields which were irrigated for some years and coercing the people to execute agreements with harassing terms and thus utilizing the permission granted to him purely for his personal advantage much to the prejudice of the Government ryots in Nandigama village;

(e) if the Government have no information whether they will be pleased to call for a report and examine the methods adopted by the Zamindar in the matter of supplying water for irrigation and in the matter of extending the irrigation from time to time; and

(f) whether the Government will now order a complete investigation of the project and consider whether it will not be financially advantageous to them to take up the project into their own hands and extend irrigation facilities to as many villages as possible?

A.—A report has been called for.

The ZAMINDAR OF MIRZAPURAM:—"May I know whether the report, when received, will be placed on the table of the House?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"When the report has been received, the hon. Member's suggestion that it should be placed on the table of the House will be considered."

Land Assignment

Assignment of lands in Nedungal reserve.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that contrary to the original instructions of the Government, the Collector of North Arcot is attempting to dispose of a large extent of land in the Nedungal reserve, to Christians of Wandiwash and other places at the instance of one Rev. Father Paul;

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to issue instructions to the Collector to give up all endeavours in that direction;

(c) whether they will be pleased to direct the Collector of North Arcot, to reserve for the village-site of the caste Hindus, the plots originally intended for them without giving them away to the Adi-Dravidas of other villages;

(d) whether Aundi Goundan has submitted a memorial claiming an assignment of certain lands to him and his party; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to cancel the sales of lands held contrary to his claims?

[6th September 1928]

A.—(a) The Government have no information other than that conveyed in a letter from the hon. Member containing a statement to this effect.

(b) & (c) The Board of Revenue has been asked to report what action has been taken in regard to the disposal of the lands. The suggestions of the hon. Member will be considered on receipt of the Board's report.

(d) The memorial referred to has been received. The suggestion of the hon. Member will be considered on receipt of the Board's report.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether proselytisation work is going on in the North Arcot district and whether the Collector is attempting to dispose of a large extent of land only to those who are likely to get converts to Christianity?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I cannot answer that question without verifying the facts on the point."

Poramboke lands transferred to ayan in North Arcot district.

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

(a) to lay on the table a statement showing the extent of tank-bed, grazing ground, poramboke and other communal lands transferred to ayan and assigned either to members of the depressed classes or ex-military men in the past five years in the North Arcot district; and

(b) to state whether the Government will be pleased to direct the Collector of North Arcot to examine the cases of transfer to ayan and cancel them wherever objectionable?

A.—(a) There is no existing return which shows the particulars desired. They would have to be specially compiled; and Government are not aware of any reason why such compilation should be undertaken.

(b) Transfers of poramboke land to ayan are sanctioned by the Collector. The Government have no reason to think that such transfers have been effected without adequate grounds and therefore are unable to issue the instructions suggested.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"May I ask the hon. Revenue Member whether in view of the fact that the present Collector of North Arcot has assigned a large extent of grazing porambokes and other lands to depressed classes men and ex-military men, and to the 'flock' of one Reverend Paul, and that it has caused tangible inconvenience to the caste ryots of the locality, he will be pleased to call for an exhaustive report?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I have already answered that question."

Assignment of lands in Settigunta village in Rajampet taluk.

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

(a) whether the Government have granted the assignment of a large extent of land to Messrs. Best & Co. in Settigunta village of Rajampet taluk, Cuddapah district;

[6th September 1928]

(b) if so, what is the extent, and what are the conditions, under which the grant was made;

(c) whether there was any opposition at the time of the grant by the villagers and how the opposition was disposed of;

(d) whether Messrs. Best & Co. have improved the land after assignment and if so, how;

(e) whether it is a fact that one Mr. Vijayaraghavalu Chetti of Madras applied for the assignment of about 350 acres of land in the same village of Settigunta and whether a portion of the land applied for was granted after considerable hesitation;

(f) whether it is a fact that this Vijayaraghavalu Chetti has improved another piece of land granted to him some years ago at a cost of about Rs. 80,000 by raising a beautiful fruit garden with mechanical appliances for watering, etc.; and

(g) whether there is any difference in the rules regarding the grant of lands to Europeans and to Indians; if so, what they are?

A.—(a) & (b) In order to secure cheap and adequate production of avaram bark and thus encourage the tanning industry in the Presidency the Government, in March 1918, authorized the Collectors of certain districts, including Cuddapah, to assign waste lands at the disposal of the Government for avaram cultivation under Board's Standing Order No. 19, subject to the conditions specified in the annexure ^a to this answer. In accordance with these orders, the Collector of Cuddapah, in an order of April 1919, assigned 927·94 acres of land in Settigunta village to Messrs. Best & Co., for avaram cultivation. In July 1923 the Government, on the recommendation of the Director of Industries, the Collector and the Board of Revenue, extended for five years from 1st July 1923 the period for the cultivation of the 500 acres which then remained uncultivated and sanctioned the exemption from assessment of this area for a further period of five years.

(c) The Government are not aware of any such opposition. No representation on the subject was made to the Government.

(d) In May 1923 the Collector reported that the company had planted about four hundred acres with avaram and that all except 100 acres had been cleared of the forest growth. The Government have no later information.

(e) In 1925 Mr. P. Vijayaraghavalu Chetti applied to the Collector of Cuddapah for the assignment under the darkhast rules of 399·85 acres of land in Settigunta village for the cultivation of food-grains and fruit-bearing trees under improved methods. The Collector considered it objectionable to assign the western portion of the land which contains a kunta and tree growth protecting the springs which flow through the kunta and sanctioned the assignment of 125 acres in the southern half of the eastern portion, which extent he considered ample for the economic development of the scheme. On a memorial from Mr. Vijayaraghavalu Chetti the Government, after a careful

^a Printed as Appendix IV on page 413 infra.

[6th September 1928]

examination of the case, sanctioned the assignment of about 250 acres, being the whole of the eastern portion with the exception of a channel to the south.

(f) The Government are not aware whether the case is as stated.

(g) The answer is in the negative.

Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO :—“ In regard to the answer given to clause (c), am I to understand the hon. Member to mean that there was no opposition at all by the villagers at the time or that no such opposition was brought to the notice of the Government at the time? May I ask whether he will be pleased to enquire into this aspect of the matter? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ I do not propose to enquire now whether there was opposition by the villagers to the grant of land made by the Government in the year 1919.”

Reservation of lands for assignment to depressed classes.

* 207. Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the proposals under the consideration of the Government for modifying the present system of reserving lands for assignment to members of the depressed classes so as to permit more thorough inspections and enquiries after assignment?

A.—The Commissioner of Labour has recently suggested certain proposals on which the Government await a report from the Board of Revenue.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ The answer given to this question is ‘ The Commissioner of Labour has recently suggested certain proposals on which the Government await a report from the Board of Revenue.’ My question was to ask what the proposals were.”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ The proposals were described in full when a similar question was answered on the floor of this House.”

Landlord and Tenant

Amending Bill to the Estates Land Act of 1908.

* 208. Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) at what stage the amending Bill to the Estates Land Act of 1908 now is; and

(b) when the Government are going to introduce the same in the Council?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to Legislative Council Question No. 13.

Alleged memorial from Parlakimedi ryots against sanction for record of rights.

* 209. Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of petitions received from the ryots of Parlakimedi estate complaining against the sanction for record of rights and settlement under Chapter XI of the Estates Land Act of 1908;

[6th September 1928]

(b) whether it is a fact that appeals are pending in the High Court of Madras between the Parlakimedi estate and certain ryots regarding the right of the estate to levy water-cess and to enhance the rent; and

(c) what action the Government propose to take on the above petitions?

A.—(a) The Government have received seven petitions. They understand that the Board of Revenue has received a number also.

(b) Yes.

(c) No decision has as yet been arrived at.

Sriman EISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—“ In view of the answer given to clause (b) of this question, viz., ‘ that appeals are pending in the High Court of Madras between the Parlakimedi estate and certain ryots regarding the right of the estate to levy water-cess and to enhance the rent ’, will the Government be pleased to put off the settlement operations and the preparation of a record of rights till those suits are decided.”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ I would refer the hon. Member to the answer given in clause (c). The matter is under consideration.”

Introduction of the Malabar Tenancy Bill.

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

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a Malabar Tenancy Bill;

(b) if so, on what lines; and

(c) when?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The matter is under the consideration of Government with reference to the recent report and draft Bill prepared by the Malabar Tenancy Committee.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I have, Sir, a little more definite information as to the exact stage at which the matter stands at present?”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ The exact stage is that the report and the draft Bill and a summary of the recommendation of the Committee were translated in Malayalam and published in the papers. The Government have not come to any conclusions on the report.”

Minor Irrigation

Supply of water to the Kaveripauk tank.

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

(a) what were the original depth and the dimensions of the Kaveripauk tank and what are its present depth and dimensions;

(b) when the tank was full for the last time and how many villages are being irrigated by the tank;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Kaveripauk tank gets its water from the Palar river and that the Palar river has become dry for the last 23 years, and if so, what the reasons are for the same;

[6th September 1928]

(d) whether it is a fact that the scarcity of water in the river is due to the water being diverted to Bethamangalam tank, Mysore Government, and if so, whether the Government when permitting the same took into account the consequent loss to the ryots, whose lands were irrigated by the Palar river;

(e) whether the Government have since then considered the desirability of connecting the lands under Palar irrigation with Cauvery-Mettur project, and if so, what conclusions they have arrived at on the subject, and if not, whether they have any other scheme under their consideration;

(f) what the total amount of remission is that has been granted to the districts of North Arcot and Chingleput, because of the scarcity of water in the Palar river and the Kaveripauk tank, during the last ten years; and

(g) whether the Government propose to treat the matter as very important and to investigate schemes for providing irrigation facilities for the Palar river and especially the Kaveripauk tank at an early date?

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

(c) The tank gets its supply from the Palar river, but the statement that the river has become dry for the last 23 years is not quite correct. The river has surplussed over the Palar anicut sixty-four times during the twenty years ending with 1925.

(e) The answer is in the negative.

(f) North Arcot district—

	RS.
Palar river	4,80,392
Kaveripauk tank	1,06,902
Chingleput district—	
Palar river	12,840

(g) The Government recognize the importance of the matter and it has been receiving their attention for some time past.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ If it is a fact that the Kaveripakkam tank which gets its supply of water from the river Palar surplussed so many times within the last 20 years, how is it that more than 4 lakhs of rupees land revenue have been remitted in the North Arcot district during the last ten years?”

Investigation into derelict tanks in Kurnool district.

* 212 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to paragraph 3 of G.O. Mis. No. 2463, Revenue, dated 30th November 1927, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the investigation in regard to the list of derelict tanks in the Kurnool district submitted by the Collector of Kurnool has been undertaken; and

(b) if so what recommendations have been so far made by the investigating authorities?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have sanctioned the formation of two new Tank Restoration Scheme divisions, one of which will work in the Ceded districts and attend to the derelict tanks in Kurnool district referred to in the question.

[6th September 1928]

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether the tank restoration scheme division has begun its work ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ I should like to have notice.”

Repairs to the Mathalai Mannadikulam tank in Madura district

* 213 Q.—Mr. W. P. A. SOUNDARAPANDIA NADAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mathalai Mannadikulam tank in Melagudaloor, Madura district, is in urgent need of repairs, and whether general repairs to the tank have not been carried out within the last twenty years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Collector of Madura is demanding contributions towards the repair of the said tank from the ayacutdars; and whether the repairs are postponed on account of the non-payment of contribution by the ryots;

(c) if so, why the Collector demands such contribution from the ryots;

(d) whether the bund on either side of the existing sluice was cut open to see if the sluice is in a good condition and whether after such opening, it was washed away by floods;

(e) whether the Tahsildar by beat of tom-tom in the village proclaimed that the ryots should close the above cut and whether the ryots have done the work;

(f) whether the present Tahsildar has refused payment for the work done by the ryots although his predecessor has ordered that payment should be made for the work done by the ryots; and

(g) whether the repairs to the tank will be carried out at least in the coming year?

A.—(a) to (g) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 1767 on 16th March 1928. The Government have no information but have called for a report.

Reforms

Memoranda sent to the Simon Commission.

* 214 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of memoranda and memorials sent through the Local Government or Collectors of districts to the Simon Commission in the name of associations and societies; and

(b) whether the Government have enquired into the existence and the standing of such institutions?

A.—(a) & (b) Non-official Associations and Societies are not required to send their memoranda or memorials either through the Collectors of districts or through the Local Government. No memoranda or memorials from non-official sources were received for transmission or sent through the Government to the Statutory Commission. In a few instances copies of such communications were received by the Government for information. The Government have made no enquiries about the

[6th September 1928]

senders. The Government have no information as to whether any such communications were transmitted through District Collectors.

Associations of Government servants desiring to submit representations to the Statutory Commission are required to obtain the previous permission of the Government under which they are serving, but if permission is given, the communications go to the Commission direct and not through the Local Government or Collectors.

Sriman BISWANATHA DAS Mahasayo :—“ In view of the answer given to clause (b) that in a few cases communications were received by the Government, may I enquire how many such cases there were and which institutions sent those communications ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ I want notice.”

The hon. the President was about to proceed with the next item on the agenda of the day.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Several of us wish to put supplementary questions in connexion with question No. 214. At least we may be given ten minutes for putting supplementary questions.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Is it the wish of the House to proceed with this question for sometime more ? ”

(Cries of ‘ yes ’ ‘ yes ’.)

Then supplementary questions were allowed.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ If Government servants were to send their memoranda, were they required to give an undertaking that they would not use confidential papers in the preparation of the memoranda.”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ The hon. Member has stated the case correctly.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ What is the value of a local Committee sitting and having a so-called access to confidential documents after every care is taken to prevent them from going before the Committee ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ I do not follow the hon. Member in the inference he suggests.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I know if these representations are meant merely for the purpose of placing the grievances of the Government servants, such as they may have, before the Simon Commission, or whether such associations are allowed to express their opinions on the question of further Reforms to this country ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ There is no limitation, Sir.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I know if the Government exercise any control over the nature of the representations so far as further Reforms are concerned, or whether they merely act as post office and pass them on ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ They do not act even as post offices; the representations go direct; the Government exercises no control.”

[6th September 1928]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether there are any principles governing the Government in giving or withholding the previous permission asked for by the associations when they want to submit their memoranda to the Simon Commission ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" As far as I recollect, the only condition is they must not divulge confidential documents."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" May I know how many Government associations have applied for and been granted permission to submit their memoranda to the Simon Commission ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I must ask for notice."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire whether Government service associations may criticise the policy of the Government or may be safeguarded without being punished for expressing opinion on the present system of Government ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The question has been answered."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Is it a fact that the Government first said that the officers were at liberty to send memoranda and that subsequently they told them that they need not send the memoranda ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I am not aware of any such order."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a full list of the memorials and memoranda submitted to the Simon Commission through the Government ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir, that is a matter for the Commission to decide."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Will the Government be pleased to place on the table copies of memoranda and lists of associations that have submitted memoranda, in cases where the Government know, or in which the Government have given previous permission as has been admitted in the answer itself ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir. The Government do not propose to do that. It is a matter for the Commission."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know why the Government permit associations and permanent servants of the Government who can have no interest in the political future of the Government which they have got to serve, to submit memoranda to the Commission whose primary object is to recommend further political reforms to this country ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I presume that the associations and Government servants consider that their interests, material interests, are involved."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I take it therefore that the permission to the associations is intended for the purpose of enabling these associations to represent to the Simon Commission that, in any future reforms, their interests ought not to be adversely affected ? "

[6th September 1928]

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The associations do not state the particular purpose for which they ask for permission."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" In view of the answer that was given to a supplementary question that these gentlemen have an interest in saying that their position should not be affected—with which I quite agree—I am asking whether the permission now being given or which has been already given to the associations to submit representations to the Simon Commission is confined to stating definitely that these gentlemen who form the members of the association of Government servants are of opinion that in any reforms which may be brought about in the political machinery of this country their interests ought not to be adversely affected and no more ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" No limitation."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know why no such limitation was imposed ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" It was not thought necessary."

Secretariat .

Communal representation in the Secretariat.

* 215 Q.—Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the principle of communal representation is taken into consideration while making non-gazetted appointments in the Secretariat; and

(b) whether it is a fact that in some of the departments of the Secretariat the number of Muhammadan Upper division clerks is 'nil' ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I know from the hon. the Revenue Member which are the departments in the Secretariat where the Muhammadan representation is nil ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I must ask for notice."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I enquire, if he is not aware at present in which Secretariat the Muhammadan representation is nil, whether he will try to know that and also influence the officers presiding over those departments to see that Muslims are given representation in those departments ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" It is stated that in some departments the number is nil; I thought the hon. Member asked which were the particular departments. I must ask for notice to answer that question."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" My question was whether the hon. the Revenue Member would try to find out in which department there was no representation and whether he would influence the officers presiding over those departments to see that representation was given to that community."

[6th September 1928]

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not understand what the hon. Member means by suggesting that I should influence them; they will be guided by the Government Orders."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" The Government say that communal representation is taken into consideration while making non-gazetted appointments in the Secretariat. How does it happen that in some departments no single Mussalman has been employed hitherto?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I am afraid it is due to the lack of educationally qualified individuals in that community. (Laughter.)"

Provision for tiffin room, latrines, etc., for Secretariat clerks.

* 216 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what provision has been made or is going to be made for tiffin room, latrines, and water closets for clerks of the Secretariat?

A.—In the new extensions to the Secretariat buildings tiffin rooms have been provided for—

Fifty-one Brahman clerks and Superintendents,
Eighty-three non-Brahman clerks and Superintendents,
Twenty-five Christian clerks and Superintendents,
Fifteen Muhammadan clerks and Superintendents,
Ten Depressed classes clerks and Superintendents.

They are now being used.

Water closets and urinals have also been built but they are not yet ready for use as the underground drain has not yet been installed. They will be ready for use early in 1929.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire whether flushing arrangements will be introduced with regard to the water closets and urinals—a very important matter?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" As far as I can see, the answer on the paper gives information on that important matter. (Laughter.)"

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Has the hon. Member seen if the tiffin rooms are used at all? I went round and saw that they were not being much used."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" If they are not used, it means we were wrong in supposing that they were needed."

Travellers' Bungalows

Provision of more travellers' bungalows in the Presidency.

* 217 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the proposals under the consideration of the Government for providing more travellers' bungalows in the Presidency?

A.—There are no proposals under the consideration of the Government.

[6th September 1928]

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Are the Government aware that the present number of travelling bungalows is very inadequate in various parts of the Presidency?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" Will the hon. Member take into consideration the desirability of providing more bungalows in the Presidency?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" There appears to be a good deal of difference of opinion in the matter; if any particular locality is indicated where such a bungalow is wanted, the Government will consider the matter."

Tender for sheepskins and other articles required by the Government Press.

* 217-A Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased—

(a) to state whether it is a fact that the tender for sheepskins and other articles required by the Government Press is being given to one and the same person; and

(b) to furnish the accepted tender rates for sheepskins of foolscap and royal size and other articles tendered for the years 1926, 1927 and 1928 and their respective prices obtaining in the market during these years?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A statement showing the accepted tender rates for the years 1926-27, 1927-28 and 1928-29 is laid on the table. The Government have no information regarding the market rates for these articles.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether there were other tenders for sheepskins?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Yes, Sir; other tenders were received."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" From whom?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I want notice of the question. Tenders were called for by publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and the lowest tender was accepted."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" With reference to the answer to clause (a), may I know why should it be given to one and the same person?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Because his was the lowest tender."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—" Were there tenders for all items?"

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

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May we have facts?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have given the fact that the lowest tender was accepted."

[6th September 1928]

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Veterinary***Inoculation of animals by Veterinary Doctors.*

218 Q.—**Mr. J. A. SALDANHA**: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what steps are being taken for the introduction on a large scale of the serum simultaneous for the purpose of inoculation of animals by veterinary doctors; and

(b) to what extent the old serum is still used?

A.—(a) The question of increasing the number of circle officers under whose direct supervision these inoculations are performed, is under the consideration of Government just now. Personal Assistants have been sanctioned to Circle officers to relieve them of their routine duties so that they may bestow greater attention to the serum simultaneous inoculations.

(b) The number of animals inoculated against rinderpest by the old serum alone method in the year 1927-28 is 184,321.

Religious and Charitable Endowments*Management of temples in Kurnool district.*

219 Q.—**Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO**: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to place on the table any information in the possession of the Government regarding—

(a) the number of temples in the district of Kurnool for which schemes have been framed during the period 30th June 1927 to 30th June 1928 with the names of those temples;

(b) the number of temples which have been declared excepted temples during that period with the names of those temples; and

(c) the number of temples which have been brought under the purview of proviso to section 4 of Act II of 1927 and the names of those temples?

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

(c) 1. Sri Parvati Devamma temple, Devamada village, Kurnool taluk.
 2. Sri Anjaneyaswami temple.
 3. Sri Iswaraswami temple.
 4. Gangamma Devatha temple.
 5. Sri Iswaraswami temple at Pasupala village in Kurnool taluk.

} Sudireddipalli, hamlet of
 Pasupala village, Kurnool taluk.

Civil Justice*Improvement of the status and pay of process-servers.*

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

(a) whether Government have received a copy of the proceedings of the third Provincial Conference of process-servers held at Madura on 24th and 25th May 1928;

[6th September 1928]

(b) whether Government are aware of the recommendations of the Civil Justice Committee as to the improvement in the status, pay and allowance of process-servers in mufassal courts on the lines taken in the Bombay Presidency; and

(c) what action Government have taken or contemplate taking?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government have considered very carefully the question of increasing the pay of process-servers and have arrived at the conclusion that no increase can be given at present.

Finance*Income and expenditure in Bellary, South Kanara and Nilgiri districts.*

221 Q.—**Mr. K. R. KARANT**: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state the total income and expenditure, under the chief heads, for the latest year available, for the districts of Bellary, South Kanara and Nilgiris?

A.—(1) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1020 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st November 1927, in which total figures of revenue and expenditure for 1926-27 for the districts of Bellary, South Kanara and the Nilgiris were given.

(2) The annexed statement^a shows the Provincial revenue and expenditure under the principal heads for the above districts so far as information is available. The compilation of further details will cost so much that Government do not see their way to incur the expenditure required.

Minor Irrigation*Memorial regarding the construction of a tank in the Lankamalai hills.*

222 Q.—**Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR**: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the action taken by the Government on the memorial of the ryots of the villages on the northern bank of the Punar river, in the Siddhavattam taluk, Cuddapah district, that a tank should be built in the Lankamalai hills for irrigating about 300 acres of land now lying waste?

A.—A report has been called for from the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) and it is awaited.

Repairs to the Mathalai-Mannadikulam tank in Madura district.

223 Q.—**Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI**: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mathalai-Mannadikulam tank in the village of Mela Gudaloor, Madura district, is in urgent need of repairs, and whether general repairs to the tank have not been carried out within the last twenty years;

^a Printed as Appendix VI on page 423 infra.

[6th September 1928]

(b) whether it is a fact that the Collector of Madura is demanding contributions towards the repair of the said tank from ayacutdars; and whether the repairs are postponed on account of the non-payment of the contribution by the ryots;

(c) if so, why the Collector demands such contributions from the ryots;

(d) whether the bund on either side of the existing sluice was cut open to see if the sluice is in a good condition and whether after such opening, it was washed away by floods;

(e) whether the Tahsildar by beat of tom-tom in the village proclaimed that the ryots should close the above cut and whether the ryots have done the work;

(f) whether the present Tahsildar has refused payment for the work done by the ryots although his predecessor has ordered that payment should be made for the work done by the ryots; and

(g) whether repairs to the tank will be carried out at least in the coming year?

A.—(a) to (g) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 213.

Alleged petition from the Jaghirdar of Putlampalli for using the water of Kukkalgundam vanka.

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

(a) whether the Jaghirdar of Putlampalli has petitioned the Revenue authorities at any time to permit him to take the water of the Kukkalgundam vanka to his tank; and

(b) what orders have been passed thereon?

A.—(a) & (b) There is no record of the receipt by Government of any such petition.

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

II

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE TO CONFER WITH THE INDIAN STATUTORY COMMISSION.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“I have to announce to the House that the following hon. Members have been nominated as candidates for election to the Committee to confer with the Indian Statutory Commission:—

- (1) Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
- (2) Sir A. P. Patro.
- (3) Kumararaja of Venkatagiri.
- (4) Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
- (5) Mr. P. Siva Rao.
- (6) Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapaty Mudaliyar.
- (7) Mr. N. Siva Raj.
- (8) The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
- (9) Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
- (10) Khan Bahadur P. Khalifullah Sahib Bahadur.
- (11) Mr. A. B. Shetty.
- (12) Mr. Daniel Thomas.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE TO CONFER WITH THE INDIAN STATUTORY COMMITTEE

367

[6th September 1928]

[The President]

“As the number of candidates nominated exceeds the number of vacancies, an election will take place by means of the single transferable vote.

“Under Regulation II (5) of the Regulations for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote, I appoint 1–30 p.m. to 5 p.m. to-day as the time for the holding of the election. Voting papers containing the names of the candidates can be had from the Secretary from 1–30 p.m. The counting of votes will commence at 5 p.m. to-day.”

III

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

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“I have to announce to the House that I nominate Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar as the Chairman of the Select Committee appointed yesterday to consider the Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, the Madras Local Boards Act and the Madras General Clauses Act.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“Mr. President, Sir, may I ask you one question with regard to a certain matter which happened here? Day before yesterday, Mr. President, you allowed the House to continue the sitting after 5 p.m. Probably you came to that decision because the Government represented to you that, if the business was not finished that day, it could not be finished as there would be no further sitting of the Council on Saturday. May I therefore take it that your ruling to continue the sitting that day after 5 p.m. was due to that particular information?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“Not at all.”

IV

RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE GRIEVANCES OF RYOTS IN FOREST AREAS.*

* Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO:—“Mr. President, Sir, yesterday I was submitting to the House the grievances the people were suffering under the existing forest administration. I want to add something more to the list of those grievances. First of all, I would take the forest fires. No doubt there has been difference of opinion with regard to the utility of forest fires. I do not want to enter into that debatable question. I would only submit for the consideration of this House that there is a general impression in the country that the early burning that is now advocated by the department is taken advantage of by some dishonest officials of the subordinate staff in the department because the work they are entrusted with will have to be completed by the end of the official year, i.e., 31st March. Early burning, fortunately for them and unfortunately for the people synchronises with that period. As soon as the early burning commences it is possible for them to

a Mr. K. R. KARANT:—

That this Council recommends to the Government to appoint a committee of the members of this Council to enquire and investigate into the alleged grievances and hardships of the ryots in the forest areas of the province in regard to the administration of the Forest department and also into the alleged abuse of privileges by the ryots and suggest remedies to redress grievances and stop abuses and also to suggest any change that may be necessary in the forest policy of the Government.

[Mr. A. Parasurama Rao] [6th September 1928]

explain the matter of the execution of the work by saying that the whole work has to be completed by them was actually completed as there. Then the bill will have to be passed for payment even though no work has been completed or executed by that time.

12-15
p.m.

"So far as the honesty of the subordinates of the Forest department is concerned, I have to state that. Apart from that, there is another thing which is very important and which vitally concerns the people. That is the villagers who live in hamlets bordering on the reserve forests appear to have a duty towards the forest officials in helping to put down the fires when they do occur, and it is left to the petty officials of the department to say whether the villagers of any particular hamlet did actually help them in putting down the fires or not. Once the petty official is prepared to say that the people of a particular village have not co-operated with him in putting down a fire, his recommendation will be to visit that village with a penalty, i.e., either to close the reserves against the grazing of the cattle of the village or to levy an enhanced rate of grazing fees to be paid by that village. The power of punishing the villagers is placed in the hands of either a forester or even a subordinate of his, the forest guard; because it is not expected that a range officer or any superior officer of the Forest department could be present at the time a forest fire occurs in any area. This naturally causes considerable heart-burning in the villagers and even the slightest friction caused between the villagers of a particular village and the petty official will result in serious consequences to the village concerned. This is a case to which the hon. the Law Member should give his best attention so far as the interests of the villagers are concerned.

"The next thing is that there are coupes set apart for grazing and permits are issued for grazing in such coupes. So far as such coupes in the Ceded districts are concerned, many of them do not contain any provision for drinking water, and so, the cattle that go to such coupes for grazing purposes have to return home for drinking water. Even when water is available in the vicinity, because water is contained only in coupes which are not open for grazing purposes, such water could not be used for drinking purposes. This difficulty ought somehow or other to be removed.

"The next point is that so far as the Cuddapah district is concerned, there was only one forest officer there some time ago; but now for every cardinal point there is a District Forest Officer. No doubt I should say that district has a larger area of forest than any other, but that does not mean the number of forest officers should be multiplied to any extent. The result of such multiplication can be seen by any casual observer who had knowledge of the district as it was some time ago and who now sees the districts; he will at once come to the conclusion that instead of there being an increase of augmentation of the forests, there has been a denudation of the forests. That will show clearly that the forest officers are depending on the forest itself, and as such they are responsible to a great extent for the disappearance of the major portion of the forest. This is an anomalous condition I should say. The multiplication of the number of officers has resulted in this unsatisfactory and awkward position.

"As for the panchayat forests, no doubt anyone who sees the administration reports will surely consider that they are working very satisfactorily; but

6th September 1928] [Mr. A. Parasurama Rao]

as one who knows the actual state of affairs not only in the Ceded districts but also in some other bordering districts, I make bold to say that what is contained in the reports is not after all a true representation of the actual facts. It is highly objectionable to say that the forests have been handed over to the management of private individuals under an agreement, which agreement is entirely a closed book so far as the outside public is concerned. It is not published anywhere, it is not available to anybody who may ask for it; but it is a sealed book to every one. It is only known to persons who enter into an agreement with the Government and who execute the same; and even those people are not allowed to know what exactly were the conditions under which they subscribed to that document. The whole thing evidently is in a printed form, and the officer who is interested in seeing that he multiplies the area under the forest panchayats, goes and prevails upon the people of a particular village and makes them sign the document, the people themselves not knowing the consequences of the undertaking given by them. I can tell you, Sir, as an example that if a forest offence is committed in an area which has been handed over to the forest panchayat, the latter is not responsible for the prosecution of the delinquent. It is not the person who is in charge of the forest actually or who has detected the offence that can prosecute, but it is left to the Government officer either to prosecute or not to prosecute the offender. If that is the position of a person who is responsible for the upkeep of a particular portion of the forest, I should say it is not within his power to maintain it or to guard it properly. Because, if any person infringes the law and removes any forest produce against the wish of the forest panchayat, then the forest panchayat members must be entirely at the mercy of the Government officers who may or may not care to take any steps so far as the wrong-doer is concerned. Further, unless these panchayats are placed on any statutory basis and a law is enacted in order to validate their actions and exactly define the rights of the panchayatdars, I think it is not possible to manage these forest panchayats properly and to the satisfaction of the people.

"Further, as has been pointed out by the hon. Members of this House, the area that is handed over to the forest panchayats mostly consists of bald mountains without any sort of material useful for the villagers."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has already exceeded his time-limit."

Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO:—"I shall close my speech, Sir. The area that is handed over to the panchayats is generally without any sort of grazing facilities. With these words, I heartily support the proposition so ably moved by my hon. Friend."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Mr. A. B. Shetty seems to have given notice of an amendment. It was given yesterday evening, I was told. Has any hon. Member objection on the ground of short notice?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Yes, Sir. I object."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I allow the objection."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am glad the hon. Member in charge of the department has stated to the Council that he

[Sir A. P. Patro]

[6th September 1928]

is reconsidering the whole forest policy or reviewing the policy and that he will very soon give the benefit of his investigation to this House so that the Council may have an opportunity of examining the same. But it would have been more gratifying if he had stated what time he would take for the consideration of the whole question of forest policy, especially with reference to the improvement of the condition of the cultivating ryots and the peasants of this Presidency.

"Sir, the forest policy of this Government consists of two parts, viz., one relating to the reserve forests and secondly with regard to exploitation, leaving alone the other the development and improvement of the existing forests and forest areas. We have now to see what the policy of the Government has been and how it has affected the ryots. Sir, the grievances of the ryots are manifold in the matter of the forest administration. The forest administration is one of those matters which affect the life and well-being of the peasants and the ryots in rural areas, and great discontent in rural areas is no less due to the maladministration of the forest rules and regulations. I do not now say anything against the rules and regulations framed, but my objection is as to the application of the rules that give room for friction and discontent among the rural population. You will notice, Sir, that in every direction the ryot is heavily taxed. If he wants to have good cattle grown up in order to have his land properly cultivated, he has to pay grazing fees; if he wants to have a good plough and improved plough he has to pay a tax; if he wants to take pieces of wood from the forests, he has to pay fees for it; if he wants to build a hut for himself and his family and children who toil in the fields throughout the day and improve his accommodation, he has to pay for it; if he wants to cut grass in the reserved areas for his household purposes, he will have to pay a tax again; if he wants to have his produce taken out from one village to another, there again he has to pay a toll. These are all items of expenditure which may look very small indeed, but considering the average earnings of the villager and the ryot, considering his present economic position, he and his people are not able to get on, under present circumstances in the country, surely, these taxes are heavy. In addition to these, he has to put up with the tyranny of the subordinate officials. There are unfortunate cases like those which Mr. Karant has placed before the House. It is not only with regard to the district of South Kanara that those grievances exist but they exist in regard to all the districts in the Presidency. The reserves extend, in some cases to almost to the backyard of the huts of the ryot and the cultivating peasant, and therefore he has to put up with innumerable tyrannies from the subordinate officials. These are matters of common knowledge, but the difficulty is how to rectify them. I do not say that altogether the forest officials are as possible, are prone to break the rules and regulations. They do break the rules, and they are unable to see that they do not trespass into the reserved areas. Sometimes the reserved areas consist of such land which make it absolutely impossible for the ryot to resist the temptation of sending out his cattle or of going into them for getting some pieces of wood for himself. It is not therefore possible for the ryot to carry out to the very letter the rules and regulations. At the same time, on the side of the officials, it must be said that they must carry out their duties. The position therefore is

[6th September 1928]

[Sir A. P. Patro]

this: that we have reached a stage when we are not able to observe the rules of the Forest department as they are and we have also reached a stage where the people find it difficult to carry out those rules. The situation must be solved; and if we do not go to the relief of the agricultural population and of the peasantry, what is the good of our formulating high political schemes which will benefit only the educated people of the country. We are here in order to represent the real people, and therefore it is absolutely necessary that the interests of the real people should be safeguarded. This is a case in point; here are the people, the rural population, subjected to several difficulties and petty tyrannies from subordinate officials.

"We have also seen from the statements made by hon. Members before this House what difficulties the ryots encounter when they want to get some facilities from the forest areas. For instance, green manure is used in certain districts, though it is not used in all the districts uniformly. I know as a matter of fact the Forest department is giving facilities for green manure, and green leaves are allowed to be taken away for manurial purposes. With regard to green manure there is no grievance worth mentioning. The difficulty lies in the reserved forest extending to the backyards of ryots' houses, as I said already. The reserve forest should be taken three miles away from the limits of the village, so that the people and cattle may have a proper margin for moving about in the neighbourhood of the village. It is that, we are insisting upon most, and it is absolutely necessary in the interest and convenience of the people, as I submitted, that the Government should review the whole policy pursued in this matter and see that the burden on the ryots in the shape of taxes and fees should be relieved. So far with regard to small forests.

12-30
p.m.

"I may also note that within the last few years it has been the policy of the Forest department to treat some forests as unreserved. After the classification of the forests into five classes, some small forests were handed over to the management of panchayats, and they are called ryots' forests, working under the revenue administration. There lies the whole trouble. Well, we have got the forest panchayats, to which the department so generously handed over the management so that the forest may be useful to the ryots in their every-day affairs. But there comes the jurisdiction of the Revenue department, and what advantages are given by the Government in connexion with forest panchayats are minimised by the control of the Revenue department. Therefore, in many places, the forest panchayats are not at all able to do as much as they would otherwise have done, if the control by the Revenue department had been exercised properly. As I said, while we are grateful to the Government for handing over an extent of 3,000 square miles of forests to forest panchayats, we find we are deprived of the full benefit of it by the rigorous control exercised by the Revenue department. That is a matter which requires careful investigation by the Government before they come to any conclusion on the working of the forest panchayats.

"With regard to bigger forests or the commercial side of the forest policy, I cannot have any praise at all for the Forest department. Eight years ago, I raised my protest against the opening of the Russellkonda Saw Mill, and it has proved true. Last year, when I was discussing the report of

[Sir A. P. Patro]

[6th September 1928]

the Public Accounts Committee I thought the prospects of the Russellkonda Saw mill looked brighter, and the accounts seemed to show a profit. The visit of the two hon. Members of Government was considered to bring in a change or a new system of working the concern. But, so far as the Russellkonda Saw Mill is concerned, I see after all it is a colossal failure. Huge plant had been put in without any consideration of the kind or quality of material available in the forests. Some firm had some plant to dispose of, and it was conveniently taken hold of without any investigation into the use of it or the quality of timber available, in order to make the plant a profitable one. Last year we expected the mill to yield some profit. Now, Sir, we find that the mill is closed. What is to become of it? The machinery cannot be purchased by any particular persons nor can it be utilized for any other purpose. What is to be done with it? A co-operative society has applied for taking up its management for other purposes. This is a good opportunity. No doubt, it would in course of time be proved that the whole capital invested in the mill is a waste and a loss to the country. I raised my protest eight years ago, and it is now quite clear that the Government have made a serious blunder in taking up the concern themselves.

"The same thing we find, when we refer to the administration report of last year, with reference to the Chenat Nair forest. I do not find my hon. Friend representing Malabar here just now Mr. Thampan and he has been fighting and saying that Chenat Nair forest would never be a commercial success. Year after year, we have seen the administration report giving a minus balance. In the previous report there was a loss of about Rs. 1.50 lakhs, and the current report says the loss would be Rs. 2,48,000. Therefore, the management of the Chenat Nair forest as a commercial concern is not at a success. I quite realize that you cannot expect any profits immediately in these cases. We must also face deficits. After a number of years of experiment and deficits, you must gather lessons from such experiences and then rectify the mistakes that were made in the previous years and gradually bring the business into working order. I quite realize it. But knowing it, I raise these two points regarding Russellkonda Saw Mill and Chenat Nair forest in order to show that the real difficulty is in attending to the requirements of the peasant. The taxes, fees and duties which are now affecting so detrimentally the people of the rural areas may be lightened at once. It is from that point of view I say that while you have got great losses on big schemes on one side, you have also lost the confidence and popularity of the people in the villages on the other side, which is more dangerous ('Hear, hear') than the losses you sustained in Russellkonda and Chenat Nair forest. What I would urge on the Government is to gain the confidence of the people, of the ryots and peasants, for whom both the Government and ourselves claim to be trustees. It is more in the interests of the ryot and the peasant who is suffering under the pressure of the laws in his every-day concern that you should do everything. Therefore, I am sure the hon. the Law Member, who has expressed himself so very sympathetically with the resolution, would work up some plan or scheme to give relief to the ryots and peasants."

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

[6th September 1928]

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya:—"Madam, my hon. Friend, the Law Member, who is also in charge of the Forest department, knows that his predecessors including Sir Arthur Knapp declared in this House in no unmistakable terms that they would very soon see that the reserve forest areas are removed from the village sites at least by one mile. Now, coming to Ganjam district, in the case of the Gumsoor forest, the Surada forest and the Mahiri forest, you will see that there are villages not only within one mile of them but there are village sites attached to the reserve. The result is that the poor villager is troubled not only by wild beasts but also by the forest officials. This difficulty and this trouble has been a common factor in at least three taluks of the Ganjam district, namely, Gumsoor, Surada and Berhampur. Then, Madam, the Mahiri forest, which is not at all a forest, is classed as a reserve forest, and the Government has to employ an Extra Assistant Conservator for the maintenance of that forest. Thus, this forest brings trouble to the ordinary villager in his daily avocation and also is a source of increasing the spending power of the Forest department. These forest officials have got a free hand in discharging their duties. The Madras Forest Act, unfortunately, presumes that a man is guilty until he himself establishes his innocence, which is the opposite of the principle contained in the Evidence Act in respect of a criminal. That is one of the reasons why forest officials find it an easy game to feed fat on the villagers and trouble those living in the neighbourhood of the forest areas. It is therefore a serious matter for consideration of the Government so that at least those villages which are touching upon reserve forests are given some relief.

"Then, Madam, coming to the forest policy of the Government, I must say that the Government ought to have taken sufficient care to see that a certain amount of enquiry is made before the Forest Act is extended to private forests. Well, Madam, in many cases in the Presidency of Madras, the Government as a matter of course extend the operation of the Madras Forest Act to proprietary forests. In my district there are at least five or six proprietary forests which have come under the operation of the Act. The result is, as I have already pointed out in many debates in this House, that it has been a handy weapon in the hands of the proprietor to oppress the poor ryots in all possible ways. The reason is this: the proprietor himself and his officials are declared as forest officers under the Act. The forest officer has got very independent and important powers. He can detain anything, he can detain any cart or bullocks, or carts laden with wood; he can attach property thus usurping to himself all the powers that the police have. These powers have always been to the great disadvantage of the proprietary tenants. These facts have been repeated in this Council time after time, and it was said on behalf of Government that where proprietary forests are reserved a committee consisting of the representatives of the ryots and of the zamindars would be appointed with a Government official in it, so as to decide which of the forest areas should be reserved and which kinds of wood should be prohibited from being cut. I may assure the hon. Member in charge of forests that in some cases of forests which have come under the operation of the Forest Act since 1924 none of these undertakings have been complied with. The result is that almost all the forest has been reserved in spite of the rules framed by His Excellency the Governor in Council that

[Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasaya] [6th September 1928]

12-46
p.m. certain forest areas should be set apart for the use of the neighbouring villagers. And then, Madam, in the operation of the Forest Act there has been a clear rule that in unreserved forests no tax should be levied and no fees should be collected. I can assure the hon. Member in charge of the forests and also this hon. House that in all cases in these private forests proprietors have trespassed upon the rights of these villagers in spite of these rules. I have got evidence tendered by zamindari officials in court that they had been collecting these fees in spite of rule 5 of the Forest Rules, framed under the Madras Forest Act. So the result is that Government have not been only abetting the crime of oppressing these tenants but also aiding—actually aiding—by extending the operation of the Act. That is a policy which has to be condemned and I should be very glad that an enquiry be instituted to see how far the policy of the Act and the rules have been complied with. Then, Madam, these proprietary forests that have been reserved do not at all deserve to be called reserved forests. In many cases even ordinary village tracts have been included and lands that have been cultivated have also been included in the reserve forest area. The result is it becomes impossible for the ryot to go from one plot of the land to another without paying something to these forest guards. These forest guards are subordinate to private owners, that is, proprietors who in many cases do not like the tenants. So this is an easy weapon to oppress tenants either directly themselves or through the help of the forest officials. This is a very important weapon upon which I think the hon. Member in charge of the forests will give directions in the event of the appointment of a committee to enquire. And then, Madam, the grazing difficulties is a question upon which many of the previous speakers have been very emphatic. In my district one ranger has been able to make thousands of rupees annually for himself. All these have been brought to the notice of the Forest officials and a special officer was appointed to investigate into the matter. I have reason to believe that a very strong report has been made against him and yet no action has been taken against him. This encourages oppression and creates the terror in the minds of the people that no report and no evidence against a forest officer however strong it might be, would be of any avail. So, I think the hon. the Law Member, who I feel sure has ample sympathy for the ryot and who is an advocate of the ryot (A voice: Past tense: who was and who still is an earnest advocate of the ryot will see that the poor ryot is given some protection and revise the forest policy of the Government.)

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“Madam, as the hon. the Law Member objected to the amendment which I was proposing to move with the approval of the Mover of the resolution and with the intention of making it easier for the Law Member to accept the resolution, I propose to speak on the main resolution itself. I do not wish to repeat what I said on this matter during the last budget discussion. The comprehensive circular issued by the Government of India so far back as 1894 is said to still govern the policy of the forest administration. It laid down that this policy should be so directed as to serve agricultural interests and that, subject to certain conditions, the claims of cultivation should be regarded as stronger than the claims of forest reservation and that in regulating and restricting the privileges of people

6th September 1928]

[Mr. A. B. Shetty]

living near forest areas the cardinal principle to be observed is that those rights and privileges must be limited only to such an extent as is absolutely necessary to secure advantage for the general public. Now the Royal Commission on agriculture have cordially expressed their entire agreement with the exposition of the general policy as laid down in this circular. Are the interests and the needs of the people living in the vicinity of forests made the first consideration on the part of the forest management in accordance with the declared policy of Government on the subject? So far as I can see in my own district I find that things are not at all improving. The Chief Conservator of Forests has lately given a warning that the concessions granted to the ryots will be withdrawn, on the ground that there has been extensive abuse of these privileges. I am afraid that many of the ryots concerned do not know the exact nature of the concessions that have been granted to them. It therefore needs investigation whether there has really been abuse of these privileges to the extent alleged and whether measures cannot be taken to prevent such abuses instead of withdrawing these concessions from the people. The Government in reply to a letter of mine have admitted that it will be a distinct hardship if these privileges are withdrawn. Let the committee find out what can be done in this matter. The Madras Government have been complimented for having taken the step of handing over the management of some of the village forests to panchayats and the Royal Commission on Agriculture have expressed that this system of panchayat management of village forests has so many desirable features about it and that every attempt should be made to make it a success. Yet we are told that in South Kanara there are no forests suitable for ordinary panchayat management. So far in my district there are only ten panchayats under what is called the village forest system and these are all under the control of the Forest department itself. I understand from the president of one of these panchayats that the forest guards and the section officer usually hate these panchayat system, try to find fault with the panchayat management and they take every possible occasion to make reports against the panchayat to their higher officers. Last year they have inserted a new condition in the agreement which the panchayatdars are required to execute. It is for making the panchayatdars clear and firetrace the exterior lines of the reserved forests at their own cost. The Forest department were doing this work themselves before the establishment of these panchayats. The panchayats have no source of income. Yet they are asked to do this work which the department was doing at its own cost prior to the establishment of panchayats and as a result of this four of the eight panchayats in the North Mangalore division have refused to renew the agreement and another panchayat also has declined to sign the agreement for some other reason. That means five out of the ten panchayats in the district have not executed the agreement for the year 1927-28. Such is the encouragement given to Forest panchayats in South Kanara (A voice: ‘They will be coerced into doing it’).

“A notification has been recently published in the *South Kanara Gazette* to the effect that hunting will be allowed in the reserves but only with the previous consent of the District Collector. I understand this privilege was allowed in former years and ryots had only to take the permission of the

[Mr. A. B. Shetty]

[6th September 1928]

range officer in their area and they have not to go to the District Collector. Surely wild animals won't wait till the ryots go through the formality of obtaining the permission of the District Collector. A committee might very well go into these alleged grievances of the ryots and see what could be done to redress them. I feel therefore strongly that this resolution should be acted upon by the Government."

* MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" One of the previous speakers congratulated the hon. the Law Member in connexion with the resolution before the House. I regret I cannot congratulate the hon. the Law Member. The resolution before the House asks for the appointment of a committee to go into the whole question. The hon. the Law Member came forward with a suggestion that he would prepare a scheme and place it before the House for criticism. There is a world of difference between what is asked for in the resolution and what is suggested by the hon. the Law Member. If a committee is appointed as has been asked for in the resolution, the ryots concerned would have an opportunity of being heard. If a scheme is prepared, it will be prepared on the strength of the Secretariat notes or by the officers in the department. People will have no opportunity of their being heard in the matter. Yesterday my hon. Friend Diwan Bahadur Kesava Pillai was telling us that even the most heartless bureaucrat would melt away when the real sufferings of the ryots were brought home to him. Therefore if the people are heard that would make a very great difference in the matter. The hon. the Law Member must appoint a committee and give an opportunity for the people to be heard in the matter. It is only then that it will be of some advantage to the people concerned. Any scheme that may be prepared on the strength of the advice received from the subordinate officers in the department would be of no avail. Madam, I shall not take the time of the House in detailing the several grievances and hardships of the ryots living near forest reserves as they have already been pointed out to the House by the previous speakers. I wish only to add that these grievances and hardships are not at all confined to the areas represented by those speakers. These hardships are the common lot of all the people in all the districts. The hon. the Law Member said yesterday that some of the grievances were peculiar to the districts."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I beg my friend's pardon. What I said was that there were certain grievances peculiar to certain districts."

* MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" If my hon. Friend only meant that the difficulties and hardships were different in different localities he is quite right. It is exactly so. But if he meant that the forest administration is not equally oppressive in all the districts and that it is less oppressive in certain districts, he is wholly wrong. If he does not mean that, it is good. Of course the difficulties in different localities may take different shapes."

1 p.m. " The hon. the Law Member told us yesterday with an air of satisfaction that about three thousand square miles of reserve forests were transferred to the panchayats. But even in the localities where these panchayats have been working the lot of the ryots is not improved. The tyranny of the forest officers is there. The other day I received a representation from Nallajarla a village in West Godavari, signed both by the panchayatdars and the ryots

6th September 1928] [Mr. D. Narayana Raju]

of the village stating that the establishment of the forest panchayat did not in any way mitigate their hardships. If these panchayats are given jurisdiction to try forest offences, there will be some scope for improvement. So long as the officers of the department are invested with powers to try these alleged offenders there is no scope for improvement. If the hon. the Law Member means business he must bring forward a Bill to that end; there is no good of making rules in a matter of this kind. With these remarks I support the resolution and I hope the House would pass it."

Rajkumar S. N. DORAI RAJA :—" I move that the question be put."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I second it."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" Madam, the hon. Law Member having consented to frame a scheme, he has practically given out his case, namely that the ryots on whose behalf we are now speaking have not got much grievances. I do not want to detail the many hardships which the ryots are suffering from in the various parts of the Presidency. But in my district, a certain class of people called the *Sugathis* who are tending the cattle on behalf of the ryots are charged extra, because they are supposed to be doing it for their own profit. It works as a hardship not only for the *Sugathis* but also for ryots whose cattle these people are tending."

" At the same time I recognize also the difficulties to which the Government is put. A way must be found to redress the grievances of the ryots without putting undue difficulties in the path of the Government, if the Government is really for the benefit of the people at large. As a matter of fact the forest subordinate officer is a tyrant in his own way. I know that in forest districts the police is not so much a terror as the forest officers. Now, Sir, there are many questions which only a committee can go into, the sympathetic Law Member may frame a scheme in order to afford some relief to the suffering ryots; but after all that will be a scheme that is prepared on materials collected in the Secretariat. This question has never been gone into in a detailed form. The present forest policy of the Government is an antiquated one and needs change. For instance there is the question of the economic working of our forests, besides the question of the redress of so many grievances. A time has come for a detailed investigation of the matter. The hon. the Law Member having conceded the existence of grievances, I hope, will go to the extent of accepting the resolution, which merely asks for the appointment of a committee to go into the whole question and make recommendations for the Government to accept or reject. It is not enough if the hon. the Law Member alone is to prepare a scheme."

Rajkumar S. N. DORAI RAJA :—" I move that the question be now put."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I second it."

The closure motion was put to the House and carried; the resolution was then put to the House and carried.

FEEES RECEIVED FROM PAYING PATIENTS IN STATE HOSPITALS.

In the absence of the Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri against whose name the resolution stood, Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar was given leave by the House to move the following resolution :

[6th September 1928]

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I move—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that all fees received from patients in State hospitals be credited in full to the Government.'

"Sir, many words are not necessary to commend this resolution to the acceptance of the House. It stands to reason that the fees collected in the institution should go to the institution itself. The medical officers are full time officers and they have also got the privilege of private practice. I don't see why they should extend their private practice to the official hours also. Already reference has been made to the evil of the chit system. In order to obviate evils like it a rule must be made to the effect that all fees that are earned by the Government institutions through its officers and by the use of the appliances of the Government must be credited to Government. I hope that the resolution will be accepted by the Government."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—"I second it."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"Madam, in supporting the motion, I wish to say that it is a pernicious system to allow the fees received in Government hospitals to be distributed among the officers of the hospital and the system ought to be put an end to at the earliest opportunity. The Government officers are highly paid by the Government and they have to attend to the patients who seek relief at their hands. If any fees are levied, the amount should go to the Government. Instead of that a portion goes to the officers who are already enormously paid by the Government. No such system prevails in any other department of the Government whether run on a commercial basis or not. Why should the hospitals be an exception?"

"Madam, already in the Government hospitals, the patients are made to pay some fees, As. 2 in the out-patient department for each patient. Even this small sum is felt to be heavy by many people. Of course, people who can afford to pay go to private doctors and only poor people go to the State hospitals and even they are made to pay. Why not divide such fees between the doctors and the Government? It is high time that Government put an end to this system and see that all the fees levied either in the X-Ray department or in any other department are credited to the Government in full. If the Government cannot make a rule like that, let them abolish all fees to every patient who goes to these hospitals, and let State hospitals fulfil the function for which they are really meant."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I think it will be useful if I speak a few words on the practice that is prevailing at present. The resolution refers only to the practice that obtains in one portion of the General Hospital. The rule at present is that all patients getting an income of Rs. 50 and over should pay and these patients are accommodated in the general wards. When they make their payments the amount is credited to the Government and it does not go to the doctors. But there is a portion of the hospital called the special paying wards and it is there that the practice obtains. I do not know whether the arrangement has been changed. A claim was put forward that the fees received from patients in the special paying wards should be divided between Government and the doctors. Well, if that has not been done I do not know to what this resolution refers. As far as I know the fees received from patients in the general wards are

[6th September 1928] [Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar]

credited to Government. If the old rule of crediting to the Government all the receipts from the special paying wards has since been abandoned, I should support the resolution so far as the special paying wards are concerned."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Madam, President, 1-15 p.m.
Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar has exactly stated the case as it is at present. There has been no alteration whatever and no part of the fees paid to the special ward is paid to the doctors there. Of course, there has been some agitation going on for some time past and it has been finally decided that they shall not be entitled to any fees. The hon. Member who moved the proposition and the hon. Member who seconded it and the hon. Member who followed it have not been able to give any data as to where they found this payment made. Of course, as I said yesterday in reply to a question, there is the X-Ray department alone. It is in that department, in certain cases a portion of the fee is paid to the doctors and the staff in charge there. In the case of in-patients or out-patients attending the hospital, no fee is levied. (Dr. B. S. Mallayya: Fee is levied.) If they are regular patients, no fee is levied. But if a private patient sent by a private practitioner comes there for X-Ray examination, a fee is taken from him, and that is divided between the Government and the staff of the X-Ray institute because they are not really patients of the hospital. Because Government materials are utilized for the purpose of treating the patient we take certain fee, 25 per cent of which is credited to Government 75 per cent going to the doctor and staff. This is the practice. When a patient comes to the X-Ray institute directly, then the fee is divided between the Government and the doctor in the ratio of 50 per cent each. These are cases of private practice. If any hon. Member thinks that there is need to revise it, it may be open to revision. But this is the only instance where fees received in the hospital are paid to practitioners in some proportion."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I am glad the hon. the Minister for Public Health has made a frank statement about the state of affairs existing in the X-Ray ward of the General Hospital. In the General Hospital at present, the total collections amount to Rs. 40,000 from paying patients and they are credited en bloc to the Government. Nothing is wrong there. But when we come to the X-Ray department, the hon. Minister says that fees are received only from private patients. Who are those private patients? He says patients sent by private practitioners. Madam, Deputy President, you may be fully aware of the hardship of this rule, of the injustice of it. A man goes to a commissioned medical officer, pays him Rs. 15 and gets a chit to be treated in the X-Ray ward; certain fee is collected from him of which 75 per cent goes to the radiologist. The radiologist is a full-timed man; he is paid by Government for doing his work in the hospital. If I am to tell you the fact, he is not doing any work, it is the staff that is doing all the work. His assistants are doing the work; they take the skiagram and develop it. If I say that a person went there and paid a cheque for Rs. 200, the Minister says, 'No, no, he never went there as a private case.' He had the cheek to say it. (The hon. Minister for Public Health rose to explain, but in the midst of cries of order, order from the Swarajists he could not speak and sat down.)

"I am giving facts for the information of the House. Again, the Minister said in some cases 50 per cent is credited to the hospital and 50 per cent is paid to the surgeon. From the figures given yesterday, I proved to him that out of Rs. 64,775 collected, only Rs. 16,000 was credited to Government. The

[Dr. B. S. Mallayya] [6th September 1928]

balance was taken by the staff. Why should that amount go to them? . If it is for Madras to-day, it is for the mufassal to-morrow. You have got an X-Ray Institute at Madura, you are starting one at Rayapuram, and the same practice will obtain there also. The radiologist is already paid Rs. 1,300 and odd and he is given a risk allowance for doing no work. He sits there in a room and the work is done by Indians, the subordinates there."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"What is risk allowance?"

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"A provision for drawing more money. My friend Dr. Govindarajulu was there for 30 years and he is still going strong. Here is a man who is not a medical man as stated openly by the Minister yesterday. If he is not a medical man how is he eligible for medical practice. Are you allowing compounders private practice? Are you allowing private practice to the nurses in the hospital? Are you allowing private practice to the hospital carpenters? So I appeal to the House to accept this motion so that Government may be benefited and there may be no chance for the fleecing of the public on these flimsy pretexts."

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is requested to address the Chair."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"There is no necessity for addressing you, Madam, Deputy President, as you know everything that happens in the hospital. I am more inclined to rub the thing into the Minister and bring him to my view."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I am surprised at the speech of the hon. Member for Madras. The figures were given, and I said that in certain cases 25 per cent is given to the radiologist and in certain cases 50 per cent. (Dr. Mallayya: Question.) The hon. Member is entirely wrong in stating that in all cases 75 per cent is taken away by him and only 25 per cent is given to Government. In certain cases 25 per cent is given to Government and in certain other cases 50 per cent. (Dr. Mallayya: Prove it by figures.) The impression is apt to be created that in the hospitals some portion of the fees was taken by the Government servants working in the hospitals. Now, fortunately for me, I don't think the hon. Member will question it now, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar had said that it obtained nowhere except as regards the X-Ray Institute."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NATUDU :—"I move that the question be now put."

* The hon. DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"Not when the hon. the Minister is on his legs."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I rise to a point of order."

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Minister is going on with his speech. If the hon. Member has anything to say he may do it after the Minister finishes his speech."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Unfortunately, there have been many interruptions. I am afraid I shall have to start the whole thing again. What I am saying is that in no hospital in the Province, except in the X-Ray Institute, is this practice of dividing the fees going on between the Government and the practitioners employed there. It is only in that department this practice was started, because there were no other X-Ray people at that time except, perhaps, Doctor Sankaranarayana Pillai. The hon. Member now says there are other people doing it cheaper too. That may be. If there are other people and the work done by them is as good and cheaper

[6th September 1928] [Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar]

and the patients are satisfied, I really do not see why people should pay the higher fee at the General Hospital. But if the patients think that it is worth while to pay the higher fee and go to the General Hospital, they go there not as patients of the hospital but as patients who want to secure the services of the radiologist, who treats them not in his capacity as Government servant but as a person allowed to practice like any other practitioner, and he does the work in the premises of the hospital because it would be difficult for him to carry the necessary outfit outside the hospital. It is really his practice. (Mr. Harisarvottama Rao :—"No student of logic will understand this.") (The hon. Mr. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—"I am unable to teach logic here.") It is really not part of the fees received by the Government hospitals that is being given to him. Government thought that it was really private practice in which Government materials were used. They thought that in certain cases 25 per cent was a reasonable fee and 50 per cent reasonable in other cases.

"If the idea of the hon. Members of this House is that it is a high percentage or that there ought to be a revision of these things, I may say that I do agree that the matter does require reconsideration. It may be that what obtained and what was considered proper 15 or 20 years ago may not be altogether proper now. These are things which do require consideration. And, as I said already these matters require reconsideration. If hon. Members want it, it will be reconsidered. But if hon. Members insist upon saying that everything that is being done is wrong, I cannot agree. If the proposition is that the matter should be considered, the Government are willing to consider it."

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"It being 1-30 p.m. . . . (Cries of 'Closure' from the Opposition benches.) Is it agreed that closure may be applied now? (After a pause.) I will put the closure motion to the House."

The resolution for closure was put and carried.

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"The question before the House is this:

"That this Council recommends to the Government that all fees received from paying patients in State hospitals be credited in full to the Government."

The resolution was put and carried.

The following resolution which stood in the name of Mr. S. Subrahmanya Moopanar, was deemed to have been withdrawn, as the Member was not in his seat :—

"This Council recommends to the Government that the appointment of all the Honorary Magistrates shall be by election and not by nomination as at present."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

V

ADJOURNMENT MOTION re DEATHS UNDER CHLOROFORM IN THE GENERAL HOSPITAL

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The House will now take up the adjournment motion of Dr. Mallayya."

[6th September 1928]

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Mr. President, Sir, under Standing Order No. 20, I beg to move the adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of considering a matter of urgent public importance, viz., the increased frequency of deaths under chloroform of late in the General Hospital, Madras.

“ Sir, my object in moving this motion is not to create any panic in the city; but, on the other hand, it is intended to allay the alarming rumours that are already spreading in the city about these deaths in the General Hospital. The first among these rumours is that the hospital authorities in the course of their operations for digging out the foundations for remodelling the General Hospital have desecrated the small temple dedicated to the deity called Muneeswaran in the hospital compound and that the deity in retaliation was having revenge on the poor patients in the hospital. The death of an old syce from an overdose of chloral and the mysterious demise of a little boy in the hospital lift are attributed by the public to this cause. After these deaths, the deity seems to have gone to the vicinity of the Law College and caused the death of a string of five persons at the Law College Pumping station from sewer gas poisoning. All these deaths are attributed by the ignorant public to the action of the hospital authorities. Sir, these deaths were followed later on by some more on the table under chloroform in the General Hospital and the public version of it is that these are human sacrifices for the foundation of the new building in the hospital. There were similar rumours when the Napier bridge was being constructed, and there was a scare in the city that children were being kidnapped for burial under the bridge. We know that these are idle rumours, but then the ignorant public think otherwise.

“ Sir, it cannot be denied that recently there have been an unusually large number of deaths in the General Hospital. A few of them are unavoidable; but, Sir, with care and skill on the part of anaesthetists, some could have been avoided. From the year 1900 to 1924, the anaesthetists of the General Hospital were senior men with considerable experience and professional skill. When an anaesthetist completed his term of 7 or 8 years in the main theatre, he was made assistant to the first surgeon and a new man with experience was appointed to take his place as chloroformist. Thus there were always two experienced men available for chloroforming and there was no room for inexperienced men trying to give chloroform to the patients. The advantage of that system was that, during a period of 18 years when I was connected with the institution, deaths were few and far between and I came across only one death. It was that of a medical student by name Veerappa Chetti in 1917. Since 1925, there seems to have been a series of changes of chloroformists. Old and experienced men seem to have been sent away and new men brought in. I am told that there were two changes within one year. Since inexperienced men came in, the number of deaths increased. From the figures supplied by the Government, I find that the number of deaths in 1926 and 1927 were 4 each per year. The Government say that they have no information for the previous years. Evidently, there were no deaths at all, and therefore it is that this answer is given. If there had been deaths, the information would have been available to the hospital authorities and to the public. There have been eight deaths up to August 1928. When I made this statement on Wednesday, I was misunderstood

6th September 1928]

[Dr. B. S. Mallayya]

by the hon. Minister, and he asked me whether I was correct in my information. As this is a controversial question, I will give some details about these cases for the information of this hon. House and for verification by the Minister.

“ The first case that came to my notice during the year was in February. It was a case of tumour of the maxillary antrum operated by the new Specialist for Nose and Throat brought down from England, and Doctor James was, if I remember right, the surgeon who assisted him. I think Doctor Viswanath was the man who gave the chloroform. At any rate, he is a junior man. That is the point I want to impress on the mind of the hon. the Minister for Public Health. They were going on operating the patient. The patient stopped breathing and yet they went on with their operation until the House Surgeon, Doctor Acharya from Bezwada, brought to their notice the fact that the patient was dead.

“ The next case was in March. The name of the patient was one Natesa Ayyar. This unfortunate man consulted me. I advised him to go to the General Hospital. He is a native of Mayavaram probably known to the hon. Minister. The operation was done skilfully, and I have no complaint against the surgeon. The mistake was that of the chloroformist. The operation was for elephantiasis of the scrotum. This patient also died on the table. (The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar: When was it?) It was in March last. You must give me information, instead of taking it from me. I requested you to give me the information.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member is requested to address the Chair.”

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ I am sorry, Sir. I will do so. I did make a request and repeated the same all these days to have a look at the case sheets. It was denied it.

“ Now, Sir, the third case concerns the death of a Parsi gentleman named Mr. Olpadwallah.”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ If the hon. Member had asked for the case sheets at the time of moving the adjournment motion, I would have given him. He could have been given free access to it.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Minister has no objection to have the case sheets ready.”

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ After the debate?”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ During the debate.”

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ My information is quite sufficient for the purpose. I was myself in the General Hospital, and I can get information as to the happenings there.

“ As I was saying, this patient was a relation of the Manager of the Wellington Cinema. He was in the charge of the Second Surgeon.

“ He was quite a young man of 21 or 22—I forget what it is—but the Government can find it out themselves. He was operated on for appendicitis, but unfortunately the man died from the effects of chloroform. That is my information. I do not think it is denied also.

[Dr. B. S. Mallayya] [6th September 1928]

"The fourth case was a case of enlarged glands in the neck operated on by the present Third Surgeon, then an Assistant to the Second Surgeon. The patient died on the table.

"The next of the series was on the 13th of August, a Muhammadan, whose name I could not trace as the Minister will not send for his case sheet in spite of my repeated requests. It was a case of duodenal ulcer in charge of the First Surgeon, and the man died on the table before the surgeon handled the knife.

"The sixth case was on the 14th August, a patient from the Indian Officers' quarters under the charge of the Second Surgeon for gall stones. He was stone dead in ten minutes after the commencement of chloroforming, before the surgeon could make any attempt to remove the stones from his bladder. I am told he was sent to the cold storage to be operated on by the Fourth Surgeon next morning in the mortuary without any chloroform.

"The seventh case was on the 15th August. It was a case of large irreducible hernia from the Andhra country in charge of the First Surgeon—a difficult operation which was skilfully done, but the poor man stopped breathing before the final stitches were put in, and refused to breath again and was despatched to the mortuary.

"The eighth case was on the 16th August, and it is a rather miraculous case. It is a case of fistula-in-ano in charge of the Third Surgeon. It is quite a simple operation, but, before the operation begins, at the very commencement, within six minutes of chloroforming, respiration stops and the heart ceases to beat. With commendable promptitude an injection of adrenalin chloride is made directly into the heart muscle through the chest wall, and artificial respiration is started. There is a magnificent and grateful response. Both the lungs and the heart start work again, and the man is restored to life after temporary death. He goes to his bed with the operation not completed and three days later on he is operated again under local anaesthesia.

"The ninth case was on the 30th August—one Prasad Lal from Northern India meets with an accident in the Central Station and brought by P.C. No 674 to the Out-patient ward at 7-15 a.m. A chit was sent to the Resident Medical Officer, and orders were received to take him to the theatre for operation. The patient was in his full sense, and handed over the purse containing eleven rupees and odd to the Duty Assistant Surgeon with a request to send a wire to his relatives in Northern India to come down immediately. I am yet to know whether his request was complied with. It is not known when this chit reached the Resident Medical Officer. Evidently they wanted to amputate the thigh. But before the operation was sufficiently advanced, the man collapsed. The femoral artery was tied, and before the surgeon could proceed further the patient collapsed. The operation was given up, and the patient was carried downstairs where he died soon after. It was not a death on the table in the theatre, but it was a death on the ward down.

"I have given you sufficient number of cases to prove that there has been a series of accidents. I do not say these accidents were caused wilfully or negligently. What I maintain is that many of these accidents are avoidable provided sufficient care is taken and proper men are put in charge of chloroform administration. My object in raising this debate is to see that

6th September 1928] [Dr. B. S. Mallayya]

the General Hospital, which was once raised to the highest pitch of efficiency by that great man Major-General Giffard, maintains its 30-year old tradition of being the best in the East. All these troubles would not have arisen, if able and skilful men with sufficient experience had been put in charge of administering chloroform. Sir, when I tabled a question on the steps taken by the Government to prevent accidents in the General Hospital under chloroform, the answer given to me was, 'if the hon. Member for Madras City had any suggestion to make, that would be considered by the Government.' I should like to know from the hon. Minister if Government have not got a sufficient number of experts to give them suggestions. Should they rely on my suggestions alone? Is it not fair for them to attempt to rectify the defects? They are spending lakhs and lakhs of rupees on buildings. Is it not incumbent on their part to get first-rate officers and keep them for public safety? If I remember right, it was Major-General Giffard who said, 'If you want a successful surgical section, you must have everything that is best and you must also have harmonious co-operation, harmonious team work,' as he then called it. Are you having it now there in the General Hospital? The treatment meted out to the surgeons who are in charge of chloroform administration is very very unsatisfactory, with the result that no man cares to remain there for a long time. As to how to improve the treatment given to these surgeons, I shall deal with it later on. But I shall enumerate certain conditions that are essential for the successful working and also for the elimination of the accidents on the surgical side. The first thing is that you must have a skilful surgeon. Well, the First Surgeon that we have at present is the best surgeon on this side of Southern India. The First Surgeon is a Master of Surgery of the London University. I have no complaint against him or his work. He is also quite sympathetic towards the patients and students. The Second Surgeon, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in England (F.R.C.S.), an Indian with considerable experience, is also doing very good work, but he is handicapped for want of proper assistants. The third man who was recently appointed is a man whom I know for the last twenty years, and he can be relied on to do good and successful work on the surgical side. But the difficulty comes in when you come to the administration of chloroform. There are rumours about the chloroform being useless, that the chloroform received from the Medical Stores was old and stale, and danger signals were sounded, that the bottles of chloroform received from the Medical Stores could not be relied upon, and that it was not the right sort of chloroform. The Government wanted to effect economy, and therefore they resorted to getting chloroform from Medical Stores which was of an inferior variety. I make these statements for what they are worth. I have not verified the truth of these statements. I am only relating the thing as it was told to me. I was told they were not getting the chloroform manufactured by the British Firm, Duncan and Plocart (British Ethylic Alcohol), which was considered to be the best, but that they were importing an inferior variety from Germany because it was cheaper. Samples of these chloroforms have been sent to the Chemical Examiner for analysis, and what are the results of his examination I have not been informed.

"Coming to senior men with experience, we will find that only very few stay in the General Hospital for a long time. If junior men with insufficient

[Dr. B. S. Mallayya] [6th September 1928]

experience had not been put in charge of these chloroform administrations, these accidents would not have arisen. From my experience, I find that only men who have recently passed their examinations, and who have not yet been made permanent in the service, have been put in charge of these operations. So, I will request the Government to ascertain and see that all complaints about chloroform operations are removed. I should like to know whether the hon. Minister is in possession of fuller information. So, if the Government were to get a man from England of the rank of a Commissioned Medical Officer with a salary of Rs. 1,000—1,500, and is put in charge of Anaesthetist section, or if we bring a man from the Continent, say, from Berlin Hospital, and he is put in charge of this section, these accidents could very well be avoided.

3 p.m. "He will not only be useful in saving patients from untimely death on the table but also for training our own students and bringing them up to the mark. Complaints about this matter seem to have been made by the Superintendent of the Vizagapatam Medical College, Major Anderson, that the chloroformist is not very satisfactory. Complaints seem to have been made by Dr. James, some time back, Third Surgeon of the General Hospital, about the unsatisfactory nature of the chloroformist. For more than eight months or a year the Government have not taken any step to rectify the defect pointed out by them. With a careful chloroformist and a good surgeon, there should be no deaths at all, at any rate, quite a negligible number inherent in such cases. Under the conditions existing at present, every means has been devised to eliminate all kinds of risks. Steps are not taken to carry out the directions laid down in the chart which the Superintendent has maintained in the hospital. I am told that the chart says that the operating surgeon should examine the patient 15 minutes before the operation is taken up. Every precaution has to be taken. The agents that carry out those precautions are not up to the mark, and hence accidents occur. It is also said that the system of giving chloroform has undergone a change. I am told, Sir, that the surgeons there come a bit late, remain in their office downstairs, and send word to their assistants to start giving chloroform and that they would be coming up. That is a fact related to me. I cannot be responsible for the accuracy of that fact. I give the information for what it is worth. That is a pernicious habit. Sir, if a man is going to be operated upon during the days of Major Giffard, it was a habit that the anaesthetists should be in the presence of the surgeon from the commencement till the Surgeon came out. To economize time owing to pressure of work, when the Surgeon is just finishing a case, word is sent to get some other patient ready."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think the hon. Member will be justified in making statements without himself taking the responsibility for them. It will not be to the benefit of the House. The Government also will not be in a position to take action unless the hon. Member takes the responsibility for the accuracy of these statements."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"This information was furnished to me."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Has the hon. Member communicated this information to the Government?"

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I am doing it now."

6th September 1928]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"This is not the time."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I know that patients are not chloroformed in the immediate presence of the operator. They are put under and brought up in order to economise the time of the Surgeon. There is the risk of the patient receiving an extra dose of chloroform. The method of administering chloroform has been changed, open mouth instead of old junkers. I am also told that House Surgeons are often asked to administer chloroform independently. These men without experience may succeed in a majority of cases, but the patient may die by chance. I should think that the Government are undertaking serious responsibility in entrusting these important cases to these men."

"Sir, coming to the end, I shall put my suggestions briefly. I would request the hon. Minister to entertain immediately two men, experts on chloroform, either selected here or recruited from anywhere else as he likes. They must be experts who have undergone training in anaesthetics in London hospitals and in the continent for six months. Their status must be equal to that of the operating Surgeons—I do not mean to say to that of the Superintendent. They must have a certain amount of independence. It sometimes happens that the Surgeon who is operating says 'go on, pump more.' The chloroformist must give chloroform according to the state of the patient and not according to the temper of the Surgeon. He must be able to resist the temptation. For that purpose the chloroformists must have a certain amount of independence and status. It is also highly desirable that the relations between the anaesthetist and the operating Surgeon must be always amicable."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to second this motion. I am not an expert; I am not a doctor, and I do not pretend to speak with authority on matters technical. But, from the cases which the proposer has narrated, it is evident that there is something very seriously wrong with the establishment that gives chloroform. I have therefore no hesitation in seconding this motion and in asking the hon. the Minister in charge of this department through you, Mr. President, that matters in this connexion have to be carefully looked into by him in order that public men may not suffer at the hands of men who have no experience. In short the administration of the Medical department in this city would be condemned, if this state of affairs are allowed to last any longer. The fact that the Government resisted giving information when such charges were made either in the form of interpellations or otherwise shows that the bureaucratic spirit has entered into the responsible Ministry, which holds the destinies of this Presidency in its hands, so far as the Transferred subjects are concerned. I wish that the Ministers realized that they were responsible to the House; they were not merely Members of the Government; they were also representatives of the people and every opportunity must be given to the Members of this House to know exactly details of administration they are carrying on."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Instead of dilating on the duties of the hon. Minister, the hon. Member would be more in order if he confines his remarks to the adjournment motion."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I was merely trying, Mr. President, to point out the fact that my hon. Friend, Mr. Mallayya, who moved this motion was under a very great disadvantage since information was not forth-

[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao] [6th September 1928]

coming sufficiently from the Government benches, and I was deprecating that attitude of the Government in public interests. I have therefore no hesitation in requesting the hon. Minister to accept this adjournment motion and to redress the grievances set forth in the motion."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I very much admire my hon. Friend, Mr. Mallayya, in trying to promote the efficiency of the Medical Department and the efficiency of the departmental staff. Very often he has given us the benefit of his vast knowledge and experience in medical matters. He has brought forward this adjournment motion, and I think it is evidently with a view to still further promote the efficiency in all the hospitals in this city. However, Sir, to me a layman it seems that the very object he is deprecating, viz., undergoing operation under chloroform, will create fear in the hearts of the public. That will be the just one result of this discussion in the Council. Twenty years ago, I know by experience that hundreds of people avoided operation under chloroform; they had a little horror for it; they thought that if they subjected themselves to that kind of operation they were sure to meet with instantaneous death. But the skilful way in which operations have been conducted even in private hospitals and in local board hospitals under chloroform and the success that has attended such operations even when they were performed by Assistant Surgeons and Licensed Medical Practitioners, have a great deal of effect in dispelling that kind of suspicion which people had. Of late I find that a large number of people, with very few exceptions here and there, submit themselves to this kind of treatment under chloroform. Now, so many points were raised, and so many specific instances were adduced by my hon. Friend that I fear that to-morrow all the papers will publish this news; they will also find a place in the vernacular dailies, and the impression will be created that there is something radically rotten, and that even in the best hospitals of the city there have been deaths caused by carelessness of men who administer chloroform; the result would be scaring away a large number of people, and I do not know how long it will take to make the people not to have that kind of false fear and to submit themselves to operation under chloroform. If my hon. Friend had stated the case even ten times more stronger in private meetings of professional experts, certainly his criticisms would have done very great good. I think my hon. Friend has not made that careful distinction. For instance, I know that the cases that are brought to the hospitals in Madras are in 99 cases most hopeless or cases which require perhaps strong and skilful medical treatment. Once I had an occasion to consult a surgeon in the General Hospital regarding operation to one of my relations. For a whole month that surgeon hesitated to perform the operation because that patient was a little diabetic. When the patient implored him many times to have him operated upon, it was done, and it was a success.

3-15
p.m.

"As my hon. Friend told the House, all the surgeons employed there are very skilled men, and people both here and in the mufassal have certainly very great confidence in them. I do not like to go into details, nor do I like to give the names here; but as a layman myself, I may assure hon. Members of this House that the people have got very great confidence in those surgeons. But, at the same time, we should note that the mistake was not theirs; it was made by people who were there to assist them, to administer chloroform; the negligence should not be attributed, in my opinion at any

6th September 1928] [Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar]

rate, to the skilled surgeons there who were on the spot, who were doing the operations, who were all attention at that time, and who knew what was going on in their own hospital. How can they be blamed for this kind of negligence and for having employed men who were not sufficiently experienced in this kind of work? If there have been deaths, well, they are everywhere. Even in the best hospitals of Europe you have deaths; if there are deaths, they must be because the cases were very very bad, and the men on the spot were only human instruments to help those few patients who survived. Therefore, because there have been a few cases of death, I do not think we will be justified in jumping to the conclusion that there is something rotten in the State of Denmark. There can be nothing rotten there, especially as the staff employed there consists of men with four or five years' practical training. Only picked men from those who have undergone sufficient training are employed in that hospital. How can any one of these men be guilty of negligence? How can they be allowed to be careless, I ask, under the watchful eyes of the skilled surgeons? It must be a mystery. I therefore think that my hon. Friend in trying not to create a scare is actually creating a terrible scare which it will take perhaps months and years for us to allay. He has not made a careful examination of the whole affair. The fullest information is not available precisely for the reason that it is not possible for any skilled surgeon with mathematical accuracy to say that a death occurred as a result of bad administration of chloroform. All these considerations have to be taken into account, and certainly one cannot be infallible in his judgments on this matter. Therefore, Sir, although I do admit that my friend's intention is noble and honourable, that he is trying his very best for more efficiency, still, considering the cases that have been dealt with and the arguments that have been advanced, whatever may be said in favour of such criticisms as those of a professional gentleman, one having a knowledge of these things, still there is room—even he admitted that he had not got sufficient information, that he had no direct acquaintance with these facts and that he gathered what little information he had from various sources—to think that these things do not warrant such a profound discussion on such a matter as this, which will only create a very great scare among the people."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am glad to see that my hon. Friend from Trichinopoly has always got a soft heart for the Government, that he is the peace-maker, he is the advocate and the apologist of the Government. He was advancing arguments in a vicious circle. The terms of the resolution are: 'The increased frequency of deaths of late on the table under chloroform in the General Hospital.' This is very clear. I am equally a layman as the hon. Member from Trichinopoly is; but, even in the case of the best doctors, a patient's death on the table never counts to his credit. Chloroform, as I understand it and as doctors tell us, is given to the patient only after some test to see that the patient is fit to be given that and that he is fit to undergo the operation, unless it is a case of an alternative between death by chloroform and operation, and death otherwise, and unless it is an emergent case. The motion says, 'increased frequency of deaths.' The Government ought to have known that there is this increased frequency of deaths. My friend on behalf of the Government stated that 'we cannot accept it.' I do not know whether he speaks on behalf of the Government, or on behalf of the House, or on behalf of himself. He said: 'We

[Mr. P. Anjaneyulu] [6th September 1928]

cannot accept these statements which the mover culled from reports and from some personal knowledge and other indirect information. That is all that a non-official Member can do, and I think we should all be thankful to Dr. Mallayya for having furnished us with information which ought to have been furnished by the Government, which the hon. the Minister for Public Health ought to have taken care to furnish us. Unfortunately, the hon. the Minister elsewhere told us this morning that he had no information on the subject. This frequency of deaths"

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"As a matter of personal explanation, Sir. The hon. Member referred to some case this morning and stated that I said I had no information on this matter. I shall be obliged if he can remind me about it."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"It was in connexion with a question on this subject yesterday."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Yesterday, Sir, when the hon. Member from Madras made the statement that there had been recently eight deaths under chloroform in the General Hospital, I was staggered, and without knowing definitely about it, I did not wish to deny it. That is why I said I had no information about that statement."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"I thank him, Sir. I made no other statement than that he said that he had no information. I make no other allegation against the hon. Minister. I only said that if he had no information on a matter like this, being in charge of the department, I should be sorry. The hon. Member from Trichinopoly stated that all deaths under chloroform could not be traced to the Surgeons in charge; as a matter of fact, the hon. Mover never charged any one of the Surgeons there. He said, on the other hand, that they were all very capable men, and that the only thing was the Surgeons were not properly assisted, that there was no co-ordination of work between the capable Surgeons and the junior officers working under them who have to administer the chloroform. He also told us that administering chloroform required a certain amount of experience, and that only senior men ought to be in charge of that. He further told us that men who were merely juniors and who had no independence of their own, might play to the temper of the Surgeon and not act with reference to the need of the case, and that therefore he might be tempted to give an overdose of chloroform and thus most unintentionally cause the death of patients in a few cases. Under these circumstances, it is up to the Government to investigate into the matter and see how far these allegations are correct or otherwise, especially to get information where they have no information. I think it is up to the Government, in the interests of the public health of this Presidency and in the interests of the good name of the General Hospital which it has been enjoying for a long time now—and which seems to be going down recently—and in the interests of the Medical department and of the lives of many people who go to the Hospital, to take the advice given by Dr. Mallayya in the spirit in which it ought to be taken and not to take everything with a grain of salt, when it comes from the Opposition Benches. With these words, Sir, I appeal, through you, to the hon. Minister to investigate into the matter and bring that reputation back to the General Hospital which it once enjoyed."

* Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, Sir, the speech from the hon. Member from Trichinopoly has inspired me to say a few

6th September 1928] [Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu]

words. It has caused me great surprise that it has come from a gentleman of such mature experience and an educationist of such long standing as he is. I am sorry he has entirely mistaken the object and aim and the wish of the hon. the Mover of this motion. Dr. Mallayya in his opening speech has clearly said that he has no intention to create a scare in the city; but my hon. Friend down there has stated that the discussion will only serve to create a scare. I wonder how else could these things be brought to the notice of such a callous and apathetic Government as we are having at present. He suggested that these things could be talked over at a round table conference. We have sufficient experience of round table conferences. Is it possible, Sir, under this Government, that anything can be discussed in a conference, as he suggests? We have cried hoarse and cried in the wilderness for a round table conference on a very vital and important matter concerning the future of our country. The other day, after 5-30 p.m. the proceedings were made to go on, and the motion of appointing a committee against the wish of the country at large was passed; and yet the hon. Member now comes forward with such optimism saying that it is quite sufficient if we have a round table conference, to ventilate our grievances. I really wonder how it can have the desired effect. If the public to-morrow knows that the Government are really going to take immediate steps to see that experienced chloroformists are going to be appointed, or if the Government to-morrow issue a communiqué saying that they are going to adopt efficient methods and to take immediate steps to avoid any scare among the people, there the solution is for the difficulty experienced by my friend down there.

"My hon. Friend also stated, Sir, that these were not due to the negligence of the Surgeons and their carelessness. So far as I have heard carefully the speech of the hon. the Mover, he never mentioned that they were due to the negligence of the Surgeons; on the other hand, he praised the Surgeons very much and said that they were all very able men. His complaint was—and we have got to give him some credit doctor as he is, with a very great standing and experience in this city—that they were all due to inexperienced chloroformists or junior officers in charge of chloroform administration. He never attributed at all any such thing as negligence or carelessness on the part of the Surgeons. So, there also, the hon. Member from Trichinopoly has not properly understood my friend the Mover. Mr. Arpulaswami Udayar also stated that no direct or positive information was available to my friend Dr. Mallayya and that therefore no importance could be attached to his statement. How is it possible, Sir, for Members of this House to get direct and positive information? It is impossible under the conditions under which the present Government are working. Nobody can be expected to get any information from the steel-frame working of this Government. It is only such information that we as public men could get from various sources as could be ventilated here in this House, if there is to be any redress at all; and it is for the Government to say whether such information is correct or not. If there should be such optimists here holding brief for the Government in season and out of season, coming as apologists for them and saying that these things should not be done this way and that way, then I ask, where is the solution for the grievances, where is the redress? So, I cordially support this proposition, and request the Government that they will, in all right earnest, take immediate steps to look into the reasons for such a motion as this being brought forward in this House by no less a person than Dr. Mallayya who is an experienced doctor himself."

[6th September 1928]

3-30
p.m.

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, it seems to me that the matter is perfectly simple. We learnt from the answers given in this House this morning that there have been deaths due to chloroform, and it has also been admitted by Government that there have been frequent transfers of these chloroformists. It seems to me that what is required is that Government should pick out some assistant surgeons and get them trained for the work instead of shifting them often. I think if this is done these deaths could easily be avoided. I do not think my hon. Friend from Trichinopoly need have taken the trouble to act as an apologist for Government ('Hear, hear'). His remarks were largely irrelevant. I think the remedy is perfectly clear, and I hope that the Government will act up to the suggestion made that some assistant surgeons should be trained and kept on to this work as long as possible so as to avoid the frequent deaths that have been admitted by Government this morning."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, as to the remarks made by my hon. Friend from Trichinopoly that this resolution would cause unnecessary alarm, I may mention that before I left for Madras there was already an alarm in Mangalore about it. It was mentioned at more than one meeting of friends, and the alarm was so great that there was a regular movement in Mangalore to stop the use of chloroform as an anaesthetic and to resort to another method which is largely resorted to in some private institutions, viz., injection of cocaine. By the use of this injection, it is said that all operations have been very successful. But in the Government hospitals, somehow or other, chloroform is of much more use, and now we have to ask the question why if a private institution which is not run so expensively should use cocaine for safety, Government should not try it in the State hospitals."

" Sir, I think my hon. Friend Dr. Mallayya is rendering a real public service in raising this alarm in the Council itself, instead of a vague scare being created and allowed to spread in the whole of the Presidency. Here is an opportunity for the Government, for the hon. the Minister for Public Health and Medicine to clear any misunderstandings and to convince the people that the rumours floated are not well-founded. If they are founded on proper facts, then surely Government must take steps to remedy the matter. For so many years, deaths due to chloroform have not been heard of. I have myself not heard, either from Government or private institutions, of deaths occurring under chloroform during the period of the operation or soon afterwards as a result of the chloroforming methods. If such deaths occur in a big hospital like the General Hospital at the headquarters of the Madras Government, it must be due to some carelessness or negligence on the part of somebody, and the sooner these causes of negligence are removed the better. Steps should also be taken to resort to operations under chloroform to as few cases as possible. I think these remarks are quite sufficient to support the motion of my hon. Friend whose intention has been only to clear misunderstandings or to put the Government on the defence so as to clear all misunderstandings and take necessary steps to render any operation under chloroform as safe as possible."

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" I rise to support the suggestion that chloroforming should be done by specialists. I was under the impression till now that in our hospitals that work was done by specially trained graduates. I may point out, in this connexion, that chloroforming

6th September 1928] [Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi]

has developed into an art in Western countries, and it is done with great care by specially trained medical graduates.

" I have not seen in the London hospitals chloroform being administered by untrained and raw graduates. Before they are made to do that work, they undergo training under experts. From the reply given to the question this morning I find that there have been four deaths under chloroform in a year and three transfers of chloroformists also. In Western countries, the chloroformist is not asked to do any other work; he is given a special pay also. Also the idea of sending our medical graduates to Western countries to get training in the science of chloroforming is a very good one. We are sending graduates every year on deputation or otherwise to other countries for specialization in lung diseases, eye diseases, midwifery, etc. Of course, chloroforming also is a very important work, and it is high time that we should also think of sending some of our men to specialize in that science because the life of the patient is much more precious than any particular organ of his body, and we cannot any more be indifferent to this aspect of the question. With these words, I strongly support the suggestion that only specialists should hereafter be asked to do the work."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, the Government is thankful to the hon. Member for Madras for bringing this matter before this House. But at the same time, I must refute some of the charges which the hon. Member thought fit to make during the course of the debate. The first charge which I think I should mention, though not a very serious one, is that the Government refused to supply information to the hon. Member. The hon. Member told me day before yesterday that he wanted some case sheets, they were sent for yesterday, and they are here now. After telling me that he wanted them, he never applied to me again for them, and unfortunately I did not pursue him with the case sheets."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Personal explanation, Sir. I called for them thrice. I went to his room once but could not find him. Also I called on his Council Secretary. He said 'I will bring it and give it to you.' I waited for him yesterday. Then I went to the Sub-Secretary of the section. I met the Chief Secretary too, and we had some conversation. But no case sheets were forthcoming."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Anyhow, I was only saying that the Government were not unwilling to supply the information. Then, the hon. Member for Bellary was saying that the Government were bureaucratic. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member for Kurnool."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I beg your pardon, Sir. The hon. Member for Kurnool was saying that the Government were bureaucratic and that they withheld information. Mr. President, this question was sent to the office, asking how many deaths there were under chloroform, and we gave the answer that during the years 1926 to 1928 there were four in each of the years. If the hon. Member had given some inkling of the information which he was going to use during the course of the debate, I might have been more fully armed with the details on each of

[Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar] [6th September 1928]

those cases. But with the best of information available to Government, they are able to give some information as regards seven out of nine cases. With regard to the rest, we have not been able to trace the cases. Probably, the information given by the hon. Member with regard to them may be correct or may not be correct. We are not in a position to say anything on them. If those details have been furnished to us at least yesterday or the day before yesterday, I could give a categorical answer to every one of those cases.

"The first case which the hon. Member referred to was a case of throat and nose trouble, operated on by the Throat and Nose Specialist. I am told, Mr. President, it was a very bad case of cancer. The second case is one Mr. Natesa Ayyar; the third case is a Parsi gentleman. I have already said, Mr. President, that there were four deaths during the year under chloroform, so that which of the cases mentioned by the hon. Member come under that number and which of them do not I can't say. I was saying that the third case was a Parsi gentleman aged about 21, and on his death an inquest was held and declared that it was an accidental death. (Dr. B. S. Mallayya: 'Where did he die?') I am willing to take it, in the absence of detailed information as regards the nature and seriousness of the case, that it was due to the administration of chloroform. I am only saying that of the nine cases narrated by my hon. Friend, we have information about seven cases. Then the fourth case was a case of glands in the neck, and the patient died. Then of the other five cases, I am in possession of information as regards three cases which took place on the 13th August, 14th August and a case subsequently. As regards the case on the 13th, the man was aged sixty, and the operation was for dilation of the stomach, which the patient insisted on being done, and it was only decided upon after warning the patient of the extra risk involved due to his age, and it was performed. I need not tell the hon. Members of this House, and especially to the Doctor who moved the resolution that an abdominal operation in a large number of cases is risky and is resorted to only where absolutely necessary. Now, Madras is becoming famous for these abdominal operations. (Mr. S. Satyamurti: 'Notorious.') (The hon. the President: 'Order, order.') Madras, Sir, has gained a reputation for efficiency of abdominal operations, and it has been admitted by the hon. Member for Madras himself. Persons from all parts of India, I am told, come to this place for this operation, and Madras has thereby acquired a reputation which is known all over India. People knowing the reputation of the Madras General Hospital in this respect come in, and even when they are told in some cases that the operation is rather risky they prefer to have an operation to the troubles and to the torture of the disease, and the surgeon has to take up the case. Well, in this particular case of the man aged 60, who died on the 13th August, it is not known whether the death was due to the application of the chloroform or the natural consequence of the weakness of the man owing to inability to stand the operation. I shall just read the information I have regarding the cases: '13th August. The patient died suddenly. A post mortem and inquest were held. In addition to the stomach condition for which operation was necessary he was found to be suffering from some degeneration of the heart, of the arteries and of the kidneys. The finding of the inquest was according to these facts.' (Dr. B. S. Mallayya: 'You are doing a damage to the Surgeon by reading that'.) That was on the 13th of August.

6th September 1928] [Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar]

"Next, a patient aged 28 with a very large irreducible hernia for which an 8-45 operation was absolutely necessary on account of the danger of early strangulation was another case. The patient died immediately after the operation had been successfully completed. An inquest and post mortem were held. It was found that this patient was suffering from a very rare condition known as status lymphaticus, characterized by the enlargement of the thymus and other glands. (Voices: Discovered after death?) The third case was that of a man aged 29 deeply jaundiced and suffering from a very advanced cancer. He came from Hyderabad with his friends in the hope of a cure by operation. The surgeon in charge of the case explained to the patient and his relations that the condition was a very serious one and the risks of operations were very great. It was only after he had been implored to perform an operation as the only hope of alleviating the patient's sufferings that the surgeon consented with the realization of his worst fears. These three patients were all cases of serious risks which had to be undertaken in the interests of the patients.

"So, Mr. President, out of these seven cases the three cases referred to are not due to the administration of chloroform but to the seriousness of the disease itself, and the operations had to be performed as the patients implored even after warning."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Is it the Minister's assertion?"

*The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Yes, in respect of the first four operations, though they were serious, we had thought it fit to admit that probably they were due to chloroform. About the other two cases, we are not in a position to state the facts. I may say that in gathering information as to deaths due to chloroform it is not possible to say the number exactly unless there was absolute negligence, and such cases were not before the Government. The hon. Member was referring, and I am glad he admitted, that three surgeons in charge of the operations in the General Hospital are efficient men, and there is nothing to say against them. But unfortunately he made a statement that these surgeons, eminent as they are and though they knew their duties perfectly well, leave it to anaesthetists without themselves going in in the initial stage of the operation."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"He said that he was told like that. He did not take the responsibility."

*The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"It must be remembered that the surgeons are honourable members of the learned profession and they admit their responsibility and are not willing to shove it on junior people, the anaesthetists who play according to them only a secondary part. It is a necessary part of the operation, and the surgeons are prepared to take the responsibility for the death. They are not prepared to say that the anaesthetists who applied chloroform were inexperienced or were incompetent, and throw the whole blame on them. This, Mr. President, I submit, is an admission and a confession which ought to be accepted and when they are willing to risk their reputation one should be disposed to accept their statement. It may be that in certain cases deaths have occurred owing to the administration of chloroform. But, in considering these matters, I wish to draw the attention of the House to the various facts which may go to show that in cases where they may be avoided they may be avoided and that in certain cases in spite of all possible care that human agency can take death

[Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar] [6th September 1928]

under chloroform is not altogether avoidable. The hon. Member for Madras says that during the 18 years that he has been in the General Hospital he heard of only one case of death under chloroform. But may I ask the hon. Member to consider the nature of the operations that were made during that period and now? (Cries of 'Oh, Oh!') I need not tell hon. Members of this House that resorting to operation for various diseases which were not thought of as curable by operation have become very popular, owing to the great advance in surgical science. Abdominal operation was a thing I am told which was very rare ten or fifteen years ago but they are resorting to it very freely to-day. (A voice: Are all of them abdominal?) The number of these operations has increased very largely and the total number of operations in the hospital has nearly doubled during the period 1915-1927. The number of deaths from operation will to a certain extent depend upon the number of operations performed. In 1927 the number of operations performed was 1,900. When there were 1,900 operations, accidents have unfortunately occurred in the case of four. It is regrettable, but what further steps can be taken to make it avoidable? I assure the House that Government will not be lacking in making all possible efforts to remedy the evil. This matter has been under the consideration of the Government in consultation with the Principal of Vizagapatam College and the Superintendent of the General Hospital, for some time. It has been said that in Western countries chloroform is administered by very experienced people and that young people are not allowed to administer chloroform. I take it that I am to a certain extent relying upon the knowledge and opinion which is placed before us by the Surgeon-General who has been admitted to be an able head and who has been house surgeon in one of the best hospitals in England. He says that there is a lecturer in anaesthetics who is the chief man in the line but in the actual operation except in serious cases chloroform is administered only by house surgeons, and Lieut-Col. Bradfield just now told me that as a young house surgeon he was applying chloroform there. He did not cause death. (Voices: 'Probably he was a clever young man.' 'That is exceptional.') If hon. Members of this House are willing to say that the young Indians who have undergone their course in the Medical College are not as intelligent as Mr. Bradfield admits them to be, then I have no answer. We are training students from the Medical College as surgeons. Certificates have been issued to them that they are fit to administer chloroform. They are students from the Medical College, and they have come to learn it. Do not hon. Members think that it is the duty of the teaching establishment of this Government to give them what is called practical training in the administration of chloroform when that is prescribed as a subject? I admit that in serious cases one should not resort to them. In such cases, the senior man will take great care. But to say that in no case should chloroform be administered by young men is denying altogether proper medical education. It is saying something that does not obtain in any part of the world. In England and America there is an anaesthetist who is an expert, and there are a number of people under him. It is only in very few cases, cases which are considered to be serious, that he comes in. To say that in every case it should be administered by a specialist is a thing, I am told, which never obtains in any part of the world."

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"In those cases it will be done under the supervision of the anaesthetist, and the student himself will not be

6th September 1928] [Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi]

left alone, and the specialist will be guiding, directing and teaching him. This is what I have observed in other countries and I felt bound to bring it to the notice of the House. (Voices addressing the Minister: 'Learn, learn.')"

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Dr. Muthulakshmi has told us that in the hospitals she visited during the time of her visit the administration was made under the direction of the expert. Nobody denies that people are doing it under the guidance of the expert. But there are occasions also when under the direction of the surgeon himself, experienced surgeons as they are, and under their control the junior men administer chloroform. If the hon. Member Dr. Muthulakshmi has told us that in every hospital in England and America there are as many expert anaesthetists as there are operation theatres and every one of them attends during each operation, then one may be prepared to accept that statement as correct. I do not say she is wrong. During the time of her visit, it may be there were experts administering chloroform. But does she say that in every one of the hospitals there are as many expert anaesthetists as there are operation theatres? In the General Hospital, there are three operation theatres and there is a senior man who is a Professor in Anaesthetic and guides the other people and attends himself in special cases. To assume that these three expert surgeons will have these operations performed risking their reputation . . ."

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR:—"The risk of life is greater than the risk of reputation."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, the position is this. The hon. Member from Madras was saying that frequent transfers of anaesthetists have been made and that they are very junior men. There is one Mr. Francis, who is an Assistant Professor of Surgery, whose service is 11 years."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Where is he? When was he brought to the hospital?"

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"He was brought here six months ago. (A voice: 'O, Lord'.) Then the other two people I already mentioned have been doing their duty as anaesthetists I believe for the last two years. They have been there as house surgeons for two years. Probably Dr. Mallayya may be correct in saying that men without ten years' experience ought not to be allowed to do this work. That is a proposition for medical men to consider and examine. If that is accepted, I do not know what remedy the hon. Doctor will suggest for the practical education of young men. According to the Surgeon-General, they are well qualified for it. I submit that hon. Members must be charitable enough not to blame any people who have done their business and who will become useful servants of the public."

"Then, Sir, the hon. Member from Madras said that an inferior quality of chloroform was being used. I am in a position to say that that matter has been carefully examined by the people concerned, and they have been satisfied that the chloroform now used is quite up to the mark. If the hon. Member shows by any data or information that the stuff that is now used is unfit for use in such a hospital, then the Government will not be averse to change the stuff."

[Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar] [6th September 1928]

"He also said that these anaesthetists should be kept on on this work without being transferred often. But these gentlemen do not wish to continue in this occupation for a long time. I am told that it is not a very desirable occupation. If they are to be administering chloroform all through, they will lose touch with other branches of medicine and surgery, and I am told—I am not a medical man myself—that not only in this country but also in England and other countries no one likes to be an anaesthetist for life. This occupation is a very dull and unpopular one among the medical men. They not merely forget their knowledge of other branches of medicine or surgery, but by their gradual and slow and continued inhalation of the gas for a long time, say, for four or five years, their health also is affected. Probably that is one of the reasons why this occupation is unpopular. In England, there are good anaesthetists in Harley street, but they make some money in two or three years and then they get tired of the job.

"I have given all these facts, and I believe they are correct, and if I am wrong, I believe the hon. Member for Madras will correct me, for I myself want more information. If any suggestions are made by which mortality due to the application of chloroform can be reduced, Government will be glad to jump at them and try to reduce the mortality. Government are having these hospitals not to kill people but to cure diseases. And if in the discharge of their duty accidents do happen, and if any means by which these accidents may be reduced are suggested, no one will be more anxious than the Government to adopt them."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"Mr. President, I have heard with great pain the speech of the hon. Minister. He said that he was not a medical man himself. At the same time he said that in England and America even inexperienced people were administering chloroform. May I just tell him that if in England and America things go on in this way and nine deaths occur in one year due to chloroform, the Ministers there will have to lay down their offices and cannot afford to go on flouting the opinion of the people as the hon. Minister has been doing to-day? Sir, a few questions asked about the Savidge case resulted in the appointment of a Royal Commission in a few days. But here in a case of nine deaths in the course of one year, in spite of an adjournment motion on the subject, the hon. Minister is not able to answer satisfactorily the points raised. He is not able to account for two; with regard to three, he gave some excuse; and he admits in regard to four. Such a state of things should not happen in any other country except this unfortunate country, where Ministers owe no responsibility either to the public or to the House which sends them. It has been said that from 1900 to 1925 there were practically no deaths at all, while in 1926-27 there were four deaths and recently there have been nine deaths. And various suggestions have been put-forward by the hon. Mover himself and various other Members including the hon. Deputy President of the Council who belongs herself to the profession and yet the hon. Minister says, "Give me more views, they will be examined," and so on. I do not understand, Sir, what he exactly means. It is very pitiable that one in the position of the hon. Minister should be asking for information like this. I think, he owes it to himself and to the public to put an end to this scare which is already seriously spreading. I hope he will take steps to see that a committee is appointed to go into the question

[Mr. K. R. Karant] 6th September 1928]

and see who is responsible. I am only sorry that a responsible Minister, when a motion like this is going on in this House, should treat the House with contempt; otherwise he would not go out of the House as he has done now."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"I move, Sir, that the question be now put."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"I second it."

The closure motion was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the business of the Council be adjourned."

The question was put to the House and declared carried. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 24. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 2. " S. Satyamurti. | 25. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 3. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 26. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar |
| 4. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 27. " K. Koti Reddi. |
| 5. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 28. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 6. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 29. " C. Marudavanam Pillai. |
| 7. " J. A. Saldanha. | 30. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 8. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 31. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 9. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 32. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 10. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 33. " K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. |
| 11. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 34. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 12. " K. V. R. Swami. | 35. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami |
| 13. " Muhammad Meera Ravuttar | Mudaliyar. |
| 14. " D. Narayana Raju. | 36. Mr. Ramanath Goenka. |
| 15. " B. S. Mallayya. | 37. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 16. " K. Uppi Sahib. | 38. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 17. " K. R. Karant. | 39. Mr. P. Siva Rao. |
| 18. " M. Narayana R. o. | 40. " K. Chavadi Subramania Pillai. |
| 19. " C. Obi Reddi. | 41. " K. P. Raman Menou. |
| 20. " A. Parasurama Rao. | 42. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 21. " C. Ramasomayajulu. | 43. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 22. " Basheer Ahmad Sayeed. | 44. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. |
| 23. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. | |

Noes.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks. | 20. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 2. " Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib | 21. Mr. K. Krishnan. |
| Bahadur. | 22. " S. Venkayya. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 23. " Syed Ibrahim Sahib. |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan | 24. " S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| Nayar. | 25. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 5. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 26. The Zamindar of Kallikotta. |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 27. Mr. K. Rameshchandra Padayachi. |
| 7. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 28. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ullah Sahib. |
| 8. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna | 29. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |
| Ayyar. | 30. " V. Ramjee Rao. |
| 9. Mr. C. B. Cotterell. | 31. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 10. " C. A. Souter. | 32. Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 11. " S. H. Slater. | 33. Mr. T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar. |
| 12. " A. McG. C. Tampoe. | 34. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaak Sahib |
| 13. " C. W. E. Cotton. | Bahadur. |
| 14. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 35. Muhammad Kadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 15. " A. B. Shetty. | 36. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 16. " J. Bheemayya. | 37. Mr. T. M. Moidoo Sahib |
| 17. " R. Foulkes. | 38. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 18. " Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. | 39. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa |
| 19. " J. Kuppuswami. | Chettiyar. |

[6th September 1928]

Neutral.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 4. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 2. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. | 5. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. |
| 3. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | |

Ayes 44. Noes 39. Natural 5.

The motion was carried. (Cries of "Resign, resign" from the Congress benches.)

RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST—*cont.*

SUPPLY OF WATER-HOSES, TEAR-BOMBS, ETC., TO THE POLICE.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Council will now resume discussion of motions on matters of general public interest."

4-15 p.m. * Rajkumar S. N. DORAI RAJA :—"Mr. President, Sir: I beg to move the following resolution, viz.—

'This Council recommends to the Government that they be pleased to supply the police with water-hoses, tear-bombs and similar other contrivances for reducing to a minimum the chances of opening fire on riotous and unruly mobs.'

"I am of opinion that this resolution is as necessary as it is reasonable, and I am fortified in this opinion by appreciating references that appeared in some of the daily papers here and in other parts of India about this resolution. It is true that the Government is responsible for the preservation of law and order, and it is equally true that a model citizen should be peaceful and law-abiding. Man is a creature of impulses and moods. When swayed either by excessive passion, enthusiasm or zeal, he is apt to lose his mental balance in consequence of which he inevitably comes in collision with forces of law and order. It is equally true that the guardians of peace, i.e., the police, being men are apt to lose their mental balance when confronted with critical and dangerous situations. In this connexion, Mr. President, let me say that tact, courage and patience hitherto exhibited by some of our high police officers, both European and Indian, when confronted with such dangerous and critical situations were not only commendable but also commended our approval and appreciation. Individually, Mr. President, an Indian is as peaceful a citizen as any nation can have but unfortunately an Indian mob when excited can be as dangerous as any in this world. To employ sufficient force to control an unruly mob is no doubt the duty of the Government, and the weapons hitherto employed to quell this sort of disturbances were the rifle and the bayonet. The State has a duty to protect its peaceful citizens from riotous mobs; but, Sir, the remedy may not be and bombs that are used with success on such mobs which are composed of more here. If they are used with circumspection and caution they ought to serve us here equally well. Only the other day I read in the papers in one of the not only controlled but dispersed by the use of tear-bombs. They came to do mischief but went away laughing. At the worst of time, even when it is inevitable, it is not a pleasant or sporting job to pour bullets into the thick of these unruly and riotous people even as an answer to 'brick-bats.' It is only fair, Mr. President, that the police should be given more chances to desist from firing, and these riotous and unruly people should be given more

6th September 1928] [Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja]

chances of living even in spite of themselves. Apart from the fact that prevention is better than cure, there is this additional advantage that a gassed man can easily be identified as one of those that had a hand in it. But shooting besides killing two or three stampedes the crowd into dispersing, and when the final round-up comes days after, even the innocent as a rule do suffer more than the guilty. Mr. President, I have said enough. I hope to convince all reasonable men that my resolution is an useful and reasonable one, and knowing as I do that our Government is a very humane Government composed of sportsmen, I am sure when I appeal to them as I am doing at present to adopt my humble suggestions contained in this resolution I will not appeal in vain."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Sir, I have very great pleasure in seconding this resolution. I think it is a very important and one of the most useful resolutions. Many people have been trying to devise means of controlling mobs, and I feel proud that my friend Rajkumar Dorai Raja, with whom I have moved when he was a student, has suggested a very good means of controlling the mobs and dispersing them. Sir, there are three classes of people that go to make up this mob. When you hear of a tragic incident you will find that most of the people who form the crowd there are mischief makers. These people on such occasions succeed very well in promoting their own object. These people are eager for such opportunities. Secondly, as soon as the relations of some people who have accident are informed of it, they rush in large crowds. They are innocent people and they are eager to be very near the spot to see whether there is any chance of their relations surviving. Then there are a third class of people who are attracted there, people who have no occupation, idlers, and who flock there out of curiosity to know what is going on there. It often happens that the crowd is sometimes very unruly. The people behind are pushing those in front. Unless some kind of order can be maintained, it is difficult to disperse them. They get out of control. If the means suggested by the hon. the Mover of the resolution were adopted, then it will be possible for the police, without recourse to firing, to disperse the crowd. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: Why not chloroform?). If there are very clever people like my friend with chloroform, I have no objection. But only there is no time to administer it. The Police sometimes lose their presence of mind, especially when they see a large crowd of 6,000 or 7,000. Suppose they begin to charge, that will give rise to greater confusion, and some people will be pushed down and injured. Suppose they have instructions to open fire; if they shoot high, the bullet hits somebody, an innocent man or child, who is on the top of a tree or of a building. If they shoot below, it may hit the legs of someone who is too weak to run. These bullets may reach persons who are attracted by a great curiosity to know what is going on. It may happen that people who actually sustain injury are innocents. This will give rise to much heart-burning. If the means that have been adopted in other countries for controlling and dispersing mobs be adopted here, I think it will give satisfaction to all and we will have a very innocent and harmless means of averting injury to human life in dangerous situations. For these reasons, I second the resolution of my friend, Mr. Dorai Raja."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to oppose this motion. I am not an expert in explosives, and the British Government has

[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao] [6th September 1928]

given no chance to Indians to become an expert in explosives, unless it is revealed to me on the floor of this House whether the Government has established a secret society to teach the constituent elements of explosives. The complaint against the Police in this country has not been that they have misused arms, but that they have shot down people without giving sufficient warning. Law and order is now exclusively the right of the bureaucrat, and as long as that is the exclusive right of the bureaucrat, and as long as the people in this country are not in a position to gauge the exact effect of the instruments that are placed in the hands of the bureaucracy, it is much safer for us to leave the present to itself. We are in a very unfortunate condition. I admit it is quite possible that methods of dispersing crowds through explosives or other substances, through water-hose and other contrivances, may be of some advantage if we have the control of the Police ourselves.

4-30 p.m. "I feel, Sir, that there is absolutely no doubt whatever that whatever contrivances we may give to the Police, they will be used as additional contrivances to subjugate our people further, to suppress them further and to give them no quarter whatever. I am certain that evidence will be adduced, I am certain that pleas will be set up, and there will be no chance for us to understand exactly what the Police will do. I would have given some credence to our friend Mr. Dorai Raja's motion, if he were an expert in explosives. He is not an expert. I am certain he is not an expert. The British Government have not given him facilities unless there is a secret society established by the Government itself. (Cries of: Pudukkottai.) I am not sure there are societies there to teach him the art of making explosives. There is nothing new in this country to warrant our interference with the methods employed by Government to disperse crowds. Our complaints have always been that the Police have been conducting themselves in a tyrannous manner, in a manner that is least conducive to the well-being of the people of this country. And, if this Government chooses to suggest better methods, it is for them to come forward and explain through their experts how they consider that these things are more useful in the business of dispersing crowds. It is not for a lay Member of this House to come forward with a suggestion of this sort after reading some journals or magazines that write on this subject. I am sure Mr. Dorai Raja understands the motives with which I am opposing this motion. Such a motion should come from the Government. As long as such a motion comes from a Member on the other side, from the benches behind the Government, there is a great deal of thought to be exercised over it before any consent can be given to it. If the Government had brought forward this motion straight, that is a different matter. That they should have chosen to bring this motion through an ordinary Member on their side, if at all they are going to support him, makes me hesitate before giving my vote. I should suspect that this will be used to repress the people much more, and to establish pleas of having used proper judgment at the proper time. Our whole complaint against the Police is that they are not exercising proper judgment at the proper moment, that they are not under control and that therefore lives are being lost. We have not yet come to the stage when we can complain about the instruments that are used for dispersing crowds. It is for the Government to come forward and say boldly and frankly and explain to us what such a motion would come to. I therefore oppose this motion, and through you, Sir, request every Member of this House to throw it out."

[6th September 1928]

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, the object of this resolution is to reduce to a minimum the chances of opening fire on riotous and unruly mobs. I am glad that the hon. Mover of this resolution realizes that there are occasions when the Police have to open fire. All that he wants is that we should try to minimise the occasions when such a thing should occur. The point to be examined is whether the machinery proposed will be effective or not. He wants that the policemen should be supplied with water-hoses. A water-hose can be successful in its working only if it is confined to a narrow space. It may not at all be effective when the space is broad and its use will have to depend upon the head of water-supply. Unless and until we are assured of it, it is not possible to put water-hoses into operation. As for the tear-bomb, I find that in Shanghai the Police are using it. That is the system there for dispersing crowds. There is a very interesting article on the subject published in the January 1928 issue of the journal of the United Service Institution of India. Besides that, we have no practical experience of its employment successfully in any civilized country. The difficulty with regard to its use is that though by throwing the bomb we can blind the people for 20 minutes and frighten them, one has to be very careful in using it. Sometimes it may so happen that the persons who use it, by some mistake or other, make themselves the victims rather than the mob. Further in a hot country like India the bomb may be absolutely ineffective due to climatic conditions. Under these circumstances, I do not think that what has been proposed by my hon. Friend is always an effective machinery for lessening or minimising the chances of opening fire. The suggestion is a novel one, and the tear-bomb has been successfully employed only in Shanghai. Therefore, I am prepared to have the question examined. It is not possible for me to accept the resolution without examination."

* Rajkumar S. N. DORAI RAJA:—"I am astounded at the ignorance of my hon. Friend from Kurnool. He professes to be a friend of the people and stand for independence, and yet he comes and opposes the simple proposition that I have made to-day to help the people. He prefers the help of the Government and the Police and attributes motives to me and through me to the Government because I have thought of a simple device and want to give more chances to the unruly and riotous people even though sometimes firing is necessary at them when their intention is to do great damage to person and property. (Cries of hear, hear.) (Dr. B. S. Mallayya: 'Remove the toddy shops.') My hon. Friend is as great an authority on toddy as on chloroform. I dare say this is not a subject which is of importance to the Madras Government alone. It is a subject of all-India importance. In view of the very sympathetic reply given by the hon. the Home Member . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"If the hon. Member is withdrawing his motion, he is not entitled to make a statement."

* Rajkumar S. N. DORAI RAJA:—"I am only explaining."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"According to the Standing Orders, no Member should be allowed to make a speech if he is withdrawing his motion."

* Rajkumar S. N. DORAI RAJA:—"Then I beg leave to withdraw, Sir."

[6th September 1928]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member has made a speech and so he cannot withdraw his motion."

The resolution was put and declared lost.

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

Ayes.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja. | 3. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 2. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar. | 4. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |

Noes.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Macjoribanks. | 29. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 30. " S. Satyamurti. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 31. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 32. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturathnam Ayyar. | 33. " P. Anjaneyulu. |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 34. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 35. Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. |
| 8. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar. | 36. " G. Harisavottama Rao. |
| 9. Mr. C. B. Cotterell. | 37. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. |
| 10. " H. A. Watson. | 38. " K. V. R. Swami. |
| 11. " C. A. Souter. | 39. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. |
| 12. " S. H. Slater. | 40. Mr. K. R. Karant. |
| 13. " A. McG. O. Tampoe. | 41. " M. Narayana Rao. |
| 14. " C. W. E. Cotton. | 42. " A. Parasurama Rao. |
| 15. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 43. " C. Ramasomayajulu. |
| 16. " J. Rheemayya. | 44. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. |
| 17. " B. Foulkes. | 45. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsala Nayudu. |
| 18. " Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. | 46. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 19. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur | 47. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 20. Mr. K. Krishnan. | 48. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 21. " N. Siva Raj. | 49. " K. Koti Reddi. |
| 22. " M. V. Gangadhar Siva. | 50. " L. K. Tulashiram. |
| 23. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. | 51. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 24. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 52. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 25. " Daniel Thomas. | 53. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 26. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. | 54. " K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. |
| 27. Mr. G. R. Premayya. | 55. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 28. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. | 56. " Ramanath Goenka. |
| | 57. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| | 58. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| | 59. " B. Ramaachandra Reddi. |

Neutral.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Mr. S. Venkiah. | 10. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 2. " V. Ramjee Rao. | 11. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 3. " K. Ramachandra Padayachi. | 12. Mr. T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar. |
| 4. The Zamindar of Kalikota. | 13. Khan Bahadur T. M. Noidoo Sahib. |
| 5. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 14. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 6. " J. A. Saldanha. | 15. " B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 7. " D. Narayana Raju. | 16. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar. |
| 8. " C. Obi Reddi. | 17. The Kunara Raja of Venkatagiri. |
| 9. " K. P. Raman Menon. | |

Ayes 4. Noes 59. Neutral 17.

The resolution was lost.

6th September 1928]

NON-OFFICIAL COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE AFFAIRS OF
THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, MADRAS.

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I beg to move the resolution that stands in my name—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that a non-official committee be appointed to investigate into (1) the large number of dismissals, suspensions, reductions and removals of the employees of the Government Press, Madras, (2) the policy adopted by the Superintendent in respect of the union of the employees and (3) the conditions of remuneration, leave, etc., of the piece-workers.'

"Sir, the Superintendent of this institution about whom the hon. the Home Member gave some information yesterday on the floor of this House was that the only qualification he had was that he had no qualification that could be called a qualification. But the Government say we have got our own judgment of the man, and so the hon. the Home Member thinks that he is the fittest man. He was appointed in 1919 and he has been in charge of that institution as a gazetted officer for the last four or five years. This institution contains about 1,500 labourers, and he has succeeded in dismissing 800 of them. The total punishments inflicted up to the end of 31st March 1927 are as follows :—

	Year.
	237 in 1923
	334 " 1924
	345 " 1925
	440 " 1926

Out of a total of about 1,500 employees, about 1,265 minor punishments have been made already. Punishments of dismissals, removals and suspensions alone amount to 879. It is also curious to note that six men are suspended for incompetence."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Is the hon. Member reading his speech from a paper?"

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I am only refreshing my memory."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member must more cleverly do it."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"No necessity at all. Without doing that, I can go on."

"A man who was drawing Rs. 60 gets into the good graces of the Superintendent, Government Press, and he is suddenly raised to a scale of Rs. 200—265. The hon. Member in charge will realize that this man's name is Mariabagayam and he is called the Personal Assistant to the Superintendent, and that this man is solely responsible for the large number of dismissals, removals and suspensions. The hon. the Home Member said that he had no power to interfere with the punishments inflicted and that the Government's hands are tied down. There is a great discontent among the employees and this discontent is put down by the formation of a rival club by Mr. Mariabagayam, which has been started and conducted with the idea of giving treat or dinner parties to the Superintendent, Government Press, whenever he goes the hills and these poor labourers are always asked to contribute for such expenses. If they do not contribute, their names are entered in the black list kept by the said Mr. Mariabagayam, and very soon

[Dr. B. S. Mallayya] [6th September 1928]

punishments would be overtaking these poor labourers. I have already referred to the case of one Mr. Balakrishna Pillai, who although he applied for sick leave on a medical certificate, the Superintendent did not grant him leave; and he was compelled to work, with the result that when he went home he died. His wife made a statement to the authorities that it was only the Superintendent, Government Press, that was responsible for the death of her husband, and if he had been granted leave he would not have died. The Government on hearing her representations took pity upon her and granted a compassionate allowance of Rs. 150. About the character of this Mariabagam I need not tell you much. His influence is so great that he is looked on as the 'Periadorai' by all the workers.

"The date of birth of the Superintendent when he joined Government service as a non-gazetted officer was entered as 1873, but when he was promoted to the rank of gazetted officer, the register also showed an advancement of one year in his date of birth. This went on undetected for six or seven years till recently when the Accountant-General scrutinized the registers, and asked for an explanation for this discrepancy, but he was not able to explain satisfactorily. The case is said to be still under investigation. This is the qualification and standard of character of the officer whom the Government find from their own special test to be a fit and proper person to be in charge of the destinies of 2,000 poor labourers in the Press."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution. The allegations made by the hon. the Mover of the resolution are very serious allegations. There is no use of saying that the Superintendent is a responsible officer and that he should be given full authority to deal with his employees as he pleases. The situation has become very serious especially when it is considered that an officer drawing Rs. 1,000 to 1,500 should have managed to dismiss 800 employees. So it is very necessary that the Government should scrutinize the question and remedy the grievances of the employees. Perhaps the Government think that the prestige of the officer would go if they interfered with his actions. I do not think that Government should stand on that consideration especially when the livelihood of such a large number of employees is at stake."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"Sir, if my hon. Friend the Mover wants to have a committee appointed, I think nobody would be more eager than myself to welcome such a committee. But I wish to emphasize this one point; Government Press consists of about 2,000 employees, and if dismissals and fines take place they are quite natural. Such things happen always in case of large institutions. In every office the head of a department is always responsible for fines, dismissals and removals of the employees. The gentleman referred to by my hon. Friend, Dr. Mallayya, is a sort of personal assistant and what influence could he wield? Are we to understand that the head of the department is incapable of doing anything and arrive at a decision himself? Is he led by the influence of the personal assistant? If my friend wants an enquiry, he is quite welcome to stress that point as much as possible as he possibly can. The gentleman, Mr. Mariabagam, has been in the Government Press for the last 25 years and there have been no adverse criticisms against him. He might have started a club for the benefit of some of the employees of the Press. That itself

6th September 1928] [Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar]

shows that he is interested in the welfare of the employees. He is starting all sorts of clubs in order to show to the workmen that they too could have all kinds of entertainments just as other people had. I also read in newspapers about the anniversary held by this club and various kinds of entertainments were also provided for these workmen. These are all institutions like co-operative societies for relieving the distress of the poor and also as a sort of recreation to these workmen. If I remember right, my hon. Friend, the Mover, said that he was starting a rival club and perhaps suspected that this gentleman wanted to get rid of some of the employees. I have no such suspicion. Therefore, Sir, as for the enquiry in the name of justice, in the name of fair play, by all means have an enquiry. But, merely to charge a man that he is responsible for all these dismissals and suspensions of these workmen because some interested persons who have been dismissed say so is very unfair."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I speak, Sir?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"If it is a question of speaking, I think there is no time."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I shall finish it in a minute."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Yes."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I move that the question be now put."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I think the question may be taken up as soon as we meet on the next non-official day."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"To-day the Opposition requests for half an hour more and I have to accept it."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"This resolution recommends the appointment of a non-official committee for three purposes: (1) To investigate into the large number of dismissals, suspensions, reductions and removals of the employees of the Government Press, Madras, (2) the policy adopted by the Superintendent in respect of the union of the employees, and (3) the conditions of remuneration, leave, etc., of the piece-workers."

"My hon. Friend, Dr. Mallayya, in his enthusiasm to finish the debate 5 p.m. rather early, did not say a word about the second and third purpose for which he urged that a committee should be appointed. He simply said that there had been a large number of dismissals. Therefore he wanted that a non-official committee should be appointed. He said nothing as to the policy that has been adopted by the Superintendent in regard to the Government Press Union or to the conditions of remuneration of the piece-workers. Therefore my task has been made very easy. All that he said was that there had been a very large number of dismissals, and therefore Government should appoint a committee. I do not think that is reasonable. No reason has been adduced why a committee should be appointed. Yesterday, in response to a question asked by one of the hon. Members, I placed a list of punishments inflicted on the employees. There are 1,500 to 2,000 people employed in the Government Press. About 180 persons have been punished and most of them with small fines. Hon. Members know that if persons are unjustly

[Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib] [6th September 1928]

punished they have got a right of appeal to the Government. Then we are prepared to consider the appeals. I do not think I can say anything more in that respect because no arguments have been adduced to show the necessity for the appointment of a non-official committee.

"As regards what was stated about the union I have gone into that question and do not find a single person has been punished for being a member of the union.

"With regard to the conditions of remuneration, I may say that the Government very recently considered that question. The piece-workers sent up a memorial to Government about a year ago asking for (1) enhanced remuneration, (2) remuneration when they wait without work, (3) casual and privilege leave and leave on special holidays, (4) enhanced bill allowance and (5) counting as service for the purpose of pension the period spent on leave with permission though without allowance. The Government considered these five requests and granted concessions mentioned against (4) and (5). With regard to the other three the Government were of opinion that there was no necessity to grant them. I do not think a non-official committee can solve these questions. The Superintendent, Government Press, was also told that the rules regarding hospital leave were applicable to all press employees including piece-workers, temporary and permanent, their leave salary being calculated on the basis of the average pay for the past 12 months. I do not think that a non-official committee will serve any useful purpose. I feel, Sir, that no case has been made out for its appointment. If people have been punished severely and if fines have been imposed upon them unjustly, they have a right of appeal to the Government. The Government are prepared to consider their appeals. Most of the punishments imposed are of small fines. The head of an institution who has to manage employees numbering about 1,500 to 2,000 people must have recourse to such punishments. I therefore oppose the resolution."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"I move, Sir, that the question be now put."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I second it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that 'the question be now put.'"

The question was put to the House and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. A. B. Shetty. | 15. Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao. |
| 2. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 16. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. |
| 3. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. | 17. " K. V. R. Swami. |
| 4. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. | 18. " Muhammad Meera Ravattar. |
| 5. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao. | 19. " D. Narayana Raju. |
| 6. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 20. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. |
| 7. " S. Satyamurti. | 21. Mr. K. R. Karant. |
| 8. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 22. " M. Narayana Rao. |
| 9. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 23. " C. Obi Reddi. |
| 10. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 24. " A. Parasurama Rao. |
| 11. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 25. " C. Ramaswami Nayakar. |
| 12. " J. A. Saldanha. | 26. " Basheer Ahmad Sayeed. |
| 13. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 27. " P. Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu. |
| 14. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 28. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |

6th September 1928]

Ayes—cont.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 29. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. | 38. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 30. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 39. Mr. Ramanath Goenka. |
| 31. " K. Koti Reddi. | 40. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 32. " L. K. Tulasiram. | 41. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 33. " C. Marudavanam Pillai. | 42. Mr. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 34. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. | 43. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 35. " K. Madhavan Nayar. | 44. " K. P. Raman Menon. |
| 36. " K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. | |
| 37. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | |

Noes.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks. | 17. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjapp Bahadur. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 18. Mr. K. Krishnan. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 19. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 20. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 21. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 22. Mr. S. Arpadaswami Udayar. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 23. The Zamindar of Kallikota. |
| 8. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar. | 24. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ullah Sahib Bahadur. |
| 9. Mr. C. B. Cotterell. | 25. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 10. " H. A. Watson. | 26. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 11. " C. A. Souter. | 27. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 12. " S. H. Slater. | 28. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Kazaak Sahib Bahadur. |
| 13. " A. MoG. C. Tampoe. | 29. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 14. " C. W. E. Cotton. | 30. " B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 15. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 31. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 16. " R. Foulkes. | |

Ayes 44. Noes 31.

The closure motion was carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that 'this Council recommends to the Government that a non-official committee be appointed to investigate into (1) the large number of dismissals, suspensions, reductions and removals of the employees of the Government Press, Madras, (2) the policy adopted by the Superintendent in respect of the union of the employees and (3) the conditions of remuneration, leave, etc., of the piece-workers.'"

The motion was put to the House and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows:—

Ayes.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Mr. A. B. Shetty. | 21. Mr. C. Ramaswamiyajulu. |
| 2. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 22. " Basheer Ahmad Sayeed. |
| 3. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. | 23. " P. Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu. |
| 4. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. | 24. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 5. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 25. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 6. " S. Satyamurti. | 26. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 7. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 27. " K. Koti Reddi. |
| 8. " T. A. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 28. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 9. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 29. " C. Marudavanam Pillai. |
| 10. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 30. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 11. " J. A. Saldanha. | 31. " K. Madhavan Nayar. |
| 12. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 32. " K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. |
| 13. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 33. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 14. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 34. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 15. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 35. Mr. Ramanath Goenka. |
| 16. " K. V. R. Swami. | 36. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 17. " Muhammad Meera Ravattar. | 37. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 18. " D. Narayana Raju. | 38. Mr. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 19. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. | 39. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 20. Mr. K. R. Karant. | 40. " K. P. Raman Menon. |
| 21. " M. Narayana Rao. | 41. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 22. " C. Obi Reddi. | |
| 23. " A. Parasurama Rao. | |

[6th September 1928

Noes.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks. | 13. Mr. A. McG. C. Tampoe. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sabib Bahadur. | 14. " C. W. E. Cotton. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 15. " J. Rheemayya. |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 16. " R. Foulkes. |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Soteratnam Ayyar. | 17. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 18. Mr. K. Krishnan. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 19. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 8. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar. | 20. Mr S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 9. Mr. C. B. Cotterell. | 21. The Zamindar of Kallikota. |
| 10. " H. A. Watson. | 22. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-Jah Sahib Bahadur. |
| 11. " C. A. Souter. | 23. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 12. " S. H. Slater. | 24. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur. |

Neutral.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 6. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao. |
| 2. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. | 7. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 3. Mr. N. Siva Raj. | 8. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 4. " Daniel Thomas. | 9. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 5. " K. Ramachandra Padayachi. | 10. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |

Ayes 44. Noes 24. Neutral 10.

The motion was carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I take it that the Opposition wanted to sit after 5 p.m. simply to finish this motion."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I wanted to finish the debate on this resolution."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The House will now adjourn and will re-assemble on Saturday the 8th instant at 11 a.m."

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

6th September 1928]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 181 asked by Dr. B. S. Mallayya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 6th September 1928, page 339 supra.]

Statement showing the total number of in and out patients treated in the Government Headquarter Hospital, Vellore, and the Mission Hospital, Vellore, during 1925, 1926 and 1927.

Year.	Government Headquarter Hospital.		Mission Hospital.	
	In-patients.	Out-patients	In-patients.	Out-patients.
1925	2,322	37,217	2,133	29,437
1926	2,189	39,689	1,851	30,696
1927	2,291	39,492	2,231	29,419

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 185 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 6th September 1928 on page 342 supra.]

Action taken on the statement of Mr. Fenner Brockway regarding the grievances of the nursing staff of the General Hospital.

Alleged grievances.

- (1) Long working hours
- (2) Prolonged night duty
- (3) Working overtime
- (4) Quality of the food
- (5) Restricted hours during which nurses may leave the hospital premises.
- (6) The long working hours and low pay of the ward boys (nursing orderlies).

Action taken by the Government.

{ After careful consideration, the Government have come to the conclusion that the existing arrangements are the best that can be devised. The three months system of night duty shifts is preferred by the nurses. The Government are informed that working overtime is exceptional. The quality of the food is by no means bad. The Government have ascertained that nurses are required to return to their quarters by 10 p.m. unless a special late pass has been given. They see no reason to alter this arrangement. Nursing orderlies are on duty for long hours, but largely from their own choice. The question of revising their pay is under consideration.

[6th September 1928]

APPENDIX III

[Vide answer to question No. 201 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 6th September 1928, page 350 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 2314, Revenue, dated 16th November 1927.

Read—the following papers:—

G.O. Mis. No. 1516, dated 3rd August 1927.

From the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement),
dated 15th September 1927, Ref. B. No. 1321/27-3.

Order—Mis. No. 2314, Revenue, dated 16th November 1927.

The amendments to Board's Standing Order No. 87, Part I, clauses (i) and (ii) suggested by the Board of Revenue in its reference read above are approved as revised. A copy of the amendments as revised is appended to this order.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

J. F. HALL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).

APPENDIX.

(i) Subject to the provision of Act I of 1858 it is the duty of the Revenue Department to keep all irrigation works in their charge reasonably efficient so as to forestall deterioration. All works necessary for the purpose, which are not executed by the ryots as kudimaramat works should be executed by Collector considers that the work requires such special technical skill and supervision as cannot be provided adequately by the Revenue Department. The maintenance of minor irrigation works by the Revenue Department will consist chiefly of the repair of masonry and earthwork and the reconstruction of damaged works. In cases where it would be useless to carry out repairs without providing new sluices, it is competent to the Revenue Department to construct such sluices in accordance with the standard plans furnished by the Public Works Department. Other improvements may similarly be executed to minor irrigation works. In all such instances full explanations of the new works showing their need and the revenue involved should be given in the reports accompanying the estimates. The Revenue Department may also carry out the restoration of works which have deteriorated by continued neglect provided that the cost is reasonable considering the revenue from the works.

The prohibition against the repair of tanks irrigating 10 acres and less is withdrawn.

[6th September 1928]

The Executive Engineers will assist the Revenue officers with their professional advice and help whenever necessary.

(ii) The detailed investigation of schemes for the restoration of abandoned works and the construction of new works will ordinarily be done by Tank Restoration Scheme parties or by the ordinary Public Works Department division, but Collectors should freely use the Minor Irrigation establishment for any preliminary investigation work. They should keep a list of schemes for new irrigation works and improvements to existing irrigation works, which may have come to their notice and, after making, through the agency of the Minor Irrigation staff, any preliminary investigation which seems necessary, apply for the investigation of promising schemes by the Executive Engineer. Schemes which the Minor Irrigation staff is competent to execute can be carried out as part of the Minor Irrigation programme after investigation by the Public Works Department.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 206 asked by Mr. A. Parasurama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 6th September 1928, page 353 supra.]

That the land shall be free of assessment for four years from the date of this cawle if planted with avaram, at the end of which period full assessment will be collected on the whole area. This assessment will be liable to revision at the periodical resettlement of the district.

2. That at least one-fourth of the area shall be planted every year from the date of this grant, the plantation of the whole extent being completed within four years from the date thereof. Such portion of the area as is not in the opinion of the Collector properly stocked at the expiry of the fourth year shall be given up.

3. That nothing but avaram shall be grown even after the fourth year without the Collector's permission.

4. That the grantee shall prevent the cutting of tree growth and shall pay at once the value of all scattered trees, if any, on the land.

5. That alienation of the land without the sanction of Government to a person other than a British subject or a subject of a Native State shall invalidate the grant.

6. That the grantee shall abide by the rules which are now in force or which may hereafter be prescribed by the Board of Revenue in regard to avaram cultivation.

7. That failure to cultivate or maintain cultivation to the satisfaction of the Collector or other officer deputed by him, as well as violation of any of the conditions specified above, will entail the resumption of the grant without compensation.

[6th September 1928]

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 217 (A) asked by Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 6th September 1928, page 363 supra.]

Statement showing the accepted tender rates for sheepskins and other articles for the years 1926-27, 1927-28 and 1928-29.

SCHEDULE FOR GROUP I—WOOD.

Description of articles.				Rate, 1926-27.	Rate, 1927-28.	Rate, 1928-29.
				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Teakwood in lengths as ordered but not usually more than 10 feet long						
Do.	do.	1½" × 1½"	R. ft.	..	..	0 1 6
Do.	do.	2" × 1½"	"	..	..	0 1 6
Do.	do.	2½" × 1½"	"	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6
Do.	do.	3" × 1"	"	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6
Do.	do.	4" × 1"	"	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6
Do.	do.	5" × 1"	"	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Do.	do.	6" × 1"	"	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6
Do.	do.	7" × 1"	"	..	..	0 7 0
Do.	do.	8" × 1"	"	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
Do.	do.	9" × 1"	"	..	..	0 8 0
Do.	do.	10" × 1"	"	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0
Do.	do.	12" × 1"	"	0 12 6	0 12 6	0 12 6
Do.	do.	15" × 1"	"	0 15 6	0 15 6	0 15 6
Do.	do.	2" × 2"	"	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6
Do.	do.	3" × 2"	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Do.	do.	4" × 2"	"	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Do.	do.	5" × 2"	"	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6
Do.	do.	6" × 2"	"	0 9 6	0 9 6	0 9 6
Do.	do.	7" × 2"	"	0 12 6	0 12 6	0 12 6
Do.	do.	8" × 2"	"	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
Do.	do.	9" × 2"	"	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Do.	do.	3" × 3"	"	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Do.	do.	4" × 3"	"	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Do.	do.	5" × 3"	"	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0
Do.	do.	6" × 3"	"	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
Do.	do.	8" × 3"	"	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Do.	do.	4" × 4"	"	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0
Do.	do.	5" × 4"	"	0 12 6	0 12 6	0 12 6
Do.	do.	6" × 4"	"	0 12 6	0 12 6	0 12 6
Do.	do.	8" × 4"	"	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
Do.	do.	4" × ½"	"	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do.	do.	6" × ½"	"	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
Do.	do.	8" × ½"	"	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Do.	do.	10" × ½"	"	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6
Do.	do.	12" × ½"	"	..	..	0 7 0
Do.	do.	15" × ½"	"	..	..	0 9 0
Trineomallee wood as above, 6" × 2"	..	..	..	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0
Do.	do.	4" × 3"	..	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0
Satin wood as above, 4½" × 2½"	..	..	..	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Rose wood do. 4" × 3"	..	..	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Mango wood, 12" × 1"	..	..	..	..	..	0 1 6
Do. 15" × 1"	..	..	..	..	..	0 2 0
Jungle wood, 3' × 2' × 2'	..	..	.. Cwt.	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0

[6th September 1928]

SCHEDULE FOR GROUP II—HARDWARE.

Description of articles.		Rate, 1926-27.	Rate, 1927-28.	Rate, 1928-29.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Basin, enamelled, 1½' diameter	No.	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Do. aluminium, 1½' do.	..	5 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Bolts and nuts with washers, ½" thick, 1" to 8" long.	Decz.	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Do. ½" do.	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Do. ¾" do.	..	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Do. 1" do.	..	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Brass wire, ½" to 1" thick	Lb.	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Brass sheet, ½" to ¾" thick	..	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Rings, brass, with screws	No.	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Rings, iron do.	..	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
Buckets, zinc, rivetted, 12" high, 12" diameter at top inside.	..	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Bucket, enamelled, 12" high, 12" diameter	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Buckets, iron, for latrine, 12" high, 12" diameter at top inside.	..	3 8 0	..	3 0 0
Chimneys, best, iron, ½" thick, 18' long, 5½" diameter.	..	15 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Do. do. 14' do. 5½" do.	..	15 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Do. do. 14' do. 6" do.	..	15 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Do. do. 14' do. 7" do.	..	15 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Chisels, carpenter's, plane, double, 1½", English	..	2 12 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Do. do. 2" do.	..	3 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
Do. do. 2½" do.	..	4 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Do. do. 3" do.	..	1 4 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
Do. do. 3½" do.	..	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Do. do. 4" do.	..	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
Do. do. 4½" do.	..	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Do. do. 5" do.	..	1 4 0	1 2 0	1 2 0
Copper plate, ½" to 1" thick	Lb.	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Do. rivets, ½" to 1" with washers	Gross.	4 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Do. do. without washers	..	4 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Do. do.	Lb.	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Copper wire, ½" to 1" diameter	Sets.	..	..	1 0 0
Door slide bolts, of sizes, with screws	..	1 6 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Iron hasps and staples for padlocks	..	2 4 0	1 2 0	1 2 0
Brass do.	..	0 11 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Files, 3 cornered, 4" long (red mark)	..	0 11 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Do. do. 5" do. (do.)	..	0 11 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Do. do. 6" to 12" long (red mark)	No.	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Do. do. do.	..	..	..	1 0 0
Do. square, 6" to 12" do.	..	6 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
Do. flat, smooth, 16" long	..	4 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Do. rough, 16" do.	..	5 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Do. smooth, 14" do.	..	4 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
Do. rough, 14" do.	..	3 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
Do. smooth, 12" do.	..	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Do. rough, 12" do.	..	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Do. smooth, 10" do.	..	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
Do. rough, 10" do.	..	1 12 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Do. smooth, 9" do.	..	1 10 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Do. rough, 9" do.	..	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Do. smooth, 8" do.	..	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Do. rough, 8" do.	..	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Do. smooth, 6" do.	..	1 2 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Do. rough, 6" do.	..	0 11 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Do. smooth, 4" do.	..	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Do. rough, 4" do.	..	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Do. punch-cutting, 4" long, round, 3-cornered or flat.	..	2 4 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
Files, half round, 12", rough and smooth	..	2 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
Do. 10" do.	..	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 2 0
Do. 9" do.	..	..	..	..

[6th September 1928]

Schedule for Group II—Hardware—cont.

Description of articles.	Rate, 1926-27.	Rate, 1927-28.	Rate, 1928-29.
Files, half round, 8" rough and smooth No.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Do. 8" do. "	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Files, round, 12" "	1 2 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Do. 10" "	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Do. 9" "	1 14 0	1 6 0	1 6 0
Do. 8" "	1 12 0	1 4 0	1 5 0
Do. 6" "	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 4 0
Do. 4" "	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
File, knife, 6" to 12" long "	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Do. 10" "	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Gavers of sorts "	..	..	0 12 0
Hack saw blade, thick and thin "	..	..	0 12 0
Hammers, 1 lb. "	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Do. 1 lb. "	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Do. 1 1/2 lb. "	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Do. 2 lb. "	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Hinges, iron, English, 2" with screws, superior .. Pairs.	0 14 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Do. 2 1/2" do. "	0 14 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Do. 3" do. "	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Do. 3 1/2" do. "	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Do. 4" do. "	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Hinges, brass, English, 1" to 2" with screws, superior ..	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Hinges, brass, English, 3" with screws, superior ..	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
Do. 4" do. "	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
Hooks, brass, 1" with screwed eyes No.	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. 2" do. "	0 6 0	0 2 6	0 2 6
Do. 3" do. "	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Do. 4" do. "	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Iron tack nails, square, 1/2" to 1 1/2" Lb.	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Copper do. "	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Iron sheets and bars, of sizes, superior Cwt.	35 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0
Lamps, Hurricane, Deitz No.	4 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Lead sheet, 1/8" to 1/4" thick Lb.	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Locks, brass, 1 1/2" to 2", almirah, with screws, 4 levers, superior .. No.	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Locks, brass, 4", almirah, with screws, 4 levers, superior ..	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Locks, iron, 3", almirah, with screws, 4 levers, superior ..	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Locks, brass, 2 to 3", draw, with screws, 4 levers, Europe ..	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Locks, brass, 2 to 3", draw, with screws, 4 levers, country ..	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Locks, pad, iron, 4 levers superior, 3", with key and hasps and staples, superior, with screws ..	4 0 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
Locks, pad, iron, 4 levers, superior, 1 1/2" to 2 1/2" ..	3 0 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
Locks, pad, iron, 4 levers, without hasps and staples and screws ..	3 4 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
Locks, pad, iron, 4 levers, without hasps and staples and screws 1 1/2" to 2 1/2" ..	2 4 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
Locks, pad, brass, 3", with key and hasps and staples, superior, with screws ..	4 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Locks, pad, brass, 2 1/2" to 3", without hasps and staples, superior, with screws ..	3 12 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Locks, Miller "	..	..	..
Mamooties, sized, 1' long, 9" broad "	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 4 0
Netting, wire, iron Cwt.	..	..	1 0 0

6th September 1928]

Schedule for Group II—Hardware—cont.

Description of articles.	Rate, 1926-27.	Rate, 1927-28.	Rate, 1928-29.
Needles, big, gunny No.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Do. ordinary "	0 1 0	0 0 1	0 0 1
Nuts, iron, of sizes Doz.	..	..	0 12 0
Rat trap, iron wire No.	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Rivets, iron Lb.	..	..	0 5 0
Iron screws, 1/2", No. 4 Gross.	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Do. 3/4", Nos. 4 to 6 "	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Do. 1", Nos. 5 to 7 "	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Do. 1 1/2" do. "	0 13 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
Do. 2" do. "	0 15 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
Do. 1 1/2", Nos. 5 to 9 "	1 0 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
Do. 1 1/2", Nos. 6 to 9 "	1 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Do. 2" do. "	1 10 0	0 9 0	0 9 0
Do. 2 1/2", Nos. 7 to 14 "	3 6 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Do. 3" do. "	3 12 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
Sieves, tin, 6" to 12" diameter No.	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Slide hooks for almirahs, brass "	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Do iron "	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Steel, bar or plate, of sizes, superior Cwt.	42 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0
Strainer, gauze, 12" diameter, brass, 4" deep .. No.	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Tin pots to hold 1 pint of water "	0 2 0	..	0 2 0
Tin sheets, 14" X 20" Each.	6 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0
Tubs, iron, for latrine (as per sample) No.	6 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0
Watering cans, garden (tin) "	..	..	1 0 0
Window hooks, iron, 2" "	0 3 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
Do brass, 2" "	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Winnows, iron, 1 1/2' long, 1 1/2' broad "	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Wire nails, 1/2" to 1" Lb.	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Do. 1 1/2" to 4" "	0 6 0	0 2 6	0 2 6

SCHEDULE FOR GROUP III—OIL, SOAP, Etc.

Description of articles.	Rate, 1926-27.	Rate, 1927-28.	Rate, 1928-29.
Acid, carbolic Lb.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Do. muriatic "	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Do. nitric "	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Do. sulphuric "	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
Alum "	0 3 0	0 0 1	0 0 1
Ammonia "	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Baize, green, blue or black, 4' X 6' No.	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
Bamboo sieve, 1 1/2" diameter "	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
Do. sticks, 8' long, 4" thick "	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Bellows, country "	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Benzine, superior Bottle of 1 pint.	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bluestone Lb.	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Borax "	0 4 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
Bricks, kiln No.	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3
Brasso in 1 lb. tins "	1 4 0	1 2 0	1 2 0
Brooms, bamboo, with handle, 6' long for scavengers ..	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Brooms, ordinary, bundle, 2 1/2' long, 2" diameter ..	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9
Brooms, coconut "	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0

[6th September 1928]

Schedule for Group III—Oil, soap, etc.—*cont.*

Description of articles.	Rate, 1926-27.	Rate, 1927-28.	Rate, 1928-29.
Candles Lb.	0 8 6	0 8 0	0 8 0
Cups, porcelain No.	.. .. .	.. .. .	0 8 0
Cusous tattis, 6' X 4'	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
Casuarina wood, dried, 10" to 15" long and about 1" to 3" diameter. Tons.	27 8 0	26 0 0	26 0 0
Cement, Portland Cwt.	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
Charcoal, soft (spl't), large pieces to be used for gas engine. Tons.	80 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
Charcoal, in bags of 40 lb. each Bags.	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Chimneys, glass, for kerosene lamps No.	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Do. for Hurricane lamps	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
China paper Qrs.	.. .. .	.. .. .	1 8 0
Chupam Pora.	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Do. shell	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Cobweb sticks, of sizes No.	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Coconut oil Lb.	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Commode, enamel No.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Cotton, ordinary, white, fresh Lb.	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Do. ropes, $\frac{1}{16}$ " to 1" thick	0 10 0	.. .. .	.. .. .
Cowdung cakes No.	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3
Cups, porcelain, 3" to 9" diameter	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Cups and saucers, enamelled	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Cuttras, earthen Sets.	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Disinfecting powder (carbolic) Lb.	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Divi divi	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
Hungry cloth, 39" wide (superior and thick) Yds.	0 10 0	.. .. .	.. .. .
Emery sheet (rough, medium or fine) Doz.	1 4 0	1 2 0	1 2 0
Do. powder Lb.	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
Enamel, black, green, white and red (eagle brand).	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Flour, wheat, first sort, for paste, in bags of 192 lb. net each. Bags.	30 0 0	27 8 0	25 0 0
French polish Bottle of 2 pints.	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
Foot rule, 2' long, wooden, four fold No.	.. .. .	.. .. .	1 4 0
Glass panes, of sizes	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Glass tumblers to hold 2 pints (ice proof)	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Goglets, earthen, to hold 6 pints	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6
Hand bellows, small .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	3 0 0
Husk, bags of 50 lb. each	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Iron sulphate Lb.	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Isinglass Oz.	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Jaggery Lb.	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6
Japan, black Bottle of 2 pints.	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Ladders, bamboo (16' and 10' long) No.	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Lamp oil, ordinary Lb.	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 0
Linseed oil, boiled Bottle of 2 pints.	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
Match boxes, safety, large Doz.	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Mercury Lb.	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Methylated spirits of wine Bottle of 2 pints.	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Moulding clay pints.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Mullaya Cwt.	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Myrabolans Doz.	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Naphthalene Lb.	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 1 0
.. .. .	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 6 0

6th September 1928]

Schedule for Group III—Oil, soap, etc.—*cont.*

Description of articles.	Rate, 1926-27.	Rate, 1927-28.	Rate, 1928-29.
Oil cloth for ruling machine (superior and thick) .. Yds.	3 4 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Omum water, bottles No.	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Paint, black, white, green, red and dark green .. Lb.	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
Phenyle Galls.	4 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Pitch Lb.	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3
Pot rest No.	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1
Powder, vermilion Lb.	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
Putty	0 4 0	0 1 6	0 1 6
Rattan baskets, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' and 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ' diameter No.	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
Red lead Lb.	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
Rosin	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Sand, river Carts.	.. .. .	.. .. .	2 0 0
Sand paper, fine, medium and rough Doz.	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Sandal stone, diameter 1', thickness 2" No.	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Shellac Lb.	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Sieves No.	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Soap, Calvert's carbolic Cakes.	.. .. .	.. .. .	0 5 0
Soapnut Lb.	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
Staroh, white	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
Olive oil Bottle of 1 pint.	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0
Tallow, country Lb.	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Do. Russian .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1 0 0
Tar No.	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Tin funnel, 6" diameter	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
Tin pump, 1' high, complete	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
Turpentine, pure Bottle of 1 pint.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Twigs, well dried, about 6" long, $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick in bundles of 56 lb. each. Bds.	.. .. .	.. .. .	0 12 0
Twigs, well dried, about 6" long, $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick in bundles of 40 lb. each. ..	0 12 0	0 12 0	.. .. .
Twine, seaming (soft), for book-binders (superior) .. Lb.	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0
Vaseline 1 lb.	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Varnish paper tins.	.. .. .	.. .. .	3 0 0
Vinegar Bottle of 2 pints.	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Waste cotton, white (superior) Lb.	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Do. coloured	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Washers, leather, for pumps No.	.. .. .	.. .. .	0 0 6
Water, distilled Pints.	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Water pots, large, 2' high (40), and small, 1' high (200). No.	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Wax, white or yellow Lb.	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
White lead	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Whiting, pure	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
Wick, for lamps Yds.	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Do. round, $\frac{1}{4}$ " to 2" diameter	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Do. for stoves	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Winnows No.	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Wooden knobs, diameter 2", length 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0

[6th September 1928]

SCHEDULE FOR GROUP IV—DATE MATS, ROPE3, Etc.

Description of articles.	Rate, 1926-27.	Rate, 1927-28.	Rate, 1928-29.
Date mats, 6' X 4' No.	RS. A. P. 32 8 0	RS. A. P. 32 8 0	RS. A. P. 32 8 0
Do. 5' X 3' "	29 8 0	29 8 0	29 8 0
Ropes for packing, 5 yards long (as per approved sample) ..	2 2 0	2 8 0	3 0 0

SCHEDULE FOR GROUP V—BRUSHES.

Description of articles.	Rate, 1926-27.	Rate, 1927-28.	Rate, 1928-29.
Brass scratching brushes, 1" to 2" No.	RS. A. P. 1 4 0	RS. A. P. 1 4 0	RS. A. P. 1 4 0
Brushes, lye, size 9" X 4" hair bristles, wire backed, to be equal to sample. "	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Brushes, pick, size 4½" X 2" hair bristles, wire backed, to be equal to sample. "	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Paint brushes "	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Tooth "	..	..	0 4 0

SCHEDULE FOR GROUP VI—SOAP, COUNTRY.

Description of articles.	Rate, 1926-27.	Rate, 1927-28.	Rate, 1928-29.
Soap, country Lb.	RS. A. P. 0 2 0	RS. A. P. 0 2 0	RS. A. P. 0 2 0
Do. ordinary, bars No.	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0

SCHEDULE FOR GROUP VII—POTASH, COUNTRY.

Description of article.	Rate, 1926-27.	Rate, 1927-28.	Rate, 1928-29.
Potash, country Lb.	RS. A. P. 0 2 6	RS. A. P. 0 2 6	RS. A. P. 0 2 6

6th September 1928]

SCHEDULE FOR GROUP VIII—FURNITURE, Etc.

Articles.	Rate, 1926-27.	Rate, 1927-28.	Rate, 1928-29.
Chairs, Office, with wooden seat, teakwood, 18" high, 19½" X 18½" Each.	RS. A. P. 7 0 0	RS. A. P. ..	RS. A. P. ..
Chairs, Office, with arms and cane seat "	10 0 0	..	..
Tables, Office, teakwood, 3' 7½" X 2' 5½" X 2' 6", with 2 drawers and patent locks and keys, complete. "	22 8 0	..	..
Frames—			
Tamil, 3' 6" X 2' 9"; 2' 11½" high in front, 4' 9" high at back. "	19 8 0	19 8 0	..
Telugu, 3' 10" X 2' 9"; 2' 11½" high in front, 4' 9" high at back. "	19 8 0	19 8 0	..
Telugu to hold 4 half oases Per pair.	19 8 0	19 8 0	..
Malayalam, 3' 6" X 2' 9"; 2' 11½" high in front, 4' 9" high at back. Each	19 8 0	19 8 0	..
Hindustani, 3' 3" X 2' 9"; 2' 11½" high in front, 4' 9" high at back. "	19 8 0	19 8 0	..
Kanarese, 3' 6" X 2' 9"; 2' 11½" high in front, 4' 9" high at back. "	19 8 0	19 8 0	..
Mallets, satin wood "	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0
Planers, Trincomallee wood, 7½" X 3½" X 1½" "	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Shooting sticks, rosewood, brass tipped, 9" long. "	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Do. ordinary "	..	..	0 3 0
Wooden plough press with tub, knife, complete. "	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
Press handles, rosewood, 6" Per doz.	9 0 0	9 0 0	..
Do. 18" "	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0
Do. 18" No.	80 0 0	80 0 0	..
Aimirah, teakwood, 5' X 3' X 2' "	..	..	..

SCHEDULE FOR GROUP IX—METAL WORK.

Articles.	Rates offered.		
	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
Brass Composing sticks, 6" long Each.	RS. A. P. 3 10 0	RS. A. P. 3 10 0	RS. A. P. 3 10 0
Do. 8" do. "	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Do. 9" do. "	4 2 0	4 2 0	4 2 0
Do. 10" do. "	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0
Do. repair of above "	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0
Brass Type-holders, 4" long, with spring "	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Spare handles for the above, rosewood "	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Brass vessel for boiling ashwater, ½" thick, 1' 8" X 1' 5" diameter, with two handles. "	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Do. do. to be repaired "	..	..	4 0 0
Do. do. with fresh bottom. "	7 6 0	7 6 0	7 6 0
Brass Galleys, 29" X 10", with brass bottom, 1½" thick and rosewood rims. "	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
Brass Galleys, 27" X 10½", with brass bottom, 1½" thick and rosewood rims. "	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
Brass Galleys, 28" X 9½", with brass bottom, 1½" thick and rosewood rims. "	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
Brass Galleys, 24" X 8", with brass bottom, 1½" thick and rosewood rims. "	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0

[6th September 1928]

Schedule for Group IX--Metal Work--*cont.*

Articles.	Rates offered.		
	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
Brass Galleys, 18"×16", with brass bottom, $\frac{1}{16}$ " thick and rosewood rims. Each	Rs. 6 4 0	Rs. 6 4 0	Rs. 6 4 0
Brass Galleys, 14"×10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", with brass bottom, $\frac{3}{16}$ " thick and rosewood rims. "	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0
Brass Galleys, 13"×9", with brass bottom, $\frac{3}{16}$ " thick and rosewood rims. "	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0
Brass Galleys, 12"×8", with brass bottom, $\frac{3}{16}$ " thick and rosewood rims. "	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0
Brass Galleys, 16"×24", with brass bottom, $\frac{1}{16}$ " thick and rosewood rims. "	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Brass Galleys, 15"×22", $\frac{1}{16}$ " thick and rosewood rims. "	7 12 0	7 12 0	7 12 0
Brass Galleys, 10"×8", $\frac{3}{16}$ " thick and rosewood rims. "	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0
Chases, wrought iron frames, movable bars, 1"× $\frac{1}{2}$ "—Double Foolscap, 27"×17 $\frac{3}{4}$ " inside "	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Do. do. do. square outside one edge for folding chase. "	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Do. 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ "×18 $\frac{1}{2}$ " do. "	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Imperial, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ "×21 $\frac{1}{2}$ " inside "	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Royal, 27"×22 $\frac{1}{2}$ " inside "	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Do. do. do. square outside one edge for folding chase. "	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Half Royal, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ "×13 $\frac{1}{2}$ " inside "	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Demy, 24"×18 $\frac{1}{2}$ " inside "	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Copper vessel for boiling ashwater, $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick, 1' 8"×1' 5" diameter, with two handles. "	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0
Glue melting kettles, copper, inner and outer as per sample. Set	20 8 0	20 8 0	20 8 0
Roller frames, Royal size, iron, with paddock wood handles. Each	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
Do. Demy do. do. do. "	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
Do. Foolscap size, iron do. "	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0
Do. Job do. do. do. "	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0

Accepted rates.

Sheepskins.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Foolscap—15×19 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 3 (Jan. 1926) ..	1 10 6 (Mar. 1927) ..	1 12 0 (Apr. 1928)
	1 6 6 (Mar. ") ..	1 6 6 (July ") ..	1 13 6 (June ")
	1 7 6 (Apr. ") ..	1 10 0 (Nov. " ) ..	.....
	1 9 6 (Sep. ") ..	1 11 0 (Feb. 1928) ..	.....
	1 9 6 (Nov. " ) ..	.....	.....
	1 10 0 (Feb. 1927) ..	.....	.....
Royal 21×28	2 8 6 (Jan. 1926) ..	3 5 0 (Dec. 1927) ..	3 8 0 (May 1928)
	2 14 6 (Apr. " ) ..	.....	.....
	3 3 0 (Jan. 1927) ..	.....	.....

6th September 1928]

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 221 asked by Mr. K. R. Karant at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 6th September 1928, page 365 supra.]

Statement showing the provincial revenue and expenditure under the principal heads for the districts of Bellary, South Kanara and the Nilgiris.

Principal heads of Provincial revenue and expenditure	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Reference and Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Land Revenue—		LAKHS.	LAKHS.	
Bellary	Faeli 1336 (1926-27).	15.71	} Figures by districts not available.	G.O. No. 365, Revenue, dated 16th February 1923, placed on the Editors' Table. The figures in column 3 include also cesses creditable to local boards. Separate figures for cesses are not available.
South Kanara	" "	27.11		
The Nilgiris	" "	1.71		
Excise—				
Bellary	Official year (1926-27).	16.55	0.96	} G.O. No. 2290, Revenue, dated 14th November 1927, placed on the Editors' Table.
South Kanara	" "	13.79	1.14	
The Nilgiris	" "	5.61	0.10	
Stamps (Judicial)—				
Bellary	" "	1.81	} Figures by districts not available.	G.O. No. 1552, Revenue, dated 10th August 1927, placed on the Editors' Table.
South Kanara	" "	5.04		
The Nilgiris	" "	0.61		
Stamps (Non Judicial)—				
Bellary	" "	1.31	} Do.	Do.
South Kanara	" "	2.40		
The Nilgiris	" "	0.97		
Forest	" "			Figures by Revenue districts are not available. (See G.O. No. 90, Development, dated 18th January 1928, for figures by Forest districts. The order was placed on the Editors' Table.)
Registration—				
Bellary	Calendar year 1927.	0.49	0.40	G.O. No. 83, Law (Registration), dated 30th April 1928, placed on the Editors' Table.
South Kanara	" "	1.21	0.70	
The Nilgiris	" "	0.15	0.07	

NOTE.—The figures of expenditure do not include a proportionate share of charges on account of General Administration and Supervision, Pensions, Stationery and Printing and Buildings.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Saturday, the 8th September 1928.

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

PRESENT:

- | | |
|--|---|
| Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman. | Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. |
| Usman Sahib Bahadur, Kt., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad. | Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.). |
| Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E. Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. | Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N. |
| Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. | Nagan Gowda, Mr. R. |
| Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S. | Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A. |
| Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R. | Narayana Raju, Mr. D. |
| Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K. | Narayanan Chettiyar, Al. Mr. Ar. |
| Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi | Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M. |
| Adinarayana Chettiyar, Bar-at-Law, Mr. T. | Obi Reddi, Mr. C. |
| Anantakrishna Ayyar, Rao Bahadur C. V. | Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A. |
| Anjaneyulu, Mr. P. | Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R. |
| Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B. | Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. |
| Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur K. N. | Premayya, Mr. G. R. |
| Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. | Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E. |
| Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P. | Rajan, Mr. P. T. |
| Bheemayya, Mr. J. | Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K. |
| Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman. | Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B. |
| Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K. | Raman Menon, Mr. K. P. |
| Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., C. B. | Ramanath Goenka, Mr. |
| Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., C. W. E. | Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C. |
| Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N. | Ramjee Rao, Mr. V. |
| Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C. | Ramunni Menon, Diwan Bahadur K. |
| Foulkes, Mr. R. | Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A. |
| Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V. | Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S. |
| Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J. | Sahajanandam Swami, Mr. A. S. |
| Gopala Menon, Mr. C. | Saldanha, Mr. J. A. |
| Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S. | Sumi Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr. |
| Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C. | Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K. |
| Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul. | Satyamurti, Mr. S. |
| Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G. | Shetty, Mr. A. B. |
| John, Mr. V. Ch. | Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K. |
| Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A. | Siva Raj, Mr. N. |
| Kameswara Rao Nayudu, Mr. V. | Siva Rao, Mr. P. |
| Karant, Mr. K. R. | Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S. |
| Kenneth Kay, Mr. | Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H. |
| Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P. | Smith, Mr. W. E. |
| Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad. | Soundara Pandya Nadar, Mr. W. P. A. |
| Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P. | Souter, I.C.S., Mr. C. A. |
| Krishnan, Mr. K. | Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R. |
| Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V. | Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. G. |
| Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. | Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R. |
| Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. | Subrahmanya Moopunur, Mr. S. |
| Kuppuswami, Mr. J. | Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K. |
| Luker, Mr. A. T. | Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash |
| Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur. | Kadir Sahib. |
| Mallayya, Dr. B. S. | Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed. |
| Manikkavelu Navakar, Mr. M. A. | Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C. |
| Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C. | Thomas, Daniel. |
| Meera Ravuttar, Bahadur K. P. V. S. | Tulasiram, Mr. L. K. |
| Muhammad. | Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R. |
| Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M. | Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V. |
| Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I. | Venkataramam Nayudu, Mr. C. |
| Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr. | Venkiah, Mr. S. |
| | Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A. |
| | Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| | Zamindar of Kallikota. |
| | Zamindar of Mirzaparam. |
| | Zamindar of Seithur. |

[8th September 1928]

I
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Land Revenue

Hearing of objections to rough pattas of Narikombu village.

* 225 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether he has received the report referred to in the answer to question No. 1460 answered on 25th January 1928, regarding the hearing of objections to rough pattas of Narikombu village, and whether it will be placed on the Council table?

A.—Yes. The following papers^a are laid on the table:—

- (1) Board's Endorsement No. F. 678/28, dated 13th February 1928.
- (2) Official Memorandum No. 84-E/28-2, dated 28th February 1928.
- (3) Board's Endorsement No. F. 1523/28, dated 20th March 1928.

Mr K. R. KARANT:—“With reference to paragraph 3 of the Appendix on page 544, may I ask why the sketches of resurvey fields are not required for preferring objections, considering that rough pattas contain only survey numbers, and it is impossible to file objections without finding out from the sketches whether certain lands have been included or excluded?”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“Rough pattas relate to registration, Sir, while the sketches relate to the boundaries of land. I do not understand what the hon. Member's point is.”

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—“It is stated here ‘sketches of resurvey fields are not required for preferring objections to rough pattas.’ I want to know how objections could be filed correctly, considering that rough pattas contain only survey numbers and it is impossible to find out whether certain lands belonging to a particular owner are included or not, without comparing the new sketches with the old ones?”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“Yes, Sir; but the owner can do that later after the receipt of the survey notice.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“It is impossible for us to submit objections unless we have an idea of the resurvey sketches.”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“When you get your resurvey sketch, objection may be made under the Survey Act; that is my point.”

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—“What is the use then of filing objection to rough pattas?”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“The rough patta is to show whether the land is in one's name or not; and it is not for showing what the exact limits of the land are.”

^a Printed as Appendix I on pages 544-546 infra.

8th September 1928]

Collection of back assessments in the villages of South Kanara.

* 226 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount collected in respect of back assessments and cesses and site values in the various villages of the resurveyed areas of South Kanara; and

(b) the amounts that have been levied but remain to be collected?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government do not have the figures asked for. Should it be decided to proceed with the collection of these sums and not to refund them, a report will be called for.

Adjournment of cases granted by the Deputy Tahsildar at Panemangalore Camp.

* 227 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many ryots made applications in writing requesting time to be granted to them to file objections to rough pattas before the Deputy Tahsildar of Settlement at his Panemangalore camp held in December 1927 in respect of the various villages which he had posted for objections at the said camp, on the ground that they had not had sufficient time to obtain copies of plans, or for short or insufficient notice or on similar grounds; and

(b) in how many of such cases he granted adjournments?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government are informed that there was one petition requesting adjournment on the ground that the objections could not be stated without obtaining certified copies of the re-survey plans and that the request was refused. The Government have no information about the number of applications for adjournment preferred on other grounds. Applications for adjournment have hitherto been refused by the Special Deputy Tahsildars on the ground that such adjournments would disorganize their programme. Instructions have since been issued for the grant of adjournments in cases in which the rough pattas were not delivered in time to enable the ryots to represent their objections on the date specified.

Legislation to prevent fragmentation of wet lands.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the fragmentation of wet lands has gone to such an extent that the strips of land have grown too narrow to allow free ploughing;

(b) whether the Government propose to bring in any legislation to put a stop to such fragmentation; and if so, when;

(c) whether there is any minimum extent beyond which the fragmentation ought not to go; and

(d) whether Government have ascertained what kind of legislation was introduced in the Punjab in this matter, and what effect it had on the people there and whether they would place the materials collected on the table of the House?

[8th September 1928]

A.—(a), (b), (c) & (d) The hon. Member is referred to Chapter V of the "Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India" which contains the most recent information on the subject of his questions. No proposals for legislation in Madras are at present under the consideration of Government.

Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO :—" May I know if this was one of the subjects considered at the Collectors' conference held recently ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid it cannot be allowed to be put as a supplemental question. "

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Are the Government aware, Sir, that in Baroda an experiment in fragmentation has been successfully tried ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I am extremely interested to hear that an experiment in fragmentation has been tried. "

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Are the Government aware of the experiment and are they taking any interest in following that ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I take it, Sir, that the hon. Member wishes to inform Government that the experiment in consolidation of holdings is taking place in Baroda. "

Mr. MAHAMUD SCHAMNAD :—" Are the Government aware that people—that is, petty landholders—are against any consolidation of small holdings ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I believe there is considerable difference of opinion on the point. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether the Government consider it necessary at all to bring in some kind of legislation in this matter ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" There has been no decision on that point so far. "

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" The answer says: 'No proposals for legislation in Madras are at present under the consideration of Government.' Clause (b) of the question asks whether there is a proposal for legislation to put a stop to fragmentation. Has this question been under the consideration of Government ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The first difficulty in the matter is to ascertain the facts regarding fragmentation. "

Survey

Re-survey in South Kanara.

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

(a) how far the re-survey has been carried on in South Kanara and how far it is proposed or decided to extend it further ;

(b) whether complaints have been received in connexion with the re-survey done in the Kasaragod taluk, and if so, in what respects ;

[8th September 1928]

(c) whether Mr. Firth, the acting Director of Survey, was deputed to inquire into the complaints and what recommendations he has made ;

(d) whether Revenue and Settlement officers have been collecting back assessments on the basis of re-survey ; if so, how much has been collected, and from which class of lands ;

(e) whether Government have received any representation from the South Kanara Landholders' Association and from the ryots concerned for suspending the collection of revenue ; and

(f) what steps Government have taken or are going to take thereon ?

A.—(a) Re-survey has been carried out in the villages other than the Kumeri villages of the old Kasaragod taluk. The Government have ordered the re-survey of the Kumeri villages in the Kasaragod taluk. The question whether a re-survey is necessary in the other taluks of the South Kanara district is engaging the attention of the Government.

(b) Yes. Complaints have been received in respect of the following :—

- (1) Inclusion of channel bunds in porambokes.
- (2) Levy of back assessment and collection of land value on excess areas found at the re-survey.
- (3) Issue of joint pattas and clubbing of fields.
- (4) Wrong demarcations.
- (5) Demarcation of Kumki.
- (6) Omission of names in Mulgeni patta.
- (7) Resurvey charges.
- (8) Village boundary survey.

(c) Yes. The recommendations of the Director of Survey are referred to in the order recently issued by the Government on the subject. A copy of the order has been sent to the Honorary Secretary, South Kanara Landholders' Association.

(d) Yes. The Government have no information about the amount collected.

(e) Yes.

(f) The Board of Revenue has been requested to issue instructions to the Special Settlement officer not to levy back assessment nor to collect the value of the land in cases of excess area. The Government have also issued orders that the amounts (if any) already collected on that account should be refunded.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire whether the experimental re-survey has not been made in certain villages of the Kumeri and Mangalore taluks outside the old Kasaragod taluk ? I find from a report recently issued by the Settlement officer that about twenty villages in those taluks have been re-surveyed experimentally. "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I would not say that the number is so large ; but certain villages were experimentally re-surveyed in order to enable a decision to be come to as to whether the whole taluk should be re-surveyed or not. "

[8th September 1928]

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I know, with reference to the answer to clause (c), whether the order passed by the Government refers to all the points raised in the answer to clause (b) or only to the first one."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Yes, all the points are included, Sir."

Village Establishments

Number of suspended village monigars in Polur taluk.

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

(i) to lay on the table a statement showing the number of village monigars in Polur taluk, North Arcot district, who were suspended for slackness in collection work during the last kist season; and

(ii) to state—

(a) in how many cases appeals were preferred to the Collector and how many of them were allowed;

(b) whether it is a fact that when appeals were allowed, the Collector of North Arcot declined to grant the monigar appellants the salaries due to them for the period of suspension although he found the orders of suspension unjust and untenable; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the monigars of Edapparai, Mambut, Modaiyur and Tirusur, who had shown nil balances by the first week of May, were kept under suspension in the month of July after the fasli year was over for alleged slackness in collection work?

A.—(i) & (ii) (a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information on the subject of these questions and no representation has reached them on the subject. As it is open to any village officer who considers himself unjustly treated to make representations to higher authority, the Government do not propose to call for a report in the matter.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Are the Government aware that several village officers had to borrow heavily from professional money-lenders to find the money for kist, owing to the unsympathetic attitude of the Collector towards the village officers and their fear of dismissal?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Will the Government be pleased to call for the information?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir."

Grant of allowance to karnams attending taluk offices.

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

(a) whether the question of the grant of allowances to karnams attending taluk offices has been finally settled; and

(b) if it has been settled, from what date and at what rates the Government propose to pay such allowances?

[8th September 1928]

A.—(a) & (b) The question has not yet been finally settled as the financial results of the recent restoration of village officers have not yet been finally worked out.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know, in view of the fact that this question has been hanging fire for a number of years, whether the Government will expedite the matter in such a manner as to make it possible for a provision being made in the next budget for these allowances?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Every possible step is being taken to expedite the matter; but as far as we have got figures—the figures are not final but are only provisional—they show that an excess of one lakh has been incurred instead of a saving, so that the prospects of finding any savings for this purpose are very remote."

Alleged hardships of the karnams in shrotriyam villages.

* 232 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether complaints have been received by Government that as in shrotriyam villages only one menial is allowed to serve under the karnam direct, the karnam's work is felt heavy and difficult; and

(b) whether the Government have considered the necessity of giving one more vetti to the karnam at least in villages where there is tirvajasti and faslijasti cultivation?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Such cases are governed by the rules framed under section 32 of the Proprietary Estates Village Service Act.

Arms and Explosives

Issue of licences to village magistrates in Cuddapah district.

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

(a) whether any village magistrates in Cuddapah district have been refused licences under the Arms Act on the basis of the recommendations of the Police, and if so, how many; and

(b) whether the Government will consider the desirability of granting licences free of charge to village magistrates who have to pass through jungles for remitting collections to the sub-treasury?

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

(b) So far as the Government are aware village magistrates do not usually escort in person remittances made under their orders. The Government do not think any such grant of free licences is called for.

Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO :—" In answer to clause (b), it is stated that 'village magistrates do not usually escort in person remittances.' I want to know whether the responsibility for the safety of the remittances rests with them."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Yes, Sir."

[8th September 1928]

Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO :—" May I know, then, if it is not necessary to give them licences, so that when they have to pass through forests, they may guard the remittances ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I am afraid I should be intruding on my hon. Friend's subject. "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" There is no necessity at all. "

Criminal Tribes

Action taken on the resolution regarding the transfer of the Kallar reclamation work to Revenue authorities.

* 234 Q.—Rajkumar S. N. DORAI RAJA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state what action the Government have taken or propose to take with regard to the resolution lately passed in the Council on 27th February 1928 that the Kallar reclamation work at Tanjore may be transferred to the Revenue authorities from the Police Department ?

A.—The Government have decided not to take any action as it is impracticable to give effect to the resolution.

Rajakumar S. N. DORAI RAJA :—" May I know the reason why the Government consider it impracticable to give effect to the resolution ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The reasons why Government have not given effect to the resolution are mentioned in my speech during the debate. "

Rajkumar S. N. DORAI RAJA :—" May I know why it is impracticable ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have given those reasons in my speech. "

Depressed Classes

Alleged hardships of Villiyars in Chingleput district.

* 235 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state, with reference to question No. 252 answered on the 14th March 1927—

(a) whether the Government have received complaints that innocent persons belonging to the ' Villiyar ' class are still harassed in many villages in the Chingleput district by the village officers and police officers ; and

(b) whether the Government will consider the advisability of taking immediate steps to free those innocent persons from the hardships they suffer ?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" Are the Government aware that under the pretext of watching these people, they are being harassed even in the day time when they have to earn their bread ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am not aware of it. "

8th September 1928]

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" In view of the answer given on the 14th March 1927, may I ask the hon. Member to make enquiries ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I do not remember what the question referred to by the hon. Member is. I shall just enquire. "

Emigration

Labourers from Madras working in the Assam plantations.

* 236 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the information which the Government possess regarding the number of coolies from Madras now working in the Assam plantations ;

(b) their conditions according to the latest information available to the Government ; and

(c) whether the Government will consider the desirability of sending a non-official deputation there to study and report on the conditions of Madras labourers there ; and if not, why not ?

A.—(a) The number of coolies working in the Assam plantations for the year ending 30th June 1926 was reported to be 53,615. During the year 1926-27, 11,376 persons were recruited. The Government have no information as to the actual numbers now working in the plantations.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) The Government do not consider that there is any necessity at present to adopt the suggestion of the hon. Member.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to clause (c) of the question, in view of the fact that there are more than half a lakh of labourers working in Assam plantations, may I know the reason why the Government do not consider it necessary to send a non-official deputation to study and report on the conditions of the labourers there ? "

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

" We cannot send a deputation to Assam unless there is reason to suspect that there is something wrong there. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know if the Government have any means, through official agencies at least, of knowing the conditions of these labourers ? "

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

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Are the Government satisfied, Sir, that those conditions are such as not to call for any enquiry ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The Government are satisfied, Sir. "

[8th September 1928]

Government Press*Alleged dismissal of employees in the Government Press for trivial faults.*

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

(a) whether the Superintendent of the Government Press has made a statement to Government that fines are enforced when such cases justify, such as spoiling work, delay, loss of manuscripts, making a disturbance in the department, cheating, bad conduct, etc.; and

(b) whether, on the other hand, he has been summarily dismissing from service poor employees for trivial or no fault and, if so, why?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The Government have no reason to suppose that men have been dismissed without cause.

Alleged dismissal of Purushottaman in the Government Press for irregular attendance.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Kuppu Rao and Ramachandran, readers in the Government Press, were served with one month's notice for irregular attendance;

(b) whether their notices were cancelled later on and they were retained in service;

(c) whether the services of a temporary reader, one Purushottaman, were on the other hand dispensed with for similar reasons, viz., irregular attendance; and

(d) if so, for what particular reasons?

A.—(a) & (b) No, only Kuppu Rao was given notice. The notice was subsequently cancelled and his services were re-engaged.

(c) Yes.

(d) His attendance continued to be irregular.

Sale of unserviceable machines in the Government Press.

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

(a) whether the Superintendent, Government Press, sold some of the unserviceable machines in the Government Press to particular individuals instead of by auction; and

(b) if so, how many were thus sold and for what price since Mr. Gilbert became Superintendent and why?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Thirteen machines were sold for a sum of Rs. 6,557.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—“May I know, Sir, why these unserviceable machines were sold to particular individuals instead of being auctioned publicly?”

[8th September 1928]

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“For the past two years the Superintendent has stopped the auctions of unserviceable machines on account of bidders forming a ring and proper prices not being offered, with the result that several machines could not be disposed of.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know from the hon. the Home Member what the original cost of these 13 machines was when they were purchased?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“The book value of the machines came to Rs. 5,486-6-0 and the value realized by sale was Rs. 6,557. So, we have gained.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“May I know the present market price of these machines; they were purchased for Rs. 5,000 and odd?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“I do not know.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Does the hon. the Home Member mean by ‘book value’ the original purchase value?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“Minus depreciation.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Has he satisfied himself that the depreciation has not been unduly inflated?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“Government are thoroughly satisfied.”

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know the reasons why tenders were not called for?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“It is not necessary to call for tenders in such cases.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“May I know what the percentage of depreciation is?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“I want notice, Sir.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“May I know from the hon. the Home Member what prevented the Superintendent from sending these machines to Spencer's auction rooms where the best values are obtained, if he had no power to break up the ring of bidders, just as any other private individual does?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“The Superintendent has adopted a method by which the Government have gained.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether it is not the Superintendent of the Government Press that determines the value to be deducted on account of depreciation?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“The auditors are satisfied with regard to the depreciation.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“May I know whether there was any notice of auction in this case? It is simply stated in the answer that

[8th September 1928]

'instead of auction' these machines were sold to particular individuals. I want to know whether any advertisement was made in the gazette or elsewhere about any auction being held for this purpose?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"As I have said, Sir, this method was adopted only during the last two years."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Was the sanction of Government obtained before a change in the method was resorted to?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"I want notice, Sir."

11-15 a.m. Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know, Sir, who are the particular individuals to whom these machines were sold?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"I have got a list of names, Sir. If my hon. Friend wants it, I shall read it. They are the British Army School of Education, Wellington; Messrs. T. M. Ratnasabhapathi Pillai & Sons, Mr. Heiniger, Madras, Mr. Brahmananda Rao, Mr. Ramaswami Chetti, Mr. Srikantayya, Mr. Nagabushana Mudaliyar, The Manager, City Printing Works, Royapetta, Messrs. Vinayagam & Co., Madras, and Mr. G. P. Moses, Nazareth."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether some of these machines bought here were sent to Messrs. Spencer & Co.'s auction rooms and sold for a higher price?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I do not know, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"It is a fact, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Is there anything to compel Government to accept any bid, however low it may be?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"The Government have nothing to do with it. The Superintendent does it. It is left to his discretion."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know how these purchasers were got at?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"What happened was that as machines became out of order, people have applied to the Superintendent for them."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know how the people came to know that the machines went out of order?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"The Superintendent might have put it on the notice board."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Was it done, Sir?"

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

[8th September 1928]

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether the Superintendent employed agents to find out those purchasers?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am not aware of it."

Labour

Employment of trained students in the Perambur Industrial School.

* 240 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government for the employment of the boys after they have left the Perambur Industrial School?

A.—The Commissioner of Labour has been taking steps to secure employment for the boys and has placed some 18 boys in firms in Madras. He has recently stated that considerable difficulty is felt in the matter and has promised to submit proposals. They are awaited.

Police

Revision of the rules regarding the collection of subscription for police sports.

* 241 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the rules governing the collection and expenditure of subscriptions from the public in aid of the district police sports have been revised and if so, in what manner?

A.—The question of revising the existing rules is under the consideration of Government.

Regulation of Betting and Gambling

Legislation to prohibit bucket shops.

* 242 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a Bill to prohibit bucket shops in the province;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, why not?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The Bill is not yet ready and the Government are at present unable to say when exactly it will be introduced.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know the reason for this extraordinary delay in introducing a Bill, which, I am sure, the Government realizes is very important and very urgent?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"The Government are as anxious as the hon. Member that the Bill should be introduced at an early date. We had to refer the Bill after drafting to various officers of Government. That has been done, and it is now being examined by Government. I shall hurry it up."

[8th September 1928]

Central Record Office*Establishment list of the Central Record office.*

* 243 Q.—MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED SAHIB: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to lay on the table a full list of the establishment in the Madras Curator of Records Office that was allowed to the predecessors of the late Mr. Cotton with the qualifications, duties and salaries of each one of the incumbents and also a complete list of the incumbents appointed during and after the time of Mr. Cotton and serving at present with their qualifications, duties and salaries?

A.—The Government have not the information and do not consider that the labour which would be involved in collecting it would be justified.

Duties of the Curator of the Central Record office.

* 244 Q.—MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED SAHIB: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the translation of Ananda Ranga Pillai's diary has been completed;

(b) if so, when was the work completed and what are the fresh duties assigned to and performed by the Curator ever since that date, apart from the editing of the transcripts of the old manuscript records;

(c) whether the Government have ever considered the fact that a whole-time officer as Curator is not required for carrying on the work of the Record Office; and

(d) whether the Government have considered the feasibility of leaving the work of the Record Office publications to be carried on under the supervision and guidance of a small local committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission with the Collector of Madras, University Professors of History and Economics and one or two experts in research and knowledge of records as members of the Committee and the ordinary duties of the Record Office being left in charge of a Superintendent?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Orders have been given to the Press for issue of the last volume on 27th August 1928.

The Curator has not been in charge of the translation and the question of assigning to the Curator any fresh duties does not therefore arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED SAHIB:—“May I know whether it is a fact that the Curator has no other duties as a Curator beyond passing and initialling the proofs placed before him by four of his clerks in the office?”

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—“He has many other duties, Sir.”

8th September 1928]

Civil Justice*Modification of the Court Fees Act.*

* 245 Q.—MR. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government intend appointing a committee as promised by his predecessor in his speech in the Council on 16th March 1927 (vide page 249, volume 35 of Council Proceedings) to consider the modification of the Court Fees Act, if so, when;

(b) whether any such or similar proposals are before the Finance Committee or are intended to be placed before the said committee, if so, when; and

(c) whether the Government have before them any proposals or intend taking any steps for the reduction of court fees?

A.—(a) There is no such intention at present.

(b) No.

(c) The recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Committee for the amendment of the Court Fees Act are under consideration.

MR. K. R. KARANT:—“May I ask why, while the predecessor of the present Law Member gave a definite undertaking that a committee would be appointed to consider the modification of the Court Fees Act, the Government now say that there is no such intention?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“Because there has been correspondence on the subject between the Government of India and this Government.”

MR. K. R. KARANT:—“May I ask, with reference to the answer to clause (c), by whom the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Committee are under consideration?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“As I said, it is under correspondence between the Government of India and the local Government.”

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—“If the correspondence is still going on, how can the hon. the Law Member now say that the intention of appointing a committee has been abandoned?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“There is no such intention at present.” Because the intention can come into existence only after the correspondence is finished.”

Sale of court-fee stamps up to Rs. 100 through stamp vendors.

* 246 Q.—MR. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what steps the Government have taken or intend taking with reference to the cut in the Demand for Stamps during the last budget debate to provide for sale of court-fee stamps up to Rs. 100 through stamp vendors?

A.—The Government have called for a report on the subject from the Board of Revenue.

[8th September 1928]

Inspection reports on district munsifs' courts by the district judges.

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

(a) whether any and if so which of the recommendations of the Civil Justice Delays Committee have been ordered to be adopted by the courts in the Presidency;

(b) whether the district judges have been ordered to note in their inspection reports of the courts of district munsifs if such recommendations are strictly followed in the latter;

(c) whether the inspection reports contain remarks relating to the observance or otherwise by the district munsifs of the recommendation of the Civil Justice Delays Committee; and

(d) whether any instances were brought to the notice of the Government or the High Court in which such recommendations have not been followed either by the district judges or by the munsifs?

A.—(a) The recommendations of the Civil Justice Committee for adoption by courts cover a very wide field. If the hon. Member will specify the recommendations, he will be furnished with the information desired.

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

(d) No instance has been brought to the notice of Government.

Criminal Justice

Alleged looting in Arkonam market.

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

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that in June last there was looting in the market at Arkonam;

(b) whether the Government have received any information as to the causes of the looting; if so, whether they were economic or were due to mere rowdyism;

(c) whether the District Magistrate inspected the locality and if so, how many days after the incident; and

(d) why there was delay on the part of the District Magistrate in inspecting the scene of looting and taking necessary steps in the matter?

A.—(a) Government are aware that a disturbance took place.

(b) Yes. The disturbance was due to rowdyism.

(c) Yes, after three days.

(d) The District Magistrate was on tour and inspected the spot as soon as it was practicable for him to do so. There was no avoidable delay.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Are the Government aware that the District Magistrate received a telegram at 5 p.m. and yet did not stir out of the camp till 10 a.m. the next day, although a serious riot was taking place not hundreds of miles off?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“The premises are wrong. The riot was not taking place. In fact, there was no riot at all.”

[8th September 1928]

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Then, why does the Government give the answer ‘Government are aware that a disturbance took place’?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“The answer says that there was only a disturbance.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Is the hon. the Law Member aware that the sub-magistrate was reduced on account of this non-existing riot, if I may so put it?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“There again the premises are wrong. The sub-magistrate was not reduced.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“What became of him?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“He was an acting man. After the disturbance, he was transferred to another place.”

Forests

Development of the plywood and tea-chest industry.

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

(a) what steps have been taken or are being taken to establish and develop the plywood and tea-chest industry from the woods available in the forests of this Presidency; and

(b) whether any officer of the Forest Department has been or is to be deputed to be trained for the industry, and if so, who?

A.—(a) The Government have sanctioned the proposal for the installation of an experimental three-ply plant in the Anamalais during 1928-29, and the question of purchasing the required machinery is engaging their attention.

(b) No.

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR:—“In answer to clause (a), it is said, ‘The Government have sanctioned the proposal for the installation of an experimental three-ply plant in the Anamalais.’ May I know what the cost of this plant would be?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“As far as I remember, it is very nearly a lakh.”

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR:—“May I ask whether this plant is for the benefit of the planters only?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“As far as I am aware, it is for the benefit of all.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Is there any proposal to buy the plant from any particular firm or to advertise for it openly in the various markets?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“In fact, the proposals are under the consideration of the Chief Conservator of Forests.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know the reason why an officer of the Forest Department is not going to be trained for the industry as answered in clause (b)? Will that not be profitable for the country?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“I cannot give any reason, Sir.”

[8th September 1928]

Alleged memorials from forest rangers for increase of pay.

* 250 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what action has been taken on the memorial submitted by forest rangers for the increase of their salaries and allowances and the reminder sent by the Secretary of the Madras Forest Rangers' Association, dated 9th November 1927?

A.—They are still under the consideration of Government.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“May I inquire how long this matter will be under the consideration of Government? It has been very long already.”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“As I submitted in connexion with a motion in this House, the whole forest policy is under the consideration of Government. When that is settled, this matter also will be settled.”

Panchayat Courts

Abolition of the Panchayat Court in Perumbedu village.

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

(a) whether the Government have received representations from the villagers of Perumbedu village in the Chingleput district, requesting the abolition of the Panchayat court in the village;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a faction in the village between the Vanniyars and Adi-Dravidas and other caste Hindus;

(c) whether many of the original members of the Panchayat court have resigned their membership;

(d) whether it is a fact that after the above resignations the present Panchayat court consisted of only the President and his two brothers;

(e) whether the other members of the court since elected belong to the party of the President; and

(f) whether the Government will consider the advisability of abolishing the present court and constituting a new one?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

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

(f) On the recommendation of the Collector of Chingleput orders were issued in May last directing the abolition of the Panchayat court at Perumbedu and the establishment of a village court in its stead.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—“With reference to the answer to clause (f), has any action been taken in that direction since?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“The answer, I believe, is complete, that on the recommendation of the Collector of Chingleput

[8th September 1928]

orders were issued in May last directing the abolition of the Panchayat court at Perumbedu and the establishment of a village court in its stead.”

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—“Has the court been established?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“I cannot say whether the orders have been carried out by the Collector yet.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I know, Sir, why instead of ordering for another Panchayat court to be established they took the step of having a village court?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“Because the inhabitants of the locality do not want a panchayat court.”

Education

Distribution of grants-in-aid to elementary schoolmasters in Ganjam district.

* 252 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) why grants-in-aid given to elementary schoolmasters have not yet been distributed in the district of Ganjam as usual;

(b) why full grants are not given to these schoolmasters; and

(c) whether any steps are proposed to be taken to avoid such delay and reduction of grants in future?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information, but have called for a report

Instruction in spinning and weaving in the elementary and secondary schools in Kurnool district.

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

(a) in how many schools—

(i) secondary,

(ii) higher elementary,

(iii) lower elementary under the management of the District Board or the Taluk Boards or the Municipalities in the Kurnool district spinning and weaving are taught;

(b) what the capital expenditure on this branch of teaching comes to in the whole of the district; and

(c) what quantity of material was produced—

(i) as yarn; and

(ii) as cloth in these institutions during the year 1927-28?

A.—(a) As regards secondary schools, the information available with Government shows that weaving is taught in the Municipal Secondary school, Kurnool, and in the Municipal Secondary school and the Municipal Muhammadan Middle school, Nandyal.

[8th September 1928]

As regards elementary schools, the rules under the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, permit the imparting of practical instruction with reference to the chief occupations of the locality subject to the condition that the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction is obtained to such instruction being given in standards below the fourth and that spinning if adopted by itself without provision for weaving should not be taught for more than four hours in a week. There is no information as to the number of elementary schools in the district in which instruction is imparted in spinning or weaving.

(b) & (c) The particulars required are not available.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government and Education, with reference to clause (a), whether he will be pleased to get the information in regard to the number of schools in which spinning is taught and also in regard to the question whether any application was made to the Director of Public Instruction for exemption from the rule ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Exemption from which rule ? "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" The rule that instruction in spinning must be confined to four hours in a week ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I will call for the information and supply it to the hon. Member. "

Scheme for the Imperial and Provincial Services in the Educational department.

* 254 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased (i) to place before the Council the scheme of Government for the Imperial and Provincial Services of the Educational department, and (ii) to state—

(a) what action Government have taken to provide for and compensate men in the Provincial Services who have acted long in the Imperial cadre ; and

(b) what provision Government have made or are going to make to encourage young men who have joined the Educational department after having undertaken the risk and spent lot of money in going abroad to better qualify themselves for work in the said department ?

A.—A scheme for the reorganization of the superior Educational Services is under formulation.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know whether there is any near prospect of the orders of Government being issued in regard to this matter ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot say when exactly orders will be issued on this question of reorganization of superior educational services because we have got to correspond both with the Secretary of State and the Government of India before issuing such orders. "

[8th September 1928]

Teaching of agriculture in elementary schools.

* 255 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 success of the attempt to teach horticulture in the Secondary Training School in Mangalore ;

(b) whether horticulture is now taught in any of the elementary schools in the Presidency ;

(c) whether some years back Agricultural Instructors were appointed in a few training schools and whether this experiment was given up after a short trial, and, if so, why ; and

(d) whether the Government propose to consider the desirability of appointing agricultural graduates on the staff of the elementary training schools so as to give an agricultural bias to the teaching in elementary schools ?

A.—(a) The manual training class in horticulture in the Government Training school, Mangalore, is reported to be working satisfactorily.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) Yes. It has been held that ' agriculture ' as such should not be taught in elementary schools but that these schools should impart instruction in nature study or elementary rural science. Elementary school teachers undergoing training in training schools receive instruction in nature study ; the subject is taught by a member of the staff of the training school and the employment of a separate agricultural instructor is not necessary for this purpose.

(d) No.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" With reference to the answer to clauses (c) and (d), are the Government satisfied that the reply given is in consonance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have not had the time yet to extensively peruse the report of the Royal Agricultural Commission. "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" In answer to clause (b), they say the Government have no information. May I inquire why on such an important subject the Government cannot get the information ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It is very difficult to get information on this point because the elementary schools are so many in number, spread over the whole Presidency. "

Teaching of agriculture in middle schools.

* 256 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to my question No. 829 (b) on 31st March 1927 regarding the teaching of agriculture in middle schools—

(a) whether the Director of Public Instruction has submitted proposals for imparting instruction in the elements of agriculture in selected higher elementary and middle schools in the Presidency ; and

[8th September 1928]

(b) whether the Government propose to adopt the Punjab model of agricultural-bias and middle schools?

A --(a) & (t) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 41.

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Rules for the determination of excepted and non-excepted temples.

* 257 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government have issued any, and if so what, instructions to the Hindu Religious Endowments Board to enable it to determine within a reasonable time and without waiting for disputes and decisions of courts, which are excepted temples and which are not?

A.—The question of simplifying the definition of 'excepted temple' in section 9 (5) of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926, is engaging attention, but no instructions in the matter have yet been issued by Government to the Hindu Religious Endowments Board.

Exemption of Vysia institutions from the provisions of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

* 258 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government propose to exempt institutions managed by Vysias from the provisions of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act unconditionally or subject to conditions and if the latter, what conditions?

A.—The Government have informed the Hindu Religious Endowments Board that they will be prepared on the application of the trustees concerned to consider a partial exemption of the Sri Kanyakaparameswari and Sri Nagareswara temples under the management of Vysias, with due regard to the circumstances of each temple, from the operation of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government, whether the Government will extend the exemption, referred to in the answer to this question, on the basis of the cypres doctrine?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I cannot answer this question immediately, because I should like to have notice of it."

MR. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know in what connexion the Government conveyed this information to the Hindu Religious Endowments Board? Was it on the application of the trustees or was it on their own initiative?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"After my late Colleague Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar had met a deputation of gentlemen belonging to this community."

MR. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know how the Government proposes to exercise the statutory power vested in them of exemption, whether it is by previously informing the Religious Endowments Board that they will be

[8th September 1928]

prepared to consider certain cases recommended by them favourably, or whether they reserve their power until the recommendation of the Board is received and considered on its merits?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"If the Government feel that a good case has been made out by the people themselves, it is their duty to inform the Hindu Religious Endowments Board how they feel in the matter."

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Is it not a fact that the Government have already received some applications from the persons concerned to consider a wholesale exemption?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The hon. Member is correct in his assumption."

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I know, Sir, why the Government say that they will be prepared to consider a partial exemption? Does this exemption also include the levy of contribution payable to the Board?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As this is a matter of administrative detail, I must ask for notice."

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"In view of the answer given that application was made for total exemption from the operation of Hindu Religious Endowments Act by some trustees, may I know whether the temple will be exempted from interference of the Board on the doctrine of cypres?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As I said, with regard to administrative details, if the hon. Members want to ask me supplementary questions, I must respectfully ask for notice."

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"What is meant by 'partial exemption'?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Exemption from application of certain sections of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act."

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know what those sections are?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Here again, it is a matter of detail, and I must ask for notice."

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to lay on the table a statement on the matter, so that we need not wait till another meeting of the Council for this information?"

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I know if this partial exemption also includes exemption from the levy of a contribution?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I believe the hon. Member is correct. But I would not vouch for the exactness of his assumption."

Amendments to the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

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

(a) whether the proposals of the Religious Endowments Board for the amendment of Act II of 1927 have been considered;

[8th September 1928]

(b) what action the Government propose to take thereon; and
 (c) when the comprehensive amendment of the Act is likely to be introduced into the Council?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (a) of question No. 87.

Advances by Government to the Religious Endowments Board.

* 260 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister, for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of loans so far advanced by the Government to the Religious Endowments Board;

(b) whether any portion of that has been recovered by the Government; and

(c) if not, why not?

A.—(a) Rs. 3,02,500.

(b) No.

(c) Until the Board realizes the arrears of contributions due to it, it is not in a position to repay.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“With reference to clause (a) of this question, may I know the purposes for which these loans were advanced, whether they were particularly for the salaries of the Commissioners and their travelling allowances?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I believe these advances were made at the time of my predecessor in office,—I mean the predecessor of the gentleman who was last in this office—for the carrying on of the work of this Board.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know from the hon. the Minister how long the department has been in existence, and whether advances are still being made?”

11-30 a.m. The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Since I took charge of this particular portfolio, no advance has been made.”

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“In view of the good work that is being done by the Board and in view of the difficulties encountered by them in realising the arrears of contribution, will the Government be pleased to waive their right to recover the whole amount?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“The matter will have to be considered before any definite answer could be given.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“Apart from considering the question of writing off, has Government taken any steps to collect these loans from the Religious Endowments Board from the time of the advance up to this moment?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I have said in the answer itself that the Board's financial condition has not been such as to make them repay the advances so far made.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“I am asking a question. Has the Government taken any steps or has it not taken any steps to recover this amount from the Board?”

[8th September 1928]

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“The Government has taken this step, i.e., they have asked the Board whether it would be able to pay the contribution in the near future. The Board have explained that they are not in a position to do so.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“Did they request the Government to write off the advance?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“This question is being considered but I cannot say what conclusions would be arrived at.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“I did not ask for the conclusions of the Government. Did they ask the Government to write off the amount?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I believe the hon. Gentleman is right in his assumption.”

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—“May I know what proportion of the contributions have been paid so far?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“That again is a matter of administrative detail for which I want notice.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“With reference to the answer to (c), may I know if the Government expects that the Board will not be in a position to pay until all the arrears are realized or whether they propose to make this the first charge on such arrears of contribution or on such concurrent contributions which may be realized by the Board?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Till a decision as to the question of the repayment of these loans is arrived at, I certainly think that ought to be the first charge on the Board.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“Since the members of this Board draw as pay Government money, may I know if they will be considered as Government servants and also if the rules applicable to Government servants will be equally applicable to them?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I am taken by surprise by this question and I must ask for notice.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“In view of the supplementary answer to my last supplemental question, may I know whether Government have taken any steps to impress upon this Board that the repayment of this loan shall be their first charge?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Government have repeatedly informed the Board of this fact.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know whether any portion of the advance has been returned so far and, if so, what amount?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“The answer to (b) answers the question.”

Excise

[8th September 1928]

Excise revenue in the Ceded districts.

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

(a) how many shops were reduced after the Excise Advisory Committee was formed in each of the four Ceded districts; and what are the rentals the Government lost thereby;

(b) whether there were any shops newly started after the Excise Committees were formed and what is their rental value;

(c) whether it is a fact that generally the rental of the previous year is the upset price for the ensuing year; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to give a tabular statement of the Excise revenue of the Ceded districts for the last 5 years?

A.—(a) & (b) Information regarding the number of shops closed will be found in Statement B appended to the Excise Administration Reports. Regarding their rentals, the Government have not the information. They have called for a report.

(c) No. The upset price is fixed at the discretion of the selling officer. The previous year's rental is taken into consideration but is by no means the most important factor.

(d) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Imperial Return No. 1 appended to the Annual Excise Administration Reports which have been published.

Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO:—"May I know if the report will be laid on the table after receipt?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Yes."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to (c), may I ask the Government to increase these rentals progressively with a view to the ultimate attainment of the goal of prohibition?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"That is one of the ways in which prohibition is said to have been worked out; how far this work is effective remains yet to be seen."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know if that is the policy of the present Minister?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"In that respect the policy of the Government has not been changed."

Mr. G. HANISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"What is the percentage of cases in which the upset price has been fixed lower than the last year's rentals during the last three years, if any?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Notice."

Postponement of toddy sales by the Rajampet divisional officer.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rajampet Divisional Officer postponed toddy sales because he did not get bidders according to his expectation;

[8th September 1928]

(b) whether there is any rule to the effect that unless certain prescribed amount is realized from excise auctions the sales must either be postponed or re-held; and

(c) whether the Government propose to make rules regarding the tapping and control of sweet juice?

A.—(a) The Government have not the information.

(b) The sales are in the first instance provisional and the Collector has power under condition V to accept or reject any bid at his discretion. If there is obvious combination and if no genuine bids are being received the selling officer may adjourn the sales.

(c) The necessary rules have already been made. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the notification published on page 1207 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 20th June 1916, and to the notification No. 211 published on pages 1170–71 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 31st July 1928.

Town-planning*Strengthening of the staff of the Town-planning department.*

* 263 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any, and if so, what action has been taken in the light of the suggestions made by me on 26th March 1928, to strengthen the staff of the Town-planning department; and

(b) whether the department or the Government have any, and if so, what proposals thereto?

A.—(a) & (b) The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"May I ask the hon. Minister to expedite the consideration so that some effective steps might be taken before framing the next year's budget?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"We have asked for proposals and we are expecting them."

Agriculture*Experiments in the eradication of prickly-pear.*

* 264 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the results of the experiments so far carried out for the eradication of prickly-pear?

A.—No experiments have been so far carried out for the eradication of prickly-pear.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Is the hon. Member aware that experiments have been carried on in connexion with the utilization of prickly-pear into manure?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"As it is, the question is not clear whether it refers to the Local Government or the Government of India or foreign countries."

[8th September 1928]

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know whether Government have any proposals in respect of this ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" None, at présent."

Bulletins published by the Agricultural and Industries departments.

* 265 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the bulletins or journals relating to Agriculture—Industries and Fisheries—published by the Development Department in order to advertise and popularize the products of Government industries, and to enlighten the public about the progress in their research work ?

A.—No bulletin or journal is issued by the Development Department but departments under its control issue publications such as bulletins, leaflets, calendars, etc., embodying the results of their research or other work carried out. A list of the various publications issued by the Agricultural, Industries and Fisheries departments is placed in the Council Library.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know why no journal is published by the Industries department to encourage the various industries ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Now that a suggestion is made, it will be considered."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Is any progress made, Sir ? "

Buildings

Construction of residential quarters near the settling tanks of Kurnool water-works.

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

(a) whether proposals have been made by the Collector of Kurnool that residential quarters should be built for district officers on a low-lying site adjoining the settling tanks of the Kurnool water-works ;

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

(c) if they have not—

(i) whether they would take expert sanitary opinion as to the effect such buildings may have on the town's water-supply ;

(ii) whether they would depute an engineer from outside the district to examine if the Government cannot easily and more economically acquire first rate bungalows in preference to undertaking large building programmes ?

A.—(a) Yes, but the Government have no reason to think that the site is unsuitable as it was selected by the Collector after personal inspection with the Superintending Engineer and the Executive Engineer.

(b) Final orders have not yet been passed.

(c) (i) The Board of Revenue has been asked to take steps to have the site approved by the site committee of which the local Health Officer is a member.

[8th September 1928]

(ii) No. The privately-owned residences now occupied by the Collector, the District Judge and the District Superintendent of Police are reported to be not worth acquiring and the Government see no reason to differ from this opinion of the local officers.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know when the inspection of the Superintending Engineer and the Executive Engineer took place, what is the distance from the site to the settling tanks of the Kurnool water-supply scheme and who was the officer that made the particular report ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I think the executive engineer has made the report. I will let the hon. Member know the date later on."

Allotment of portions in official residences for receiving visitors.

* 267 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to furnish a list of the residences of officers in which portions have had to be set aside by the officers concerned for the reception of the official and non-official visitors visiting them on business and in which consequently a portion of the capital cost thereof has had to be written off ?

A.—A report has been called for from the Chief Engineer (General, Roads and Buildings).

Addition of sanitary and other fittings to official residences.

* 268 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to furnish—

(a) a list of the official residences to which sanitary, water-supply and electric installations and fittings, respectively, were added within the last three years together with the cost thereof ; and

(b) the rent to which such buildings were liable before the additions and the rent they became liable to subsequently ?

A.—(a) & (b) The particulars have been called for from the Chief Engineer.

Officers who have been granted rent-free accommodation.

* 269 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the officers or the classes of officers who have been granted rent-free accommodation or who have been excused wholly or partially the payment of the rent due by them within the last three years together with the reasons for the same ?

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

[8th September 1928]

Purchase of Mangalore tiles by Government.

* 270 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether in the estimates prepared by the Public Works Department for works involving the use of Mangalore tiles, provision is made for the use of those made only by a few of the manufacturers;

(b) if so, who those manufacturers are; and

(c) the reasons for their selection in preference to others?

A.—The Government understand that in the Madras city no particular make of Mangalore tiles is specified in the estimates for works but that the Executive Engineers select the best type available in the market which conforms to the Public Works Department specification and stands the absorption test. There is no information as to the practice prevailing in the mufassal but there is no reason to suppose that it is different from that followed in the city.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Has the hon. Minister satisfied himself that the practice obtaining in the mufassal is or is not different?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“Certainly, I will.”

Co-operative Societies*Execution of decrees by the Co-operative department.*

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

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints that much difficulty is felt by the Co-operative Department in the matter of executing decrees as the Revenue Department refuse to execute more than 40 decrees in a year in each taluk;

(b) whether they have received any representation that unless powers of distraint are given to the co-operators themselves, the chances of satisfactory collections will be few; and

(c) whether the Government propose contemplating to amend the Co-operative Societies Act in such a way as to give powers to the office-bearers of unions and federations to distrain the property of the defaulters?

A.—(a) No such complaints have been received by Government.

(b) No.

(c) No such proposal is under the consideration of Government just now.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Is the hon. Minister aware that in every annual co-operative conference held in this province and in the provincial conferences this request is being repeatedly made?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“Yes.”

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—“May I know if this subject was discussed in the last collectors' conference and if so, what the conclusions were?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“The conclusions are that the practice in other provinces must be enquired into.”

[8th September 1928]

Industries*Grazing facilities in Cuddapah district.*

* 272 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the answer to clause (vii) of my question No. 1753 answered on 15th March 1928, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the question of affording grazing facilities has been considered; and

(b) what action the Government propose to take in that direction?

A.—From a report recently received from the Director of Industries it appears that unreserves in the district are gradually diminishing and that the only places where grazing areas can be found are in the Forest Panchayat reserves. The panchayats may allow the grazing of sheep though not of goats in their reserves. The Director's report is under consideration.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“In view of the answer given, may I know what provision the Government propose to make for the grazing of goats in order to develop the woollen industry?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“The Director's report is under consideration.”

Encouragement to the Malas in spinning and weaving.

* 273 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state, with reference to the statement made by the Special Officer on Cottage Industries at page 1 of his report regarding Kurnool district that ‘spinning and weaving are the mainstay of the Malas during the summer seasons’—

(a) what steps are being taken by the Government to equip the members of this community for the work in a more efficient manner; and

(b) whether the Government propose to investigate into the possibilities of a scheme of technical education for the children of this community with free boarding so as to include agriculture, spinning and weaving?

A.—(a) & (b) The formulation of measures connected with the betterment of the spinning and weaving industry will be deferred till the survey of all the districts in the Presidency is completed and the Special Officer's final report is received.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know what the reason is for deferring the consideration of this problem until the receipt of the final report?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“To have a comprehensive scheme for the whole Presidency, if possible.”

Action taken on the recommendations for the improvements of the processes of the dyeing of yarns for carpets in Kurnool district.

* 274 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state, with reference to the statement made by the Special Officer for Cottage Industries at page 8 of his report regarding the

[8th September 1928]

Kurnool district, that a demonstrator who can examine the current processes of the dyeing of yarns for cotton carpets and teach methods by which the quality can be improved without raising the cost of production would be of great service—

(a) whether the Government have considered the suggestion contained therein; and

(b) what action they propose to take accordingly.

A.—A practical dyer who was sent to Kurnool and Nandyal has already carried out the necessary demonstration there. The Director of Industries proposes to send another demonstrator to do similar work in Koilkuntla.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ In how many centres did the expert display his skill and how many people attended such displays ? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ Notice, Sir.”

Introduction of narrow tape-weaving in Kurnool and Nandyal.

* 275 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state, with reference to the statement made by the Special Officer for Cottage Industries at page 9 of his report regarding Kurnool district, that it would be a distinct gain to introduce narrow tape-weaving to the Muhammadan and Dudekula communities of Kurnool and Nandyal who are engaged in tape-making—

(a) whether any steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to investigate into the matter; and

(b) if so, what those steps are ?

A.—The matter was investigated but the proposal was dropped as it was reported that weaving of tape was not a very remunerative occupation and that there was no certainty that small manufacturers would be able to produce tape at economic price and in quantity and quality suited to Government requirements.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know if a report was sent and, if so, whether it will be placed on the table of the House ? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ Yes, Sir, I will consider.”

Free removal of reeds for mat-weaving in Kurnool district.

* 276 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state, with reference to the statement made by the Special Officer for Cottage Industries at page 13 of his report regarding mat-weaving in Kurnool district—

(a) whether the Government have considered his suggestion that the removal of the reeds may be permitted free of charge; and

(b) if they have, what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken on the same ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Director of Industries is corresponding with the Collector of the district in the matter. His report is awaited.

8th September 1928]

Report by the Industries Department on making block-glass in Kurnool district.

* 277 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : With reference to the statement made by the Special Officer for Cottage Industries at page 14 of his report regarding Kurnool district that a previous detailed investigation on the subject of manufacturing block-glass was specially conducted by the Industries Department which resulted in a finding that it was past redemption, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to lay on the table of this House the report that was prepared at the time by the Industries Department on the question ?

A.—The report of the Director of Industries with the Government Order thereon No. 1672, Development, dated 29th September 1924^a, which was made available to the public is now placed on the table of the House.

State aid to manufacture of bangles at Dhone.

* 278 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state, with reference to the statement made by the Special Officer for Cottage Industries at page 14 of his report regarding Kurnool district that the manufacturer of bangles at Dhone is prepared to start making block-glass if facilities are given him to obtain cheap fuel—

(a) whether the Government propose further to investigate into the chances of developing the manufacture of block-glass in the Kurnool district at Dhone or thereabouts; and

(b) what assistance they have proposed to give to the one manufacturer who is likely to take it up in earnest ?

A.—(a) In view of the results of the investigation published in 1924, the Government have at present no intention of taking up any further investigation; but the question will be further considered if the ceramic survey, proposals for conducting which are under consideration, leads to the discovery of suitable raw materials nearer home wherewith block-glass could be manufactured locally. In the meantime enquiries are being made to find out whether glass blocks could be obtained from any existing central factory, e.g., in the United Provinces, for distribution to local workers in bangles.

(b) The Government do not consider that anything can be done at present for this manufacturer.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I know who has been deputed for making a survey of bangles ? Is there any suitable man at present to do that work ? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ No such proposal has yet been made.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ With reference to paragraph 8 of the Appendix and the remark about the extreme conservatism of the workers and their lack of education, may I know whether any attempt was made to get these men together and work it ? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ Notice, Sir.”

[8th September 1928]

Reduction in the freight charges for Puliki wood from Singareni collieries.

* 279 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state, with reference to the recommendation made by the Special Officer for Cottage Industries at page 17 of his report on slate industry in Kurnool district that a reduction in the rate of freight for Puliki wood that is imported from the Singareni collieries should be made, what steps the Government have taken or propose to take thereon?

A.—The Director reports that he addressed those engaged in the industry to furnish certain particulars as a preliminary to addressing the railway administration and that those particulars have not yet been furnished to him. On receipt of the information, he proposes to address the railway administration.

Prospects of the paper pulp industry in Kurnool district.

* 280 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state, with reference to the statement made by the Special Officer for Cottage Industries at page 19 of his report regarding Kurnool district, that “bamboos are produced in enormous quantities in the forests and the question of utilizing the pulp and other forest products for the purposes of cottage industries may be considered”—

(a) whether the Government have further examined or propose further examining the chances of the paper pulp industry in this district; and
(b) if they have examined, what the results are?

A.—(a) No further examination is at present contemplated.
(b) Does not arise.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know why no further examination is at present contemplated?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“Because there is no paper mill at present.”

Investigations into the bamboo work industry in Kurnool district.

* 281 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state, with reference to the statement made by the Special Officer for Cottage Industries at page 18 of his report regarding Kurnool district that the ‘Medars’ seem to be skilful enough to learn the manufacture of any other fancy articles (than the cots, cradles, and boxes they are used to make) if they are taught, whether the Government propose to investigate into the special industry of bamboo work and take such measures as will adequately educate the Medars?

A.—No special investigation is proposed at present.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know why no investigation is proposed at present?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“Notice.”

[8th September 1928]

Alleged memorials from the share-holders of the Carnatic Paper Mills.

* 282 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether largely signed memorials were received by the Government from the share-holders of the Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited, and if so, what reply the Government have given to the memorialists?

A.—Memorials were received but no reply has yet been given.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“May I know why no reply was sent and whether the Government intend to send a reply?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“We are considering.”

Report on the possibilities of the Carnatic Paper Mills.

* 283 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that Madras is one of the chief markets for the Titagher Paper Mills;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government in taking expert opinion on the possibilities of the mills, relied on the opinion given by the Titagher experts; and

(c) if so, whether the Government will consider the desirability of consulting other experts who are Indians to report on the company's possibilities?

A.—(a) Madras is one of the markets.
(b) No.
(c) The question does not arise.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“What steps have Government taken to obtain the opinion of the experts from other mills?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“That is still under consideration.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—“May I know whether the Government propose to get experts from countries like Japan for this purpose?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“I cannot say now.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“In view of the adjournment motion carried in this House, will the Government consider the suggestion in this question before they make up their mind?”

Scholarships for training in the Victoria Technical Institute at Bombay and in Europe.

* 284 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to place before the Council a statement showing—

(a) the distribution of scholarships awarded by the Madras Government for training in the Victoria Technical Institute at Bombay, in Europe and elsewhere among various communities during the last five years; and

(b) the number of applications from each community during the last five years?

A.—(a) & (b) Separate statements ^a are appended.

[8th September 1928]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know if the Government have investigated or propose to investigate why there are no applicants for the scholarship of the Leather Trades Institute?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"The Government will enquire."

Irrigation

Ayacut of the Godavari and the Kistna deltas.

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

(a) whether the ultimate ayacut of the Godavari and the Kistna deltas has been fixed; and

(b) if so, whether the relevant Government Orders or any other papers showing the principles on which the ultimate ayacut has been fixed, will be placed on the table of the House?

A.—(a) The extents at present irrigable in the Kistna Western, Kistna Eastern and Godavari Western deltas have been fixed, while those in the Godavari Eastern and Godavari Central deltas have not yet been fixed.

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

- (1) G.O. No. 33 I., dated 21st January 1920.
- (2) " 336 I., dated 3rd October 1924.
- (3) " 895 I., dated 29th July 1926.
- (4) " 337 I., dated 3rd October 1924.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"May I know if the Government is preparing any record showing the extent of irrigable area in the central and southern deltas?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I presume so, Sir."

Introduction of the Irrigation Bill.

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

- (a) whether the Government propose to introduce an Irrigation Bill;
- (b) if so, on what lines; and
- (c) if not, why not?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to question No. 349 on 27th August 1927.

(c) As the hon. Member is aware a conference was held at Ootacamund in May 1927 by the Member then in charge of Irrigation with some of the prominent members of the different parties in this Council and as a result the Government concluded that there was no chance of any Bill meeting sufficient support in the Council unless it contained the provisions in regard to which the last Bill was returned to the Council for amendment by His Excellency the Governor. In the circumstances there does not appear to be any object in introducing a Bill unless in connexion with any particular project an amendment of the existing law is considered imperatively necessary.

^a Printed separately.

[8th September 1928]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With reference to the answer to clause (c), may I know if the Government have made up their mind that no Bill can come up unless it contains the amendment recommended by His Excellency the Governor last time?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Substantially it is so, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know the reason why the Government have come to that conclusion?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"The reasons why those amendments were considered necessary have been stated on the occasion of the last Bill."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know if the Government do not consider it desirable to bring at least such non-contentious subjects as kudimaramat in the form of a Bill?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"We will consider the hon. Member's suggestion."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Even if contentious questions are not brought up, will the Government bring up at least questions like the Kudimaramat?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"That is a matter which will be considered."

Legislation

Appointment of Council Secretaries.

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

- (a) the reasons why Council Secretaries were appointed;
- (b) the nature and extent of the work assigned to them; and
- (c) whether they are whole-time servants or are permitted to do other remunerative work; and if so, why?

A.—(a) Under section 52 (4) of the Government of India Act, it is within the discretion of His Excellency the Governor to appoint Council Secretaries.

(b) The hon. Member's attention is invited to page 126 of Volume II of the Madras Legislative Council Manual which gives the duties that are performed by the Council Secretaries.

(c) The order of His Excellency the Governor made under section 52 (4) of the Government of India Act does not require that the Council Secretaries should devote their whole time to their duties as such nor does the order forbid them to do other remunerative work.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know with reference to answer to clause (b), what are the duties actually performed by the Council Secretaries now?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I presume the duties stated in the order on the subject, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I do not want any presumption, Sir. I want to know as a matter of fact the actual duties done by them."

11-45
a.m.

[8th September 1928]

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Is the hon. Revenue Member satisfied that they are actually doing any work at all?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I have already answered, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, the answer to clause (c) simply refers to the order of His Excellency the Governor. I want to know as a matter of fact whether they are part-time or whole-time servants and whether they are allowed to do any other remunerative work."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I do not propose to add anything to the answer, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, I seek your protection. The order of His Excellency only says that it does not forbid them to do other remunerative work. Reference to that order does not answer my question fully. Part of my question was, 'if so why they are permitted to do other remunerative work?' Government may say, 'We do not propose to answer the question.' But I am entitled to an answer from the Government as to why they are allowed to be part-time Government servants."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The answer is that the order of His Excellency does not forbid them. It may perhaps be in order if the hon. Member puts a question as to what advice the Government gave to His Excellency regarding the duties of Council Secretaries and also as to whether they should be whole-time or part-time Government servants."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I accept the suggestion, Sir. May I ask the Government what advice they gave to His Excellency the Governor in this matter and if they advised him that the Council Secretaries might be part-time servants, why they gave that advice?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Notice, Sir."

Revenue offices

Abolition of search fees for public documents.

* 288 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state: with reference to answer to question No. 1742, dated 14th March 1928, whether the Government have decided to abolish the levy of search fees in connexion with the applications for copies of public documents?

A.—As far as Revenue offices are concerned, the answer is in the negative, as the decision of the High Court in LIV, Madras Law Journal, relates only to the application for copies of certain orders under the Estates Land Act I of 1908.

Arms and Explosives

Issue of licences under the Arms Act.

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

(a) whether before applications for licences under the Arms Act are refused by District Magistrates, the applicants are informed of the reasons for such refusal and asked to show cause why their applications should not be refused; and

8th September 1928]

(b) whether the Government have laid down any principles for the guidance of District Magistrates in granting or refusing licence; if not, whether they will be pleased to do so?

A—(a) District Magistrates are not bound to assign reasons for the refusal of licences. The Government have no information whether in actual practice the precise procedure indicated in the question is followed.

(b) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department (Police), dated 3rd November 1923, No. 829-1-24, published at pages 1340-1343 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th November 1923.

Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO :—"May I know why the District Magistrate is not bound to give reasons for his refusal of licence?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"There may be confidential reasons."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"At whose instance are the orders passed?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"The application is made by a private party and an enquiry is then made by the District Magistrate and he passes the order."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Are the Police consulted in the matter?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Sometimes they are consulted."

Criminal Justice

Alleged order of externment against Messrs. Giri, Joshi and others while at Negapatam.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Ponnuswami Pillai, Deputy Magistrate, Negapatam, recently passed an order of externment against Messrs. Giri, Joshi and others when they visited Negapatam on 8th August 1928 to enquire into the grievances of the South Indian Railway employees;

(b) whether Government will be pleased to call for the information furnished to the Deputy Magistrate by the Police and lay the same on the table of this House; and

(c) whether the Police asked for an order from the Deputy Magistrate prohibiting public meetings in Negapatam and surrounding villages; and if so, on what grounds?

A.—(a) The Magistrate issued an order directing Messrs. N. S. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Giri and Joshi to leave Negapatam and not to return to that place for two months.

(b) This order was not issued at the instance of the Police.

(c) Yes; because it was considered that in the conditions which existed in the locality at that time, the holding of such meetings was likely to cause a breach of peace.

[8th September 1928]

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Are the Government satisfied that there was a real likelihood of a breach of peace and, if so, what are the grounds which made them feel so satisfied? Were there any violent speeches? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Government are fully satisfied that there was a likelihood of breach of peace. There was a large population of about 5,000 people, some of them starving and all of them discontented and excited."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Was the starvation due to the fact that the Government did not do their duty by the people? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No, Sir."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the District Officer consulted the Government before issuing the order referred to in clause (a)? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No, Sir."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" If so, at whose instance was this order issued? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" At the instance of the Deputy Magistrate."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the Government do not consider Mr. Joshi to be a gentleman? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" He is a respectable man, Government admit."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know what were the facts in each of the cases of Mr. Joshi, Mr. Giri and Mr. Ramaswami Ayyangar, that justified the Magistrate in issuing the order? May I know whether the Government considered those facts? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Government did not consider any facts; because it was the Magistrate who issued the orders."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Can the Government point out any single speech of either of Mr. Giri or of Mr. Joshi, which advocated violence? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It is left to the Magistrate who is responsible for the maintenance of the peace."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I ask the hon. the Law Member, a limb of the Madras Government, to say whether he is satisfied that the Deputy Magistrate properly exercised his discretion in this matter? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Government are satisfied that he very properly exercised his discretion in this matter."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Did the Deputy Magistrate submit his reasons to Government for taking that action? "

[8th September 1928]

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Government did not ask the Magistrate to submit his reasons, for the obvious reason that Government did not want to ask him."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" But by what means did they satisfy themselves that he acted properly? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" From the subsequent correspondence."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Will the Government place on the table of the House the letter of Mr. Joshi complaining against the way in which he was treated? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No, Sir."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Why not, Sir."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Because Government do not consider it is in the public interests to lay that on the table of the House."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Are the Government satisfied that the subdivisional magistrate treated them properly? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Quite properly, Sir."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know if the order has been rescinded even before the expiry of two months for which time it was passed? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It was rescinded five days after it was passed."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" If it was such a good order why was it rescinded so soon? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Because the District Magistrate thought that there was no need for that order after the departure of these three persons from Negapatam, for which these orders were passed."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" Was this order rescinded by the District Magistrate independent of any suggestion or direction from Government? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It was rescinded of his own accord."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know, Sir, in the correspondence that passed between the Government and the Magistrate which enabled them to satisfy themselves as to the correctness of the order, whether any reasons were stated as to why the orders were passed? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Yes, Sir, there were about 5,000 persons who were very discontented and excited and that was an explosive material."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Is it the policy of Government to prohibit public meetings wherever there are 5,000 people? "

[8th September 1928]

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" If they are all excited and discontented and likely to commit breaches of peace."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Are Government aware that Mr. Giri has nowhere in any strike been responsible for any violence? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Government have no information, Sir."

Forests

Alleged assignment of lands near Nilgiris to the Raja of Panagal.

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

(a) whether Government contemplate assigning a large block of lands on or near the Nilgiris to the Raja of Panagal, M.L.C. ;

(b) whether the said Raja recently inspected the lands in the company of the Tahsildar ;

(c) what is the purpose for which the assignment or grant is proposed to be made and on what terms ; and

(d) whether a political follower of the Raja is also to get a similar assignment of land, though on a smaller scale?

A.—(a) & (c) The Government have received an application from the Raja of Panagal for the grant of 31.77 acres of reserved forests on the Nilgiris for constructing a building for his residence and for growing an orchard and vegetable garden. The question whether the land should be disforested or not is now under consideration of the Government.

(b) The Government have no information.

(d) The Government have no such proposal under their consideration.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know the date of the original application of the Raja Sahib for the assignment? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know when the application was made? "

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know on what terms was the assignment applied for and on what terms is it proposed to be given? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It is for the Revenue Department to lay down the terms if it is decided that the forests are to be disafforested."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Are the Government aware that the people of Ootacamund including some European residents are objecting to such an assignment? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Was it made on the 31st March this year? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I cannot say, Sir, unless there is notice."

8th September 1928]

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Has the hon. Law Member read an article in the *Madras Mail* objecting to such an assignment? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I remember to have read an article by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyyar in some newspaper ; I do not know whether it was the *Madras Mail*. I thought that the article was thoroughly unreasonable."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Thanks for the certificate, Mr. President. But I would like him to read the article and try to answer the allegations therein."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" If I think it necessary, I shall read it ; I am not bound to read all the articles."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Is it usual to collect a price in all such cases of assignment, when the people are able to pay? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Yes."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" What was the price in this particular case? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" When the Government come to a conclusion as to the assignment they will settle the price."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know if assignments of lands were made in the case of any other hon. Member of this House during the course of this year? "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Is ' construction of residential buildings ' one of the objects for which darkhast lands may be assigned? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It is left to them to use the land in any way they like. The only policy of the Government is to see whether there is any objection to the disafforestation or assignment of the particular lands in question."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Do not the Government ask for the purpose for which the lands are assigned? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Not generally."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" If 20 people ask for an assignment of land, do not the Government exercise their discretion to see whether the people who ask for the assignment deserve it or not? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It will depend upon this fact whether there is any objection to the assignment of the land in question. If there is no objection, irrespective of the purpose for which the land is required, Government will examine the whole question before making the assignment."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know at what stage the correspondence is? "

[8th September 1928]

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"The usual practice is this. The Forest authorities and the Collector inspect the spot and make recommendations to the Government. I suppose it is in some such stage as that."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"Sir, is there any precedent of this nature in the past?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Any number of precedents."

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—"May I know whether in respect of such forest areas applications for much larger areas of lands than 31 acres are usually received by Government and are granted?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Yes, Sir."

Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDIYAR :—"If lands have been given on darkhast to gentlemen like Mr. Ramachandra Rao and Mr. Subba Rao, will the Government consider they have been given to the political followers of the Raja of Panagal?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Certainly not."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"What is the value of this land?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"It is not possible to say that now."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know if in coming to a conclusion Government propose to take into account the fact that the applicant in this case happens to be a political follower of the Government on whom the hon. the Law Member depends for his existence?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"No political consideration of any kind will govern the assignment or refusal of the assignment of the lands."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know the terms offered by the Raja of Panagal for this land?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I want notice, Sir. But so far as I am now aware, he has not offered any terms in his application."

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—"May I know whether it is a disqualification on the part of an applicant to be the political follower of the Raja of Panagal?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Absolutely no objection."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"Sir, the hon. the Law Member said that there were any number of precedents of this nature. Were lands given in such cases to well-to-do people, Raja Sahibs, members of Legislative Councils, leaders of parties, and not to poor people of the depressed classes?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I want notice, Sir. I am speaking subject to correction; I believe that there was an application from the Maharaja of Jodhpur."

8th September 1928]

Causes for the failure of the Chenat Nair forest exploitation scheme.

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

(a) whether the Government have investigated the question how far the failure of the forest exploitation schemes at Chenat Nair and Olavakkot is due to the following reasons, viz.

(1) that very few of the experts in the Forest department know anything of the so-called inferior or miscellaneous species popularly called jungle woods and have properly utilized them for their economical value;

(2) that the type of the machinery employed was not of the right sort;

(3) that the costly staff employed are ignorant of the elementary principles of exploitation; and

(b) what steps have been taken or are being taken to remedy these evils?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no reason to believe that the financial loss in the Chenat Nair operations including the Olavakot Saw Mill can be attributed to any of the causes alleged in the question.

Local Boards

Nomination of defeated candidates to Mayavaram Taluk Board.

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

(a) whether any defeated candidates were nominated to the Taluk Board of Mayavaram, and if so, who they are;

(b) the constitution of the Taluk Board together with its elective and nominated strengths; and

(c) the number of elected and nominated votes which were cast in favour of the President at the time of his last election as President of the Board?

A.—(a) The Government have no authoritative information, but will inquire of the President, District Board, Tanjore. Nomination to Taluk Boards are made by the Presidents of District Boards and not by Government

(b) The sanctioned strength of the taluk board is twenty members of whom fifteen are elected

(c) The election of president being by ballot, the information is not obtainable.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know, Sir, whether the defeated president of the taluk board of Mayavaram was reappointed by the President, District Board?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The hon. Member's assumption is correct."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know whether he proposes to invite the attention of the appointing authority to the irregularity of such appointments."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The answer to clause (c) will supply the kind of information wanted by my hon. Friend."

[8th September 1928]

Collection of land cess due to local bodies.

* 294 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state the proposals under the consideration of the Government for collecting the land-cess due to local bodies and providing them with a regular supply of funds?

A.—Land-cess is collected by Collectors of districts along with land revenue. Each district and taluk board is credited on the 15th of each month from provincial funds with one-twelfth of the collections of land-cess expected to be made on its behalf in the fasli year then current. After the close of the fasli, a final adjustment is made with reference to the actual collections in that fasli. The Government await a report from the Board of Revenue regarding certain account difficulties which have arisen in working the system described above.

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Alleged visit of the hon. the Minister for Public Health to the maths in Tanjore district.

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

- (a) whether the hon. the Minister for Public Health took the Religious Endowments Commissioner or Commissioners to Tanjore with him;
- (b) if so, on what official business;
- (c) if not, on what private business;
- (d) whether he took the Commissioner or the Commissioners to the maths in the Tanjore district with a view to persuade the maths to pay their dues to the Boards;
- (e) if so, in what capacity he did that work; and
- (f) whether he held out any hopes to the maths of preferential treatment if they paid their dues and if so, on whose authority?

A.—(a) The Religious Endowment Commissioner accompanied the Minister for Public Health to some places in the Tanjore district which he visited.

(b) & (c) In the discharge of his duties devolving on him as Commissioner.

(d) Yes, it was one of the objects.

(e) In the capacity of one who knows the heads of maths.

(f) No such hopes were held out.

Tours

Tours by the hon. Minister for Education and Local Self-Government.

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

- (a) the number of tours undertaken by him since the 31st March last up to date;

[8th September 1928]

- (b) the districts visited by him;
- (c) the nature and extent of the official work done by him during those tours;
- (d) whether he did any party or propaganda work during those tours;
- (e) whether he paid from his pocket for the expenses of any of these tours; and
- (f) if not, why not?

A.—(a) Five.

(b) Tanjore, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevely, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Bellary.

(c) (1) Visits to educational, Local Self-Government and Panchayat institutions, and

(2) Deputations of public bodies and institutions with a view to come into touch with local conditions and grievances.

(d) No, and there was no occasion for it.

(e) & (f) Yes, for the visits to Bombay and Tiruchengode.

Excise

Proceedings of the Excise Advisory Committees.

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

- (a) how often the Excise Advisory Committees meet and how many members attend those meetings on an average;
- (b) whether any records are maintained about the proceedings of such committee meetings;
- (c) what is the rate of travelling allowance allowed to those members;
- (d) whether the rate of travelling allowance paid to these members is in excess of or equal to, or less than, that of a taluk board member; and
- (e) what is the total amount of travelling allowance paid to the non-official members of the Excise Advisory Committee in each of the four Ceded districts?

A.—(a) As regards the first part of the question, the hon. Member's attention is invited to rule 13 of the rules published with notification No. 10, dated 25th August 1927, at pages 1261—1263 of part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th September 1927. The Government have no information as to the average number of members who attend the meetings.

(b) The proceedings of the committees are maintained in the Collector's offices.

(c) For journeys by rail—one second-class and one third-class fare. Mileage six annas for journeys by road. Daily allowance—Rs. 4-8-0 per day.

[8th September 1928]

- (d) The rates of travelling allowance admissible to a member of a local board are as follows:—

Daily allowance. Nil.

Mileage and Such rates as may be fixed by the local board concerned subject to the following maxima:—

Six annas a mile in the Wynaad taluk of the Malabar district and four annas a mile elsewhere for journeys by road, three annas a mile by canal and a single second-class and one third-class fare by rail.

- (e) The Government have not the information.

Medical

Fees for the X-ray treatment given to the Raja of Vizianagram.

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

(a) whether the Radiologist of the General Hospital went to the Vizianagram Samasthanam with the General Hospital X-ray equipment (portable);

(b) for how many days the Radiologist was away from the city; and

(c) what was the amount received from the Raja for this treatment?

A.—(a) Yes in September 1926.

(b) Four days.

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clause (e) of his question No. 1651 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st March 1928.

Appointment of assistant surgeons to divisional headquarters hospitals.

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

(a) whether the Government have posted to each of the divisional headquarters hospitals now taken under their management, medical officers of the grade of assistant surgeons; and if not, when they propose to do so; and

(b) whether the Government have allowed the taluk boards to open Ayurvedic dispensaries with the funds saved to them in the above manner especially when a batch of medical men have taken degrees this year in the indigenous systems of medicine from the School of Indian Medicine; and if not, why not?

A.—(a) Of the 96 institutions at divisional centres included in the Provincialization scheme, 6 are at the present moment in charge of civil surgeons, 50 in charge of civil assistant surgeons and the remaining 40 in charge of sub-assistant surgeons. The question of appointing Civil Assistant Surgeons to the 40 institutions now in charge of sub-assistant surgeons is under consideration.

[8th September 1928]

- (b) One of the conditions of the transfer of the institutions to the Government was that out of the savings resulting from such transfer, the local boards should agree to open and maintain within their areas one or more additional regular or rural *allopathic* dispensaries. If any local body prefers to utilize the savings in opening ayurvedic dispensaries, the Government will be prepared to consider such proposals.

Leper asylums in the Presidency.

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

(a) what steps Government or non-official bodies have taken to ascertain the extent to which leprosy prevails in the Madras Presidency other than that indicated in the Census reports;

(b) the number, names of settlements, asylums and hospitals for treatment established by Government or private agencies, aided or not aided by Government, and the number of lepers treated as in-patients or out-patients in each and with what success; and

(c) what steps have been taken by this Government to propose to the Government of India or by the Government of India themselves to amend the Indian Lepers Act to meet the modern scientific view of leprosy and the treatment required?

A.—(a) Recent investigations show that leprosy is infectious only in the initial stage. The spread of the disease is due to the very large number of persons in the early stages of the disease, when it is difficult for any but skilled medical officers to detect infection, who are allowed to carry on their normal avocations. This prevents any accurate estimate of the extent to which leprosy prevails in the Presidency being attempted by Government. No information is available as to the steps taken by non-official bodies in this direction.

(b) A statement giving the information relating to the patients treated in 1927 so far as information is available is furnished.

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1595 given on 27th February 1928.

Tours

Tours by the hon. Minister for Public Health.

* 301 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of tours undertaken by him since the 31st March last up to date;

(b) the districts visited by him;

(c) the nature and extent of the official work done by him during those tours;

(d) whether he did any party or propaganda work during those tours;

(e) whether he paid from his pocket for the expenses of any of these tours; and

(f) if not, why not?

a Printed as Appendix V on page 579 infra.

[8th September 1928]

- 4.—(a) Seven public and three private.
 (b) Tanjore, Chingleput, the Nilgiris, Malabar, North Arcot and Coimbatore.
 (c) During the public tours, inspections, interviews and addresses in connexion with the departments of Government, particularly of those in his charge.
 (d) He did not and there was no occasion for it.
 (e) He paid for his three private tours from his own pocket.
 (f) Does not arise.

Agriculture

Propagation of scientific improvements in agriculture.

* 302 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to spread scientific knowledge, i.e., the results of experiments said to have been made at the agricultural stations among the ryots and the masses?

A.—The hon. Member's attention is invited to paragraphs 184—298 of the administration report of the Department of Agriculture for 1926–27 and to the corresponding section on 'Demonstration' in former administration reports and the monthly digests published by the Department. The Government have also sanctioned two exhibition motor lorries fitted up with magic lanterns and a large number of exhibits designed to advocate better methods of cultivation, manuring, etc. These exhibition lorries can be taken to the most out-of-the-way villages for purposes of demonstration.

Fisheries

Researches made by the Fisheries department.

* 303 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the names of the fishery vessels and trawlers maintained by Government, with (1) their tonnage, (2) their original cost, (3) the object of their purchase or building, (4) the annual cost of maintaining them during the three years ending 31st March 1928, (5) the present condition of each and the purposes for which each was employed in the year 1927–28 and up to the close of the month of June 1928;

(b) whether it is a fact that the "Lady Nicholson" was built for work connected with research, pearl and chank fishing, and if so, what is the amount of work done by her in those directions;

(c) why the newly arrived fishing trawler "Lady Goschen" is being fitted up for research work; and

(d) what have been the researches made by the Fisheries department on the sea and whether these results have been published?

A.—(a) A list of vessels and trawler maintained by the Fisheries department together with the information required regarding them is enclosed (Appendix A).^a

(b) The "Lady Nicholson" was built for the inspection of pearl banks and research relating to the pearl and chank fisheries. The series of five successful pearl fisheries held recently at Tuticorin was the direct result of the inspection of the banks

^a Printed as Appendix VI on page 580 infra.

[8th September 1928]

conducted by "Lady Nicholson" in 1923, and during the subsequent years. She was commissioned for the inspection of Laccadive Islands by the Revenue Department in 1922, 1924 and 1926. She was also engaged for towing the pearl fishery boats in the recent pearl fisheries.

(c) The motor launches that are in the Department are small and cannot be engaged for distant deep sea fishing or research in the sea, as they are not suited for that purpose. The "Lady Nicholson" which was built for the pearl bank inspection, and other duties connected with the pearl and chank fisheries is not suitable for deep sea fishing, or for general marine fishery research. The trawler has therefore to be fitted up to undertake the research contemplated.

(d) A list of publications embodying the results of researches made by the Fisheries department on the sea is enclosed (Appendix B).^a

Cost, etc., of the trawler "Lady Goschen."

* 304 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the cause of the bursting of the boilers of the "Lady Goschen" as stated in the recent report;

(b) the total amount spent on her as regards (i) purchase, (ii) equipment, repairs, addition and alteration, (iii) establishment, (iv) bringing her out to India, and (v) other expenses since her arrival in India;

(c) the main original object for which she was purchased; and

(d) the purposes for which she has been employed, at what cost, and with what profit up to end of June 1925?

A.—(a) The boilers did not burst but only some of the boiler tubes. In January 1927 a few of her boiler tubes burst; subsequently, the Lloyds Surveyor at Colombo who examined the engines on 16th February 1927, described all the boiler tubes as requiring renewal and they were all renewed. He attributed the deterioration to the excessive rusting during the period the vessel was laid up at Inverness from the time she was built till she was sold.

(b) The total amount spent on the vessel so far is—

	RS.
(i) to (iv) Purchase, equipment, repairs, addition and alterations done in England and navigation to India and repatriation of crew ..	1,04,456
(v) Running expenses of trawler in 1926–27 excluding salary and travelling allowance of Captain Cribb and pay and travelling allowance of the establishment	35,907
Expenses in 1927–28 as above	43,673
Cost of fishing gear and nets obtained from England in 1928 through Director-General of Stores, London	7,405
Total ..	1,91,441

^a Printed as Appendix VI on page 581 infra.

[8th September 1928]

- (c) The following are the objects:—
- (1) Deep sea fishing experiments;
 - (2) Research as regards shoals of fishes, migration and hydrographical and other marine fishery researches;
 - (3) Towing of pearl fishery boats to pearl banks during pearl fisheries;
 - (4) Supplying fish to fish-curing yards; and
 - (5) Transport of salt to fish-curing yards on the West Coast.
- (d) In 1926-27 the trawler was engaged in—
- (1) Experimental trawling off Tuticorin and Calicut.
 - (2) Pearl fishery work.
 - (3) Salt transport.

The results are embodied in the Administration Report of the Department for the year which was placed on the Editors' Table. In 1927-28 she conducted—

- (1) Systematic experiments of deep sea fishing off Manapad and Cape Comorin on the Tinnevely coast, with a view to exploring the trawling grounds there and collecting other materials and data for Marine Fishery research;
 - (2) Dredging operations off Tuticorin with a view to locating pearl oyster beds, if any, beyond the 10-fathom line, which might be serving as mother beds for replenishing the banks fished by divers; and
 - (3) Salt transport.
- Total quantity of salt transported by trawler 62,254 maunds.

	RS.	A.	P.
Cost of transport by trawler	14,044	10	3
Average cost per maund	0	5	8.5
Average cost if a contractor had been engaged	0	6	5.2
Profit per maund by transport of salt by the trawler	0	0	6.7
Profit by transport of 62,254 maunds of salt by the trawler	2,172	6	5

Fishing operations by the trawler "Lady Goschen."

* 305 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the trawler "Lady Goschen" caught a quantity of fish off the coast of Tinnevely in March or so, of this year;
- (b) if so, what the quantity was;
- (c) what was the expenditure incurred for the operations connected with this capture, including wages and salary, coal and other stores, interest on the capital outlay for the purchase of the vessel and fishing tackle, and other incidental charges;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the fish was cured according to improved methods by a staff of curers brought from the West Coast;
- (e) whether there was any difficulty in disposing of this cured fish even after the lapse of three or four months;

[8th September 1928]

(f) whether it is a fact that fish dealers in several places, including Colombo, to whom samples of it were sent, refused to buy it on account of its bad quality;

(g) what was the amount received by the disposal of the fish; and

(h) what action Government have taken or propose to take as to the use of the vessel, after the failure of the fishing operations of this trawler?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) 26,060 lb.

(c) Approximately Rs. 10,965 as detailed below:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Pay of Captain Cribb for 31 days at Rs. 800 per mensem	827	0	0
Pay of crew at Rs. 945 per mensem	976	8	0
Provision allowance for crew at Rs. 13 a day	403	0	0
Cost of 217 tons of coal at 7 tons a day at Rs. 25 per ton	5,425	0	0
Deck stores, etc.	186	0	0
Cost of fresh water	46	8	0
Docking charges at Rs. 10,000 per year.	830	0	0
Depreciation charges	976	8	0
Interest on capital at 5 per cent	294	8	0
Depreciation on nets and gear	1,000	0	0
Total	10,965	0	0

(d) Yes. The fish was cured under the supervision of one overseer brought from the West Coast.

(e) There was some difficulty in disposing of the fish cured, as reasonable quotations were not forthcoming. The stock of fish was finally sent to Colombo and disposed of there.

(f) It is true that certain merchants in Ceylon to whom samples were sent were not satisfied with them but others have reported favourably;

(1) The Superintendent, Junior Certified School, Rajahmundry, to whom parcels of cured fish were sent on two occasions, has reported that they proved to be satisfactory; a third indent received from him could not be complied with as the stock was completely sold away by that time. The Assistant Manager, Poonjalla Valley Ceylon Company, Limited, who purchased some quantity of the cured fish, has reported as follows:

"Your fish was certainly better cured and in better condition."

(g) The trawler is at present engaged only in exploring and surveying the trawling grounds, testing methods of capture, and investigating the potentialities of the grounds with various modern appliances. The fish that is caught is either sold fresh

[8th September 1928]

or cured in the fish-curing yard on the Church Island. The proceeds by sale of such fish amounted to Rs. 338-4-0, of which Rs. 241-12-6 represent the sale-proceeds of the fish cured on the Church Island.

- (h) As no attempt was made to use the trawler commercially the question does not arise.

Industries

Establishment of peripatetic weaving schools in Cuddapah district.

* 306 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the answers given to clause (ii) of my question No. 1753, answered on 15th March 1928, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what steps have been taken to establish peripatetic weaving schools;

(b) what allotment has been made for the grant-in-aid of such institutions for the year 1928-29; and

(c) what special arrangements have been made to push on co-operative organizations in the Ceded districts to assist the weavers in disposing of the products of their looms and also to provide loans for the purchase of comparatively improved appliances?

A.—(a) The District Boards have been addressed on the subject. Replies received so far are under consideration.

(b) None.

(c) A scheme for the formation of weavers co-operative societies with special reference to the provision of a central agency for marketing their cloth is under the consideration of the Director of Industries and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. No definite steps have yet been taken to start co-operative societies for advancing loans to weavers for the purchase of comparatively costly appliances, but the matter is under consideration.

[For further list of starred questions, vide page 480 infra.]

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Irrigation

Completion of the Markandeya River project in Salem district.

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

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps on the request of the public meeting of the citizens of Salem district held in May 1927 urging the taking in hand and early completion of the Markandeya River project in Salem district;

(b) whether the said project, if completed, will irrigate some 5,000 acres of wet land;

(c) whether at present Government is obliged to make large remissions annually;

[8th September 1928]

(d) whether the Executive Engineer, Salem, recently asked the ryots under the Badatalave tank whether they want the project to be taken up; and

(e) whether Government will pass early orders on the matter?

A.—(a) & (e) The project was abandoned in 1926 on financial grounds. A copy of the Chief Engineer's letter, dated 28th October 1925, and G.O. No. 70 I., dated 3rd February 1926, are placed on the table.^a In view of these orders the Government took no action on the hon. Member's letter of May 1927 enclosing a resolution of a public meeting.

(b) The project would irrigate considerably less as the published papers show.

(c) The Government have no information beyond what is contained in the Chief Engineer's letter, dated 28th October 1925.

(d) The Government do not know; but consider it very improbable that he should have done so in the face of the facts and considerations stated in the papers referred to in clause (a).

Criminal Justice

Reduction of the Sub-Magistrate, Arkonam, to the post of Assistant Tahsildar.

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

(a) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table the papers connected with the reduction (to the post of Assistant Tahsildar) of the Sub-Magistrate of Arkonam, North Arcot district;

(b) whether the reduction was due to the fact that the Sub-Magistrate acquitted certain accused persons whom he found to be innocent in a case of looting launched by the police;

(c) if the answer to the above question be in the affirmative, on what grounds the Government came to the conclusion that his judgment was erroneous; and

(d) whether the opinion of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ranipet, was obtained prior to his reduction?

A.—(a) & (b) No Sub-Magistrate of Arkonam was reduced.
(c) & (d) Do not arise.

Marine

Nomination of members to the Port Conservancy Boards in this Presidency.

309 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) who are the members nominated by Government to the various Port Conservancy Boards and Landing and Shipping Fees Committees in this Presidency;

(b) what classes or interests they represent;

[8th September 1928]

(c) whether any members have been appointed to represent municipalities whose jurisdictions are contiguous to those of such boards and committees;

(d) if not, why Government have omitted to appoint such representatives; and

(e) whether Government propose to take any action to make good such omission?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement^a giving the information required is laid on the table.

(c), (d) & (e) The members who are also members of the Council of the municipality in which the port lies are indicated in the statement. These members have been appointed to Port Conservancy Boards or Landing and Shipping Fees Committees not because they are members of a municipal council but because they are interested in the trade of the port. The Government consider that the best members of a Board or Committee are those who are directly interested and concerned in the work of the port.

[For further list of unstarred questions, vide page 495 infra.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Agency

Rural water-supply in Polavaram division.

* 310 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the particulars of the three years' programme for the improvement of rural water-supply in the Polavaram division submitted to Government by the Government Agent, East Godavari, with reference to G.O. No. 310, Revenue, dated 9th February 1928, and also the orders of Government thereon?

A.—A copy of the three years' programme^b for the improvement of rural water-supply in the Polavaram division, East Godavari Agency, is appended to the answer. The question of financing the scheme is under the consideration of the Government.

Gazetteers

Compilation of District Gazetteers.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that no Gazetteers have hitherto been compiled for certain districts in the Madras Presidency;

(b) if so, what are those districts, and why no Gazetteers have been compiled and published so far;

(c) whether any officer was at any time deputed to prepare Gazetteers for those districts;

(d) if so, who were the persons so deputed and for what districts and within what time they were asked to complete the Gazetteers;

^a Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 584–585 infra.
^b Printed as Appendix IX on pages 585–586 infra.

[8th September 1928]

(e) for what districts the said officers have completed the Gazetteers and in what period of time and if no Gazetteers have so far been completed by those officers, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the work of revising the existing Gazetteers was undertaken at any time and whether any officer or officers were deputed for the purpose;

(g) if so, which of them completed the work and which did not and for what reasons;

(h) how far the work of revision has progressed and when the Government expect it to be completed; and

(i) what are the districts for which such revision is being undertaken and what are the districts for which Gazetteers are out of print and for how long and why?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The districts are—Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, Chingleput, Kurnool, Ganjam and the three new districts of Chittoor, Ramnad and West Godavari. The reasons why Gazetteers have not been compiled for these districts are given below.

(c) & (d) In 1902 and 1903 orders were issued that the officers in charge of the resettlement of these districts should prepare the Gazetteers in the course of their settlement work. In 1926 Mr. J. J. Cotton was placed on special duty as Editor of Gazetteers for a period of two years in the first instance. He was in charge of the work of writing Gazetteers till his death on 20th June 1927.

(e) The settlement officers owing to their other work found themselves unable to complete the Gazetteers for the districts mentioned above. Mr. Cotton made substantial progress in the preparation of the Gazetteer of Nellore but died before the work was completed.

(f) Mr. Cotton was also entrusted with the work of revising and bringing up to date the statistical tables in the volumes of existing Gazetteers.

(g) & (h) Mr. Cotton sent the statistical volumes for 21 districts to the press before his death. The work is now being continued by the Personal Assistant to the Editor of Gazetteers under the direction of Mr. Vernon, Member of the Board of Revenue. The Government are unable to say when it will be completed.

(i) The revision of the statistical volumes has not been completed for the districts of Vizagapatam and East Godavari. There is no information with the Government as to the districts for which Gazetteers are now not available for sale. It is being collected.

Revision of Gazetteers and preparation of statistical volumes.

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

(a) when and why the office of the Curator of the Record Office was combined with the preparation and revision of District Gazetteers and whether the arrangement still continues or has been abandoned;

[8th September 1928]

(b) (i) what was the nature and amount of work turned out by the last incumbent as Curator; and

(ii) what was the work turned out by him in the edition, revision and publication of Gazetteers; and

(c) whether the Government have considered or will consider the proposal of allotting the work of the revision of Gazetteers and the preparation of statistical volumes to able Indian Civilians or experienced Deputy Collectors and in the respective districts and having the work done under the supervision and guidance of District Collectors or the Board of Revenue as the case may be, with a view to expedite the work?

A.—(a) The post of Editor of Gazetteers was combined with that of Curator, Madras Record Office, with effect from 1st July 1926 when Mr. J. J. Cotton, I.C.S., joined duty. It was considered unnecessary to have two Separate Officers. He held charge from 1st July 1926 till his death on 20th June 1927.

M.R.Ry. K. N. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, Personal Assistant to the Editor of Gazetteers and Curator, Madras Record Office, was in temporary charge of the Madras Record Office till 16th December 1927, when the present Curator, M.R.Ry. A. V. Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal took charge. He does not attend to Gazetteer work.

(b) (i) Messrs. Cotton and Krishnaswami Ayyar were in charge of the duties of the Record Office including the reprint of the old records. It is not possible to measure this work.

(ii) At the time of his death Mr. Cotton had made considerable progress in the preparation of the 'A' volume for one district (Nellore) and had sent 21 'B' volumes to the Press. The Personal Assistant to the Editor of Gazetteers has been continuing the preparation of the 'B' volumes and the supplementary chapters for them.

(c) The Government have recognized the need for up-to-date Gazetteers and have taken steps for their preparation from time to time. The preparation of 'A' volumes cannot at present be resumed as no suitable officer is available. The hon. Member's suggestion will be borne in mind.

Qualifications and duties of the Personal Assistant to the Editor of the Gazetteer.

* 313 Q.—Mr. BASHIR AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any special qualifications and duties have been prescribed for the office of the Personal Assistant to the Editor of the Gazetteer and for that of the Statistician; and

(b) what are the qualifications and duties of the present Personal Assistant to the Editor and of the present Statistician?

A.—(a) No special qualifications have been prescribed by the Government for these posts. The post of Statistician has been abolished.

[8th September 1928]

(b) The present Personal Assistant to the Editor of Gazetteers is a permanent sarishtadar of the District Court, East Tanjore, and was on the list of persons selected for appointment as District Munsif. He was specially selected for the post of Personal Assistant by the late Mr. J. J. Cotton, I.C.S. There is no Statistician at present.

Irrigation

Further investigation of the Vamsadhara Project.

* 314 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Vamsadhara Project in the Ganjam district will be taken up for further investigation from the last enquiry; if so, when and by what agency;

(b) whether the Government propose to appoint a special officer for further investigation of this important project;

(c) whether the Government have considered the feasibility of the proposal made by the Executive Engineer, Ganjam division, to the Irrigation Committee to rectify and supplement irrigation under the Dusi and Utlam channels;

(d) whether the Government will call for a report on the proposals of the Executive Engineer referred to in (c) above;

(e) whether the Government are aware that the area alongside the river is subject to periodical droughts;

(f) whether the Government have considered the project as a protective work;

(g) whether the Government have ascertained that a regulating dam or anicut across the Langulya river will improve irrigation under Dusi and Utlam channels; and

(h) when the Government will have this matter investigated?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government await the report of the committee constituted in G.O. No. 1244 I., dated 7th June 1927, of which the hon. Member is a Member.

(c) & (d) The Executive Engineer's report referred to has not been received, but the Collector as President of the Committee has submitted a preliminary report containing the gist of the Executive Engineer's suggestions, and has promised to submit a further report.

(e) The Government are not aware that the facts are as stated.

(f) The Vamsadhara Project was reported to be an unremunerative one, and in 1920 the Government ordered that the consideration of the project even as a protective work should be deferred.

(g) & (h) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 123.

Land Revenue

[8th September 1928]

Announcing notifications in village chavadis and by beat of drums.

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

(a) whether the Government have received complaints to the effect that the present method of publishing notifications in the village chavadis and announcing them by beat of tom-tom fails to carry information to many people in the villages in the West Coast districts; and

(b) whether the Government propose to consider this matter and find out how better publicity can be given to any matter which is meant to reach the villagers?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The Government will consider the suggestion.

Legislative

List of Bills proposed to be introduced in the Legislative Council.

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

(a) the several Bills which the Government have in view for introduction in the Legislative Council;

(b) those for which drafts are ready and have been published together with the date of publication;

(c) the date of the introduction of Bills which have been actually introduced in Council and the measures taken since to further their being passed into law; and

(d) the date when the newly proposed Bills are likely to be introduced?

A.—(a) So far as a decision has been arrived at, the Government propose to introduce the following Bills:—

(i) A Bill further to amend the Court Fees Act, 1870,

(ii) The Annamalai University Bill, and

(iii) A Bill to amend the State Aid to Industries Act, 1922.

(b) All the Bills mentioned in the answer to clause (a) have been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and the dates of publication are set out below:—

(i) A Bill to amend the State Aid to Industries Act, 1922—31st January 1920,

(ii) A Bill further to amend the Court Fees Act, 1870—17th July 1928, and

(iii) The Annamalai University Bill—24th August 1928.

(c) (1) The Indian Fisheries Act (Amendment) Bill was introduced in the Council on 19th October 1927 and referred to a Select Committee. The Committee's report will be presented to the Council at the earliest practicable opportunity.

(2) The Madras University Act (Amendment) Bill has been introduced in the Council on 2nd November 1927 and referred to a Select Committee. The Bill is now under the consideration of the Committee.

(d) It is proposed to introduce these Bills on the 8th September 1928.

[8th September 1928]

Daily allowances to Members of Legislative Council.

* 317 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what action has been taken on the token motion brought by me during the Budget debates on 19th March 1928 in connexion with the Legislative Council, in order to grant daily allowances to Members of Legislative Council a day before and a day after Council meetings?

A.—The motion has been given effect to. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. Press No. 370, Legislative, dated 25th August 1928, a copy of which has been communicated to the Members of the Madras Legislative Council.

Reforms

Action taken on the resolution for the boycott of the Simon Commission.

* 318 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what steps have been taken by the Government (1) on the Reserved side and (2) on the Transferred side to carry out the resolution passed in this Council on 25th January 1928 on the question of the boycott of the Simon Commission?

A.—Under the Devolution Rules, the sphere of the Transferred side, i.e., the Governor with his Ministers, is defined by schedule II of these rules. The subject of the Statutory Commission does not come within the scope of any matter mentioned in that schedule. The recommendation of the Council passed on the 25th January 1928 was therefore treated as a matter to be dealt with by the Governor in Council and was duly complied with and a copy of the resolution and of the debate thereon were forwarded to the Government of India by order of the Governor in Council.

Memorandum on the working of the Reforms in this Province.

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

(a) whether the Government was first asked to submit a memorandum on the working of the Reforms in this Province to the Government of India for submission to the Simon Commission;

(b) whether since then they have been asked to submit the memorandum direct to the Simon Commission and if so, the date of their receipt of this communication; and

(c) the body or authority to whom as a matter of fact the memorandum has been submitted, and the date on which it was submitted?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) To save time this Government was instructed in April 1928 by the Government of India to send copies direct to the Commission at the same time as the memoranda were sent to the Government of India.

(c) The instructions of the Government of India were complied with during the months of May and June 1928.

[8th September 1928]

Part taken by the hon. Ministers in the preparation of the Memorandum on the working of Reforms in this Province.

* 320 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Ministers were consulted about the contents of the memorandum of this Government on the working of the Reforms and whether they were consenting parties to such contents?

A.—Yes.

Publication of the Memorandum on the working of the Reforms in this Province.

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

(a) whether the memorandum of this Government on the working of the Reforms has been or will be published;

(b) whether the extracts sent out by the Associated Press from Simla alleged to be from this Government are correct or not; and

(c) whether the Government will place that report on the table of the House, and if not, why not?

A.—(a) The memorandum the question is assumed to refer to has been published by the Government of India and copies are available at the Government of India Central Publication Branch, Calcutta.

(b) So far as the Government have noticed, these extracts are substantially correct.

(c) The Government have no objection if the House desires it to purchase copies from the Central Publication Branch for the use of hon. Members.

Settlement

Publication of the scheme report for the resettlement of East and West Godavari and Kistna.

* 322 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether complaints have been made to Government that the proposals contained in the scheme report for the settlement of East and West Godavari and Kistna were not published in a manner so as to be easily accessible to the cultivators and ryots concerned;

(b) whether it is a fact that copies of the scheme report were supplied only to the subscribers of the District Gazettes;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are very few cultivating ryots among the subscribers to the District Gazettes; and

(d) whether the Government will at least now be pleased to put up Telugu copies of the scheme report in every village chavadi.

A.—(a), (b), (c) & (d) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 21 given at the meeting of the Council held on 3rd September 1928.

[8th September 1928]

Dates for receiving representations regarding the scheme report for the resettlement of the Godavari and Kistna districts.

* 323 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the reasons which led to the fixing of two different dates for receiving objections, one for proposals relating to rates and the other for other proposals contained in the scheme report for the resettlement of Godavari and Kistna districts; and

(b) whether the Government propose to fix the 31st March 1929 as the date for receiving representations on all the proposals contained in the scheme report?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clauses (a) and (d) of question No. 23 given at the meeting of the Council held on 3rd September 1928.

Examination of sowcars in connexion with the resettlement of Godavari and Kistna districts.

* 324 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether in connexion with the resettlement of the Godavari and Kistna districts any sowcars from whom cultivating tenants had borrowed were examined in any village with their account books?

A.—No.

Memorials regarding the reclassification of soils and revision of rates.

* 325 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received memorials from the Lanka ryots of the East Godavari district praying for reasons stated therein for a reclassification of the soils and the revision of the rates fixed in the previous settlement; and

(b) what action has been taken thereon?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The points raised in the memorials will be considered by the Government when orders are passed on the scheme report.

Government Press

Retention of Mr. Gilbert, Superintendent, Government Press.

* 326 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Mr. F. L. Gilbert, Superintendent of the Government Press, has already completed his 55th year and still continues in service; if so, under what authority and why he is retained in service;

(b) what was the date of birth given by Mr. Gilbert at the time of his entertainment and recorded in his service register;

[8th September 1928]

(c) whether there is any difference in the date of birth recorded in the service register and that entered in the History of Services; if so, how the mistake occurred and who was responsible for the same; and

(d) what action the Government propose to take against the persons responsible for the mistake?

A.—(a) Yes. Mr. Gilbert has been given an extension of service by Government in the interests of the public service.

(b) The date in Mr. Gilbert's service register is 21st July 1873. Government have no information regarding the date given by Mr. Gilbert when he was first employed by Government.

(c) The date in the History of Services is the 21st July 1874. The history is compiled by the Accountant-General and Government have no information as to who was responsible for the mistake.

(d) Does not arise.

Finance

Estimates of revenue and expenditure from the various departments in Ganjam district.

* 327 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to lay on the table copies of annual estimates of revenue and expenditure submitted by the heads of various departments from the Ganjam district to the Board of Revenue and the other heads of departments, e.g., Chief Forest Conservator, Director of Agriculture, Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector-General of Police, the Inspector-General of Registration, the Surgeon-General, the Chief Engineers of Irrigation and Public Works Department and the High Court of Judicature at Madras (each separately) for the years of 1926-27 and also for 1927-28?

A.—Hheads of departments and other estimating officers submit to the Government only consolidated estimates of revenue and expenditure for all the districts. The estimates for 1926-27 and 1927-28 submitted by the district officers in Ganjam to their heads of departments are not forwarded to the Finance Department nor are they available in the Departments of the Secretariat concerned.

Central Record Office

Research work done by the Officiating Curator.

* 328 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether any publications or research work has been undertaken by the Officiating Curator; if so, what are the publications and research work so far undertaken and completed by him; and

(b) whether there is any definite programme or scheme of work chalked out for execution by the Curator; if not, why not?

A.—(a) Yes. The following reprints of the old records in the Madras Record office have been issued by the present Curator:—

(1) Diary and Consultation Book, 1704.

(2) Do. 1705.

(3) Strange's Expedition to America, 1785-87.

[8th September 1928]

Orders have been given to the Press for the issue of the following publications:—

(1) Despatches from England, 1686-1692.

(2) Do. 1721-1724.

The Curator is allowed to undertake special research work only if it does not interfere with his legitimate duties.

(b) Yes.

Appointment of a person with knowledge of Persian and Arabic in the Madras Record office.

* 329 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any post reserved in the Madras Record office for the appointment of a person knowing Persian, Arabic and Urdu;

(b) if so, when the post fell vacant for the last occasion and who, if any, has been appointed for the post and what are his qualifications; and

(c) if not, why not?

A.—(a) No.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

Strength of the Muslims in the Madras Record office.

* 330 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) what is the strength of Muslims employed in the Madras Record office ever since 1st of January 1916 up to date; and

(b) what was the strength prior to the abovesaid date?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement^a showing the number of Muhammadans holding permanent appointments in the Madras Record office on 31st December 1915 and on the 1st of January in each of the subsequent years is laid on the table.

Transcription and publication of old manuscripts in Urdu and Arabic languages.

* 331 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state the number and the nature of old manuscripts in the Persian, Urdu and Arabic languages hitherto transcribed and published by the Madras Record office?

A.—The Persian records in the Madras Record office have not been transcribed and published. There are no Urdu or Arabic records in the Madras Record office.

Stamps

Reduction of court-fees and stamps.

* 332 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to bring in amending legislation to reduce court-fees and stamps in accordance with the wishes of the legislature;

(b) if so, when and on what lines; and

(c) if not, why not?

[8th September 1928]

A.—(a) So far as the stamps are concerned, the answer is in the negative.

(b) This does not arise.

(c) Because this question has not been fully considered by the Finance Committee.

As regards court-fees, the attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 245.

Reduction of the rates of judicial and non-judicial stamp fees.

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

(a) what conclusion the Finance Committee and Government have arrived at on the question of the proposed reduction of the rates of judicial and non-judicial stamp fees; and

(b) if they have decided to make such reduction when the necessary legislation will be brought?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 332.

State Prisoners

Release of Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon.

* 334 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has examined the case for the release of Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon after he took office;

(b) whether he has changed his opinion on the question and if so why; and

(c) if not, when he proposes to release Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon?

A.—(a) Not yet.

(b) The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. The second part does not arise.

(c) The time of his release depends on the decision of the Government.

Local Boards

Nomination of defeated candidates to Hosur Taluk Board.

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

(a) the number and names of the defeated candidates who were nominated to the Taluk Board of Hosur;

(b) the action taken by the Government to see that the popular will as recorded by ballot was not defeated; and

(c) the names of other boards to which defeated candidates were similarly nominated?

A.—(a) & (c) The Government have no information, but will inquire of the President, District Board, Salem.

(b) Under section 9 (4) (b) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the nomination of members of taluk boards vests in presidents of district boards and the Government have no jurisdiction in the matter.

[8th September 1928]

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Nomination of Nadimuthu Pillai to Negapatam Temple Committee.

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

(a) whether he first nominated Mr. Nadimuthu Pillai to the Tanjore or Negapatam Temple Committee;

(b) whether he subsequently cancelled the nomination and if so, why;

(c) whether it is a fact that a representation was made to him by members of the Justice Party or others that Mr. Nadimuthu Pillai as President of the Pattukkottai Taluk Board had directed the closing of the schools and of the staff on the day of the Simon Commission's visit to Tanjore and therefore ought not to be nominated by him;

(d) whether subsequently, Mr. Nadimuthu Pillai was nominated to the Tanjore or Negapatam Temple Committee on his undertaking to the Collector or to the Minister or to both orally or in writing, that he will not hereafter repeat what he did last time on the occasion of the Simon Commission's visit;

(e) whether the Minister has ever considered the attitude of a person towards the Simon Commission as governing nominations to be made by him; and

(f) if so, the reasons why?

A.—(a) Mr. Nadimuthu Pillai was nominated to the Negapatam Circle Temple Committee.

(b) No.

(c), (d) & (e) No.

(f) The question does not arise.

Financial position of the Religious Endowments Board.

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

(a) the present financial position of the Religious Endowments Board;

(b) the amount of assets due to them; and

(c) the amount so far collected by them?

A.—(a) & (b) The present financial position of the Board so far as is known to Government is to be found in the Demand, Collection and Balance Statement as on 30th June 1928 which is given below:—

Demand, collection and balance statement (annas and pies omitted).

Total for all districts of the demands issued from 15th April 1925 to the end of fasli 1336.	Collections towards demands in col. 1 made up to 30th June 1928.	Balance on 30th June 1928.
RS. 4,67,411	RS. 1,53,004	RS. 3,14,407

[8th September 1928]

- (c) Rs. 2,27,504 up to 16th July 1928 which is made up of the collections made against demands issued (Rs. 1,53,004), collections for which no general demands have been issued (Rs. 53,000) and excess collections to be adjusted against demands, under issue for fasli 1337 (Rs. 21,500).

Excise

Policy of Government regarding prohibition.

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

(a) whether any and if so what decision has been arrived at on the point as to whether the subject of total prohibition is a central or a reserved or a transferred subject; and

(b) what policy and programme have been laid down by Government in regard to total prohibition?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clauses (a) & (c) of question No. 76 given on 4th September 1928.

Medical

Facilities for practical training to students passing M.B. & B.S. Examination.

* 339 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the average number of medical students who pass the M.B. & B.S. Examination every year;

(b) how many medical graduates are trained as House Surgeons and House Physicians on an average every year and in which hospitals is such training given; and

(c) whether the present arrangement gives every young man who passes out from the medical colleges a chance for learning practical work before he settles down to practise his profession?

A.—(a) Forty.

(b) Thirty-five medical graduates are trained as House Surgeons and House Physicians on an average every year and the training is given in the Government hospitals in Madras and in some of the important District Headquarter hospitals in the mufassal.

(c) To almost every one though it cannot be guaranteed to every one.

Agriculture

Agricultural demonstrators in Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts.

* 340 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what means are adopted in the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam to place the cultivator in actual touch with the experiments of the agricultural stations at Samalkot and Anakapalle; and

(b) how many demonstrators are there for each of the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam and the total area or number of villages they are obliged to be in charge of and to travel through within a year?

[8th September 1928]

- 4.—(a) The hon. Member's attention is drawn to the answer given to his question No. 156. In addition, there is a special demonstration area on the Samalkot Experiment Station to show how any area of some seven acres or more can be formed in a practical way at a profit. Numerous exhibitions and conferences of ryots have been held at both the Samalkot and Anakapalle stations at which ryots are shown round and the work being done is explained to them. In this connexion, the hon. Member's attention is drawn to the monthly digests^a for—

February 1926—page 4.	January 1925—page 5.
April 1927— „ 6.	December 1925— „ 2.
October 1927— „ 3.	August 1926— „ 1.
January 1928— „ 2.	November 1927— „ 5.
	February 1928— „ 2.
	March 1928— „ 4.

- (b) There are at present four agricultural demonstrators in the Ganjam district and six in the Vizagapatam district. They are stationed in the places noted below and each officer is in charge of the surrounding villages:—

Ganjam district—	Vizagapatam district—
(1) Aska.	(1) Anakapalle.
(2) Berhampur.	(2) Vaddadi.
(3) Parlakimedi.	(3) Narsipatnam.
(4) Chicacole.	(4) Bobbili.
	(5) Vizianagram.
	(6) Yellamanchili.

Industries

Assistance to private enterprise regarding pumping projects.

* 341 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state, in view of the promised assistance to private enterprise regarding pumping projects (vide page 78, Madras Legislative Council Proceedings, Volume XLI)—

(a) what arrangements the Government have made to let the public know of their intentions;

(b) whether any applications have been received since for such help; and

(c) how such applications have been disposed of?

A.—(a) On a consideration of the report of the Board of Revenue to which attention is drawn by the hon. Member, the Government have asked the Director of Industries to submit detailed proposals for initiating a survey of the surface and sub-soil water-supply in the Ceded districts with details of cost and of additional staff required with information as to the programme of work to be undertaken. This survey is an essential preliminary to the initiation of schemes for irrigation by pumping.

[8th September 1928]

The Government have also recently issued orders for grant of special concessions to owners of pumping installations. These orders have been issued as instructions to all officers of the Revenue and Public Works Departments and the Board's Standing Order on the subject will be amended in due course.

- (b) & (c) With reference to these orders no case has so far been reported for the orders of Government.

Introduction of the warping mill in Kurnool district.

* 342 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state, with reference to the statement made by the Special Officer for Cottage Industries at page 4 of his report *re* the Kurnool district, that there are no warping mills anywhere in the district to help the weaver in the preliminary processes—

(a) whether the Government have investigated the question of introducing the warping mill into the district through their departmental agency; and

(b) whether any arrangements have been made or are proposed to be made to demonstrate the utility of the warping mill to the weaving population in the district?

A.—(a) & (b) Warping mills are costly and bulky appliances suitable for capitalists who employ groups of weavers. These mills are not at present recommended by the Industries Department as a separate unit since a combined warping and sizing machine offers greater advantages to the weavers. A demonstration of this combined type of machine has already been given at select centres in the Ceded districts through the agency of the peripatetic weaving parties.

Improvements to the blanket industry in Kurnool district.

* 343 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state, with reference to the statement made by the Special Officer for Cottage Industries at page 12 of his report *re* Kurnool district, that the blanket or woollen rugs industry is capable of improvement in many respects, what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken—

(a) to improve the breed of sheep;

(b) to investigate into improved methods of carding;

(c) to demonstrate to the people the superiority of the charka over the takli for purposes of spinning wool; and

(d) to introduce the fly-shuttle to the weavers outside the Siddapuram settlement?

A.—(a) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is examining the feasibility of accredited co-operative societies taking a few good breeding rams from the Agricultural Department and, if possible, of organizing new co-operative societies for sheep breeding in the district.

(b) It has not yet been found possible to initiate experiments in connexion with the evolution of a suitable hand-driven carding machine.

[8th September 1928]

(c) Neither the takli nor the charka can be regarded as a very efficient instrument for the spinning of wool. The Department of Industries is therefore considering the question of introducing small size power wool spinning plants which could suitably be worked by a group of spinners. Pending, however, the demonstration and popularisation of such domestic plants, the attention of the department is being directed to the evolution of a suitable hand-driven carding machine, with a view to replacing the present laborious method of bowing and also securing a better quality of sliver for the cottage spinners. In these circumstances, no useful purpose would be served by arranging for a departmental demonstration of the charka.

(d) Government understand that the Siddapuram settlement employs at present only two-fold or twisted yarn for weaving cumblies on the fly-shuttle loom, as single yarns of the quality obtainable at present do not stand the strain of the fly-shuttle slay. The employment of double yarns does not, however, afford the best solution as the use of such yarns would considerably enhance the price of the woven article. Before, therefore, the fly-shuttle can be introduced amongst the cumblly weavers with advantage, it is necessary to secure for them supplies of single yarns of a quality which would permit of fly-shuttle weaving. The Department of Industries is accordingly at present considering the question of introducing small size spinning plants which would yield woollen yarns of a quality suitable for the fly-shuttle loom. After success has been attained in this direction, the necessary measures will be taken with a view to the introduction of the fly-shuttle among the cumblly weavers.

[For further list of starred question, vide page 497 *infra*.]

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Land Assignment

Grant of darkhast lands to non-combatant ex-military men.

344 Q.—Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur: With reference to my speech on the 2nd March 1928 (page 257, Volume XL, Proceedings of the Madras Legislative Council), will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have considered the desirability of granting at least five acres of land on darkhast to non-combatant ex-military men who have served overseas during the great war of 1914—18 and are in possession of war medals?

A.—In April 1921 the Government empowered Collectors to authorize the assignments of lands to officers and men who actually served in the Great War, whether as combatants or as non-combatants in preference to other claimants. The concession was limited to three years and to a single grant not exceeding five acres of wet or

[8th September 1928]

ten acres of dry land. The concession expired in April 1924, but in October 1924 orders were issued continuing the concession to combatants. The concession was not continued to non-combatants because the supply of suitable land was limited and because it was considered that the ex-army clerks had less need of special treatment than the fighting men.

Jails

Alleged dismissal of Mr. Wilkins Michael, European Warder in Salem Central Jail.

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

(a) whether one Wilkins Michael had been employed in the Jail department since 1919 first as Sergeant in the Senior Certified School, Chingleput, and subsequently as European warder in the Salem Central Jail;

(b) whether when he was appointed in 1919 he was duly exempted from the age-limit by the Government;

(c) whether his services were dispensed with on 6th June 1928;

(d) whether this was done on the score of his being over-aged and if so, why, when he had been exempted in 1919, his services were dispensed with on this ground;

(e) whether it is a fact that Wilkins Michael was relieved really to provide a place for one B. Lynsdale, a son of W. M. Lynsdale who has gone on sick leave; and

(f) whether this B. Lynsdale is only 17 years of age and has no qualifications whatever?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) He was exempted from the age-limit by the Director of Public Instruction in 1920.

(c) Yes.

(d) The answer to the first portion of the question is in the negative.

(e) No.

(f) Mr. B. Lynsdale is 19 years old and has studied up to the III Form. His appointment is purely temporary.

Museums

Qualifications of the acting Superintendent of the Government Museum.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. E. Barnes of the Madras Christian College has been acting in the place of the permanent Superintendent of the Government Museum;

[8th September 1928]

(b) the qualifications of Mr. Barnes for filling this acting vacancy; and

(c) whether the claims of officers in the Museum were considered for this acting vacancy?

A.—(a) Mr. Barnes acted as part-time Superintendent of the Museum when Dr. Gravely was on leave in 1923 and in 1927. He is not now acting.

(b) Mr. Barnes is a B.Sc. of the London University and is deeply interested in Botany, which is a subject dealt with in one of the sections of the Museum. His services were of special value in the preparation of a bulletin on the Flora of Madras and its neighbourhood, and also in starting the work connected with the preservation of bronzes in the Museum by chemical treatment.

(c) Yes.

Industries

Supply of water through power drills at Salem.

347 Q.—Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur: With reference to the speeches made by me on the 25th March 1927 and 2nd March 1928, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the Government have made any experiment to supply water to ryots through boring system (power drills) at Salem; if not when they propose to do it?

A.—No experiments have been made in Salem. An experimental survey of underground water supplies is in progress in the Bellary district. The results of this survey will be awaited before further experiments are undertaken.

STARRED QUESTION

General

Separation of the Oriya-speaking tracts from the Madras Presidency.

* 348 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the table copies of all statements and figures supplied to the officer deputed by the Government of Bihar and Orissa to the Ganjam district and also to Madras to collect information on the report of the Phillip and Duff Commission regarding the separation of the Oriya-speaking tracts from Madras?

A.—Certain information including statistics regarding revenue and expenditure in Ganjam district was supplied to the Government of Bihar and Orissa at their request in 1926. Subsequently that Government deputed an officer of their Finance Department to examine these statistics. Assuming that it is to these statistics that the question refers, a copy is laid on the table together with a list of the books and papers (published) that were also sent.

[8th September 1928]

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

II

ELECTION OF MEMBERS FOR CONFERRING WITH THE INDIAN STATUTORY COMMISSION.

12 noon. * The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have to inform the House that, as a result of the voting for election of seven members of this Council to the Committee for conferring with the Indian Statutory Commission, the following Members have been declared duly elected :—

- (1) Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
- (2) Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
- (3) Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
- (4) Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
- (5) Mr. Daniel Thomas.
- (6) „ P. Siva Rao.
- (7) „ N. Siva Raj.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"May we not have half an hour more for questions?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member was not alert enough. If the hon. Member had at least given me private information, I would have ascertained the wishes of the House."

III

THE ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY BILL.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, I now rise to introduce a Bill to inaugurate a new University near Chidambaram, which has been rendered possible by the munificent gift that has been offered to Government by the generosity of Sir Annamalai Chettiar, the founder and manager of Sri Minakshi College at Chidambaram. I am sure hon. Members will bear with me if I briefly narrate the circumstances under which this scheme has become possible. It was in January last that Sir Annamalai came and offered . . ."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"On a point of order, Sir. Is the hon. Member allowed to read from a manuscript?"

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I am not doing anything of the kind. It was in January last that Sir Annamalai came and offered to me that he would provide sufficient financial backing to make it possible for the Government to view the offer in a sympathetic manner."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is now introducing the Bill. At the time of the introduction of a Bill, according to the new Standing Orders, he has simply to state 'I introduce the Bill.' While making a motion that the Bill be referred to a select committee, the hon. Member can expound the general principles involved in the Bill."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"He has not read the new Standing Order."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The mistake lies with my office. I have asked the Secretary to bring the Standing Orders up to date and send a copy to each Member of the Council."

* Published in the Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary, dated 24th August 1928, as Bill No. 9 of 1928.

[8th September 1928]

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD :—"May I know whether I can rise to oppose the Bill at this stage?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"There is no objection to opposing a motion for the reference of a Bill to a select committee."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I move under S.O. No. 40 (2) that this Bill be referred to a committee composed of more than fifteen members."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the Select Committee be composed of more than fifteen members."

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Hon. Members might have received a subsequent notice from the Chief Minister to substitute the name of Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai in the place of Mr. N. Siva Raj."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I now move that the names as amended by the inclusion of Mr. Muniswami Pillai in the place of Mr. Siva Raj do form the Select Committee for this Bill."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I second it."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"The agenda says 'The list of members will be circulated separately.' We have not got it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The list was circulated, I was told; to the Members on Thursday evening."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I have not received any."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I shall read for the convenience of hon. Members the names of members of the Select Committee—

- (1) The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan.
- (2) Mr. W. E. Smith.
- (3) Diwan Bahadur K. Ramunni Menon.
- (4) Mr. S. Satyamurti.
- (5) „ P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
- (6) „ T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
- (7) Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
- (8) Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiar.
- (9) Mr. P. T. Rajan.
- (10) „ T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
- (11) „ S. Arpandaswami Udayar.
- (12) „ Mahmud Schamnad Sahib.
- (13) „ W. O. Wright.
- (14) Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar (Advocate-General).
- (15) Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sabio.
- (16) „ V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
- (17) Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
- (18) Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddiyar.

[The hon. the President]

[8th September 1928]

(19) Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.

(20) „ W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.

(21) Rajakumar S. N. Dorai Raja.

(22) Mr. A. V. Bhanaji Rao.

(23) Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.

* Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD :—“ Sir, I rise to oppose this motion on this ground that this Bill which involves an expenditure of Rs. 60 lakhs on the part of the Government is for higher education. University education is considered to be a luxury. Now there are many villages where there is not even a single elementary school. It is well known that there are already a number of graduates unemployed all over the Presidency, and increasing the number of universities will only mean adding to the discontent and increasing the ranks of unemployed. Therefore, I propose that this large amount of nearly Rs. 60 lakhs may be diverted and well utilized for starting elementary schools in places most needed and in village reconstruction which will go a long way to allay the present discontent. So I strongly oppose this motion.”

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ Sir, while I appreciate the genuine desire of the hon. Member for Malabar for the expansion of mass education and that adequate provision should be made for the expansion of elementary education and rural reconstruction, and realize that the progress we are making in the matter has not been as good as one would wish, at the same time I cannot close my eyes to the demand of the country for higher education. While I agree with the hon. Member that every step should be taken in order to safeguard the rapid progress of free and compulsory education, I cannot ignore the fact that there is a large demand for higher education in the country. It is on considerations of this demand that I have come forward to say that the large investment that the Government propose to make would be a profitable one and in the interests of the people, and that the Bill is also necessary to establish a unitary university in the Tamil Nadu. It will mark an important period in the development of education in Southern India. In 1923, when the University Reorganization Bill was introduced marking out a ten-mile limit for the foundation of a teaching and residential university, critics were not wanting who said that it was altogether a will-o'-the-wisp. Time has shown that these pandits have not been very careful or considerate in their observation or experience. The steps that have been taken to separate gradually the affiliating functions of the Madras University and the concentration of work on higher studies and research in and through the constituent colleges, and also by direct teaching, are all in the right direction. Since the Act of 1923, hon. Members would have observed that a great impetus was given to the study of higher education in the colleges within ten-mile limit of the university. A scheme was prepared in 1923 to meet the existing need for higher education in Southern India. It was considered desirable to foster and develop academic life in the colleges of the university by promoting co-operation between the university and the colleges, so as to utilize to the full the teaching resources available within the limits of the university. It was also contemplated by direct teaching and by concentration and co-ordination of the resources for higher teaching and research at suitable centres outside, preparation would be made for establishing new universities.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“ On a point of order. I remember the hon. the President has ruled that no one should read from a written speech.”

8th September 1928]

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ I am reading from my paper.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ In some cases it is very difficult to say whether a member is reading from a written speech or from his notes.”

(Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar :—“ Why cannot the President call for the paper and find out whether it is a speech or notes?)

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ The Andhra desa wanted a university in order to impress her culture, to preserve her own traditions and to develop her own genius in special directions and therefore separated itself from the mother university. (Mr. Satyamurti : That is too obvious, Sir.) It was even suggested that the ideal type of university should be of the unitary type, a university best suited to foster scholarship and at the same time develop character. What was required for students entering a new university was not the multiplication of examination courses, but real university life which can be developed only by intimate contact and association of students among themselves and with the teachers. The special feature of the Annamalai University is said to be the study of Tamil and Sanskrit, Indian History and other subjects particularly connected with India and provision is made for a separate faculty of oriental studies.

“ Specialization in particular branches of learning is a great need among us to-day. It is a great feature of modern universities to encourage scholarship and higher research in particular departments of studies, instead of dissipating the energies of the universities in all literary and scientific branches which can be more usefully developed in other institutions. Specialization in particular periods of Indian history with the aid of Tamil and Sanskrit literature is a primary necessity and is of immense practical value for building up a true Indian history, a history of the people that live in India. Historical research is an important subject which unfortunately we left to Western scholars to work out from the records of foreign travellers. The scheme of the university is well laid out so as to recognize the need of the new university to bring advanced courses of research work within easy reach of students of Southern India, and to create a corporate university life which would make the students intellectually, morally and physically worthy members of the Annamalai University. The founder has set an example unique in India. Madras is really proud of this new University which has not its equal anywhere in India.”

“ I do not now propose to go into the details of the framework of the Bill, nor analyse the provisions of it. This can be done very thoroughly by the Select Committee. I welcome this university as a great and noble contribution for the development of culture and learning in the Tamil Nadu.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ May I with your leave suggest the addition of four names to the Select Committee? ”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ It is not the practice to allow amendments intended to add names to the list of Select Committee Members. But on this occasion I was told that the Leader of the Opposition and the Chief Minister agreed day before yesterday evening to give the names to the Secretary. By a mistake the names which the Leader of the Opposition wants to include were not included in the list and that is the reason why I am allowing him to move the amendment.”

12-15
P.M.

[8th September 1928]

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Sir, I move that the names of the following members be added to the Select Committee:—

Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar,

„ A. B. Shetty,

„ Muhammad Meera Rowther,

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar."

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

The motion was put and carried.

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The amended list is now before the House."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, as a Brahman I deem it my duty and, may I add, my privilege to bless this Bill. Nothing has given me greater satisfaction and filled me with greater pride than the Bill which, if passed into law, will commence its operation very soon by setting up an institution of a unique character in the province. The very idea that the university is to be located in my native district of South Arcot and in particular in Chidambaram for which I have a partiality by my reason of having passed the old middle school examination there forty years ago, prompts me to take the liberty of supporting this motion. Sir Annamalai may be regarded, without fear of contradiction, as the Pachiappa of the twentieth century. If Pachiappa has done a great deal for secular education, the father of Sir Annamalai, and Sir Annamalai himself, have done much for higher education and thereby placed the country under a deep debt of gratitude to them.

"I am told that Sir Annamalai's father and grandfather came to Chidambaram nearly seventy years ago. I know that that family have spent a lot of money in renovating the temple there, establishing choultries and patasalas, providing water-supply, establishing a high school and latterly founding a college known as the Sri Minakshi College which is now being sought to be developed into a university known as Sir Annamalai University. It is really gratifying to note that the members of the Nagarathar community have of late thought it necessary to divert their munificence into more useful and practical channels of activity. Sir, from what I have said, the reason as to why Chidambaram was chosen is not far to seek. Sri Nataraja has been always regarded by the Annamalai's family as their family deity. It is here that the Saint Manikkavachakar achieved the greatest triumph of his life by defeating a Buddhist saint who had come there to overthrow the worship of Siva, and it is here that he attained his final beatitude.

"Into the merits of the Bill, it is unnecessary to go at this stage. The university that is sought to be founded is of a peculiar type hitherto unknown in this Presidency. It is to be a teaching and residential university having a limited jurisdiction of ten miles. It has no power to affiliate or recognize institutions outside this radius of ten miles. The Bill seeks to give a certain amount of perpetuation to Sir Annamalai's family which, by reason of the generous and munificent donations now made, he and his heirs are legitimately entitled to.

[8th September 1928]. [Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar]

"Sir, it is gratifying to note that provision has been made in the Bill for a separate faculty of oriental studies. I have no doubt that the university which this Bill will usher into being in the immediate future will function properly and serve the object in view. I have not the slightest doubt that Sir Annamalai will go down to posterity as a real benefactor. For, if I am not very much mistaken, hitherto no philanthropist, no banker and no merchant prince of this Presidency has made such a magnificent and such a large princely donation. The site chosen and its surroundings are admirable and arrest one's eyes. They are all in favour of founding a university in a village which is about three furlongs from the railway station and which will hereafter take the name of Sir Annamalaingar. With these words I support the motion."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, the introduction of this Bill is a glaring example of the way in which education is imparted by the Government, not only in this Presidency, but all over India. It has been pointed out by many a patriot interested in the welfare of this country that the object of the Government should be not so much the production of pandits and maulvis in whom the country abounds, as the production of people who would help in the removal of the poverty of the country and meet the grave problem of unemployment. But what is being done in other provinces and in this Presidency is to start universities which only go to add to the number of graduates already there without employment. What is it that we gain by making a large number of young men read Shakespeare, read Indian history and read also old old literature? The need of the country to-day is the establishment of universities like those of Birmingham and Manchester. Has anything been done to meet the needs of the country in this direction? I feel that the generosity of Sir Annamalai Chettiyar would have merited the gratitude of the country more, if it had been directed towards meeting the great problem of unemployment in the country. He has thought fit once again to bring into existence a university which will produce no doubt pandits and maulvis well versed in literature. But that is not the kind of university that the country wants at the present juncture.

"Sir, if he had started a university of his own without handing it over to the Government, I can understand it. If he had done so, independent Indians who are not connected with the policy of the Government would have interested themselves in developing the university on the lines needed at the present time. The lines that have been chalked out for the university will, if they are persisted in, not be of advantage to the people of this province. It is seen from the Bill that the proposed university is purely to be an official one. The very fact of the Finance Committee being fully represented by members of the Government without any non-official majority proves that it is intended to officialize the university fully. The Government are going to contribute some amount annually for the upkeep of the university. But that is no reason for officializing it. I am sure Sir Annamalai himself would have liked to have this university independently of Government control, and that would have been of advantage to the country. He could then change the policy from time to time as circumstances require. As things stand now, this university will follow the same lines as the Madras University.

"I wish also to tell the Government that, before they make the universities already under their control more efficient and more useful, I am not

[Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan] [8th September 1928]

sure if they are well advised in spending their money over a new university. There is the Madras University. I do not think, under the new Act, it has proved of much use to the country. I do not think the objects aimed at in the Act have been attained. Nothing has been done to make the university more useful. Then there is the Andhra University to which sufficient funds have not been allotted to make it useful to the Andhra country. In this state of affairs, the Madras Government steps in and launches into existence another university for the Tamil country. I am not sure whether any of these universities will be useful if they are going to be worked in this haphazard manner.

"Sir, I do not wish to go into the details of the Bill. I am sure the Select Committee that is going to be formed will certainly alter the very face of the Bill; because, I find that there are many clauses in the Bill which are really objectionable. The Syndicate, I find, is going to be composed entirely of members either nominated by the Governor who is the Chancellor and nominates four members, or nominated by the Founder who nominates three members. I think there are only one or two who are to represent the Senate. The Syndicate officialized in this manner will certainly not be a nationalist Syndicate which will advance the educational side of our province."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, I was sorry to find Mr. Sahamud opposing this Bill and I believe he was joined by Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan. Far be it from me to suggest that mass education is not the first care of the Madras Government.

12-30
p.m.

"I have said on many an occasion, and I still maintain the view that the first charge on the provincial revenue after the payment of the staff necessary for carrying on the administration of the province should be devoted to mass education. If the Government are really to spend this sum for mass education in a proper manner, we must find teachers who will have an ideal before them. I feel that the university which we are going to found to-day will supply that ideal, and in that sense only I stand here to-day to move that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee. As I have said, there are certain principles which I will stand by but there are others in respect of which if the Select Committee are able to convince me that they are of a nature which will not go towards the achievement of the ideal which I have in mind, I will be the first person to accept amendments.

"Mr. President, Sir, I think it is better that hon. Members of this House know the history by which this Bill has come before the House to-day.

"It was in January last that Sir Annamalai came to me and offered that he would be willing to raise his college at Chidambaram to the status of a university and also provide a sufficient financial backing to make it possible, if Government would view his offer in a sympathetic manner. Sir Annamalai has been good enough to see me several times with regard to the scheme that he propounded at that time. Soon after the Legislative Council session was over last March, Sir Annamalai again met me and said that he was willing to give a sum of twenty lakhs besides handing over the institutions managed by him at Chidambaram to the new university. As a result of that offer and with the help of the Principal of the Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram, Mr. Nilakanta Sastri, and in consultation with Sir Annamalai, we prepared a scheme which gave in a skeleton form the amount of money that would be

8th September 1928] [Dr. P. Subbarayan]

necessary for the starting of the new university. At this stage, my hon. Colleague the Finance Member was kind enough to meet me and Sir Annamalai in conference which really resulted in finding out how the Government could help forward this scheme. The financial help which the Government would be able to render and which now finds a place in the new Bill as a result of this conference, I am gratified to say, was accepted afterwards by the Government. In this connexion, I must not forget to render our thanks to the Tamil University Committee who, besides recommending a federal scheme for a university in the Tamil country, have also strongly supported the idea of starting a unitary university at Chidambaram. I am sure hon. Members of this House who are also members of that committee will admit that a step in the right direction for the creation of a university to satisfy the aspirations of the Tamil country has been taken in the introduction of this measure. I well remember the words of the hon. Member for the University during the budget debate on grants to the university when he said that the whole House would welcome a measure which would set up a unitary and residential university in the Tamil country, and that in effect is the object of this Bill. I don't want to reiterate the words which find a place in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill which clearly explain that educational opinion in India after the publication of the Sadler Report is strongly in favour of a unitary and residential type of university. This type of university is not unknown in this country though it may be new to this province as most of the new universities that have come into existence in the north of India have been of this type.

"As I have said more than once, the object of university education is not merely the passing of examinations, but the development of character. I hope the new university will be a place where special facilities will be given for the mingling together of students, which would lead to getting rid of prejudices and which would really go to create a band of young men whose business it will be to carry through the land the torch of learning and unity and a spirit of social service, which would be a pride to the institution from which they come. The university, as will be seen, is open to all people without distinction of caste or creed and I hope sincerely that the new university will make it a point to see that caste scruples which die so hard in this country would not in any way be encouraged in the precincts of this university. This is the ideal which has animated Sir Annamalai to come forward with this munificent gift and which has made me keen on the scheme. I am sure hon. Members will admit that learning knows no distinction of caste, and it is the duty of the graduates that will go forth from this university to try and preach this ideal of unity throughout the land. Special emphasis will, of course, as is said in the Bill, be laid on Tamil and Oriental learning; I am sure, hon. Members will admit, this is just as it should be, and I am sure they will not misunderstand me if I say that Tamil literature and Tamil culture—though we all talk of the greatness of it—has neither been developed nor its ideals understood although it must be said to the credit of the Tamil Sangam at Madura that they have in a way tried to foster the spirit of Tamil learning. But the great beauty of Tamil literature at least to me is the fact that nowhere in the great books of the Tamils do we see any distinction between man and man which has become, if I may respectfully say so, the bane of our society to-day. It is my sincere hope that the study of this literature will eventually lead the students who enter the portals of

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

[8th September 1928]

this University to realize what is the basic principle of this great culture. I am sure if, out of little beginnings of the Sri Minakshi College, is to arise a new type of institution which will produce the type of students which we all so fervently desire, this attempt of Sir Annamalai will not be in vain and I know for a fact that nothing will gratify him more.

"The Bill has been prepared in a great hurry, and there may be faults in drafting, though I must render my grateful thanks to the Law (Drafting) Under Secretary, Mr. C. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar, for the expeditious way in which he has been able to go through the Bill that was handed to him and bring it to the shape in which we have it before us to-day. But defects of any kind, I am sure hon. Members will admit, can be remedied in the Select Committee.

"Finally, I would like to say one word about Sir Annamalai himself. I am sure hon. Members will realize that this is the biggest benefaction that has been offered to the cause of education in this province, and I do hope that this is only the beginning of such benefactions. It really shows the way to men who are happily circumstanced in this world and will be a guide to them to show that the amassing of wealth is not the end in life but a greater purpose is achieved if that wealth could be utilized for the advantage of our fellow human beings, and in this respect I am sure hon. Members will render their grateful thanks to Sir Annamalai for his munificent gift. I hope, Mr. President, hon. Members do not feel that I have kept them long over this, but my only excuse is the advantage of this type of university to higher education. With these words, Mr. President, I hope the House will allow this Bill to go before a Select Committee."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Sir, it is usual for the Opposition to criticize the action of the Government generally. It is also not unusual to appreciate the Government whenever a chance arises. Thanks are due to Sir Annamalai for having given an opportunity to the hon. the Chief Minister of piloting a Bill which is likely to be of very great importance. If to-day we are in a position to appreciate the Government, that appreciation is entirely due to Sir Annamalai's munificence. It is possible to entertain a slight difference of opinion with regard to the particular manner in which education will have to be provided hereafter having regard to the rather very large number of universities that are spreading generally. But the Government, constituted as it is, should not spend upon university education unless some attractive proposals are placed before them though it seems to me that we should not use that argument in opposing this measure. If the Government in consultation with the opposition should think it not worth while to spend the tax-payers' money upon objects of this nature, there is no guarantee that they will spend that money upon mass education. It is just possible that the money might be appropriated for enhancing the pay of the services or for objects of that nature. From that point of view, it seems to me that any money that can be got from this Government for the purpose of education—university, secondary or primary—should be obtained instead of allowing it not to be spent in any of these systems of education. Sir Annamalai by offering his proposals to the Government has been able to induce the Government to accept them, so far as the Chidambaram University is concerned. A very strong argument must be placed before the Government that they should not neglect the important Andhra University. The Andhra University without the help of any such public philanthropy is

[8th September 1928] [Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti]

still in a very nebulous stage and the Government are showing a very lukewarm sympathy. I think the offer of Sir Annamalai Chettiyar must make the Government blush that they were not able to do anything for the last three or four years to the Andhra University. I have no doubt that the representatives of the Andhra districts will not allow a minute's rest to the hon. the Chief Minister if he continues to neglect it any longer as the foundation stone for the Chidambaram University is being laid. With these remarks, I have very great pleasure to support the proposition moved by my hon. Friend the Chief Minister."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I may say that while I sympathize with some of the objections raised by some Members of the Opposition in this House, I feel that it would not be right to raise objections at this stage. No doubt this Bill will go before a Select Committee. My perusal of the Bill shows that the Bill is not perfect. But we shall have opportunities to amend the Bill, as it is at present, both at the Select Committee stage and in the Council when the Bill comes before it again. I should like to join other Members of this House who referred to the munificence of Sir Annamalai Chettiyar. We should gratefully accept it. The example of Sir Annamalai will be an inducement for other benefactors to come forward to further the cause of education in this Presidency. For the reason I have urged I feel that it is necessary to support this Bill; at the same time I feel that there is room for improving it. I shall feel glad if hon. Members agree that this Bill should go before a Select Committee trusting that the Select Committee will amend the Bill as far as possible and believing again that a further improvement will be made when the Bill comes before this House later on."

Mr. W. E. SMITH :—"Mr. President, Sir, I should like to say a word to remove an apprehension, viz., that this proposed university will produce a large number of graduates in this province. It is intended to provide for only a thousand students. That seems to be the principle of the Bill. The institutions in Chidambaram have been in existence for the last eight years. It is not likely, therefore, that the university that is going to be started will produce such a large number of graduates in a few years; and that will be a very small proportion to the total number of graduates in the whole province. I accordingly support the Bill of the hon. the Chief Minister who has already explained in the Bill itself the objects of the teaching university to be established at Chidambaram."

Diwan Bahadur K. RAMUNNI MENON :—"Mr. President, I have no desire to take much time of this House; but since we are now considering a matter concerning the development of education in this province—and incidentally as it also affects the relationship now existing between the Madras University and the State colleges—and occupying, as I do, a position of responsibility in the Madras University, I feel I might be considered lacking in a sense of fitness if I propose to record a silent vote on this motion.

"Sir, the two outstanding features of this Bill are the rare instance of private generosity that is brought out, and the proposal to found a teaching and residential university in Chidambaram—I emphasize the word 'residential.' I know, Sir, each of these two features by itself would entitle the measure to favourable consideration, and when they combine so harmoniously

12-45
p.m.

[Mr. K. Ramunni Menon] [8th September 1928]

as in this Bill, I believe that nothing but the most overwhelming considerations of educational policy or academic freedom or practical impossibility should stand in the way of our according it a ready and cordial welcome. Sir, I have read through the provisions of this Bill, but I find nothing in it which is not favourable to the promotion of the highest academic interests. I know there exists in certain quarters an idea that the creation of a new university can only result in the multiplication of graduates. My hon. Colleague has dealt with that problem sufficiently, and I would like to amplify his treatment of it further by saying this that the assumption that an increased production of graduates is by itself an evil is open to criticism. Apart from that, there seems to be a presumption that the University of Madras has reached a point of saturation and that it can stop producing more and more graduates. That is far from being the case; and I have not the least doubt that if we do not establish any more universities in South India for the next ten years, we shall still continue to get the annual increase in the production of graduates. So that, the creation of a new university has nothing to do with the annual production of graduates.

"Apart from this point, the real point that we are now considering is not that of providing more facilities for the increased production of graduates, but for providing a better type of university and for a better kind of university training. Looked at from that point of view, I have not the least doubt that the Bill before us is an extremely promising measure. There is nothing in this Bill which to my mind is inimical to academic freedom. There are certain provisions, I know, on which difference of opinion exists; but I have not the least doubt that these differences would be solved after discussion in the Select Committee. I may add what to my mind appears to be an important feature of this Bill is the clear manner in which it has been drafted, clearly demarcating the functions of the various departments of the university. Those who, like myself, have had an opportunity to work the University Act and to administer its provisions, will surely associate themselves with this particular aspect of the Bill. The Chidambaram college is one of the youngest institutions of the Madras University. We people who have been connected with the Madras University for such a long time and have worked for it have always wished to secure for the metropolis the advantages of a residential university. I cannot say however that we have succeeded; in fact some of us have now begun to feel that our successors may be blessed with long life, so that they might see the fulfilment of our hopes and desires. But our disappointments and our cares and anxieties have not weakened the efforts of our friends to start a residential university. I may say with some measure of confidence that those who are associated with the Madras University will welcome with the utmost joy the establishment of a university at Chidambaram on the lines which this Bill has laid down. I have therefore the greatest pleasure in supporting the motion before the House."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, for five years I have been a member of this House, and I have never had an earlier opportunity—and I do not know if I will get a later opportunity—when I wholeheartedly agreed with a measure brought forward by the hon. the Minister for Education. As one having the honour to represent the registered graduates of the Madras University, it gives me great pleasure to say to the new Annamalai

[8th September 1928]. [Mr. S. Satyamurti]

University which I hope will come into existence before the end of this calendar year—

Go forth, my daughter,
Do well; put to shame thy mother
And improve on her conquests
In the field of knowledge and research.

In saying that, Mr. President, I cannot help paying a very sincere and whole-hearted tribute of admiration and gratitude and respect to the illustrious founder of this new university. Bengal, as my hon. Friend from Ganjam, the ex-Minister for Education, pointed out, can boast of two such universities. Till now Madras has had none. I think Sir Annamalai has proved a pioneer in the field of higher education, and I think posterity will bless his name and the names of those who assist in bringing into existence this great university. I entirely agree, Mr. President, with our distinguished Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University when he said that the criticism that by producing graduates you produce an evil, is a cheap, cynical criticism which has neither truth nor justice behind it. Sir, my own honest feeling is that, although it may be said that I say it because I belong to the class of graduates myself, as my hon. Friend remarked, we want more and more of educated men in this country. You must not confuse the effects of temporary unemployment due to causes wholly outside the control of the educational authorities and say that you do not want more of education but that you want less of it. Sir, in no country in the world, is a degree in the university a necessary or direct passport to public or private employment; and I hope in this country it will not be so here also before very long. I hope that a Public Services Commission will be soon appointed which will conduct its own examinations irrespective of the academic distinctions obtained by the candidates for public service. But, Sir, apart from all that, I entirely agree with my hon. Friend the Minister for Education that mass education should be the first charge on the revenues of the State. What then do you think? We cannot really have mass education on a large and adequate scale unless we have the educational atmosphere of the whole province and of the country kept up at an increasingly high level which can only be done by the creation and multiplication of the right kind of universities. Sir, the hon. the ex-Minister for Education will pardon me when I say that his attempt was also to create a teaching and residential university at Madras. I do not question his intentions; but those intentions—the hon. the Vice-Chancellor and the other expert Member will agree with me—still remain very largely in the realm of intentions. We have not yet been able to establish anything like a teaching or residential university in Madras.

"Now, Sir, I am not an admirer of things Western or English because they are Western or English; but I do feel strongly, Mr. President, that the creation of a real teaching and residential university is a necessity which will reproduce *mutatis mutandis*, according to modern conditions, the ancient gurukulas almost throughout the country and also the atmosphere of Oxford and Cambridge is a necessity. They will be the nurseries of those leaders of men whom we want more and more in our country. Perhaps you have too many graduates; I agree. But you have not yet produced a sufficiently large number of leaders of men who can take decisions at favourable junctures, who lead men and who lead causes whether they are in a minority or in a majority. Contemporary political history will remind us of the great need

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[8th September 1928]

for such leaders of men who will be true to their principles through good fortune and evil and who will not change sides. That can only be done by true education of the right type being given to men when they are young. Sir, having said that, and having welcomed this Bill, I must say that there are provisions in this Bill to which exception can and ought to be rightly taken; but I agree, Sir, they are all more or less Select Committee points, and I hope that in the Select Committee and afterwards in this Council those points will be dealt with adequately and will be solved to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned.

"Now, Sir, a great deal has been said that we must provide for other educational needs of the province and that therefore we ought not to allow this large expenditure of money from the State revenues on the proposed Annamalai University. If any hon. Friend will give any guarantee that he will melt the stony heart of the hon. the Finance Member of the Government of Madras and guarantee that the money now proposed to be spent on the Chidambaram University will be spent either on the Andhra University or on mass education in the next year's budget, I will certainly reconsider my position; but I do not see any such prospect. Luckily, Sir Annamalai and his friends have procured this grant; as a businessman I take that grant and I will join my friends in insisting on further grants for the Andhra University and for mass education on the ground that the Government, who have found money for this University, ought to be able to find money for equally good objects. But, so long as that guarantee is not forthcoming, I think it will be foolish on our part to throw away this offer of a substantial aid from the Government for the benefit of training one thousand young men under ideal university conditions.

"Sir, the hon. the Vice-Chancellor said that there is no provision in this Bill which is inconsistent with the academic freedom of the university. I wish I could agree with him. But I think the provision about the Finance Committee is anomalous; and this Council will not like to agree to make the Finance Committee, which is dominated by the Government and the nominated element, to interfere with the financial administration of the proposed university. I do not know what the Vice-Chancellor will say if in the Madras University there is a Finance Committee which will be mandatory, consisting of the Secretary to the Government of Madras in charge of Education, the Secretary to the Government of Madras in charge of Finance, the Founder, the Vice-Chancellor and a member of the Syndicate—if they are to sit over the budget and if there is to be a row between them and the Senate, which even he cannot control. It seems to me that this is a provision which has got to be radically amended in the Select Committee and in the Council. That is the only provision in this Bill to which objection can be reasonably taken. There are also some provisions about the position of the various university authorities which will have to be looked into; but they are all points of detail. I would only add one more thing: a great deal has been said about the necessity for technological institutes. That is a queer notion on the part of those who complain that we produce too many graduates and thereby add to the unemployment in the education market but that if we produce more technological graduates, we will find somehow employment for them. I cannot see the logic of it. What I want is that in this country there should be more and more industries and occupations. As it is, I think there is already

8th September 1928]

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

unemployment among the graduates of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, and the Engineering College, Guindy, highly specialized and well trained as they are.

"Sir, I feel that, even assuming that the objection is sound, there is provision in clause 3 of the Bill to provide for instruction in such branches of learning that the university may think fit, including professional subjects and studies in technology. Therefore, there is ample provision made for such education being given. Again also, Sir, the authors of the Bill have agreed to allow even colleges affiliated to other universities in agriculture and technological subjects to grow within the ten-mile limit of Chidambaram, and, as far as the objects of the Bill are concerned, an endeavour will be made to meet the demand for technological training.

"I am glad to say that the hon. the Minister referred to the promotion of Tamil and Sanskrit studies. In supporting that idea, I have no particular political object in view, and I hold that good literature, whether Tamil, Sanskrit or English, alike proclaim the equality of man. It is not the monopoly of any particular literature. But as an Indian I feel that Tamil and Sanskrit ought to be encouraged. That is one of the features of this university which I particularly welcome. For these reasons, Mr. President, I have great pleasure in supporting this Bill and its reference to the Select Committee, in the hope that all these points of detail will be settled in the Select Committee and later on in the Council, and that, as a result of our conjoint labours, the university will come into existence which will for all time stand as a monument to the munificence of this great benefactor of education in South India, and which will produce leaders of men who will play a rightful part in the affairs of this country."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I take it the House is ready for a vote. The question is that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following members:—

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan.
Mr. W. E. Smith.
Diwan Bahadur K. Ramunni Menon.
Mr. S. Satyamurti.
" P. C. Venkatapathi Raju.
" T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.
Mr. P. T. Rajan.
" T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
" S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
" Mahmud Schamnad Sahib.
" W. O. Wright.
Rao Bahadur O. V. Anantkrishna Ayyar.
Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib.
" V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddiyar.
Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
" W. P. A. Soundara Pandiya Nadar.

[The hon. the President] [8th September 1928]

Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja.

" A. V. Bhanaji Rao.

Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.

Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.

" Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.

" A. B. Shetty.

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar."

The question was put, and the motion was carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I appoint Diwan Bahadur S. Kumara-swami Reddiyar as the Chairman of the Committee."

IV

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1928-29.

GRANT XXIV—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

"that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,520 for the appointment of two additional inspectors of co-operative societies for non-credit work for West Godavari and Ramnad districts."

"We have got in every district an Assistant Registrar and a Special Inspector appointed for non-credit work. It is only in these two districts of West Godavari and Ramnad that we have not got such inspectors, and, in view of the importance of the development of the non-credit side of the co-operative movement in every district, I move for this supplementary grant."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Messrs. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu and Basheer Ahmad Sayeed have given notice of an amendment to reduce the allotment by Rs. 100, to discuss the attitude of the Government in not appointing an adequate number of Muslim officers in the Co-operative department. It raises a general question on a supplementary demand confined only to two inspectors in West Godavari and Ramnad districts. I should like to hear what the hon. Members have to say on the question of its admissibility."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"Sir, if I may be permitted, even yesterday at question time it was pointed out . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"How the amendment is in order on this supplementary demand is the question."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"It is because new appointments are being made."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Two inspectors only are to be appointed. The hon. Member is raising a general question."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"I may request the hon. the Minister for Development to appoint Muslims for the new appointments that are contemplated."

8th September 1928]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will be in order if he had said that the recruitment to these two posts must be confined to Muham-madans. But to open the question of appointment of Muslim officers in the Co-operative department will not be in order. The amendment is out of order."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"Sir, I oppose this demand on the ground that whenever new appointments are made in the Co-operative department, the Government has not taken into consideration the question of justice being done to the various communities. I do not stand for communal representation in the services as such, Mr. President. But I want that communal justice should be done to all communities when once the principle of the communal Government Order or the principle of communal representation has been accepted by the Government. This has been the case in several departments. The Government says it is acting upon the principles of the communal Government Order, and yet the Government has not given full effect to it in so far as it concerns the Muslim community. Muslims as well as members of any other community are entitled to their due share in the appointments that are thrown open by the Government. But I do not see what particular reasons there are for the failure and neglect of the Government in appointing Muslims to the Co-operative department. The co-operative movement has not made much progress among the Muslims, and I have more than once urged on the ex-Minister and even on the floor of this House that more co-operative inspectors must be recruited from among the Muslim community in order to encourage the co-operative movement among them. It has been brought to my notice that the appointing officers seem to think that there are not very many Muslim graduates in Economics and History available. But that I may say is not a tenable ground because in the Co-operative department there are several people who hold high offices without having been graduates in History and Economics, or people who have taken the diploma in Economics or a degree in the V Branch of the university course or whatever it is. There are many graduates in History and Economics in the Muslim community, and, even if there are History graduates in the Muslim community, when graduates who are not History ones are appointed from other communities, why should they insist on History graduates so far as it concerns the Muslim community alone? In those circumstances, Mr. President, I would urge upon the Government, and especially the Minister in charge of the portfolio, to see that justice is done to the claims of the Muslim community, that the Co-operative department is made more popular among the Muslim community and that suitable steps are taken to that effect."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support this demand, for appointment of more co-operative inspectors for doing non-credit work. With the small experience I have gathered about the recent advance in the co-operative movement by these non-credit inspectors, I find they have done some good work. But, at the same time, I may say that real advancement for the depressed classes in non-credit work has yet to be made. By this non-credit work much could be done to benefit the depressed classes, especially in encouraging cobbler societies, unions among scavengers, and unions for storing grain and other things. If these things are taken up

[Mr. V. I. Munuswami Pillai] [8th September 1928]

by non-credit inspectors, it will go a long way for the advancement of co-operative movement among the depressed classes. With these few words, I support the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,520 under Grant XXIV—Co-operative Societies—Transferred."

The question was put and the grant was made.

GRANT XXVI—INDUSTRIES—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 15,500 under Grant XXVI—Industries—Transferred, for the continuance of the special staff employed for the survey of cottage industries.'

This Council, as you will remember, Sir, has sanctioned the budget allotment for the appointment of a special officer for survey of cottage industries, three deputy tahsildars and other staff up to the end of June. It is now proposed to keep the Special Deputy Collector to the end of January 1929, and the deputy tahsildars and the other staff to the end of October 1928, so that they may complete the work. In these circumstances, I request that the demand may be granted."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 15,500 under Grant XXVI—Industries—Transferred."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to oppose this motion for the reason that the gentlemen, the special officer and the tahsildars who have been selected to conduct the survey of these cottage industries, have no knowledge of the industries themselves. They come to a headquarter, ask some person connected with the industry, 'Sir, will you help me by saying what your industries are,' and they are gentlemen who really do not know the spelling of the industries with which they are concerned. The Deputy Collector, who is conducting a survey of these cottage industries, confessed to me that it was a calamity that he was thrown into that place. Then, what do the tahsildars do? The tahsildars get the information from the revenue inspectors and the revenue inspectors from the village karnam or headman, and they in their turn go to the industrialists and eke out some information. Is this you call a survey of cottage industries? Well, Sir, there are so many industries which do not appear to these surveyors of cottage industries as industries at all. What we want is real genuine cottage industries. I may refer to one; in the east of Madura there is a special industry of making balance beams in iron and steel, and the man is making and selling a number of balance beams. Then there are toy industries. There are industries in Palni conducted by a missionary who is boring the beads called *kundumoni* and making garlands out of them, and they are exported to Brazil. I do not see any mention made of these industries in the report published by the special officer. It took some months to publish the report of one district, and then another district was surveyed, and now a report on four districts has been issued I think, within two or three months. What is it, Sir, that they are doing?

8th September 1928] [Mr. L. K. Tulasiram]

"Now let us see if they are really travelling over the whole area. What 1-15 time will it take for these people to travel the whole area? Why not divide p.m. the whole area into each district and appoint a special officer with the assistance of a deputy tahsildar and ask him to compile the facts for that one district? The idea introduced by the ex-Minister, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, is no doubt very good. The idea was an excellent idea but the misfortune of it is that you have chosen the wrong man. He has to study about spinning, weaving, mat-making, etc. Is his age sufficient to make the necessary survey over the whole area? I am for having a survey but not the survey of the sort that you have been now having. It will not be worth the paper on which it is printed. We want a bona fide and real survey. It must be a document for all time to come. At present a lot of money is being wasted on these surveys. The present survey gives nothing but the wages of the coolies, and it will be useful for foreign merchants to find out the cost of this and that. That is not the survey we want. What are the appliances to be introduced in the industry? What are the present defects? What are the sufferings that people are undergoing at present on account of particular industries? Any survey relating only to the wages of the people, where particular things could be got, where the yarn is produced, is no survey at all. This I call a wrong survey; it is an improper survey and it is a mala fide survey. The survey must be done by a man who knows all about it and not by revenue officials who have to draft a report to eke out their livelihood. I therefore oppose this grant."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I join my hon. Friend in condemning the method of this survey. I think the hon. Minister should come forward with a proposal to change first the man who surveys and then the method of survey. From the way in which the cottage industries have been surveyed in the district of South Kanara, I think the whole method is a perfunctory method. It is not on right lines. The person concerned came to me once and I was busy then and I could not see him. What he could have done is this. He ought to have written to the District Advancement Association of South Kanara to give him the necessary assistance, giving them sufficient notice to call for a meeting and discuss the matter with all the men interested in the subject. What is the good of seeing one man here and there, making a haphazard enquiry and then saying that there is no cottage industry worth the name in the district? Now the selection of a revenue official for this purpose is wrong. The revenue officers look to panchayats for information. It is necessary to select a man already in the trade in the district concerned. What is the good of bringing a man from Bellary to survey the cottage industries in Kanara? A bonus of Rs. 100 given to some society as in Mangalore will enable the society to depute an enthusiast or enthusiasts to explore the matter and give the necessary information. The ex-Minister selected a proper man for his own district."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Do the remarks apply to the present Minister?"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I oppose this grant because Government should adopt better methods. Non-officials should be asked to make such enquiries. I do not think officials are inspired by any good will for our industries. I would therefore make this enquiry a non-official one, at the same time with the assurance of a small honorarium to persons who will collect facts."

[8th September 1928]

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am afraid this enquiry into the cottage industries of this Presidency is sharing the same fate as the other progressive movements share in the present dispensation of this Government. I have no doubt about the bona fides of the ex-Minister but I was absolutely equally certain that he was entirely mistaken in thinking of this enquiry without employing the non-official agency. A revenue divisional officer is deputed to carry on this work of enquiry and now there are two assistants. The revenue divisional officer is very much of a layman but a non-official will be at least in touch with the conditions of the world. A man who has worked as a revenue divisional officer cannot be expected to have a grasp of the subject. I am sure the gentleman that has been appointed has done all that he could under the ignorance that he has to labour under in respect of the industries of the country. That an ignorant man should be assisted now with two more ignorant people is a sad commentary on the system of administration, even though the subject is under the Ministers. I wish the present Minister takes lessons from the experience of the past Ministers. There is a great deal to be done for cottage industries. But all these cottage industries are neglected by every department of Government. For instance, the bamboo industry is connected with the Forest Department; the paper industry is connected with the Forest Department and there are other departments with which these industries are connected. These departments have a vested interest already and unless the enquiry is made comprehensive to include these relationships among the various departments of Government there is no good of an enquiry. The cottage industries may survive, and statistics may be collected and compiled as a result of this enquiry. But the information is already there in the statistical atlas to a certain extent. I admit that the collection of materials by the present officer is somewhat more expensive than what is contained in the statistical atlas. But for the satisfaction of this particular purpose the special officer need not have been appointed. If the Minister has any mind to improve the industries he would be in a position to appoint such a committee or such a man who can get into touch with all the industries in the districts and bring forward definite proposals for the improvement of the industries. This very morning we had an answer in connexion with the bangle industry in my district. There were a number of presumptive statements in that answer. These presumptive statements have never been attempted to be tried in actual experience. This is the sort of answer that the Government are prepared to give to questions put on the floor of this House. So Government who have no knowledge of these industries are less useful for the purpose of the survey. So the question of the enquiry into the condition of cottage industries has to be undertaken in a more serious way, in a manner which will induce confidence in the people and contribute to the well-being of the people. I am sure the present revenue officer is gathering some information and doing his best under the circumstances. He is not empowered to take evidence or consult expert knowledge. I put a question about his powers and duties and found that he had not the facilities to consult experts or undertake long journeys to find out what has to be done in consultation with the methods followed in other provinces. He has merely to collect facts and so booklets are sent to us which are a mere waste of money and print. We find that these booklets are tabulations of certain conditions that already exist. I have absolutely not a word to say against the gentleman. But I am bound to say that the method adopted by the

[8th September 1928] [Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao]

ex-Minister and the methods likely to be adopted by the present Minister if this motion is agreed to are particularly wrong. I wish the present Development Minister withdraws the present demand and comes before the House again with a better scheme."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Sir, I have listened to the debates with great care. I can only say that my predecessor in office who knew the importance of cottage industries selected the best man to survey the present situation of the industries, and he has been in charge of the work since. The hon. Member Mr. Tulasiram says that this officer goes to the Members of the Legislative Council and asks them for information. He was instructed as far as possible to meet the Members of the Legislative Council and be in touch with them. If that is taken as a disqualification, he need not see them hereafter. He does it simply to get information. Perhaps he is a quiet man and is not of a talkative nature which should not be taken as a disqualification. I heard Mr. Moidu, President, District Board, Malabar, say that he was one of the most sincere officers and that he was able to give him much information in Malabar. Anyhow, Sir, the work has been undertaken and has to be finished. We shall then have a report for the whole Presidency to consider and see how the cottage industries can be improved."

1-30
p.m.

The question that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,500 under Grant XXVI—Industries—Transferred was put to the House and carried; and the grant made.

The House then rose for lunch.

(After lunch 2-30 p.m.)

V

REFERENCE TO THE PROCEEDINGS ON SIMON COMMITTEE MOTION.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Mr. President, Sir, with your permission, I should like to make one or two observations in connection with the proceedings of the House on Tuesday last. I feel it my duty on behalf of my party to give expression to the feeling that has been agitating the members of my party regarding the occurrences of 3rd and 4th instant. The members of my party feel that the expeditiousness with which the motions connected with the formation of the Simon Committee were dealt with did not afford enough opportunity for a full expression of opinion on such a momentous question. The motion for closure was moved and allowed even before one of the Deputy Leaders has finished his speech. More particularly, Sir, the extension of the sitting of this House beyond the usual hour, though not agreed to on invitation, is viewed as a deprivation of the privileges of the Opposition. Anxious as I am that there should be no misunderstanding between the Chair and the Members of the House, I place this information regarding the existence of such a feeling before you to avoid further misunderstanding."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. the Leader of the Opposition has just referred to the proceedings of this Council of the 3rd and 4th. His first point was with reference to the expeditiousness with which the proceedings were carried. As far as my recollection goes the whole of the 3rd was devoted to the question of the President giving his consent or not and to the question of the point of order."

[8th September 1928]

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I am sorry it was only the 4th."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. the Leader of the Opposition referred to the 3rd. Regarding the 4th, if the House remembers aright, after the main motion had been put to the House for discussion, there was at first a dilatory motion in the Parliamentary parlance on the part of Mr. Saldanha who moved that the motion be postponed till a certain event had happened. If I remember correctly, more than five or six speakers had their say on the motion and then closure was moved and accepted by the House. After Mr. Saldanha's motion was disposed of, Mr. Siva Rao's amendment was taken into consideration and an equal number of speakers on both sides of the House took part in the debate and then closure was moved. Afterwards Mr. Siva Rao's amendment was accepted by the House. Subsequently, there was an amendment of Mr. Saldanha, which was not even seconded. Then the amended resolution was open for the discussion of the House. At that stage the Leader of the Opposition moved a dilatory motion under Standing Order 34. If I remember well, he occupied more than ten minutes on that motion, and after that it was seconded by one of the Deputy Leaders, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, who also occupied more than ten minutes. My idea is that a motion, under Standing Order 34 is ordinarily not dilated upon for such a long time. I have got a fairly long experience of the House and motions under Standing Order 34 are not generally allowed to be discussed for long periods. To my mind there has been no instance when motions of this kind were debated upon for a longer period. Just before Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar closed his speech, closure was again applied for. I have often held that a closure motion can be made even in the middle of a speech. That follows from the wording of Standing Order 33. It is for the House to change the wording of the standing order if it thinks that it is unsatisfactory. I agree that it is not a thing to be generally encouraged; but when once the Speaker comes to the conclusion that it is a dilatory motion, he has to use his discretion and if he thinks there has been reasonable debate, he has to accept the closure and allow the House to judge.

2-45
p.m.

"Regarding the continuance of the sitting beyond 5 p.m., according to the standing orders as they are, there is no time limit placed as to when the Council should adjourn. On a former occasion, when a similar contingency arose, I even advised Members of the Opposition to take steps to fix a rigid rule as to when it should adjourn. There are many instances within my recollection when a sitting of the House was continued after 5 o'clock. I can believe that it may be a matter of inconvenience to some of the Members to remain in Council after 5 p.m. on account of their other engagements. But I suggest that it is necessary either to have a rigid rule or to adopt the practice of the House of Commons, where just before the beginning of each sitting, the Leader of the House or the Leader of the Opposition if he considers that a particular subject requires to be disposed of on that very day, moves for the suspension of the standing order regarding the hours of sitting and for the prolongation of the sitting until such time as he may think that the discussion of the subject will require. Thus in the House of Commons the intentions of the House have to be carried out, and it has control over its sittings. As long as our standing orders

8th September 1928]

[The hon. the President]

remain as they are, I have to use my discretion to the best of my lights; and if the Opposition feels that certain restrictions are necessary, I hope they will take the necessary steps to amend the standing orders."

VI

RESOLUTION UNDER SECTION 8 OF THE COTTON TRANSPORT ACT, 1923.

* The hon Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the following resolution, viz.,—

"This Council recommends to the Government that the revised notification^a and rules submitted to the Council for approval under section 8 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), as amended by the Cotton Transport (Amendment) Act, 1925 (XXXIV of 1925), be issued by the Local Government in the form in which they have been so submitted."

"Though it is perhaps not necessary to explain the proposals before the House, I shall briefly advert to the past history of this measure in this Presidency. As the hon. Members are aware, the Cotton Transport Act was passed by the Indian Legislature in 1923 with the main object of maintaining and improving the quality of the cotton grown in certain areas. To attain this object, the measure enables the Local Government to prohibit, by notification, the import of cotton into that area except under a licence. No notification can issue unless it has been approved by a resolution of the Council. The notification and the rules framed under the Act by the Government of Madras were first placed before the Council in August 1925 and passed by it. According to the notification and rules then passed, the Act was extended to Madras and made applicable to three protected areas:—

"(1) The northern and western area consisting of the Ceded districts."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"The hon. Minister is reading his speech wholesale."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"After hearing this morning the hon. the Chief Minister, an English University man, and our own ex-Minister, a graduate of our University, who referred to manuscript speeches, I don't think I will be justified in restraining Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar." (Laughter.)

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"It is purely technical and has to be explained with notes."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I therefore request you to kindly remove the ban on manuscript speeches?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"When I allowed Sir A. P. Patro and the hon. the Chief Minister this morning to resort to manuscript eloquence, I need not say that I have practically removed the ban on manuscript speeches."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As a matter of personal explanation, I beg to point out to you, Sir, that even in the House of Commons responsible Ministers of the Crown do read from manuscript especially when it concerns matters of policy or matters of finance."

^a Printed as Appendix XIII at pages 565-606 infra.

[8th September 1928]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I don't think they resort to it when they reply to debates."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" (2) The Tiruppur Cambodia area comprising the district of Coimbatore, the Karur, Kulittalai and Musiri taluks of Trichinopoly, the Namakkal, Tiruchengode and Rasipur taluks of the Salem district and that portion of Madura lying to the north and west of the Vaigai river.

" (3) The Tinnevely are comprising the Tinnevely district, portion of the districts of Madura and Ramnad lying to the east and south of the Vaigai river.

" These three areas represent the tracts into which the import of cotton by rail and sea except in accordance with the conditions of a licence prescribed is prohibited. It is unnecessary to go into the other details connected with the working of the system. I may however mention that even when this notification was introduced in the Council expert opinion was not in favour of including into the Cambodia area tracts other than the district of Coimbatore and the Karur taluk of the Trichinopoly district; but the final decision was arrived at in consultation with the representatives of the Council by the hon. Minister then in charge. The Act has now been working for well nigh three years. The working of the Act has been reported upon by the Director of Agriculture and his proposals for the future working of the Act have been considered at more than one meeting of the Provincial Cotton Committee, Madras. Though the Director of Agriculture was in favour of re-arranging the two protected areas in the south, viz., the Cambodia area and the Tinnevely area, into three, viz., the irrigated Cambodia area comprising Coimbatore and the taluk of Karur and Palni, the Karunganni area comprising Tinnevely and portions of Madura and Ramnad lying to the east and south of Vaigai and Salem and Dindigul area comprising the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Trichinopoly excepting Karur, Tanjore, remaining portions of Madura excepting Palni and portions of Ramnad. The Provincial Cotton Committee expressed a preference for the amalgamation of the southern areas into one. As there was a difference of opinion, the result of the discussions at the meetings of the Provincial Cotton Committee were placed before a conference presided over by my predecessor. As a result of the deliberations of the Conference and on a consideration of the various petitions and proposals received from various gentlemen and bodies representing the points of view of the grower, trader, mill-owner, broker, etc., the Government have decided to accept the proposal to have for the present only one area in the south which will combine the present protected areas of Tiruppur and Tinnevely and extend it so as to comprise all other districts, as specified in the notification, and to permit the movement of cotton seed free without licence while continuing the restriction as regards kappas and lint. As this decision represents almost the unanimous desire of traders, growers and others interested in the cotton industry, I hope the Council will pass the resolution recommending the adoption of the notification and rules as framed. I may in this connexion tell the House that this decision does not find favour with expert bodies, such as the Indian Central Cotton Committee engaged in attempts to improve cotton industry in India; but the Government propose to give a trial to the working of the Act under the re-arrangements embodied

[8th September 1928] [Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar]

in the notification. I do not think it is necessary for me to deal with the minor matters referred to in the notification and which are sufficiently explained in the memorandum accompanying it."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I second it."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I am glad to see that on this matter, wisdom has after all dawned on the Government. From 1920, the people of the district of Coimbatore and some of the neighbouring districts were put to a great deal of persecution and prosecution, simply with a view, as we stated then and we do state it here now, to help financially or otherwise, some foreign exporters and others. As for the Agricultural Pests Act all possible obstacles were placed in the way of free cultivation of cotton. And for five years, the people of the Coimbatore district who were chiefly interested in the matter and of the neighbouring districts had to put up a strong and long fight and I am glad to say that the Government showed some signs of wisdom when they agreed to the proposals of the public in that matter. And the date on which all people were asked to remove the cotton plants from their fields was changed from 1st August to 1st September every year. Further trouble arose on the action of the Government under this Cotton Transport Act. The hon. the Minister told us that even now the Indian Cotton Committee was against the proposals of this Government. From 1925 onwards (the struggle began in 1923 itself) there was a regular struggle between the experts of Government on the one side and the poor people of Coimbatore and neighbouring districts on the other. A compromise, as it were, was arrived at in 1925. Though inconvenient it was to the people of our district to agree to division of this cotton area into three districts, they had to submit to it as a compromise. I wish that all the non-official European Members were present now. If they were here I would give them one piece of advice, but since they are not here I would communicate it to them through the proceedings of this House. So long as there was a dispute between the European merchants of Tinnevely and the cotton growers of Coimbatore, the Government was taking advantage of that fight, and divided the southern area into two different areas. It so happened, however, that the Director of Agriculture, who was holding strong views on the matter, was against any privileges being given to the people, either the merchants or the growers, and in the exercise of his power, he consistently refused to issue licences to all including Europeans and that was a fortunate day for us. For the European merchants, chiefly belonging to Messrs. Harvey & Co., had thought that in view of their having helped the department they would be helped by the Director of Agriculture; but when once the Director refused to issue licences, they became angry and the result was as has been referred to by the hon. Minister himself so far as the Provincial Cotton Committee was concerned. And the European merchants of Tinnevely, who were members of the Provincial Cotton Committee, came to our side and agreed to passing a resolution that this restriction should be taken away. Therefore, Sir, whatever the reasons may be and it was chiefly due to the union of the Indian and European merchants, we have achieved a grand victory over the experts of this Presidency. I congratulate the Government on having come to the conclusion that there existed something like a tyranny of experts. Here again, the ex-Minister and the present Minister have to be congratulated on their having agreed to throw away the opinion of the experts and to meet the wishes of the people of this province. They could not

[Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar] [8th September 1928]

but do that, because the unanimous opinion of all people interested in cotton, growers, merchants or middlemen, was in favour of this change. Therefore, on behalf of the people of Coimbatore and the neighbouring districts, I welcome the resolution that has been moved to-day. So far as Coimbatore was concerned, Government made some attempt to create a division between the growers and the merchants. But in our district growers and merchants are the same and no attempt to separate them can succeed.

3 p.m. "May I say one word more, Sir, with respect to a point which may be looked into by the hon. Minister? I request him to see why we should not take away the necessity for having any resolution under this Cotton Transport Act. It is now believed that there is no use to have the Act in force here, after the present change. The one thing experts want is the prohibition of the import of cotton seeds into our districts. The Government say 'No' to it by this resolution. The cotton seeds have been taken away from the purview of this resolution. May I not therefore appeal to the hon. Minister not to worry people at all in regard to this because the important item of cotton seeds is not within the purview of the resolution? The experts also say that prohibition should extend to road and river transports also. But as it would be a tyranny to put police guards at every junction where roads meet, the Government have very rightly come to the conclusion that even so far as the present restrictions are concerned there shall be no restriction over road transport, as to extend prohibition of transport to roads, etc., would put the people to additional difficulties. I am not opposing this motion. I feel that I should agree with the view of the Provincial Cotton Committee that the best thing is to see that the Cotton Transport Act as far as it concerns our Presidency has no force at all. I hope that it will be done at no distant date. We are satisfied and thankful to the hon. Minister that the Government have arrived at this decision in spite of the opposite view expressed by the official experts. And I therefore strongly support the resolution."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"Sir, in rising to speak on this resolution it is not my object to oppose it, but to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister certain difficulties under which the mercantile public is suffering owing to the operation of this Act. The Act was brought into force three years ago with the object of promoting and encouraging the cultivation of pure varieties of cotton in the different cotton-growing areas and of preventing the admixture of lint in bales in order to improve the quality of cotton intended either for local consumption or for export. The difficulties to which the dealers are now put to will be understood if I explain how the movement of cotton takes place in our Presidency. The chief difficulty is that all the cotton grown in Tamil Nadu had to move down to two important markets, Tiruppur and Virudhunagar, and as the cotton ginned in other places are not in practice saleable where ginned and had ultimately to be taken to these two markets. In this way, the Hyderabad cotton has to go to the northern and western areas, such as Bellary, Kurnool and Adoni; Mysore cotton to Salem and Dindigul cotton to Virudhunagar. There are at least five varieties of cotton in the Tamil Nadu comprising eleven districts apart from that coming from the Native States of Mysore and Hyderabad. It is now proposed to lump together all these varieties into one protected area. The thing that is not clear is 'what is protected against what?' All the varieties that ought to be protected each from admixture with others have

8th September 1928]

[Mr. C. Gopala Menon]

been lumped together and it is futile to claim that the exclusive growth of any variety of cotton is encouraged in any locality by this Act. In this way there is no prevention of admixture of lint in bales in this vast area, and further, by the admission of all sorts of seeds into this area both the objects of the Act have been substantially rendered nugatory. Under these circumstances, is there much use in retaining the Act only to give to the merchants the trouble of obtaining licences for the transport of their cotton? What the department should do, on the other hand, is to move forward as in Bombay with the policy of undertaking supply of seed of pure strain and thus stop the sowing of inferior varieties of cotton. The department admits that all the available supplies of seed of the department are promptly absorbed by the ryots and therefore it is only inability of the department to expand its activities that is responsible for the imposition of such restrictions in agricultural and mercantile operations. What is wanted therefore is that the agricultural departments should have more demonstration farms and control and supervise many more subsidized or aided farms, for encouraging the growth of a good variety of cotton. They should see that only good varieties are grown. If the seeds of good varieties or pure strain seed are distributed and their growth encouraged the question of admixture may be left to the good sense of the grower and the seller.

"Another thing I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is that it is necessary to see that each variety of cotton is sold on its quality. For instance, Cambodia should be sold as Cambodia, Karunkanny as Karunkanny, and not as under the present system of 'type' selling. If this is done, the object of the Act, viz., encouragement of the growth of good varieties of cotton and the avoidance of admixture can be achieved."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"Mr. President, Sir, the rules that have now been framed under section 8 of the Act no doubt show that the Government realizes the difficulties of the cotton merchants of South India. When these rules were brought into force on the 24th November 1925 the whole Presidency was divided into three areas known as the northern and western area, the Tiruppur Cambodia area and the Tinnevely area. Now, Sir, after so much agitation and representation, thanks to the ex-Minister, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, who was taken from place to place, and from village to village to every cotton centre to understand the difficulties of the ryots, the merchants etc., the Government have been wise enough to abolish the three protected areas and recognized only two protected areas. One of these is known as the northern and western area comprising the four districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah and the other is known as the Tamil Nadu area which they call the southern area comprising the districts of Coimbatore, Tinnevely, etc. The Cotton Trades Association of Virudhunagar in a message which they have sent to me say that the former Tamil districts have been grouped under one area under the Cotton Transport Act. That is a matter really for congratulation. But that has been achieved after a good deal of agitation, after a good deal of expense and after a number of memorials to which the Government officials also manufactured a number of counter-memorials through the propaganda of the officials of the Agricultural department. Sir, they have exempted the cotton seed from the operation of this Act. It is also a matter for congratulation. But in connexion with the issue of licenses I would make one request to the Government. These

[Mr. L. K. Tulasiram]

[8th September 1928]

licences are issued under forms A to E divided into single licences for consignment by rail, single licences for consignment by sea and exporters' and manufacturers' licences. The sting lies in the classification of the licences into different forms. Why should there be a separate licence for the exporter and the manufacturer and why should there be different single licences to merchants. Sir, this differentiation is probably aimed at encouraging the export of cotton by the European merchants to the detriment of the Indian merchants. I am sorry, as has been observed by my hon. Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, I do not see in the House many members representing the English Chamber of Commerce. We want equal treatment both for the European and Indian merchants under the rules framed under section 8 of the Cotton Transport Act. Really, if these licences, as demanded by the Provincial Cotton Committee, are to be enforced only for a maximum period of two months, the effect of it would be lost. No doubt I am expected to ship all my goods within two months. If I am not able to do so, I will have to surrender my licence. If I do so, I cannot get another licence. I hope that the hon. the Minister for Development understands the difficulties of cotton merchants of South India and that in administering the Act he will see that Indian merchants are not put to any trouble. I request him to see that the rules are enforced with sympathy and with an idea to improve the prospects of the Indian merchants.

"One word more, Sir. I do not know how it came about that the rules printed in the revised notification were not placed in our hands as required by the rules. It is only this morning after writing to the Secretary, Legislative Council, that I was able to get a copy. Perhaps there is something wrong. I got the revised notification only to-day. I request the hon. Minister to be prompt in supplying these papers to the hon. Members."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"My department has sent in time."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"I take the word of the hon. Minister. Perhaps he is not to be blamed."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"On a point of order, Mr. President. May I know under what provision of the rules or Standing Orders this motion is brought before the House by the hon. Minister for Development? If it is under 24-A, may I know whether . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It is a resolution recommending to the Government."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"Is it a resolution, Sir?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is requested to read the resolution."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"But is it ballotted?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is aware, I believe, that the Government have a right to arrange their business."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"Even without ballot, Sir?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Under Standing Order No. 5, ballot is not applied to official motions."

8th September 1928]

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"I close my observations with the request to the hon. Minister to administer the rules in a more sympathetic manner."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I do not want to say anything on this matter except that I will bear the several suggestions made by hon. Members in mind, give a trial and await the result of the working of the Act."

3-15
p.m.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I take it that the House is ready for a vote."

"The question is that—"

"This Council recommends to the Government that the revised notification and rules submitted to the Council for approval under section 8 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), as amended by the Cotton Transport (Amendment) Act, 1925 (XXXIV of 1925), be issued by the Local Government in the form in which they have been so submitted."

The question was put to the House and carried.

VII

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES ACT, 1922.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922."

"The Statement of Objects and Reasons explains fully the scope and purpose of the amendments embodied in the Bill. The working of the Act has shown the need for amending it with a view to enable cottage workers to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by it. It has been found that if cottage industries are to be assisted they should be exempted from the provisions of section 9 of the Act which requires that application for a loan should show assets equivalent to double the amount of the loan required. Cottage workers as a rule do not possess much assets and the restriction of the maximum limit of loan to 50 per cent of the assets stands in the way of their getting any assistance. It is therefore proposed to relax provisions of this section."

"Nextly, the cottage and small-scale industries cannot be expected to maintain detailed accounts, to prepare and submit returns and statements or to get their accounts audited by persons approved by Government for the purpose. In many cases, cottage workers and small-scale industrialists cannot, from the profits they realize from their business, incur the expense of employing a staff to prepare accounts or to meet the cost of audit. It is therefore proposed to exempt these concerns from section 11 of the Act."

"Nextly, these industries cannot get any guarantee of cash credit, or overdraft or fixed advance unless the conditions prescribed in sections 9—12 are satisfied. I have explained that it is necessary to exempt these concerns from the operation of sections 9—11 in respect of applications for cash loans under section 6 (a). For the same reasons it is necessary that they should be exempted from these provisions when they apply for aid under section 6 (b) of the Act."

[Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar] [8th September 1928]

"I may, in this connexion, mention that as a result of the survey of the cottage industries now in progress, it may be found necessary to afford help on a larger scale to cottage workers and small-scale industrialists with a view to improve their economic condition. It is therefore particularly desirable that the existing State Aid to Industries Act should be made more elastic so as to provide for the grant of assistance to these industries in suitable cases."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I second it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the Bill be taken into consideration at once."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I beg to move, Sir, that the Bill to amend the Madras State Aid to Industries Act be referred to a Select Committee composed of the following members :—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The hon. the Minister for Development. | 9. Mr. D. Narayana Raju. |
| 2. " Advocate-General. | 10. " Abdul Hamid Khan. |
| 3. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda. | 11. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar. |
| 4. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | 12. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 5. Mr. V. Ch. John. | 13. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 6. " L. K. Tulasirao. | 14. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib. |
| 7. " C. Gopala Menon. | 15. " J. A. Saldanha (the Mover). |
| 8. " C. Ramasomayajulu. | |

"Sir, I shall briefly give the reasons why I prefer to have this Bill referred to a Select Committee. As we know and as the hon. the Minister has admitted, this Bill is very inadequate for aiding the development of the industries. We have to consider not only sections 9 to 14 of the Act but also some other sections which ought not to apply to small industries. For instance, section 18 requires that arrears of debt can be recovered as if they are revenue overdue, i.e., they can be recovered by summary procedure and the industry can be attached, as in the case of the Carnatic Paper Mills. That is a very dangerous section. I do not understand why the cottage industries should be throttled like this. The Government should not have such a power. I therefore urge that in the case of small industries, they should be exempted from the operation of section 18 of the Act which gives priority to Government loans over other loans. On account of this section, there is always a great dread in the minds of the people who start small industries. Therefore, though I have not brought an amendment including section 18 also, it is absolutely necessary that a Select Committee should carefully weigh the provisions of this Bill and make it as comprehensive and useful as possible. For these reasons, I propose that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of the members I have mentioned already."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—"I second the motion, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The amendment is that the Bill to amend the Madras State Aid to Industries Act be referred to a Select Committee composed of the members mentioned in the agenda."

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

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I oppose it, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"On a point of order, Mr. President. Let the Minister oppose it, but I feel that he ought to be more alert. The Chair may excuse him this time, but he must be more alert."

8th September 1928]

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I was seeing whether any other hon. Member was going to speak."

"Mr. President, the scope and object of the Bill are too simple to require a detailed consideration by a Committee of the Council. The Bill is a very simple measure intended to extend benefits to small industries and workers at home. The help proposed is exemption from certain sections of the Act which have been considered to be restrictive and not likely to lead to a rapid development or improvement of the conditions of these small workers. The Bill was published, I think, in November 1927, and as this simple measure has been hanging fire for a very long time, I request that the Council may agree to its passing into law immediately, as I am anxious that no further delay should occur in extending the help to small industries. I trust my hon. Friend will not press his motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I take it that the House is ready for a vote on Mr. Saldanha's amendment."

"The question is that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of the 15 members mentioned in the agenda."

The question was put to the House and declared lost. A poll was demanded, and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 20. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 2. " S. Satyamurti. | 21. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 3. " T. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 22. " V. Kameswara Rao. |
| 4. " T. Adinarayana Chetti. | 23. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 5. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 24. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 6. " J. A. Saldanha. | 25. " K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. |
| 7. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 26. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 8. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 27. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 9. " G. Harisaravottama Rao. | 28. Mr. Ramanath Goenka. |
| 10. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 29. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 11. " Muhammad Meera Ravuttar. | 30. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 12. " D. Narayana Raju. | 31. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 13. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. | 32. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 14. Mr. K. R. Karant. | 33. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 15. " C. Obi Reddi. | 34. " C. Gopala Menon. |
| 16. " A. Parasurama Rao. | 35. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar. |
| 17. " C. Ramasomayajulu. | |
| 18. " Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib. | |
| 19. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. | |

Noes.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks. | 15. Mr. V. Ch. John. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 16. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 17. " Syed Tajuddin Sahib. |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 18. " Abdul Wahab Sahib. |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 19. " H. B. Ari Gowder. |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 20. " A. B. Shetty. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 21. " J. Bheemayya. |
| 8. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar. | 22. " R. Foulkes. |
| 9. Mr. C. B. Cotterell. | 23. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. |
| 10. " H. A. Watson. | 24. " Mahmud Sehamnad Sahib. |
| 11. " C. A. Souter. | 25. " Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. |
| 12. " S. H. Slater. | 26. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 13. " A. McG. C. Tampoe. | 27. Mr. K. Krishnan. |
| 14. " C. W. E. Cotton. | 28. Mr. N. Siva Raj. |
| | 29. " V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| | 30. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |

[8th September 1928]

31. Mr. W. P. A. Soundarapandya Nadar.
 32. „ S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar.
 33. „ Daniel Thomas.
 34. „ S. Venkayya.
 35. „ Syed Ibrahim Sahib.
 36. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
 37. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
 38. „ A. S. Sahajananda Swami.
 39. „ G. R. Premayya.
 40. „ V. Ramjee Rao.
 41. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
 42. The Raja of Panagal.
 43. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.

44. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
 45. „ T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar.
 46. „ Khadir Muhideen Sahib.
 47. Khan Bahadur Abdul Razaack Sahib Bahadur.
 48. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
 49. Mr. T. M. Moidu Sahib.
 50. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.
 51. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
 52. Mr. P. Siva Rao.
 53. „ K. P. Raman Menon.

Ayes 35. Noes 53.

The motion was lost.

3-30
p.m.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The Council will now take the Bill into consideration.”

Clause 1.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The question is that clause 1 do stand part of the Bill.”

The question was put and adopted, and clause 1 was added to the Bill.

Clause 2.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The question is that paragraph 1 of clause 2 do stand part of the Bill.”

The question was put and adopted.

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—“ Sir, I beg to move —
 ‘ In line 5, omit the figure 9 ’.

“ Section 9 of the original Act operates as a safeguard against excessive lending of State money to unsound concerns. As it is, it permits the lending of an amount equal to the net assets of the concern, and if this section 9 is omitted, there is nothing to prevent the grant of a loan of an amount which is much larger than the existing assets. It was mentioned by the hon. the Minister that these amendments are going to be carried out for the purpose of helping cottage industries. For instance, if a cottage industry that can be run on Rs. 100 wants State aid, it will be quite sufficient to carry on the business if a loan of Rs. 100 is granted to that concern. If the operation of this section 9 is to be omitted, it will mean that more than Rs. 100 may be given as a loan to that concern, which will only have a demoralizing effect on the concern. Therefore, I move this amendment.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT (after a pause) :—“ For want of a seconder, the amendment falls through.”

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—“ Sir, I beg to move—

in line 6, for the word ‘ industries ’ substitute the words ‘ any industrial business or enterprise ’.

“ I understand the hon. Minister has no objection to this amendment of mine, and so I need not give any weighty reasons for its acceptance.”

8th September 1928]

Mr. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR :—“ I second it.”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ I accept the amendment, Sir.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The question is: in line 6, for the word ‘ industries ’ substitute the words ‘ any industrial business or enterprise.’”

The question was put and adopted, and the amendment carried.

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—“ Sir, I beg to move

‘ In line 7, for the word “ one ” substitute the word “ five ”.’

I had a talk with the hon. Minister this afternoon, and he was prepared to meet me half way by agreeing to substitute Rs. 2,500 for Rs. 5,000 which I want to have in place of ‘ one thousand rupees ’. So”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ What is the amendment before the House ? ”

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—“ I shall wait, and if the hon. Minister accepts, I shall substitute Rs. 2,500.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I may inform hon. Members of the House that if any amendment is negotiated and agreed upon between the Member of Government and the mover of an amendment, it must at least be put in the hands of the President in time.”

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—“ I shall then move the amendment as on the paper, Sir. If you take an industry like match manufacture, furniture making, coir-mat making, pottery, etc., rupees one thousand would be hardly enough when such an industry is under difficulties. There may be excessive stock, and at that time the industry may have to apply to the Department of Industries for help. Unless the amount is increased to Rs. 5,000, it may not be possible for an industry to keep on working at times when it is found necessary that State aid should be given to it.”

Mr. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR :—“ I second it.”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ I have no objection to accept an amendment for Rs. 2,500.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I am not able to follow the hon. the Minister for Development. The amendment is to substitute ‘ five thousand rupees ’ for ‘ one thousand rupees.’ I already said that I am not prepared to accept sur-prises. If the hon. the Minister and the hon. the Mover have agreed upon a certain amendment, it ought to have been in my hands before the amendment was taken up. Unless I adhere to this very strictly, I am sure there may be any amount of confusion when heavy legislation is taken up. Therefore in this matter, whatever be the agreement, I am unable to deviate from the practice.”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ I beg your pardon, Sir, I oppose the amendment as it is.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ May I request the President to suspend the standing order and give a chance to the hon. Minister ? ”

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ I support the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Gopala Menon. He only wants five thousand rupees to be inserted in the place of one thousand. Sir, in the matter of these cottage industries, there

[Mr. L. K. Tulasiram]

[8th September 1928]

may come a time when the hon. Minister himself will come forward with an amendment to make it Rs. 10,000. Really, Sir, the policy of the Government with regard to these industries ought to be a very liberal policy. Sir, are there many industries in India, even cottage industries, which do not require five thousand rupees? Let us take the lace-making industry or mat-making industry. Whatever it may be, even this five thousand rupees is a very small sum for a cottage industry, and if the hon. the Minister opposes this, it is much better that it does not have any State aid at all. I therefore think that the hon. Minister should come forward and thank my hon. Friend for amending it into five thousand rupees."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I strongly support the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Gopala Menon, for the reasons already given by him (laughter)."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I will only add one word, and that is, if this amendment is carried, it will not by any means be binding that a loan of Rs. 5,000 should be granted or that all industries of Rs. 5,000 and below should be helped. Only the maximum limits are indicated within which help may be rendered. I think the hon. Minister should have no objection to accept it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I take it that the House is ready for a vote. The question is: In line 7 for the word 'one' substitute the word 'five'."

The question was put and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao. | 19. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 2. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 20. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasaya. |
| 3. " S. Satyamurti. | 21. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 4. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 22. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 5. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 23. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 6. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 24. " K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. |
| 7. " J. A. Saldanha. | 25. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 8. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 26. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 9. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 27. Mr. Ramanath Goenka. |
| 10. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 28. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 11. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 29. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 12. " D. Narayana Raju. | 30. " P. Siva Rao. |
| 13. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. | 31. " K. P. Raman Menon. |
| 14. Mr. K. R. Karant. | 32. " C. Gopala Menon. |
| 15. " C. Obi Reddi. | 33. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 16. " A. Parasurama Rao. | 34. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. |
| 17. " C. Ramasomayajulu. | 35. Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 18. " Basheer Ahmad Sayeed. | |

Noes.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks. | 12. Mr. S. H. Slater. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 13. " A. McG. C. Tampoe. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 14. " C. W. E. Cotton. |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 15. " V. Ch. John. |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturathnam Ayyar. | 16. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 6. " S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 17. " Syed Tajudin Sahib. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 18. " Abdul Wahab Sahib. |
| 8. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar. | 19. " H. B. Ari Gowder. |
| 9. Mr. C. B. Cotterell. | 20. " A. B. Shetty. |
| 10. " H. A. Watson. | 21. " J. Bheemayya. |
| 11. " C. A. Souter. | 22. " R. Foulkes. |
| | 23. " Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. |
| | 24. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur. |

8th September 1928]

Noes—cont.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 25. Mr. K. Krishnan. | 32. Mr. S. Venkayya. |
| 26. " N. Siva Raj. | 33. " Kenneth Kay. |
| 27. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. | 34. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 28. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 35. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. |
| 29. " W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar. | 36. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. |
| 30. " S. Subrahmanya Moopanar. | 37. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 31. " Daniel Thomas. | |

Neutral.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 12. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 2. Mr. Syed Ibrahim Sahib. | 13. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur. |
| 3. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja. | 14. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 4. The Zamindar of Kallikota. | 15. T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur. |
| 5. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. | 16. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 6. The Zamindar of Seithur. | 17. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar. |
| 7. Mr. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. | 18. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 8. The Raja of Panagal. | |
| 9. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | |
| 10. Mr. P. T. Rajan. | |
| 11. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. | |

Ayes 35. Noes 37. Neutral 18.

The amendment was lost.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I beg to move the following amendment:—

Add at the end the following words:—

'and nothing in section 9 shall apply to new and nascent industries or to industries to be newly introduced into areas where such industries are undeveloped.'

"This amendment of mine requires some elucidation. So, I hope the House will bear with me and hear me with some patience. The Act is somewhat of a technical character and somewhat complicated by certain clauses to which we at first sight do not pay sufficient attention. Only when they are brought into operation for giving a loan, we find that in some unlooked-for corner there is a provision against granting a loan. Therefore, Sir, you will find that though every year Government have been providing something like Rs. 5 lakhs for giving loans, few applications are received for these loans.

"Some screw seems to be loose somewhere: not only somewhere but everywhere (laughter). When anyone applies for a loan, he always does so with hesitancy and fear. Now we find there are no applications for these loans because it is felt that it is better to go to a Marwari and pay 20 per cent than go in for a Government loan. The one section that gives rise to all this trouble is section 9. Sections 9 and 10 ought to be read together."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not find any reference to section 10 in the amendment."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Section 9 is unnecessary because section 10 provides the actual security for the grant of the loan. Under section 10 any collateral security can be taken. Suppose there is a man, an enterprising man, who starts a business and wants a small loan on the security of his other

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

[8th September 1928]

properties. Even when he gives you ample security, this section 9 stands in the way. This section says that unless there is half the value by way of assets, no loan should be granted. In spite of the willingness to give ample collateral security, we have known cases of refusal to grant loans. Remember the conditions of sanctioning a loan. The Board will have to sit and see whether the business is profitable and so on. We are not experts. Nobody sitting in that board is an expert. It is a mere waste of time. Even when there is security ten times the amount asked for, this section stands in the way. Before this Act came into force, the Government had the liberty to give any loan. But under this Act, the Minister may be willing but his hands are tied. Then there is the Finance Department."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is repeating his arguments. The hon. Member must know that repetitions are not allowed."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I therefore urge my friends to support me. In the present amending Bill there is a chance for new industries, the cottage industries. But it requires a stipulation as to what cottage industries is. The Finance Department will have its objection there also. Let us thank them for small mercies. If you pass this amendment, you will have more applications and instead of 2 lakhs you will have to provide for 4 lakhs. If Government do not want to make this Act an object of ridicule because no one will apply for a loan under it, they must accept this amendment which will do away with section 9."

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"I second the amendment. In so doing, I want to draw the attention of the House to the statement of objects and reasons in the very Bill of the Government. They admit that the Act was passed four years ago but very few applications have come in. 'There is reason to believe that this paucity of applications is due to the provision in section 9 of the Act which stipulates that concerns applying for aid should show assets equivalent to double the amount of the loan applied for.' They feel that section 9 was not found workable in effect during the last four years. Having conceded so far, they make the case for my friend very easy. We request that they may follow their reasoning to the logical conclusion. If this amendment is accepted, there is nothing incumbent upon the Government to grant the loan. It is always left to their sweet will and pleasure whether to grant it or not. This is only an enabling provision. If the Industries department want to help a new industry, they may grant the loan on the offer of a collateral security. In these circumstances, if the Government mean what they say and unless it is a State Control Industries Act and not State Aid to Industries Act—if they mean by new industries of the country, industries which are just being started, Government must accept this amendment."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"The amendment introduces a new provision in the Bill which, I think, is not consistent with the object of the Bill. The Bill is confined to small scale industries and the amendment seeks to embody further provisions which, I think, require some detailed consideration. The effect of the amendment will be that the Government will have to grant loans to the classes of industries in question even though they

[8th September 1928]

[Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar]

are not able to offer security to the extent of twice the value of the loan applied for. This will be too great a risk to take especially in respect of new ventures involving large capital commitments. I am unable to accept the amendment."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"We are all very thankful to Government for bringing the amending Bill in order that the State Aid to Industries Act may be applicable to cottage industries. We thought that it was a step taken in the right direction. We are now having a harmless amendment which is being opposed. The amendment seeks to permit the grant of loans on the applicants furnishing collateral security. There is also the other safeguard for the Government that in case a cottage industry is started, a report is received whether it is profitable or not. The scheme has to be examined from so many aspects and the Government have to satisfy themselves whether it deserves the support. Unless the application satisfies these tests, Government will not move in the matter. If it is the *bona fide* intention of the Government to encourage and promote cottage industries, it seems to me that this harmless provision should be accepted. If we understand aright the intentions of Government in going on with the cottage industries survey at large expenditure, a provision like this is absolutely necessary in order to help such industries. We have not heard anything from the Minister to show that such a provision is detrimental. If the other safeguards under the Act are observed, there will be no loss at all to the Government. It is essential to remember that there are small industries started by good people with small capital and it is these industries that ought to be promoted. We have got the examples of pencil factories and paper factories with disastrous results. With that as a warning and in view of the revised policy of Government to encourage cottage industries, I think this amendment must be carried. Unless you carry your intentions out into practice and stand by the side of the struggling industries, the State Aid to Industries Act will be futile."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"Mr. President, Sir, the hon. Member, Sir Parasuram Patro, is, I think, under an entire misconception. The object of the amendment brought forward by Government to Act V of 1923 is to allow a greater latitude in the case of exactly those cottage industries or minor industries to which the hon. Member has referred. And the effect of the new clause is exactly to exclude those industries from the operation of section 9. It is very difficult to say what is exactly to be treated as cottage industry or minor industry unless we fix a certain minimum capital for each industry. The House has just now reasonably fixed it at Rs. 1,000. Those industries to which the hon. Member referred do get the benefit of the exemption for which he is pleading and they are exempted from the operation of section 9. It is immaterial whether they are new or nascent industries. In any case, whatever they are, new or nascent or existing, they are excluded from the operation of section 9. What is the effect of the amendment of the hon. Member Mr. Saldanha? It is that any industry which could be termed new or nascent, irrespective of the amount of capital it required, shall be excluded from the operation of section 9. It would be quite impossible for Government to accept the amendment which may have a very serious financial effect and involve Government in serious financial liability."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I reply, Sir?"

[8th September 1928]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think that movers of amendments have got a right of reply, because an amendment is not a substantive motion."

* Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" Mr. President, Sir, it would have been hardly necessary for me to say anything but for the fact that the House has not quite grasped the situation. If the amendment moved by Mr. Saldanha is carried, it would mean that Government could lend money to industrial enterprises of a certain nature specified by him without there being any security at all. Section 9 was referred to by the speaker. But I notice that there is no collateral security of any nature there."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Section 10."

* Mr. A. McG. C. TAMPOE :—" Section 10 is referred to only just now. But I should like to point out that the reason why section 9 insists on a certain minimum security to be afforded by the business concern asking for a loan is this, that there should be some evidence of serious effort on the part of the company's promoters or the undertakers to do the financing work themselves. It would be, I think, placing a premium on thoughtless commercial ventures which are fraught with so much financial risk, and in a country not used to such things, if we should allow anybody who has taken no special effort to finance the commercial concern to be able to go to Government and take a loan on the security of immoveable property. Any such step would necessitate a good deal of care as to the expenditure of the loan by the borrower. These are the reasons which I believe led to the provision of section 9 and the present suggestion to drop it altogether will be to give up one of the most important considerations which underlay the original Act."

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" Sir, in spite of the speeches of the hon. the Finance Member and the Development Secretary, the House still remains unconvinced of the case for the Government. The mover of the amendment has pointed out that the financial aspect of the problem is safeguarded by the provision in section 10. I fail to see, therefore, any reason for the nervousness of Government, except it be that they don't want to develop nascent industries in the province. The Finance Member seems to think that carrying this amendment would produce serious financial effect. There is the safeguard mentioned in section 10 besides other safeguards mentioned by the hon. Member, Sir Patro. For whose benefit is section 9 to be amended by the Government motion? It is intended for industries already in existence with a capital of Rs. 1,000. But new industries also deserve special encouragement. Supposing there is a young man in the country who is responsible for launching an industry of a new nature and Government find that it would ultimately prosper if it is helped in the initial stages, this amendment is intended for such cases, and the Government need not feel nervous about the realization of the money advanced, since there is section 10 providing for collateral security."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that in clause 2 add at the end the following words :—

"and nothing in section 9 shall apply to new and nascent industries or to industries to be newly introduced into areas where such industries are undeveloped."

[8th September 1928]

The question was put to the House and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 19. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 2. " S. Satyamurti. | 20. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 3. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 21. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 4. " T. Adinarayana Chettiayar. | 22. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 5. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 23. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 6. " J. A. Saldanha. | 24. " K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. |
| 7. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur | 25. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 8. Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 26. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami |
| 9. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | Mudaliyar. |
| 10. " C. N. Mathuranga Mudaliyar. | 27. Mr. Ramanath Goenka. |
| 11. " D. Narayana Raju. | 28. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 12. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. | 29. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 13. Mr. K. R. Karant. | 30. " K. Chavadi Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 14. " C. Obi Reddi. | 31. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 15. " A. Parasurama Rao. | 32. " K. P. Raman Menon. |
| 16. " C. Ramasomayajulu. | 33. " C. Gopala Menon. |
| 17. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. | 34. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 18. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. | 35. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| | 36. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi. |

Noes.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks. | 19. Mr. A. B. Shetty. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad | 20. " J. Bheemayya. |
| Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 21. " R. Foulkes. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 22. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan | 23. " Muppil Nayyar of Kavalappara. |
| Nayar. | 24. " J. Kuppuswami. |
| 5. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 25. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur. |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 26. Mr. K. Krishnan. |
| 7. " " M. R. Seturathnam Ayyar. | 27. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 8. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar. | 28. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 9. Mr. C. B. Cotterell. | 29. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 10. " H. A. Watson. | 30. " W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar. |
| 11. " C. A. Souter. | 31. " S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar. |
| 12. " S. H. Slater. | 32. " Daniel Thomas. |
| 13. " A. McG. C. Tampoe. | 33. " S. Venkiah. |
| 14. " C. W. E. Cotton. | 34. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. |
| 15. " V. Ch. John. | 35. Mr. Kenneth Kay. |
| 16. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 36. " K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 17. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. | 37. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 18. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur. | 38. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |
| | 39. " A. S. Sahajananda Swami. |

Neutral.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 6. Mr. P. T. Rajani. |
| 2. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao. | 7. " T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar. |
| 3. The Zamindar of Seithur. | 8. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaq Sahib |
| 4. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar. | Bahadur. |
| 5. The Raja of Panagal. | 9. Kadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur. |
| | 10. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |

Ayes 36. Noes 39. Neutral 10.

The amendment was lost.

The question that clause 2 of the Bill as amended do stand part of the Bill was put to the House and carried.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

[8th September 1928]

Clause 3.

Rao Bahadur C. V. ANANTAKRISHNA AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have to move a few formal amendments. I move that in line 4 of clause 3 the figure '(15)' be inserted before the words 'the conditions.' The original section contained 14 clauses; now that we are adding a 15th clause, this amendment is necessary."

The question was put to the House and carried; the amendment was made.

Rao Bahadur C. V. ANANTAKRISHNA AYYAR :—" I move, Sir, that in line 5 the comma after the word 'cash' may be omitted."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I second it."

The amendment was put to the House and carried.

4-15 p.m. The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is clause (3) as amended do form part of the Bill."

The question was put and carried.

Rao Bahadur C. V. ANANTAKRISHNA AYYAR :—" After clause (3), add the following as a new clause :—

'4. The word "and" at the end of clause (13) of sub-section (b) of section 19 of the said Act shall be omitted, and the word "and" shall be inserted at the end of clause 14 of sub-section (b) of section 19 of the said Act.'

"This amendment is equally a drafting amendment.

"Formerly, there were only 14 clauses and at the end of clause (13) you had the word 'and'. Now that we have got the 15th clause, a formal amendment has been made to insert the word 'and' at the end of clause (14) instead of at the end of clause (13)."

Mr. C. B. COTTERELL :—" I second it, Sir."

The question was put and carried.

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I now move, Sir, that the Bill as amended by the House be passed into law."

The question was put and carried.

VIII

A BILL TO AMEND THE INDIAN FISHERIES ACT, 1897.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg

'to present the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to amend the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897, in its application to the Presidency of Madras and move that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration.'*

"I need not at this stage perhaps advert to the objects of the amendment. As will be seen from the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is proposed to provide for the following three matters :—

(1) For empowering the Government to prohibit the destruction of fry or immature fish in waters where such a course is considered necessary ;

* Printed so Appendix XIV at pages 607-610 infra.

[8th September 1928] [Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar]

(2) for empowering the Government to prohibit fishing without limit of time in public waters except under licence; and

(3) for enabling Government to recover fishery rentals as arrears of revenue under section 52 of the Madras Revenue Recovery Act of 1864.

"The Select Committee have examined the Bill and have suggested two amendments. One is to amend the proviso to section 8 of the main Act and the second is to introduce a proviso to sub-section 4 of section 6 of the principal Act. The Government have decided to accept these amendments with a small change in the form of the proviso suggested in clause 3. This amendment, as the hon. Advocate-General will explain, is only intended to indicate sufficiently clearly the procedure to be adopted for placing the rule before the Legislative Council for obtaining its vote. I now request that the Bill with the amendment be now taken into consideration."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The question that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration was put and carried.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that clauses 1 and 2 stand part of the Bill."

The question was put and carried.

Clause 3.

Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar rose to move his amendment.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, it is for consideration whether the amendment I have given notice of or the amendment of the Advocate-General is to be taken up first. My amendment is more comprehensive and I therefore suggest that it be taken up first."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It seems the Advocate-General's amendment is a drafting amendment. It is better to wait and see the fate of Mr. Saldanha's amendment."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I propose that the proviso to clause 3 which is proposed by Government should be as follows :—

'Provided that the prohibition shall not extend to any fishery in the sea other than pearl fishery or chank fishery or to any fishery in a tidal river except by rule assented to by vote of the Legislative Council.'

"In order to make my point clear, I shall try to elucidate it from my own minute of dissent which has been printed but which is not in the hands of many. The Bill originally as it stood sought powers for the local Government to modify the old provision in the Indian Fisheries Act which enabled them to prohibit fishing in any water for a period not exceeding two years. This meant that Government might parcel out any sea within a territorial distance of three miles. Here is the sea at Madras which they can parcel out into 100 pieces and give them out to a number of fishermen. That means that a large number of people will be under their control. They will have a lot of

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

[8th September 1928]

these fishermen under their thumb. In navigable rivers which extend several miles you can imagine what such control means. Now, Sir, in England, in navigable waters Government is the owner of them, but that is subject to the right of the people. Even in India under the Land Encroachment Act of 1905, it is provided that the right of the Government is subject to other public rights, to all natural and easement rights of other landholders, and of the other customary rights of the people, subsisting then. The Indian law recognizes the principle of the English law. In the tidal river water this right is subject to the right of the fishermen. The rights of fishing by the people are customary rights. I pointed this out to the Select Committee. It was a shock to the hon. Minister that there could be any objection to the Bill. The committee saw the point of it and the meeting was adjourned with a view to give this point the consideration it deserved. So far as the seas are concerned, it is all right. But over tidal waters, Government could not have any control. Government could not lease them without the consent of the people. I am glad that in my dissent the present Minister of Excise, hon. Mr. Muthiah Mudaliyar supported me. I hope this will not be treated as a party matter, and will be recognized that it is a matter affecting the rights of the people. The amendment may require some verbal alteration but it can be done afterwards. I appeal to the House to accept my amendment. In the interests of the people this right should be fought for.

4-30
p.m.

"This will be a tool in the hands of the politician to make unscrupulous use of. In the fishermen community there will be about 10,000 voters and they will be on the side of the powers-that-be. I think the catching or forcing of their votes is the motive behind this move. Their condition is one of great distress and we should not deprive them of what rights they now enjoy by placing this sort of power in the hands of the bureaucracy, never mind what sort of bureaucracy it is. This community is already under the control of the Department of Fisheries. It is entirely powerless. In this state of affairs if we bring them under the control of a licensing branch of some department of Government it will be a crushing blow to them. I hope in the name of the liberty of these people and for the sake of their economic condition the House will be kind enough to support my amendment."

* Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding this motion. I do not wish to speak on the aspect of controlling their votes when democracy is introduced. I am speaking on another point. As things stand at present, both in the sea and also in the tidal rivers, these fishermen have been enjoying from time immemorial the right of fishing. Now we are giving in the hands of the Government this power without the consent of the Legislative Council. I see no difference between fisheries in the sea and fisheries in rivers. I therefore submit that in both cases any rule issued should receive the assent of the Legislative Council."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, the amendment relates to . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat. The only difference between the amendment of the Advocate-General and that of Mr. Saldanha is the addition of the words 'or to any fishery in a tidal river' at the end of the second sentence in the amendment of the Advocate-General. I think it will be for the convenience of the House to

[8th September 1928]

[The hon. the President]

allow Mr. Saldanha to withdraw his amendment and ask the Advocate-General to move his amendment. Mr. Saldanha may then move his amendment for the addition of the words 'or to any fishery in a tidal river.' When his amendment is disposed of, the House may take up the amendment of the Advocate-General. If once Mr. Saldanha's amendment is accepted, there will be difficulty as the wording is not satisfactory even by his own admission."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I accept your suggestion, Sir, and beg leave to withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

* Rao Bahadur C. V. ANANTAKRISHNA AYYAR :—"Mr. President, in clause 3 of the Bill the words—

'Provided that the prohibition shall not extend to sea fishery other than pearl fishery or chank fishery except by rule assented to by vote of the Legislative Council'

might, from the drafting point of view, be more correctly put in the way I have suggested. Mine is only a drafting amendment. These words have been taken from similar words used in the Cotton Transport Act as to how the proviso should be framed. The object is to get the assent of the House in respect of the rules that may be framed. So, I move that for the existing proviso read above in clause 3 of the Bill, the following shall be substituted :—

'Provided that no rule shall be made under this sub-section to prohibit sea fishery other than pearl fishery or chank fishery unless, after previous publication under sub-section (6) of this section, it has been laid in draft before the Legislative Council, and has been approved by a resolution of the Legislative Council either with or without modification or addition; but upon such approval being given the rule may be issued in the form in which it has been so approved.'

This is only a drafting amendment intended to carry out exactly the object which the select committee had in view."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I second it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that for the existing proviso substitute the proviso read out by the Advocate-General."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I move that in line 2 *after* the words 'chank fishery' insert the words 'or to any fishery in a tidal river'."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I second the amendment of Mr. Saldanha. I looked into the question of tidal rivers in connection with the amending Bill and found to my surprise that such control as the Government are exercising at present in tidal waters is merely an accident. I found no authority for the Government to get control of these tidal waters, but somehow or other in a few cases the Government is exercising control. It is purely accidental. The money realized by the Government from these tidal waters is very small. I believe I am right in saying that only in Ganjam the district board is getting any money from the lease of tidal waters in the tidal rivers and in the backwaters

[Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar] [8th September 1928]

called Thamparas. This, I believe, is only a solitary instance and as the money involved is small it is but right that the Government should make the procedure uniform throughout the province by foregoing the income from this source.

"The general practice in other countries as observed by the hon. Mover is to let alone these tidal rivers. I think it will be only fair if the Government accepts the amendment and agrees to drop the control now exercised only in one district. I believe there are no tidal waters in Tanjore where the Government is exercising control over the fisheries. In a matter of this kind it is difficult to say where a tidal river ends and the other begins. I think, Sir, the amendment of Mr. Saldanha is a reasonable one and ought to be accepted by the House."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Sir, the amendment proposed by Mr. Saldanha requires that any rule intended to prohibit fishing not only in the sea but also in tidal rivers should be placed before the Legislative Council for its vote. The Government have of course decided to agree to the proviso as introduced by the Select Committee requiring that no prohibition should extend to the sea fishery other than pearl fishery or chank fishery except with the consent of the Council. I regret that the amendment given notice of by Mr. Saldanha cannot be accepted by the Government. The procedure will be inconvenient when speedy action has to be taken and in the event of refusal the Government, and in some cases local bodies also, stand to lose a portion of their revenue. At present fisheries in many rivers down to their mouths, i.e., even in tidal portions, are leased out and the revenues are credited to the Government or local body in cases where such revenues have been assigned to local bodies. No such right is exercised at present in respect of sea fishery which is open to unrestricted fishing by the public at large. The claim of the Government to the fisheries in rivers rests upon the right of the Government as trustees of the waterways in the country to possess and to assign the exclusive possession of them to any individual on payment of a revenue for them in the shape of fishery rent. The Government should therefore be in a position to exercise these powers unhampered. There need be no fear that the possession of this right will lead the Government to exercise their power in a case where private rights are found to exist either by prescription or by adverse possession. Every time a rule is proposed to be made under the sub-section to prohibit fishing, a full investigation will be made into the rights exercised by private bodies in respect of fisheries in public waters. The Government can be trusted to exercise the power with care and circumspection. I accept all amendments except the one with regard to tidal waters."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Sir I have no objection to your ruling publicly that manuscript speeches are allowed in the case of Ministers. But, Sir, discussion becomes a farce if a responsible Minister reads out a note prepared in the office before he heard the arguments advanced in favour of an amendment in the House. I submit, Sir, if he were to sit still and not listen to the arguments or understand them and make out a case against them, but simply take up a file and read what the Secretary wrote in the office and say that the Government therefore regret (laughter)—that also is written there (renewed laughter) . . ."

8th September 1928]

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member Mr. Satyamurti is requested to resume his seat."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"A word of personal explanation, Sir. I had discussion with almost all the hon. Members who gave notice of the amendments and I took down notes of their points for my reply. The Secretary did not prepare the note." 4-45 p.m.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I am not concerned with that."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"We are not concerned with who prepared the note. The hon. Member is requested to confine his remarks to the merits of the amendment."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"My complaint is that there is no reply by the Government after listening to the arguments coming from such a weighty source as the ex-Minister in charge of the department. It becomes almost a farce if the hon. the Minister were to come here with a set of arguments ready before we are able to place our arguments for the hon. Members of the Treasury Bench. Therefore I say that the amendment has not been replied to in the manner in which an amendment ought to be replied to. Now what is the amendment? It is that the previous permission of this Council ought to be taken before the Government seek to regulate fisheries in tidal rivers. My hon. Friend says, as a responsible Minister, that Government can be trusted to do these things quite properly, and they ought to be unhampered in the discharge of their duties. May I ask 'are we in the Montagu-Chelmsford days, or are we living in the pre-Christian era, when the Government feel that any discussion in the Legislative Council was hampering the discretion of the executive? Is that a new theory of Ministerial responsibility which the hon. Member for Trichinopoly is laying down for the benefit of the future generations? If the Government think that they place certain rules before the House, it will be hampering the discretion of the Government, it will be insulting the House. I do not think any hon. Member can take that insult lying down. Is it even correct? Has not this House the same sense of responsibility which the hon. the Minister claims for himself?"

"Secondly, he says with gusto that the Government can be expected to behave well. There is no greater bureaucrat who has been in the steel frame of India. He has crossed the floor recently and has in six months become a seasoned bureaucrat telling us that Government ought to be left unhampered."

"Seriously speaking, Mr. President, it seems to me that we are not met by arguments against our arguments, but are merely asked to accept the wisdom of the bureaucracy, and the hampering nature of the Council. Therefore I do earnestly appeal to every section to teach the Minister his place that he must either meet this House seriously, accept its wishes or at least answer arguments by counter-arguments. We cannot stand the nonsense any longer that he represents the last word in the gubernatorial wisdom. I ask the House to accept the amendment."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is in the amendment of the hon. the Advocate-General in line (2) after 'chank fishery' insert 'or to any fishery in a tidal river.'"

The amendment was put to the House and declared lost.

[8th September 1928]

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 16. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 2. " S. Satyamurti. | 17. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 3. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 18. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 4. " J. A. Saldanha. | 19. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 5. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 20. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 6. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 21. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 7. " G. Harisavottama Rao. | 22. " K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. |
| 8. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 23. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 9. " D. Narayana Raju. | 24. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 10. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. | 25. Mr. Ramanath Goenka. |
| 11. Mr. K. R. Karant. | 26. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 12. " C. Obi Reddi. | 27. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 13. " A. Parasurama Rao. | 28. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 14. " C. Ramasomayajulu. | 29. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 5. " Basheer Ahmad Sayeed. | |

Noes.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks. | 20. Mr. S. Venkiah. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 21. " Syed Ibrahim Sahib. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 22. " J. Kuppuswami. |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 23. Subadar Major S. A. Nanjappa. |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 24. Mr. K. Krishnan. |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 25. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 26. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 8. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar. | 27. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 9. Mr. C. B. Cotterell. | 28. " A. B. Shetty. |
| 10. " C. A. Souter. | 29. " J. Bheemayya. |
| 11. " S. H. Slater. | 30. " R. Foulkes. |
| 12. " A. McG. C. Tampoe. | 31. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. |
| 13. " C. W. E. Cotton. | 32. " V. Ramjee Rao. |
| 14. " V. Ch. John. | 33. " G. R. Premayya. |
| 15. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 34. " A. S. Sahajananda Swami. |
| 16. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. | 35. " K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 17. Mr. W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar. | 36. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 18. " S. Subrahmanya Moopanar. | 37. Mr. Kenneth Kay. |
| 19. " Daniel Thomas. | 38. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| | 39. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaack Sahib Bahadur. |

Neutral.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja. | 5. Mr. Kadir Mohideen Sahib. |
| 2. The Zamindar of Kallikota. | 6. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 3. The Raja of Panagal. | 7. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 4. Mr. P. T. Rajan. | |

Ayes 29. Noes 39. Neutral 7.

The amendment was lost.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I now put the amendment of the hon. the Advocate-General to the vote of the House."

The amendment was put to the House and declared carried.

[8th September 1928]

A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows :—

Ayes.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks. | 21. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 22. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 23. " N. Siva Raj. |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 24. " K. Krishnan. |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 25. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa. |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 26. Mr. J. Kuppuswami. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 27. " W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar. |
| 8. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. | 28. " S. Subrahmanya Moopanar. |
| 9. Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 29. " Daniel Thomas. |
| 10. " V. Ch. John. | 30. " S. Venkiah. |
| 11. " C. W. E. Cotton. | 31. " Syed Ibrahim Sahib. |
| 12. " A. McG. C. Tampoe. | 32. " Kenneth Kay. |
| 13. " S. H. Slater. | 33. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 14. " C. A. Souter. | 34. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 15. " C. B. Cotterell. | 35. " A. S. Sahajananda Swami. |
| 16. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar. | 36. " G. R. Premayya. |
| 17. Mr. P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 37. " V. Ramjee Rao. |
| 18. " R. Foulkes. | 38. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 19. " J. Bheemayya. | 39. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaack Sahib Bahadur. |
| 20. " A. B. Shetty. | 40. Muhammad Khadir Mohideen Sahib Bahadur. |

Noes.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 5. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 2. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 6. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 3. " D. Narayana Raju. | 7. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 4. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. | 8. " L. K. Tulasiram. |

Ayes 40. Noes 8.

The amendment was carried

Clause 3 as amended was put to the House and carried.

Clause 4.

* Rao Bahadur C. V. ANANTAKRISHNA AYYAR :—" Sir, I wish to make a formal amendment. I move that in line 2, after the word 'added' insert the word 'namely.'"

The amendment was put to the House and carried.

Clause 4 as amended was then put and carried.

The preamble was put to the House and carried.

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I now move, Sir, that the Bill as amended be passed into law."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The motion was put to the House and carried and the Bill as amended was passed into law.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Council will now adjourn and re-assemble on 8th October at 11 a.m."

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

[8th September 1928]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 225 asked by Mr. K. R. Karant at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th September 1928, page 426 supra.]

(1)

*Endorsement of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement),
No. F. 678/28, dated 13th February 1928.*

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from A. R. MACLEWEN, Esq., M.C., I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer,
Party No. IV, dated the 4th February 1928, R.O.C. No. 49/R & C/28-2.

[Reference—Board's Ref. No. F. 678/28-1, dated 26th January 1928.]

I have the honour to report that I have had the facts relating to the rough patta objection hearing investigated and I submit that the questions may be answered as follows:—

“(a) The expression ‘applications posted for hearing’ is not clear. Twenty-seven petitions were presented on 17th December 1927 by ryots of this village.

(b) and (d) The formal notification for this village was published in the District Gazette for November 1927, issued to the public on 24th November 1927. All the 110 pattas were issued to the ryots; they were handed over to the potail on 2nd December 1927.

(c) The potail sent Mr. Sudekar Thimmapayya's patta three times to his house; the pattadar was absent and his son refused to accept the patta, which was finally served on a tenant, *faute de mieux* on 16th December 1927.

(e) The rules in force prescribe a minimum of ten days: the pattas were given to the potail 15 days before the hearing.

(f) Please see (c) above: the facts are taken from the ‘patta delivery book’ and from the potail's report.

(g), (h) and (i) There was one such petition, which did not emanate from Mr. Sudekar Thimmapayya and an adjournment was refused. Special Deputy Tahsildars of necessity must adhere to a strict programme; but the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in Kasaragod taluk accepts subsequent petitions up to the date of his own inspection which is at least a month after the date of the hearing.”

2. Questions (j) and (k) are matters of the general policy of Government.

Board's Endorsement No. F. 678/28, dated 13th February 1928.

Submitted to Government with reference to their Memorandum No. 84-E/28-1, dated 23rd January 1928.

2. Clause (j) of the Legislative Council Question.—The question of prescribing a definite procedure for delivering rough pattas and obtaining acknowledgments is under the consideration of the Board separately.

3. Clause (k) of the Legislative Council Question.—Sketches of resurvey fields are not required for preferring objections to rough pattas; they are required only for objections to the resurvey and these can be made for three months after the receipt of the notices under section 9 (2) of the Survey Act which are issued much later than the rough pattas.

[8th September 1928]

(2)

Memorandum No. 84-E/28-2, dated 28th February 1928, of the Revenue Department, to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).

[Legislative Council Question—Settlement—Resettlement—South Kanara district—Old Kasaragod taluk—Narikombu village—Rough patta objection hearing—Board's Endorsement No. F. 678/28, dated 13th February 1928.]

In Official Memorandum No. 84-E/28-1, dated 23rd January 1928, a copy of the Legislative Council Question No. 1578 was forwarded to the Board of Revenue and it was requested to furnish the information necessary to enable a full answer to be given to the question. The Board has forwarded the Special Settlement Officer's remarks on the several clauses of the questions. These remarks do not in all cases contain the information necessary to enable a full answer to be given to the several clauses of the question. The Board is requested to report with reference to clauses (b) and (d) of the question when the 110 pattas issued on the ryots: with reference to clause (f) whether any record actually exists and if so what record to show whether these 110 pattas were served formerly on the ryots or in their absence through members of their household or otherwise: and with reference to clauses (g), (h) and (i), whether adjournments are ever allowed in the case of rough patta objections and if so, for what sort of reasons. The Board is also requested to explain the nature of the patta delivery book to which it has referred.

(3)

*Endorsement of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement),
No. F. 1523/28, dated 20th March 1928.*

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from A. R. MACLEWEN, Esq., M.C., I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer,
Party No. IV, dated the 13th March 1928, R.O.C. No. 95/B & C/28-1.

[Reference—Board's Ref. No. F. 1523/28-1, dated 2nd March 1928.]

I have the honour to report as follows on the four further points raised in the above Board's reference:—

(1) Of the 110 pattas, 89 had been delivered a week before the date of hearing and the delivery of the remainder was finished by the day before the hearing. The full details are as follows:—

3rd December	...	...	...	...	11
5th "	...	...	...	...	3
6th "	...	...	...	...	23
7th "	...	...	...	...	28
8th "	...	...	...	...	8
9th "	...	...	...	...	14
10th "	...	...	...	...	2
11th "	...	...	...	...	2
12th "	...	...	...	...	1
14th "	...	...	...	...	2
15th "	...	...	...	...	7
16th "	...	...	...	...	9
Total					110

[8th September 1928]

(2) From the patta distribution list [please see under (4) below], it is seen that the actual pattadars have signed in 38 cases : in 21 cases the parties are women or minors and male relatives or guardians have signed for them ; in the other 51 cases information as to the relationship of the recipients is not available.

(3) The hearings are held by Special Deputy Tahsildars who have to keep to a fixed programme published beforehand ; the granting of adjournments would disorganize their programme and they are refused ; but, as I pointed out in my previous reference, it is also open to parties to apply to the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in the interval between the rough patta objection hearing and his inspection.

(4) The patta distribution book or patta distribution list is issued to the village officers with rough pattas and they are required to note in it the date of delivery of each patta and to get the signature of the person to whom it is delivered. This has been in use in this Party for a long time and the Board (Mis. No. 707, dated 27th February 1928) has approved of it for general use

Endorsement No. F. 1523/28, dated 20th March 1928.

Submitted to Government with reference to their Memorandum No. 84-E/28-2, dated 28th February 1928. The form of the patta distribution book in use in the Party is given below :—

Form No. I.

Patta distribution list of village No. _____ taluk _____ district _____				
Patta number. (1)	Name of pattadar. (2)	Date of delivery of patta. (3)	Signature of the pattadar or signature and designation of the person receiving the patta on behalf of the pattadar. (4)	Remarks. (5)

[8th September 1928]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 269 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th September 1928, page 453 supra.]

A.—Statement showing the officers or classes of officers who have been granted rent-free accommodation in 1925, 1926 and 1927.

1925.

Coimbatore Circle.

- (1) Maistri, III section, Tellicherry-Coorg Road.
- (2) Maistri, South section, Tellicherry-Coorg road.
- (3) Maistri, Kalpetta.
- (4) Road coolies, Vayitri.
- (5) Maistri, Tagara-pady.

These men are required to live on road sides in the interests of their work.

Waltair Circle.

- (6) Maistri at Kalingia.
- (7) Driver of steam road roller, Pottanghi.
- (8) Head coolie and three coolies of the Public Works Department, Town section, Ootacamund.
- (9) Peons and other inferior servants and attenders of the Secretariat who accompany Government to the Hills.
- (10) Road maistries and coolies employed on the Anamalais ghat road.
- (11) Officers and establishment employed at the head works of the Cauvery-Mettur Project.

As labour at Ootacamund has to be imported from adjacent villages 5 or 6 miles off and as these four coolies are required to live near their work so as to be there in the early hours of the morning the concession of rent-free quarters is allowed to them.

Rent-free quarters are allowed to the staff as it is necessary that they should live close to the Secretariat offices on Stonehouse Hill for the proper performance of their duties.

As the whole length of the Anamalais ghat road runs through an unhealthy tract and as there are no villages nearby where coolies can live, it is considered essential for the efficient maintenance of the road that these men should be housed at the site of their work.

The officers are required to live near the place of their work in the interests of work and the grant of this concession does not represent a considerable allowance as the buildings are only semi-permanent and therefore comparatively cheap.

[8th September 1928]

1926.

- (12) Electric wireman working at the Government House, Ootacamund. Accommodation has been provided for him in one of the Secretariat menials' quarters nearest to the Secretariat office and to the Secretariat clerks' quarters on Stonehouse Hill during the stay of Government on the hills each year. The concession was granted for the following reasons:—
- (1) The services of the wireman may during the season be required at any time in connexion with the electrical installation in the Secretariat office and he should therefore be stationed on Stonehouse Hill for the proper performance of his duties.
 - (2) The salary of the wireman is low enough (Rs. 40) per mensem to justify the concession.

1927.

- (13) Tottis in the Coimbatore Agricultural College estate. The residence of the tottis on the estate is essential in order to maintain sanitary cleanliness.
- (14) Sweeper and scavengers of the Secretariat offices at Ootacamund. The nature of their duties is such as to require their presence very early in the mornings and they have to be within call all day.
- (15) Watchmen employed at Ootacamund to look after the Government buildings, occupied and vacant. The watchmen are required to live at the sites of the buildings in their charge in order that they may be available at all times.

B.—Statement showing the officers or classes of officers who have been excused wholly or partially from the payment of the rent due by them in the years 1925 to 1927.

1925.

- (1) Staff of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Koraput.
 - (2) The Special Assistant Agent, Koraput.
 - (3) District Superintendent of Police and Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jey-pore district.
- These are exempted from payment of rent for the Government quarters provided for them at Koraput if they vacate them during the period of their stay at Vizagapatam during the rainy season every year.

8th September 1928]

- (4) Lady Assistant Surgeon, Government Headquarters Hospital, Ootacamund. She was permitted to occupy the building called "the out-patients dispensary" for Rs. 15 per mensem from 1st September 1923. Ordinarily she should pay rent at 10 per cent of her emoluments or Rs. 21-8-0 per mensem. But the Executive Engineer reported that the building was not adaptable for residential purposes and that a rent of Rs. 15 per mensem could reasonably be recovered for it. This concessional rate of rent was approved by Government.
- (5) District Judge, South Arcot. Permitted to pay rent at a reduced rate of Rs. 135 per mensem from 30th March to 7th June 1925 as the building was in great disrepair. The Government also exempted the District Judge from payment of rent for the bungalow from the 8th June up to the date of completion of the repairs sanctioned for the building. The District Judge occupied the building again from 1st May 1926 when the building was still under repair. In view of the incomplete state of the repairs when he returned to the house, the Government directed that rent should again be recovered at the concessional rate of Rs. 135 per mensem until the repairs were all completed.
- (6) A clerk of the Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office at Harur. } Allowed to occupy the vacant Taluk office attendant's quarters at a reduced rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per mensem as it was reported that the prevailing market rate of rent for similar accommodation was Re. 1 per mensem and that if the clerk was not allowed to occupy the building it would remain vacant.
- (7) Second clerk of the Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office at Harur. }
- (8) District Superintendent of Police, Salem. Granted remission of rent to the extent equal to the amount of rent calculated on the capital cost of the well attached to the bungalow from 1st January 1925 till an adequate supply of water was ensured.
- (9) District Superintendent of Police, Nellore. Recovery of rent waived for the period 7th July to 31st July 1924 when the building was not occupied, as advance intimation about the completion of improvements to the building was not given in time.
- (10) Conservator of Forests, Salem. Remission of rent sanctioned to the extent equal to the amount of rent calculated on the capital cost for the well, from 1st January 1925 to 31st January 1926, as the well became dry and the officer was put to additional expenditure to get water.
- (11) District Forest Officer, Kollegal. Remission of rent sanctioned to the extent equal to the amount of rent calculated on the capital cost for the well for the period 13th March to 15th September 1924.

[8th September 1928]

- (12) Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Vizagapatam. Exempted from payment of rent for the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon's quarters at Vizagapatam from 3rd December 1924 to 2nd January 1925 during which period he was in charge of the Veterinary hospital at the station.
- (13) Assistant Engineer, Madura Drainage division. Exempted from payment of rent for the Special Executive Engineer's quarters at Madura from March 1925 till the date up to which he held charge of the current duties of the Madura Drainage division in addition to his own.
- (14) Revenue Inspector at Rampachodavaram. Exempted from payment of rent for his quarters from 15th March 1924 up to the date when the repairs to the building were completed as it was uninhabitable until the repairs were carried out.
- (15) Forest Range Officer, Spike Investigation duty, Denkanikota. Exempted from payment of rent for the Forest Range Officer's quarters at Anchetti during the period he was in charge of Anchetti range in addition to his own duties.
- (16) Five subordinates of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore. Arrears of house-rent waived for varying periods during the years 1923-24 as some of the houses were vacant for short periods on account of repairs, etc.
- (17) Lady Apothecary, Cuddapah. The recovery of Rs. 59-8-0, the rent due for the occupation of the Police hospital buildings from 6th March to 4th July 1923, was waived as the amount became irrecoverable owing to the discharge of the Apothecary from service. The rent due was not assessed in time.
- (18) Peon and maistri working under the Public Works Department Section officer at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore. They were in enjoyment of rent-free quarters since 1918 and rent was ordered to be recovered from them at concessional rates from 1st March 1925. There was delay in claiming rent and the Government waived recovery from 1st March to 31st October 1925.
- (19) Acting clerk, Agricultural College Dairy, Coimbatore. The Government waived the arrears of rent due to short recovery for the occupation of "C" type quarters in the College from 16th December 1924 to 7th January 1925, as the clerk had left service and as it was not possible to recover the balance of rent from him.
- (20) Engine driver, Public Works Workshops, Dowlaishwaram. The Engine driver occupied the condemned overseer's quarters at Dowlaishwaram. The Government remitted the recovery of the rent for the building for the period during which it was occupied after it was condemned.

8th September 1928]

- (21) Accountant of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Ootacamund. Recovery of rent amounting to Rs. 50 was waived as the Accountant did not occupy his quarters for some months during 1923-24 on account of its unsuitability and insanitary condition.
- (22) District Superintendent of Police, Vellore. Exempted from payment of rent for his quarters from 13th December 1924 to the date on which the repairs and improvements to the building were completed; also exempted from payment of rent for the official quarters of the Principal, Police Training School, Vellore, from 9th April to 5th July 1925 during which period the District Superintendent of Police held charge of the Principal's post in addition to his own duties.
- (23) Supervisor, Public Works Department, Vellore. Exempted from payment of rent for the Subdivisional Officer's quarters from 1st to 22nd June 1925 during which period he held charge of the subdivision in addition to his own duties and did not occupy the quarters.
- (24) Assistant to the Government Lecturing Botanist, Agricultural College, Coimbatore. Exempted from payment of rent from 5th to 27th June 1925 as the quarters were uninhabitable owing to the execution of repairs.
- (25) Subdivisional Officer, Tirutturaiyundi. Exempted from payment of rent for portions of his quarters which remained uninhabitable owing to the execution of repairs from 15th December 1924 to 31st March 1925.
- (26) Military Assistant Surgeon, Koraput. Exempted from payment of rent for his quarters from 30th January to 14th September 1925 as the building was uninhabitable owing to the execution of repairs.
- (27) Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Chittoor. Exempted from payment of rent for the quarters of the Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Veterinary dispensary, Chittoor, from 4th September to 3rd October 1925 during which period he was in charge of the dispensary in addition to his own duties and did not occupy the quarters.
- (28) Headquarters Sub-Collector, Parvatipuram, and Revenue Divisional Officer, Vizianagram. Exempted from payment of rent for the Revenue Divisional Officer's quarters, Parvatipuram, from 15th April to 11th June 1925 and 12th to 21st June 1925 during which period they were in additional charge of the Parvatipuram division and did not occupy the quarters.
- (29) Assistant Law Instructor, Police Training School, Vellore. Exempted from payment of rent for the Chief Law Instructor's quarters from 20th August to 22nd September 1925 during which period he acted as Chief Law Instructor in addition to his own duties and did not occupy the quarters.

[8th September 1928]

- (30) Revenue Divisional Officer, Musiri. Exempted from payment of rent for the Sub-Collector's residence at Karur for the period he was in additional charge of the Karur division in April 1925 and did not occupy the quarters.
- (31) Customs Collector, Masulipatam. Rent remitted for the portion of the Customs office occupied by the Customs Collector from 13th June 1925 to 10th July 1925 during which period it was uninhabitable owing to the execution of extensive repairs due to cyclone damages.
- (32) Sub-Collector, Tindivanam. Exempted from payment of rent for the residence of the Collector of South Arcot for two days in June 1925 when he was in additional charge as Collector and did not occupy the bungalow.
- (33) Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Yellamanchelli. Exempted from payment of rent for the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon's quarters attached to the Veterinary Dispensary at the place from 14th May 1925 to 30th June 1925 and from 22nd October 1925 to 5th November 1925, when he was in charge of the dispensary in addition to his own duties and did not occupy the quarters.
- (34) Supervisor, Madura drainage subdivision. Exempted from payment of rent for the Sub-divisional officer's residence from 22nd June 1925 to 6th July 1925 during which period he held charge of the subdivision in addition to his own duties and did not occupy the quarters.
- (35) Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Harpanahalli. Exempted from payment of rent for the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon's quarters attached to the dispensary at the place from 11th October 1925 to 25th November 1925 during which period he acted as Veterinary Assistant Surgeon and did not occupy the quarters.
- (36) Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam division. Exempted from payment of rent for the Superintending Engineer's residence from 29th September 1925 to 2nd November 1925 as he was in charge of the Waltair Circle in addition to his own duties from 29th September 1925 to 17th October 1925 and was put in charge of the circles solely from the afternoon of 29th October 1925 and occupied the quarters only on 2nd November 1925.
- (37) Subdivisional Officer, Vizagapatam. Exempted from payment of rent for the Executive Engineer's quarters at Waltair from 18th October 1925 for so long as he was in charge of the Vizagapatam division in addition to his own duties.
- (38) Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, South Cuddapah. Exempted from payment of rent for the District Forest Officer's quarters, South Cuddapah division, from 15th September 1925 to 26th October 1925 during which period he was in charge of the division but could not occupy the quarters as they were unsuited for the observance of gosha.

8th September 1928]

- (39) Executive Engineer, Vennar division. Exempted from payment of rent for the Executive Engineer's residence at Tanjore for the period from 26th August 1924 to 19th September 1924 as he held charge of the Vennar division only temporarily.
- (40) Revenue Divisional Officer, Oriya Agency, Koraput. As the Sub-Collector was in charge of the Oriya Agency division in addition to his own duties as Divisional Officer, Ghats division (Headquarters, Waltair) from 14th July 1923 to 15th October 1923 and as he lived in a bungalow at Waltair he was exempted from payment of rent for the quarters at Koraput. He was also exempted from paying rent for these quarters for the period he was in sole charge of the Oriya Agency from 16th October 1923 to 31st October 1923 as the headquarters of his division were temporarily fixed at Vizagapatam and he continued to live in his bungalow at Waltair.
- (41) Subdivisional Officer, Shermadevi. Subdivisional Officer, Shermadevi, was in charge of both the subdivisions, Shermadevi and Srivakuntam from 4th April 1924 to 13th April 1924. As he was already occupying quarters at Shermadevi he did not occupy the quarters of the Sub-divisional Officer, Srivakuntam at Pudukudi and was exempted from paying rent for the building for the above period.
- (42) Quarters for the Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern division. The Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, Bezwada, was in charge of the Kistna Eastern division as a temporary measure from 6th December 1924 to 8th January 1925. As he was already occupying the Assistant Engineer's residence at Bezwada, it was considered that change of residence would cause inconvenience to all the officers concerned. The Personal Assistant was therefore exempted from occupying the residence for the above period.
- (43) Executive Engineer, Vennar division. As the Executive Engineer was in charge of the division temporarily for a short period (19th October 1924 to 8th November 1924) and as the bungalow was badly in need of repairs at the time, the Executive Engineer was exempted from payment of rent for the quarters during the above period.
- (44) District Superintendent of Police, Chingleput. Exempted from payment of rent from 28th July 1924 to 14th September 1924 as the building was under repairs and had to be vacated.
- (45) Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Ramnad. Exempted from payment of rent from 1st November 1924 to 24th November 1924 on account of execution of special repairs which necessitated the vacation of the quarters.

[8th September 1928]

- (46) Two compounders of the Government Headquarters hospital, Ootacamund. These men were occupying Government quarters while they were in receipt of a house-rent allowance of Rs. 5 per month. Normal rent of the quarters had therefore to be collected and not rent at 10 per cent of salary which was actually recovered. The house-rent allowance which was being adjusted towards rent was abolished from 1st March 1924. It was considered that it would be a hardship to collect the arrears of rent up to 29th February 1924, i.e., the difference every month between the house-rent allowance of Rs. 5 already adjusted towards rent and the normal rent of the quarters. The Government waived the recovery of the arrears of rent.
- (47) Deputy Superintendent of Police, Parlakimedi. Exempted from payment of rent for the District Superintendent of Police's quarters at Chatrapur from 11th November 1924 to 27th November 1924 during which period he held charge of the Ganjam district.
- (48) Additional District Magistrate, Tanjore. The Additional District Magistrate was allowed to occupy the Vennar Executive Engineer's residence from 9th December 1924. But as the building was under repairs and only the upper storey was occupied he was allowed to pay 50 per cent of the rent from 9th December 1924 to 2nd January 1925.
- (49) Executive Engineer, Trichinopoly division. The Executive Engineer, Trichinopoly division, was allowed in November 1923 to sublet his residence. A special Executive Engineer having been posted to the division, a bungalow was required for him. This building had to be vacated and reserved for him. On account of these arrangements the bungalow had to remain vacant from 1st December 1924 to 11th December 1924. In the circumstances the Government sanctioned the remission of rent for the quarters during the above period.
- (50) Type Store-keeper, Government Press, Madras. Exempted from payment of rent for the official quarters of the overseer of the Press for the period he was appointed to act as overseer, viz., from 17th November 1924 to 18th January 1925 both days inclusive. As the acting incumbent was appointed only till a competent man was secured for the post, it was considered unnecessary to compel the acting man to occupy the Government quarters.
- (51) Assistant Engineer, Madura Drainage division. Exempted from payment of rent for the quarters of the Executive Engineer, Madura Drainage division, from 23rd August 1924 to 28th December 1924 as during the period he was in charge of the division only in addition to his own duties.

8th September 1928]

- (52) Deputy Superintendent of Police, Anantapur. Exempted from payment of rent for the District Superintendent of Police's quarters at the place from 20th October 1924 to 13th November 1924 during which period he acted as District Superintendent of Police but continued to occupy the quarters already provided for him.
- (53) Sub-Inspector of Police, Velipalaiyam. Exempted from payment of rent for the Inspector's quarters at Negapatam from 16th July 1923 to 13th September 1923 during which period he acted as Inspector of Police and continued to occupy the Sub-Inspector's quarters at the place. Rent was, however, ordered to be recovered from him for the Sub-Inspector's quarters.
- (54) Public Works Department Section Officer, Periyakulam. Exempted from payment of rent from 20th December 1924 to 6th February 1925 during which period he did not occupy the quarters owing to the prevalence of plague in the locality.
- (55) Deputy Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly. Exempted from payment of rent for the District Superintendent of Police's residence, Trichinopoly, from 18th January 1925 to 12th February 1925 during which period the Deputy Superintendent acted as District Superintendent of Police in addition to his own duties and for the short period continued to occupy his own quarters.
- (56) Civil Assistant Surgeon, the Nilgiris, Ootacamund. The Civil Assistant Surgeon acted as the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in addition to his own duties from 25th March 1924 to 13th April 1924. As he expected to be relieved of his duties at any time and was already occupying official quarters, he was exempted from paying rent for the District Medical and Sanitary Officer's quarters during the above period.
- (57) Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Police Hospital, Calicut. Exempted from payment of rent for the quarters from 18th July 1924 to 26th September 1924 during which period the building was uninhabitable on account of the extreme dampness of the floor.
- (58) Clerks who accompanied His Excellency the Viceroy in April 1925. Exempted from payment of rent for the quarters provided for them at Ootacamund as the period for which the quarters were occupied was very short and the Government did not consider it necessary to recover rent for the short period.
- (59) Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Cocanada. Exempted from payment of rent for the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon's quarters at Cocanada from 1st January 1925 to 3rd February 1925 during which period he held charge of the hospital but did not occupy the quarters as he had a residence of his own and could not vacate it for the short period.

[8th September 1928]

- (60) Acting typist, Chief Secretariat. During the season in 1922 he occupied one of the Secretariat clerks' quarters and house-rent was recovered from him at 10 per cent of his pay. As he was drawing a shorthand allowance, this should also have been taken into account while recovering rent for the period. This was not done and a sum of Rs. 4-9-0 being the arrears of rent due was waived as the whereabouts of the typist was not known.
- (61) First Senior Instructor, Forest College, Coimbatore. As the posts of Principal and first Senior Instructor were held by one officer from 19th to 22nd July 1924 the quarters of the first Senior Instructor remained unoccupied during the above period and remission of rent was sanctioned for these few days.
- (62) Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, Bezwada. Exempted from payment of rent for the residence of the Executive Engineer, Kistna Western division, during the period he held charge of the division in March 1925, as the arrangement was made as a temporary measure and he was already occupying Government quarters at the station.
- (63) Veterinary Assistant, Sivaganga. Remission of rent for the quarters from 12th February 1925 to 4th March 1925 was sanctioned as the building had to be vacated for re-tiling the whole roof of the building.
- (64) Executive Engineer, Madura Drainage division. Exempted from payment of rent for the official quarters of the Executive Engineer, Madura division, for the period he held charge of the current duties of the Madura division in addition to his own duties from 14th April 1924 to 21st May 1924 and during which period he was occupying the quarters allotted to him.
- (65) Acting Superintendent of Police, South Arcot district. Exempted from payment of rent for the quarters of the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Tirukkoyilur for the period 24th November 1924 to 5th December 1924 during which he was in charge of the Tirukkoyilur subdivision in addition to his duties as acting Superintendent, South Arcot district and continued to occupy the quarters provided for the District Superintendent of Police at Cuddalore.
- (66) Assistant Engineer, Chittoor subdivision. Exempted from payment of rent for the Subdivisional Officer's quarters at Penukonda from 3rd to 17th March 1925 during which period he was in charge of the Penukonda subdivision in addition to his own duties, as he was already paying rent for the Subdivisional Officer's quarters at Madanapalle.

8th September 1923]

- (67) Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Vellore. As his quarters were in a dangerous condition and consequently unfit for occupation from 30th November 1924 till the beginning of April 1925 when the necessary repairs were completed, he was exempted from payment of rent for the building for the period it remained vacant.
- (68) Public Works Department maistries, Siruguppa. Sanction was accorded to the waiver of the recovery of Rs. 37-6-0 being the arrears of rent due from two Public Works Department maistries for the occupation of two of the newly built Revenue quarters during 1923-24 as the amount was irrecoverable.
- (69) District Judge, Bellary. Exempted from payment of rent for his quarters from 9th June 1924 to 4th July 1924 as he could not occupy the building for want of a bath room and a kitchen suited to an Indian officer.
- (70) Treasury Deputy Collector, Vizagapatam. Exempted from payment of rent for the quarters of the Special Assistant Agent, Koraput, from 2nd to 16th July 1924 during which period he acted as Special Assistant Agent in addition to his own duties and he did not move from Vizagapatam during the period.
- (71) Assistant Surgeon, Anantapur. Exempted from payment of rent for the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarters at the place from 7th February 1925 to 16th March 1925 during which period he was attending to the duties of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in addition to his own as a temporary measure.
- (72) Lecturing Botanist and the Principal, Agricultural College, Coimbatore. As the bungalows of these two officers became uninhabitable on account of leakages in the roofs during the heavy rains in July 1924, remission of rent for the two buildings for a period of one month from 15th July 1924 was sanctioned.
- (73) Special Supervisor, Penukonda. Exempted from payment of rent for the Section officer's quarters, Hindupur, for a short period in April 1925, during which he held charge of the Hindupur section in addition to his own duties and could not vacate his permanent quarters at Penukonda.
- (74) Acting Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore. Exempted from payment of rent for the District Superintendent of Police's quarters at Coimbatore from 10th April 1925 to 19th May 1925. As his acting period was likely to be very short he left his family in his permanent quarters at Hosur and did not occupy the quarters at Coimbatore.
- (75) Supervisor, Venkatapuram. Exempted from payment of rent for his quarters from 18th to 25th February 1925 as he could not occupy the building immediately on arrival at the station as his predecessor had died in the residence and it had to be cleaned and white-washed before occupation.

[8th September 1928]

- (76) Executive Engineer, Godavari Northern division. Exempted from payment of rent for the quarters of the Executive Engineer, Godavari Eastern division, for a short period in March 1925 during which he held additional charge of the division as a temporary measure and was already occupying a Government residence.
- (77) Assistant Executive Engineer, Workshop subdivision. Exempted from payment of rent for the residence of the Executive Engineer, Godavari Head Works division, for one month from April 1925 during which period he held charge of the division in addition to his own duties and was already occupying a Government residence.
- (78) Supervisor, Venkatapuram. Exempted from payment of rent for the section officer's quarters at Praganapalli for a short period from 10th May 1924 as he was attending to the work of the Praganapalli section in addition to his own duties and was already occupying a Government residence at Venkatapuram.
- (79) Subdivisional Officer, T.R.S. subdivision, Chittoor. Exempted from payment of rent for the Subdivisional Officer's quarters at Penukoada from 18th to 29th March 1925 during which period he held charge of the Penukoada subdivision in addition to his own duties.
- (80) Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Madura. Exempted from payment of rent for the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon's quarters at Madura for the periods 14th March 1925 to 15th April 1925 and 8th to 14th May 1925 during which he was in charge of the hospital. As he had already a residence of his own at the station, he could not vacate it for the short periods noted above.
- (81) Deputy Superintendent of Police, Nellore. Exempted from payment of rent for the District Superintendent of Police's quarters for three days in April 1925 when he was in charge of the district. He could not occupy the residence for this short period.
- (82) Revenue Divisional Officer, Sankari. Remission of rent sanctioned to the extent equal to the amount of rent calculated on the capital cost of the well from 1st December 1924 till such time as a suitable water-supply was provided, as the well had run dry and the officer was put to additional expenditure to get water.
- (83) Excise Sub-Inspector, Harivanam Range. Exempted from payment of rent for the Government quarters at Siruguppa for the period during which he held additional charge of the Siruguppa Range from 6th April 1925 to 25th May 1925, as for this short period he could not vacate his permanent quarters at his own headquarters at Raravi.

8th September 1928]

- (84) Supervisor, Madura Drainage division. Exempted from payment of rent for the Executive Engineer's bungalow, Madura Drainage division, from 22nd June 1925 to 6th July 1925 during which period he held charge of the current duties of the division.
- (85) Assistant Engineer, Jeypore subdivision. Exempted from payment of rent for the Subdivisional Officer's quarters, Koraput, from 5th February 1925 to 9th April 1925 during which period he held additional charge of the Koraput Subdivision but did not occupy the Subdivisional Officer's quarters at Koraput.
- (86) District Judge, Bellary. Exempted from payment of rent for the District Judge's residence for the period from the 5th to the 9th July 1924 as the bungalow was not fit for occupation.
- (87) Subdivisional Officer, Cuddapah subdivision. Exempted from payment of rent for the Executive Engineer's residence at Madanapalle from 17th June 1925 to 13th July 1925 during which period he held charge of the Madanapalle division in addition to his own duties and was already occupying Government quarters at Cuddapah.
- (88) Subdivisional Officer, Berhampur subdivision. Exempted from payment of rent for the Executive Engineer's residence at Berhampur from 12th June 1925 to 28th June 1925 during which period he officiated as Executive Engineer of the Ganjam division in addition to his own duties and did not occupy the Executive Engineer's residence for this short period.
- (89) Subdivisional Officer, Chittoor subdivision. Exempted from payment of rent for the Executive Engineer's residence at Madanapalle from July 1925 till such time as he held the division charge in addition to his duties, as he was already occupying another Government residence at the place.
- (90) Executive Engineer, Special Irrigation division. Exempted from payment of rent for the Superintending Engineer's residence at Trichinopoly for three days in May 1925 during which period he held charge of the current duties of the Superintending Engineer in addition to his own duties and did not occupy the house.
- (91) Revenue Divisional Officer, Sermadevi. Two Deputy Collectors were in charge of the Sermadevi division for the period 28th October 1924 to 23rd November 1924 and 24th November 1924 to 7th December 1924 respectively. As they acted for short periods they did not occupy the quarters and were exempted from payment of rent.

[8th September 1928]

Another Deputy Collector took charge of the division on 8th December 1924, but as the duration of his stay at Sermadevi was uncertain until the end of December 1924, he was also exempted from paying rent for the quarters from 8th December 1924 to 31st December 1924.

- (92) Subdivisional Officer, Tiruturai-pundi sub-division. Exempted from payment of rent for the residence of the Executive Engineer, Vennar division, from 9th June 1925 to 6th July 1925 during which period he officiated as the Executive Engineer of the division in addition to his own duties and did not occupy the Executive Engineer's residence.
- (93) Civil Assistant Surgeon, Madura. Exempted from payment of rent for the official residence of the District Medical Officer, Madura, for a short time in May 1925 during which period he held the appointment of District Medical Officer in addition to his own duties and did not occupy the quarters attached to the post.
- (94) Foreman, Government Press, Madras. Exempted from payment of rent for the Government quarters allotted to the Overseer from 1st July 1925 to 31st August 1925. As his tenure of appointment as overseer was temporary and of uncertain duration, it was not desirable to compel him to occupy the Overseer's quarters.
- (95) Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Vellore. Exempted from payment of rent for the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon's quarters at the place from 17th July 1925 to 31st July 1925 during which period he held charge of the Veterinary Hospital in addition to his own duties. He did not vacate his hired residence for the short period.
- (96) Section officer, Manganallur. Exempted from payment of rent for the residential portion of the Farm bungalow in Manganallur from 1st December 1924 so long as it remained uninhabitable on account of execution of repairs.
- (97) Tahsildar, Coonoor. The Government sanctioned the remission of rent for the portion of the cowshed attached to the Tahsildar's quarters at Coonoor which was uninhabitable from 1st July 1923 to 15th May 1924.
- (98) Health Inspector, Siruguppa Range. Exempted from payment of rent for his quarters from 17th February 1925 to 14th April 1925 as it was not possible for him to occupy the quarters soon after allotment, as he had to give a month's notice to the owner of the house he was already occupying and as he could not return to his headquarters for some time on account of the outbreak of epidemic diseases in the villages in his charge.

8th September 1928]

- (99) Police Officers and men who went to Coimbatore for the Range sports in November 1924. They occupied the vacant sergeants' quarters attached to the Central Recruits School from 14th November 1924 to 30th November 1924 and it was considered unnecessary to recover rent for this short period.
- (100) Subdivisional Officer, Nandyal. Exempted from payment of rent for the Executive Engineer's quarters at Kurnool from 9th May 1925 for so long as he held charge of the Kurnool division in addition to his own duties, except for the days when he occupied the quarters while at Kurnool.
- (101) Deputy Secretary, Finance Department. As some of the rooms in the 'Bridge House', Adyar, were uninhabitable owing to the execution of special repairs to the building, the Government sanctioned a remission of rent of Rs. 31-7-0 a month from the 5th June 1925 until the repairs were completed.
- (102) Principal, Police Training School, Vellore. The Government sanctioned a remission of rent of Rs. 2 per mensem from 29th February 1924 to 10th October 1924 during which period the supply of water in the well attached to the quarters was inadequate and private arrangements for house supply involving additional expenditure had to be made.
- (103) Forest Range Officer, Denkanikota. As the officer held the post for less than a month (from 16th November 1924 to 26th November 1924) he was exempted from payment of rent for the quarters attached to his post.
- (104) Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern Division. As the Subdivisional Officer, Special, had to occupy the Executive Engineer's room in the Division office, no other accommodation for him being available, the Executive Engineer utilized a portion of his residence as office room and the rent of that portion, viz., Rs. 14 per mensem was remitted from 5th February 1925 for so long as the Special Subdivisional Officer occupied the Executive Engineer's Office.
- 1926.
- (105) Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Jagannaikpur. Exempted from payment of rent for his quarters from 13th November 1925 to 7th December 1925 as the building was uninhabitable owing to repairs and was vacated by him.
- (106) Head Clerk, Office of the Deputy Director of Agriculture (Cinchona), Ootacamund. Exempted from payment of rent for his quarters from 24th July 1925 when it was vacated to the date of completion of the special repairs to the building, as the building was unfit for occupation until the repairs were carried.

[8th September 1928]

- (107) Revenue Divisional Officer, Chittoor. Exempted from payment of rent for the Sub-Collector's residence at Chandragiri from 27th October to 5th November 1925 during which period he held charge of the Chandragiri division in addition to his own duties and did not occupy the building.
- (108) Subdivisional Officer, Indravati. Exempted from payment of rent for the Subdivisional Officer's quarters, Jeypore, from 4th September 1925 to 3rd November 1925 during which period he held charge of Jeypore subdivision in addition to his own duties and did not occupy the building as he was already paying rent for his quarters at Indravati.
- (109) Assistant to the District Medical Officer, Guntur. Exempted from payment of rent for the District Medical Officer's quarters from 23rd June 1925 to 17th July 1925 during which period he performed the duties of District Medical Officer in addition to his own duties and did not occupy the quarters as the arrangement was a temporary one.
- (110) Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Ranipet. Exempted from payment of rent for the quarters of the Assistant Surgeon attached to the Ranipet Veterinary dispensary from 24th December 1925 to 5th January 1926 during which period he held charge of the dispensary in addition to his own duties and did not occupy the quarters as he had a hired residence of his own in the town.
- (111) Executive Engineer, Godavari Northern division. Exempted from payment of rent for the quarters of the Executive Engineer, Godavari Head Works division, from 7th September 1925 to 10th October 1925 during which period he was in charge of that division in addition to his own duties and was occupying other Government quarters assigned to him.
- (112) Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Kallakurichi. Exempted from payment of rent for the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon's quarters at the place from 17th September to 29th December 1925 during which period he acted as Veterinary Assistant Surgeon at the dispensary and did not occupy the quarters as he had residence of his own in the town.
- (113) Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Cuddalore. Exempted from payment of rent for the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon's quarters at the place from 30th October to 25th November 1925 during which period he acted temporarily as Veterinary Assistant Surgeon at the hospital and did not occupy the quarters as he had a hired residence of his own in the town.
- (114) Section Officer, Public Works Department, Mopad. Exempted from payment of rent for his quarters from 28th July 1924 to 30th April 1925 during which period the building was unfit for

8th September 1928]

- (115) District Medical Officer, Ramnad. As the water in the well in the Government residence provided for the District Medical Officer was brackish and unfit for use, the cost of the well was written off the capital value of the quarters. The reduction in rent was ordered to take effect from 13th July 1925 or the date from which the building was occupied by the District Medical Officer whichever was later.
- (116) Principal, Government Muhammadan College, Madras. One of the rooms in the bungalow was set apart as office room. The rent for the quarters was accordingly ordered to be reduced by Rs. 5.
- (117) Sub-Collector, Ramnad. As the water in the well in the Government residence provided for the Sub-Collector was brackish and unfit for use, the Government ordered that the cost of the well be written off the capital value of the bungalow with effect from 16th January 1926 and that the rent of the residence should be refixed from the above date.
- (118) Staff of the Head-quarter Hospital at Ootacamund. As the quarters provided for them were unavoidably vacant for varying periods in 1924 and 1925 which formed interval between the transfer of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons and the arrival of their successors or because of temporary reduction in the reserve staff, the Government sanctioned the remission of rent in the case of these quarters for the periods they were vacant.
- (119) Officiating Executive Engineer, Cauvery division. Exempted from payment of rent for the Executive Engineer's quarters during the officiating period, 2nd November to 11th December 1925. As the period of leave granted to the permanent Executive Engineer was originally one month only and it was extended later on by twelve days, the Officiating Executive Engineer did not occupy the quarters.
- (120) Supervisor, Public Works Department, Vennar section. Exempted from payment of rent for the quarters attached to the Korayar Head Works section from 19th December 1925, the date he was placed in charge of this section in addition to his own duties to the date of his relief from the additional charge. As the arrangement was temporary he did not occupy the quarters.
- (121) Deputy Superintendent of Police, Tirupati. Exempted from payment of rent for the District Superintendent of Police's quarters at Chittoor from the 8th to 19th January 1926 during which period he held charge of the district in addition to his own duties and did not occupy the quarters.

[8th September 1928]

- (122) Personal Assistant to the District Superintendent of Police, Guntur. Exempted from payment of rent for the District Superintendent of Police's quarters from 16th October 1925 to 8th November 1925 during which period he officiated as the District Superintendent of Police but did not occupy the quarters. As the officiating period was a short one he could not give up his own residence.
- (123) Sub-Inspector of Police, Penukonda. Exempted from payment of rent for the quarters of the Inspector of Police at the station from 27th October 1925 to 1st November 1925 during which period he acted as Inspector of Police but did not occupy the Inspector's quarters. The Sub-Inspector is entitled to rent-free quarters and was living in quarters rented by Government but during the period he acted as Inspector no rent was paid by Government for the quarters he was occupying and he paid his own rent.
- (124) Two Sub-Inspectors of Police, Salem Town. Exempted from payment of rent for the quarters of the Inspector of Police at the station from the 10th to 18th October 1925 and from the 14th to the 25th October 1925 during which periods they respectively acted as Inspectors of Police but did not occupy the Inspectors' quarters. The Sub-Inspectors occupied quarters rented by Government but during the period they acted as Inspectors no rent was paid by Government for those quarters.
- (125) Sub-Assistant Surgeon attached to the Special Assistant Agent, Koraput. Exempted from payment of rent for his quarters at Koraput for the period (July to September 1925) when the services of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon were placed at the disposal of the Civil Surgeon, Vizagapatam Agency, Vizianagram.
- (126) Tahsildar, Palmaner. Exempted from payment of rent for the quarters of the Deputy Tahsildar of Venkatagirikota for the period in April 1926 during which he held charge of the Deputy Tahsildar's appointment in addition to his own duties and did not occupy the quarters at Venkatagirikota.
- (127) Subdivisional Officer, Sri-vaikuntam subdivision. Exempted from payment of rent for the quarters of the Subdivisional Officer, Sermadevi, from 12th December 1925 to 12th January 1926 during which period he held charge of the Sermadevi subdivision in addition to his own duties but did not occupy the quarters.
- (128) Subdivisional Officer, Tinnevely subdivision. Exempted from payment of rent for the Subdivisional Officer's quarters, Sri-vaikuntam, from 18th September 1925 to 2nd November 1925 during which period he held charge of the Sri-vaikuntam subdivision in addition to his own duties but did not occupy the quarters.

8th September 1928]

- (129) Assistant to the District Medical Officer, Guntur. Exempted from payment of rent for the District Medical Officer's quarters from 7th to 23rd October 1925 during which period he performed the duties of the District Medical Officer in addition to his own duties. He did not occupy the quarters as the arrangement was a temporary one.
- (130) Deputy Tahsildar, Revenue head clerk and Revenue second clerk, Rampachodavaram. These were exempted from payment of rent for their quarters for varying periods from September 1925 to June 1926 during which these quarters were rendered uninhabitable by reason of the execution of extensive repairs.
- (131) Executive Engineer, Palamcottah. As the well in the quarters was dry from 1st July 1925 to 30th September 1925 remission of rent to the extent of Rs. 1-4-0 per mensem was sanctioned for the above period.
- (132) Sub-Collector, Ongole. Exempted from payment of rent for the Collector's residence at Guntur from 24th December 1925 to 20th January 1926 during which period he officiated as Collector but did not occupy the quarters.
- (133) Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, Bezwada. Exempted from payment of rent for the Assistant Engineer's quarters at Bezwada from 23rd January 1926 to 16th February 1926 as he was unable to occupy the quarters allotted to him during the above period as he had already entered into an agreement for a private house.
- (134) Subdivisional Officer, Indravati. Exempted from payment of rent for the Subdivisional Officer's quarters, Jeypore, from 1st April 1926 to 2nd May 1926 during which period he was in charge of the Jeypore subdivision in addition to his own duties and did not occupy the quarters as he was already occupying the official quarters at Indravati.
- (135) Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, Koraput. Exempted from payment of rent for his official quarters from 9th November 1925 to 31st March 1926 as the building was uninhabitable during the period owing to the execution of repairs.
- (136) Officiating Executive Engineer, West Coast division. Exempted from payment of rent for the Executive Engineer's quarters from 26th April 1926 to the 1st June 1926. He did not occupy the quarters during this short period as he was to go on language leave from June 1926 and was not certain of being posted to the same station on return from leave.
- (137) Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Belary. Exempted from payment of rent for his quarters from 7th to 20th February 1926 as the building was uninhabitable during the period owing to the execution of repairs.

[8th September 1928]

- (138) Deputy Collector, Coimbatore. Exempted from payment of rent for the Sub-Collector's bungalow at Pollachi from 7th June 1925 to 14th June 1925 during which period he was precluded from occupying the quarters as he was placed temporarily in charge of the division and had already a residence at Coimbatore and was attending to the duties of the Pollachi division from there.
- (139) Subdivisional Officer, South Subdivision, Calicut. Exempted from payment of rent for the residence attached to the post of the Executive Engineer, West Coast division, for a short period in June 1926 during which he held charge of the division in addition to his own duties and did not occupy the quarters.
- (140) Subdivisional Officer, Bezwada. Exempted from payment of rent for the Bandar Subdivisional officer's quarters at Masulipatam from 12th June 1926 to 27th August 1926 when he held charge of the Bandar subdivision in addition to his own duties but did not occupy the quarters.
- (141) Customs Inspector, Cocanada. As his quarters were under repairs from 30th October 1923 to 20th December 1923 he was exempted from paying rent for the house during the above period.
- (142) Police Sergeant, Tanjore. Exempted from payment of rent for the quarters of the Reserve Inspector of Police, Tanjore, from the 1st to the 10th May 1923 when he officiated as Reserve Inspector but did not occupy the quarters. As the period was very short, he continued to occupy the quarters provided for him as Sergeant. Rent was ordered to be recovered from him for the quarters he occupied during the period he acted as Reserve Inspector.
- (143) Supervisor, Dharmapuri. The Supervisor held charge of the Tirupattur subdivision in addition to his own duties from 4th to 31st January 1926 and was again in dual charge from 1st April 1926. This arrangement was expected to continue till about the end of August, but as the officer was already in occupation of the Section Officer's quarters at Dharmapuri he was exempted from payment of rent for the Subdivisional Officer's quarters during the above period.
- (144) Collector of Malabar. Exempted from payment of one-third of the rent of the bungalow at Calicut from 22nd December 1925 to 10th March 1926 during which period a third of the building was rendered uninhabitable owing to execution of extensive repair.

8th September 1928]

- (145) Subdivisional Officers, Dummagudem and Koraput subdivisions. Exempted from payment of rent for the Government quarters allotted to them from the 13th to 15th January 1926 and for the 20th April 1926 respectively, as the officers took charge of their duties at stations other than their headquarters and they could not occupy the houses on the due dates.
- (146) Deputy Collector, Chandragiri. Exempted from payment of rent for the Sub-Collector's residence at Chandragiri for the 9th and 10th July 1926 when he held charge of the Chandragiri division in addition to his own duties but did not occupy the quarters.
- (147) Revenue Divisional Officer's quarters, Kollegal. The Government sanctioned remission of rent for the quarters at Re. 1 per mensem from 6th January 1924 to 30th September 1925 as the coach house and stables attached to the quarters were in a state of disrepair during the period.
- (148) Tank Subdivisional Officer, Ellore. Exempted from payment of rent for the quarters from 4th February 1926 to 11th May 1926 as the building was rendered uninhabitable during the above period owing to the execution of special repairs.
- (149) Occupant of Bungalow No. 3 in the Agricultural College Estate, Coimbatore. The Government waived the recovery of rent for the bungalow for the period 16th June 1926 to 24th June 1926 as owing to some domestic difficulty the quarters could not be occupied on the due date by the officer to whom it was allotted.
- (150) Sub-Assistant Surgeon attached to the Headquarters Hospital, Chingleput. Exempted from payment of rent for his quarters from the 1st August to the 4th September 1926 during which period the building was rendered uninhabitable owing to the execution of extensive repairs.
- (151) Executive Engineer, Coimbatore division. Exempted from payment of rent for his quarters from the 8th to 18th June 1925 when he officiated as Superintending Engineer, Coimbatore, in addition to his own duties and occupied the quarters assigned to the Superintending Engineer.
- (152) Manager, Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons. Exempted from payment of rent for the quarters from the date of its allotment to him (15th September 1926) up to the date of completion of the repairs and improvements thereto.
- (153) Executive Engineer, Kistna Western division. Exempted from payment of rent for the quarters allotted to him for the period 20th July 1926 to 24th July 1926 when the building was rendered uninhabitable owing to execution of repairs and the officer did not occupy any portion of the building during the period.

[8th September 1928]

- (154) Public Works Department Subdivisional Officers of the Koraput division. Exempted from payment of rent for the Government quarters at Koraput if they vacate them during the period of their stay in the plains during the rainy season every year.
- (155) Maistri in charge of the old Government brickfields, Madras. Allowed to occupy the Superintendent's quarters on payment of a monthly rent of Rs. 8 per mensem; rent fixed for the quarters is Rs. 14 per mensem. As the building is a little out of the way not being located in the centre of the town tenants are not forthcoming to occupy it.
- 1927.**
- (156) Midwife in the Government Headquarter Hospital, Kurnool. Full remission of rent for the quarters was sanctioned for the period from 23rd December 1926 to 28th February 1927 during which they were rendered uninhabitable owing to the execution of extensive repairs.
- (157) District Medical Officer, Calicut. A bungalow in Calicut was ordered to be acquired in April 1926 for the use of the District Medical Officer. Remission of rent at Rs. 18 per mensem was sanctioned from the date on which the building came into possession of Government till the repairs to the annexe to the bungalow were completed.
- (158) Subdivisional Officer, Supervisor and peons employed on the Tippyapalem Project. The recovery of rent was waived as the quarters occupied were incomplete temporary buildings.
- (159) Assistant Dam Superintendent, Periyar. As he was ordered to look after the duties of the Sluice Superintendent, Thekkady, in addition to his own from 11th December 1926 and as his residence at Thekkady was purely in the interest of Government and as he did not get any additional remuneration for the additional duties, the Government sanctioned the recovery of rent for the Sluice Superintendent's quarters at Rs. 6 per mensem (the rent of the Assistant Dam Superintendent's quarters) instead of the normal rent of Rs. 9 per mensem for so long as he held the dual charge.
- (160) Executive Engineer, Guntur. As a portion of his residence had to be set apart for office purposes from 25th July 1927 as the newly formed office of the Special Subdivision Officer (Medical Buildings) was accommodated in the Executive Engineer's office room in the Division office buildings, the Government sanctioned

8th September 1928]

- a remission of rent at Rs. 12 per mensem in respect of the Executive Engineer's residence with effect from 25th July 1927 and for so long as the portion of the residence was used for office purposes.
- (161) Upper Subordinate, Periyar. As his quarters were used as a store-room from 10th July 1926 to 1st January 1927, the Upper Subordinate was exempted from payment of rent for his quarters during the above period.
- (162) Executive Engineer, Godavari Western division. As a portion of the residence was set apart for office, his office room in the division office building having been given over for other official purposes, remission of rent at Rs. 8 per mensem was sanctioned with effect from 7th September 1926 for so long as a portion of the building was used for office purposes.
- (163) Executive Engineer, Madanapalle. Remission of rent for the quarters from 1st March 1926 to 1st November 1926 was sanctioned as the well attached to the quarters was dry during the above period.
- (164) Acting Superintendent, Government Press. Exempted from payment of rent for the Superintendent's quarters from the 9th to the 30th April 1927 as the acting Superintendent represented that he had to give notice to the landlord of the house in which he was living and was therefore unable to occupy the Superintendent's quarters till the 30th April 1927.
- (165) Revenue Divisional Officer, Polavaram. In June 1926 the residence was ordered to be abandoned as it was in an unhealthy locality. The Revenue Divisional Officer however occupied it from 6th January 1926 to 16th July 1926, though it was not in a proper state of repair, as he could not get a suitable residence at Polavaram. Remission of half the rent payable for the above period was accordingly sanctioned.
- (166) Subdivisional Officer, Workshops Subdivision, Dowlaiswaram. As two-thirds of the quarters were rendered uninhabitable from 1st March 1927 to 10th April 1927 and one-third from 11th to 25th April 1927, on account of extensive repairs, sanction was accorded to the remission of rent for these portions during the periods noted above.
- (167) Compounder, Veterinary Hospital, Madras. Owing to extensive repairs to the dispensary attached to the hospital, the dispensary had to be shifted to the compounder's quarters from 1st February 1927 to 9th March 1927. Remission of rent for the compounder's quarters was therefore sanctioned for the above period.

[8th September 1928]

- (168) Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Ootacamund. Exempted from payment of rent for his quarters from 26th December 1926 to 26th January 1927 during which period the building was uninhabitable owing to execution of repairs.
- (169) Foreman of the Chepauk and Marina Gardens. Exempted from payment of rent for the Horticulturist's quarters from 1st July 1926 to 15th September 1926 during which period he officiated as Horticulturist in addition to his own duties, but did not occupy the official quarters of the Horticulturist owing to the temporary nature of the officiating appointment.
- (170) Assistant Inspector of Customs, Cocanada. Exempted from payment of rent for portions of his quarters which had to be vacated during the periods 28th November 1926 to 2nd December 1926 and 4th December 1926 to 13th December 1926 respectively during which they were rendered uninhabitable by reason of extensive repairs.
- (171) Revenue Inspector and Revenue second clerk, Rampachodavaram. Exempted from payment of rent for their quarters from 15th November 1926 to 20th January 1927 when they were rendered uninhabitable by reason of extensive repairs.
- (172) Subdivisional Officer, Periyar subdivision. He was in charge of the Uttamapalaiyam subdivision and was urgently transferred to the charge of the Periyar subdivision in February 1926. He was at the same time ordered to be in charge of the Uttamapalaiyam subdivision till an officer joined the latter subdivision. He was in charge of this subdivision till the afternoon of the 4th February 1926. As Uttamapalaiyam is 66 miles from Madura and as it took the Assistant Engineer three days to pack his personal effects and take them to his official residence in Madura, he was exempted from payment of rent for his quarters from the 5th to 7th February 1926.
- (173) Jail Warder, Civil Jail, Madras. In addition to the rent-free accommodation admissible to him, a jail warder was allowed to occupy an additional hut on payment of rent from 1st November 1924. As there was no sanctioned data statement fixing the rent of this hut, the Executive Engineer let out the hut to the warder at Rs. 3 per mensem. Subsequently a data statement was sanctioned fixing the rent at Rs. 5 per mensem. Notice of the increase in rent was duly given to the warder who on its receipt declined to occupy the additional hut and vacated it on 28th February 1926. The warder's pay was Rs. 18 per mensem and he expressed

8th September 1928]

- (174) Deputy Tahsildar, Rampachodavaram. Exempted from payment of rent for his quarters from 1st September 1926 to 31st August 1927 as the quarters were uninhabitable during the period owing to extensive repairs.
- (175) Chief Engineer for Irrigation. As the Chief Engineer took charge at Ootacamund on 30th April 1927 he could not occupy the quarters allotted to him at Madras till his arrival in Madras. He was exempted therefore from payment of rent for his quarters from 1st May 1927 up to the date of his arrival in Madras.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 277 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th September, page 457 supra.]

G.O. No. 1672, Development, dated 29th September 1924.

READ—the following papers :—

I

G.O. No. 635, Home (Education), dated 14th May 1917.

ABSTRACT.—Recording letter from the officer in charge of the Department of Industries forwarding a copy of the resolutions of the committee appointed by Government to advise regarding the continuance of glass experiment.

II

Letter from E. F. THOMAS, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., M.L.C., Acting Director of Industries, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated Madras, the 16th February 1923, No. 93-A/23.

I have the honour to invite a reference to G.O. Mis. No. 790, Development, dated the 13th June 1922, in which Government requested the Director to report the results of the investigations which he undertook to carry out on the possibilities of the bangle industry.

[8th September 1928]

2. It will be convenient at the outset to summarize the previous history of the departmental enquiries on the subject. In 1917 Government appointed a committee to examine the position as to the experiments in the manufacture of soda water bottles conducted by the Department of Industries and to advise whether those experiments should be continued and if not, whether, experiments should be made with other forms of glass ware. While considering that the experiments in the manufacture of soda water bottles were rightly discontinued and deprecating any idea of beginning these again the committee suggested inter alia that a preliminary survey should be made of the indigenous bangle industry in the Presidency and that in the light of information obtained by this survey it should be considered whether the department could do anything to assist the industry either by supplying the bangle makers with block glass or by arranging for them to receive technical instruction in bangle-making. The committee recognized however that it was doubtful whether indigenous bangles would be able to survive the competition of Austria unless protected by heavy import duties.

3. Mr. J. Narayanamurti who was deputed to make the necessary enquiries submitted a detailed report which dealt with

(1) the once flourishing state of the glass bangle industry in Southern India;

(2) the increase in cost of the indigenous bangle due to fuel difficulties consequent on increased forest reservation;

(3) the impurities in the raw materials used and the crude methods of manufacture employed;

(4) lack of ideas as to design though there is sufficient skill which can be turned to good account;

(5) the advent of Austria in the field with superior if somewhat costly bangles of attractive designs and delicate tints of colour.

In order to resuscitate the industry, Mr. Narayanamurti suggested that the indigenous methods of bangle-making should be replaced by improved and up-to-date methods as followed in foreign countries. He recommended

(1) that a large central factory under expert guidance and control should be established near a coal mine for the whole of India for the manufacture of glass blocks suitable for bangle-making;

(2) that the glass blocks should be supplied to the bangle makers at cost price and that additional facilities, for example, technical advice in the construction of improved bangle furnaces should be afforded them by Government itinerant engineers, etc. He also recommended the introduction of high protective tariffs as foreshadowed by the Glass Committee, the formation of co-operative societies among glass bangle makers, the grant of concessions to cut fuel at cheap rates by the Forest department, and the collection of and marketing the manufactured goods, with the assistance of the Industries department. On the eve of his transfer, Mr. Innes left a note stating that he did not think that much could be done for the bangle industry and the report might be recorded.

4. Mr. Campbell again reviewed the question in 1920 but after some discussion it was apparently decided that nothing could be done.

[8th September 1928]

5. The discussion then in Legislative Council during the November session of 1921 on the motion of Mr. Palmer regarding the opening of a glass factory in Madras again focussed public attention on the subject when Mr. Cotton promised to make further enquiries.

6. Though no reliable statistics are available as to the number of workers engaged in the industry, in this Presidency, careful enquiries made by Mr. J. Narayanamurti in 1917 in the eight districts and two zamindaris where the industry is of any importance revealed that the number of actual workers had fallen from 1,157 in 1895 to 316 in 1917 and an enquiry by the Assistant Directors of Industries conducted in 1920-21 in connexion with the visit of Mr. Vernon Bowles, the Agent of an English firm of glass manufacturers, revealed a further decline. More recent enquiries made by the officers of the department indicate that the decline in the number of workers engaged in the industry has proceeded still further. When coupled with these facts, it is remembered that the imports of glass bangles, which received a temporary check during the war, show signs of rapid recovery, the ultimate decay of the indigenous bangle industry would seem to be only a question of time.

7. It will be observed from the foregoing paragraphs that the resuscitation of the glass bangle industry has been repeatedly considered but as it continues to be brought up again and again, I propose to discuss in some detail the causes which have led to its gradual decline and the possibilities of reviving it. One great difficulty which has always operated against the development of this industry is of course the low status and the lack of capital of the workers in the industry. With a little traditionally transmitted knowledge of few simple processes and with a small capital which never increased, they once were able to eke out an existence. But when they came up against the products of an highly organized industry, they were certain to go to the wall and that is where they now are.

8. As the supply of bangles which are most in demand is derived from foreign countries, the question as to what assistance can be rendered by Government to the indigenous industry to enable it to recapture the market has elicited several suggestions which were considered at one time or other but after investigation had to be given up. The establishment near a coal field of a large central factory for the whole of India which would supply glass blocks to the bangle makers at cost price is an All-India question. Stress has been laid on the provision to the workers of technical advice but it is obvious that if it is to be useful it would have to be afforded almost at the homes of the workers. As these, however, are distributed in small numbers over out-of-the-way villages in various parts of the Presidency, the task seems hopeless. The instruction again would require to be of a purely empirical character and would not therefore touch the root of the trouble. With manufacture conducted by hand only, the variety of the bangles it is possible to produce, except as regards colour must necessarily be extremely limited and even if the workers were competent to benefit by it, any instruction in the principles of art and design would be wasted. The organization of co-operative societies among glass bangle workers might do something for them in the way of getting their materials cheaper and selling their products to better advantage. But this postulates that the bangles produced would find a ready market and would be able to withstand the competition with imported bangles as well as Indian products derived from Bombay,

[8th September 1928]

Cawnpore, etc. All the available evidence however points to the fact that bangle makers who are not whole-time workers but pursue their trade as a side line to agriculture are decreasing in number and are not found in any large number in a single village. A suggestion was made that Government should depute at public expense a few young men from the families of bangle makers or of merchants who deal in bangles, for training in improved design and methods of manufacture at one of the principal bangle factory in India, e.g., Ferozabad, but the extreme conservatism of the workers and their lack of education rules this out. I do not consider in the circumstances that any technical improvement of a permanent character can be introduced which will benefit the present glass bangle workers.

9. The question has been raised whether the demand for bangles which are imported from foreign countries can be met by a new development of the indigenous industry or by starting a bangle-making industry on modern lines. This would mean the establishment of an expensive bangle-making factory on modern lines controlled by men with technical and commercial knowledge and experience. A factory of this kind to have the slightest chance of succeeding must be located in a commercial and manufacturing centre, such perhaps as Madras, at which the raw materials will be readily and cheaply available and it must employ skilled workmen willing to accept the discipline and conditions of factory life. While it is improbable that a suitable site could be found for a factory of this nature, it is certain that the survivors of the bangle industry scattered over the country would not enlist as workmen and would be unsuitable if they did. The suggestion is therefore not one which will benefit them.

10. The result of the enquiries which I have instituted in regard to the progress made by the Western India Prospecting Syndicate and Messrs. Framroz & Co. with their glass works at Shikohabad and Ferozabad has not impressed me with the possibilities of the industry. In the former case it is understood that the furnace from which the firm were making block glass with a view ultimately to make bangles therefrom proved to be very inefficient and they had therefore to stop that furnace and have not indented for any machinery for the purpose of bangle-making. At the latter place also there appears to have been no noticeable improvement in the condition of the bangle-making industry over that of the previous year. The number of furnaces at work for turning out a special line of silky bangles recently introduced has, it is understood, decreased from 36 to 10 and the work has practically ceased owing to the competition of Japanese bangles which are superior in point of quality and tint. It may be mentioned incidentally that the alkali produced from reh deposits has been discarded by these factories after prolonged trials and only imported soda ash is now being used. The results of Dr. Marsden's investigations into the possibilities of manufacturing sodium carbonate from the alkaline earths of the Circars are, as Government are aware, discouraging.

To conclude, I agree with Messrs. Innes and Campbell in considering that the glass bangle industry is incapable of any real development and that we must leave the workers to struggle on or give up the unequal struggle to keep alive an industry which is now an anachronism. I can hold out no hope that even with Government assistance the indigenous bangle manufacture will be able to withstand the severe foreign competition which has practically choked it. Even regarded as a cottage industry the production

[8th September 1928]

of these cheap bangles affords so little margin of profit to the agriculturist that it would be unkind to encourage him to pursue it in preference to other cottage industries from which a higher return could be anticipated.

Order—No. 1672, Development, dated 29th September 1924.

As the outcome of a resolution moved at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on November 16th, 1921, by Mr. A. T. Palmer recommending that estimates for the opening of a glass factory at some suitable place in the Presidency should be at once prepared and that provision for the factory should be made in the budget for the following year, the Director of Industries was directed to investigate the possibility of reviving the glass bangle industry.

2. The results of the Director's investigations are embodied in the letter read above. He is in agreement with the conclusions reached by two of his predecessors that the industry is incapable of any real development and that, even with Government assistance, the indigenous manufacture of bangles would not be able to withstand the severe foreign competition which has already practically killed the industry. He holds that, even as a cottage industry, the production of cheap bangles, affords so little a margin of profit to the agriculturist that it would be unwise to encourage him to pursue it in preference to other cottage industries from which a higher return could be anticipated. The Government considered it desirable before passing final orders on the Director's report to obtain the views of some leading members of the Legislative Council on the subject and with this object in view a questionnaire was sent out to 24 members of the Council. Of these only thirteen replied. Their replies entirely supported the view of the Director of Industries that the indigenous bangle industry is past redemption and that, if bangles are to be manufactured in this country, it can only be done in a factory. With one exception, there was also agreement that the enterprise was far too speculative for private enterprise to undertake and that, if a factory were to be started, it would have to be a Government concern. The Government do not, however, consider that, in the present financial conditions of this Presidency, they would be justified in embarking on an enterprise the prospects of success for which are so problematical. Even if a factory were established, it is very improbable that the workers who are still engaged in the bangle industry would be willing to work in it or would prove suitable, if they were. In these circumstances the Government do not propose at present to take any further action in the matter.

(By order of Government, Ministry of Development)

F. NOYCE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Industries.
Editors' Table.

[8th September 1928]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 284 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th September 1928, page 459 supra.]

I

Year of award.	Where awarded.	Name of candidate.	Community.
1924 ..	United Kingdom ..	(1) S. Raja (2) C. K. Menon	Brahman. Non-Brahman (Malayali).
	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.	(3) V. Subramaniam (1) P. Sundararaja Nayudu (2) Frederick A. F. Jesudian (3) K. P. Satyanarayana	Brahman. Non-Brahman. Christian. Non-Brahman (Andhra).
	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	(4) K. Kylas Sundaram (5) C. D. Ramaswami (1) A. R. Yathiraja Mudaliyar (2) S. Ranganathan (3) M. Philips (4) G. Yoganandam (5) A. S. Venkateswaran (6) S. Narayana Ayyar (7) A. V. Ramaswami	Non-Brahman. Do. Do. Brahman. Christian. Brahman. Do. Do. Do.
1925 ..	Leather Trades Institute, United Kingdom ..	(1) E. Yoganandam (1) A. R. Sahasranam	Do. Non-Brahman. Non-Brahman (Sowrashtia).
	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.	(2) P. T. Koman Nayar (1) E. R. Solomon (2) N. M. Nayudu (3) Y. A. Patro	Non-Brahman (Malayali). Christian. Non-Brahman. Non-Brahman (Oriya).
	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	(4) S. Narasaramayya (5) D. R. Janakiram (6) O. T. Krishnan	Non-Brahman (Weaver). Non-Brahman. Malayali (Thiyya).
	Leather Trades Institute, United Kingdom ..	(1) R. Vanchinathan (2) A. Sivarama Menon (3) K. P. Srikumaran Unni Nayar.	Brahman. Non-Brahman (Malayali). Do.
1926 ..	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.	(1) K. Nagappan Nayar (1) K. Thiagaraja Pillai (2) A. R. Vathiraja (1) K. Kunhirama Panikkar	Do. Non-Brahman. Do. Non-Brahman (Malayali).
	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	(2) T. V. Ramaswami (3) R. Deverajan (4) C. Mahadevan (5) F. Masilamani (1) N. V. Narayanaswami (2) T. S. Rangachari (3) R. Ramachandran (4) S. A. Salatore (5) D. Narayanamurthi (6) U. R. Bhat (7) A. Janakiram (1) C. T. Krishnaswami	Non-Brahman (Sowrashtia). Brahman. Adi-Dravida. Christian. Brahman. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
	Leather Trades Institute, Madras.		Do.

[8th September 1928]

Year of award.	Where awarded.	Name of candidates.	Community.
1927 ..	United Kingdom ..	(1) T. R. Seshadri (2) B. M. Lakshmipathy (3) T. Venkaji	Brahman. Non-Brahman. Brahman. Do.
	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.	(1) S. Ramanujam (2) P. Balaram (3) Md. Ahmadulla Hussain (4) K. S. Krishnamurthi (5) R. Saldanha (6) R. Subramaniam	Non-Brahman. Muhammadan. Brahman. Christian. Brahman. Do.
	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	(1) K. Ramamurthi (2) K. V. Kerantha (3) P. V. A. Narayanamurthi (4) B. H. Ayyar (5) M. L. N. Murti (6) M. Ganesha Rao (7) C. V. Paramasivan	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
	Leather Trades Institute, Madras.	(1) N. Arokianathan	Indian Christian.
1928 ..	United Kingdom ..	(1) P. Govindakrishnayya (2) V. N. Rangaswami (3) Md. Abdul Khadir (4) A. Ramayya	Non-Brahman (Andhra). Brahman. Muhammadan. Non-Brahman (Kallar).
	Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay.	(1) T. N. Rajagopalan (2) Ahmuddin Ahamed (3) A. Gopalakrishna Rao (4) T. Govindarajulu	Brahman. Muhammadan. Male (Kanarese). Non-Brahman (Tamil).
	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	(5) V. Satagopa Choudri (6) K. M. Soman (1) M. M. Rama Rao (2) V. P. Appadurai Mudaliyar (1) K. Bhimeswaraswami	Non-Brahman (Andhra). Thiyya. Brahman. Non-Brahman. Non-Brahman (Andhra).
	School of Mines, Dhanbad.		

[8th September 1928]

II

Year.	Total number of applications received.	Distribution according to community.							Remarks.
		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhamedans.	Depressed classes.	Others.	
1924	57	..	10	16	28	1	..	* 2	* One Buddhist and one Brahmo-samajist. † Parsee.
1925	71	1	12	28	23	2	4	† 1	
1926	46	..	2	29	12	1	1	† 1	
1927	75	1	9	40	17	5	3	..	
1928	86	2	7	38	28	7	4	..	

Statement showing the distribution of applications received for State Technical scholarships according to community.

Year.	Total number of applications received.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhamedans.	Depressed classes.	Others.
1924	45	..	1	37	7	..	..	..
1925	40	..	1	29	9	..	1	..
1926	26	..	..	23	3	..	..	..
1927	52	..	..	47	4	1	..	..
1928	32	..	..	26	5	..	1	..

Statement showing the distribution of applications received for Indian Institute of Science scholarships according to community.

Year.	Total number of applications received.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhamedans.	Depressed classes.	Others.	Scheduled applications.
1924	280	..	10	11	29	6	3	..	59
1925	242	5	11	38	24	4	1	..	83
1926	225	4	6	15	13	5	2	..	46
1927	353	..	9	34	15	3	2	† 1	63
1928	169	..	4	17	13	1	4	..	39

Particulars in respect of selected applications scheduled for consideration only are available.

Statement showing the distribution of applications received for the scholarship tenable at the Leather Trades Institute, Madras, according to community.

Year.	Total number of applications received.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhamedans.	Depressed classes.	Others.
1924	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
1925	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
1926	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1927	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1928	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

There are no applicants for the scholarship this year.

Statement showing the distribution of applications received for the scholarships tenable at the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, according to community.

Year.	Total number of applications received.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhamedans.	Depressed classes.	Others.
1928	32	..	1	24	7	..	..	..

The scholarship was instituted only this year.

[8th September 1928]

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 300 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th September 1928, page 473 supra.]

Number of lepers treated.

Name of institution.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Number discharged.	Died.
Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement, Tirumani	1,130	24	1,154	16	82	..	..
Leper Asylum, Salem	174	..	174	..	..	32	15
Do. Vizianagaram	138	..	138	..	..	51	13
Do. Ramachandrapuram	190	..	190	..	..	..	..
Do. Narasapur	45	..	45	..	24	5	3
Leper Home, Bapatla	165	..	165	..	..	75	7
Leper Asylum, Vadathorasalam	74	..	74	..	..	..	..
Do. Kumbakonam	312	..	312	..	48	171	20
Do. Manamadurai	197	..	197	..	..	..	..
Do. Cheyayur	199	..	199	3	3	28	11
Do. Kankanadi	90	..	90	1	61	13	15
Other institutions in Ganjam district.	..	862	862	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam district	..	643	643	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam Agency	..	111	111	..	..	..	..
Godavari East district	..	1,017	1,017	..	..	..	..
Godavari West district	..	407	407	..	..	..	..
Kistna district	..	169	169	..	..	..	..
Guntur district	..	187	187	..	..	..	..
Nellore district	..	155	155	..	..	..	..
Kurnool district	..	89	89	..	..	..	..
Bellary district	..	95	95	..	..	..	..
Anantapur district	..	48	48	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah district	..	89	89	..	..	..	..
North Arcot district	..	706	706	..	..	..	..
Chittoor district	..	413	413	..	..	..	..
Madras City	..	371	371	..	..	..	..
Chingleput district	..	243	243	..	..	..	..
South Arcot district	..	1,112	1,112	..	..	..	..
Salem district	..	492	492	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore district	..	151	151	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly district	..	443	443	..	..	..	..
Tanjore district	..	672	672	..	..	..	..
Ramnad district	..	213	213	..	..	..	..
Tinnevely district	..	480	480	..	..	..	..
Malabar district	..	488	488	..	..	..	..
South Kanara district	..	91	91	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	..	11	11	..	..	..	..
Madura	..	868	868	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX VI.
[Vide answer to question No. 303 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th September 1928, page 474 supra.]

Appendix A.
List of fishery vessels and trawler maintained by the Fisheries Department.

Name of vessel.	Tonnage.	Original cost.	Object of purchase or building.	Average cost of maintenance.			Present condition and purpose for which each was employed.
				1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	
1. Trawler "Lady Goshen."	177	£3,000	(1) Deep sea fishing experiments, (2) research as regards shoals of fishes, migration and hydrographical and other marine fishery researches, (3) towing of pearl fishery boats to pearl banks during pearl fisheries, (4) supplying fish to fish-curing yards, (5) transport of salt to fish-curing yards on West Coast. Inspection of pearl banks and research connected with pearl and chank fisheries and Laccadive Island inspection.	Rs. 58,863	Rs. 64,857	Good. She requires to be fitted up with necessary accommodation for officers and crew, a laboratory for research, a refrigerator and other alterations to make her suitable to carry on research work, etc.	
2. Motor Auxiliary Schooner "Lady Nicholson."	80	Rs. 1,15,122	Inspection of pearl banks and research connected with pearl and chank fisheries and Laccadive Island inspection.	12,487	7,478	10,965	Good. Inspection of pearl and chank beds, and other duties connected with pearl and chank fisheries, and inspection of Laccadive Islands in 1922, 1924 and 1926.
3. Motor Launch "Sea Scout."	30	37,000	Fishing experiments. Since 1925 kept with a skeleton crew, and used in pearl and chank fisheries.	1,277	796	3,537	Good. Pearl and chank fishery work.
4. "Leverett" Motor Launch.	15	7,000	Fishing on the West Coast and subsequently transferred to chank fishery work.	5,282	4,052	4,977	Good. Towing chank fishery boats to chank beds in the Ramoad chank fishery.
5. "Sutherland" Motor Launch.	20	5,647	For fishing on the West Coast and subsequently transferred to tow canoes in the Tinnevely chank fishery.	4,228	2,763	1,119	Disabled and old. Tinnevely chank fishery work.
6. "Pearl" Motor Launch.	1 ton.	3,847	For chank fishery work	2,360	1,680	2,464	Old, disabled. Ramoad chank fishery work.

[8th September 1928]

Appendix B.

List of publications on results of researches made by the Fisheries Department on the sea.

- Madras Fishery Investigations, 1908 (out of print)—
 - Report on the feasibility of operating deep-sea fishing boats on the coasts of the Madras Presidency, with special reference to the selection of fishing centres and harbours of refuge.
 - The results of a fishery cruise along the Malabar Coast and to the Laccadive Islands in 1908.
- The Sacred Chank of India—
 - The Chank Fisheries of India and Ceylon.
 - The Chank Bangle Industry.
- Marine Fishery Investigations in Madras, 1914-15—
 - An explanation of the irregularly cyclic character of the pearl fisheries of the Gulf of Mannar.
 - Note on two exploring cruises in search of trawl grounds off the Indian and Ceylon Coasts.
 - Professor Huxley and the Ceylon Pearl Fishery with a note on the forced or cultural production of free spherical pearls.
- Fishery Statistics and Information, West and East Coasts, Madras Presidency, 1916—

A summary of the numbers of the fish-curing yards and fishing boats, the methods of curing fish and a sketch of the economic conditions now existing, etc.
- The Madras Fisheries Investigations, 1917—
 - A new protozoan cause of widespread mortality among marine fishes.
 - A statistical analysis of the fishing industry of Tuticorin.
- Madras Fishery Investigations, 1920—
 - Note on the Cichlid fishes of Malabar, *Etroplus suratensis* and *E. maculatus*.
- Fishery Reports, 1922—
 - Notes on the fishing industries of the Laccadive Islands.
 - The grey mullets of Tuticorin.
 - The flying fish fishery of the Coromandel Coast and the spawning habits of *Cypsilurus*, with a note on the eggs and early embryonic development.
 - A statistical account of the fish-supply of Madras.
- The Indian Pearl Fisheries of the Gulf of Mannar and Palk Bay, 1923.
- The Fishery Reports, 1923—
 - Report on young fishes.
 - Anatomy of the chank.
 - A contribution to the life history of the Indian Sardine.
- Fishery Reports, 1924—

The fishing methods of the Madras Presidency, Part I—Coromandel Coast.

[8th September 1928]

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 307 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th September 1928, page 478 supra.]

Copy of letter from C. T. Mullings, Esq., Chief Engineer for Irrigation, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, No. 1189/21-B-3, dated the 28th October 1925.

[Projects—Salem district—Badathalav project.]

There was a proposal of ancient date to cut a channel from the Kurumbapalle alias Markandanadi river to supply the Badathalav tank in the Krishnagiri taluk of the Salem district. The scheme was condemned in 1891 as not being feasible, but the reasons for this decision are not on record. As the tank was stated to be a good one and as the advantage would be undoubted if a supply channel could be made at a reasonable cost the Superintending Engineer then on special duty recommended the re-investigation of the project.

2. In reviewing the famine relief programme of the Salem district for 1909-10 it was observed that very little progress had been made in the direction of re-investigating the project and that the records of such work as had been done had been mislaid. The Superintending Engineer was therefore requested to submit a preliminary report on the project with a view to decide whether it was worth further investigation. It was also suggested that the question of water-supply might be examined in the first instance because the Krishnagiri project (since abandoned) had been held over on this account pending the results of the gaugings of the Ponnai river of which the Markandanadi is a tributary.

3. A preliminary report on the scheme was submitted by the Superintending Engineer in October 1910. The works proposed were:—

- (a) an anicut 250 feet long across the Markandanadi at Marasamudram village;
- (b) a supply channel, with no head sluice, about 12 miles long to irrigate about 2,000 acres in all under the Badathalav and some other tanks;
- (c) fifteen cross drainage works with aqueducts;
- (d) pipe sluices for supplying mitta tanks.

The project proposed to bring an additional area of only 250 acres of Government dry land under wet cultivation and its cost was roughly estimated at Rs. 1.50 lakhs excluding indirect charges. The project was calculated to yield a return of 2 per cent with a water-rate of Rs. 4 per acre on the additional area. It was considered doubtful whether a productive project could be evolved at this cost, as there would probably be insufficient demand for water if the water-rates were enhanced.

4. Pending the examination of the preliminary report, the collection of data as regards the water-supply available was put in hand as there were no records of the discharge of the Markandanadi. The river was gauged at Marasamudram and gauge readings for 12 years from 1910-11 to 1921-22 are now available. An examination of the results show that there would have been sufficient water for an area of 2,000 acres in all these 12 years except 1918-19 which was a year of bad rainfall practically everywhere.

[8th September 1928]

5. On examining the preliminary report it is observed that the estimated cost of Rs. 1.50 lakhs for the project is based on very rough data. With the same data the cost of the project estimated at current rates amounts to Rs. 3 lakhs including direct and indirect charges. To admit of its being sanctioned as a productive work there should be a net revenue of Rs. 18,000 or a gross revenue of Rs. 20,900 or say Rs. 21,000 (including maintenance and collection charges). In the preliminary report of 1910, the revenue anticipated was stated to be as follows:—

	RS.
I. Remission which would be saved	1,800
II. Revenue due to improved supply from an area of 2,816 acres of ayacut wet at Rs. 2-8-0 per acre	7,040
III. Water-rate at Rs. 4 per acre on 250 acres of Government dry land	1,000

As regards item III above, it is observed that though 550 acres of Government and mitta land could be brought under wet, the Executive Engineer and the Superintending Engineer were of opinion that it would not be possible to irrigate the mitta area of 300 acres.

To get the gross revenue of Rs. 21,000 referred to above a water-rate of Rs. 48½ per acre as indicated below would have to be levied and this is out of the question:—

	RS.
Gross revenue	21,000
Deduct items I and II above	8,840
Water-rate on 250 acres	12,160
Water-rate per acre	48½

On detailed investigation the cost of the project may even go up by about 25 to 50 per cent.

6. The project is thus quite impracticable if it must be financed on mercantile lines, i.e., to yield a reasonable return on the capital outlay. Equally of course it cannot be protective as the failure of rains for the local crops must synchronize with the failure of this stream, on which the crops are expected to rely.

7. In the circumstances set forth it is recommended that the project may be abandoned on financial grounds.

Copy of G.O. Mis. No. 70 I., dated 3rd February 1926.

The Government accept the recommendation of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation that the project be abandoned.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

F. B. EVANS,
Secretary to Government.

[8th September 1928]

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 309 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th September 1928, page 479 supra].

Name of Port Conservancy Board or Landing and Shipping Fees Committee. (1)	Names of the members nominated by the Government. (2)	Class or interest repre- sented by each member. (3)
<i>Port Conservancy Board.</i>		
Cocanada	Mr. F. G. Dickinson	Adviser in harbour engi- neering.
	„ A. Mervyn	Adviser in repairs to the floating craft.
Cochin	* A. W. Acres	South Indian Railway representative.
	S. Koder	Indian community of Cochin.
Negapatam .. .	Mr. Archibald Scott .. .	Trade and shipping interests.
	K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar, M.L.C.	
	Janab A. K. Muhammad Mohideen Mari- cair	
	Mr. Kumarapuram Anantanarayana Ayyar.	
	Janab Manna Pillai Oothaman Lebbai Khan Sahib Sheik Farid Maricair *	
	Mr. A. M. Ponnuswami Subbaraya Chetti- yar	Railway. Emigration.
	Mr. Harold Alexander Reid (since retired) ..	
Mangalore .. .	„ Alfred Heywood Waddington, M.C.S.	Coffee and cashew trade.
	„ R. Bezorji	
	„ A. Soans †	
	„ P. F. B. Albuquerque †	Tile industry.
	„ J. P. Rego	
	„ Hoige Koragappa	Fish and fish manure trade.
	„ C. Howison	
	„ H. T. E. Thorpe	Steamer Agent.
	„ N. Kirwan	
	„ M. Annappa Naik †	General purposes.
<i>Landing and Shipping Fees Committee.</i>		
Adirampatnam ..	Mr. Muthu Ulaganatha Chettiyar Muthu Kayarohanam Chettiyar	Trade.
	„ Adirampatnam Gopalaswami Nayudu Venkatakrishna Nayudu	
	„ M. K. M. Muhammad Mohideen Mari- cair Sheikadir Sahib	
	N. M. N. Naina Muhammad Levvai Mari- cair Kadir Mohideen Maricair Sahib Bahadur	
Calicut	Sir Edward Fairless Barter	Trade.
	Mr. W. J. Campbell	
	„ Dwarkdas Walji Sait	
	Khan Bahadur Cooverjee Ardeshir	
	Khan Bahadur Valizakath Haji Ali Baramy Sahib	

* Chairman, Municipal Council, Negapatam.

† Members, Municipal Council, Mangalore.

[8th September 1928]

Name of Port Conservancy Board or Landing and Shipping Fees Committee. (1)	Names of the members nominated by the Government. (2)	Class or interest represented by each member. (3)
<i>Landing and Shipping Fees Committee—cont.</i>		
Cuddalore	Mr. G. G. Gill	General shipping and trade of the Port.
	Khan Sahib S. Muhammad Razaack Maricair *	Indian shippers.
	Mr. K. S. Ramayya	Ground-nut trade.
	" H. G. Wastie (since resigned)	Do.
	" S. Govindaswami Chettiyar	Timber trade.
Malpe	Mr. William Clifford Priddy	Tile industry.
	" Panduranga Rao, Koppikar	Steamer agents.
	" Nileshtar Sundar Rao	Oil companies.
	" Pandubettu Rama Rao	General trade.
	" Tonse Purushottam Pai	
	" S. C. Fernandes	
	" Malpe Annayya	Trade.
Masulipatam	Mr. J. W. Maiden † †	
	" Gajjala Sri Ramamurti Garu †	
	" Dara Siva Rao †	
Tellicherry	Mr. J. C. Burton	European merchants.
	" L. H. Rich	
	" A. H. B. Dickson	Mappilla merchants.
	Khan Bahadur P. A. Ammoo Sahib	
	Mr. T. M. Bappan Sahib	

* Member, Municipal Council, Cuddalore.

† Member, Municipal Council, Masulipatam.

† The term of office of these members expired on 15th August 1928. Fresh nominations are under consideration.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 310 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th September 1928, page 480 supra.]

A three-year programme for the improvement of rural water-supply in the Polavaram division, East Godavari district.

Serial number and name of village where wells are proposed to be constructed or repaired.	Amount required for each work.	Amount of estimate if ready.	Amount required for		
			1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
NEW WORKS.					
Polavaram taluk.					
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Chegondapalle	1,110	1,110	1,110	..	..
2. Rampalem	1,000	..	..	1,000	..
3. Lakshmipuram	1,000	..	..	..	1,000
4. Mamillagudem, hamlet of Gange-nagudem	1,000	..	..	..	1,000
5. Jannavarigudem	1,720	1,720	1,720	..	..

[8th September 1928]

A three-year programme for the improvement of rural water-supply in the Polavaram division, East Godavari district—*cont.*

Serial number and name of village where wells are proposed to be constructed or repaired.	Amount required for each work.	Amount of estimate if ready.	Amount required for		
			1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
REPAIRS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Polavaram taluk.</i>					
6. Lakshminarayanadevipeta ..	300	..	..	300	..
7. Kannapuram ..	300	..	..	..	300
8. Repalliwada, hamlet of Pragada-palle ..	300	..	..	..	300
9. Dippakayalapadu ..	300	..	..	..	300
10. Atchutapuram ..	300	..	..	300	..
NEW WORKS.					
<i>Ohodavaram taluk.</i>					
11. Noonipalli ..	500	..	..	500	..
12. Komavaram ..	500	..	..	..	500
13. Vootla ..	500	..	..	500	..
14. Indukurupeta ..	500	..	..	..	500
REPAIRS.					
<i>Ohodavaram taluk.</i>					
15. Masurumilli ..	200	..	200	..	..
16. Marivada and Kunjamvidhi ..	200	..	200	..	..
17. Narasapuram and Derisanapalli ..	200	..	..	200	..
18. Bornagudem ..	200	..	..	200	..
19. Velagapalli ..	200	..	..	200	..
20. Beerampalli ..	200	..	..	200	..
NEW WORKS.					
<i>Yellavaram taluk.</i>					
21. Yerramareddipalem ..	1,800	1,800	1,800	..	..
22. Maripalem ..	1,800	1,800	1,800	..	..
23. Jaggampalem ..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..
24. Vayyedu ..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..
25. Dasaripam ..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..
26. Loddipalem ..	1,000	..	..	..	1,000
27. Mulimetta, hamlet of Labbarti ..	1,000	..	..	..	1,000
28. Vayyeru ..	1,000	..	..	..	1,000
REPAIRS.					
<i>Yellavaram taluk.</i>					
29. Aminbada ..	500	..	..	500	..
30. Jaddangi ..	500	..	..	..	500
31. Languparthi ..	500	..	500	..	..
	21,630	6,430	7,330	7,200	7,100

8th September 1928]

APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to question No. 330 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th September 1928, page 489 supra.]

Statement.

Number of Muhammadans employed in the Madras Record office.

	Clerks.	Attenders.	Peons.	Total.
31st December 1915 ..	3	3	2	8
1st January 1916 ..	3	3	2	8
1st " 1917 ..	2	3	2	7
1st " 1918 ..	2	2	2	6
1st " 1919 ..	2	2	1	5
1st " 1920 ..	2	2	2	6
1st " 1921 ..	2	4	2	8
1st " 1922 ..	2	3	3	8
1st " 1923 ..	1	4	3	8
1st " 1924 ..	1	4	2	7
1st " 1925 ..	1	4	1	6
1st " 1926 ..	1	4	1	6
1st " 1927 ..	1	4	1	6
1st " 1928 ..	1	4	1	6

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to question No. 340 asked by Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th September 1928, page 492 supra.]

Extract from the Digest of the Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Madras, in February 1926.

[Work in the Waltair (First) Circle.]

The district officers in this circle visited 141 villages during the month and were mainly engaged in advocating the use of dhaincha as a green manure for paddy. They also attended to the construction of fifteen Sindewah furnaces and supervised the preparation of jaggery by improved methods, and conducted ploughing demonstrations. Four ryots' conferences held at jamabandi meetings were attended by officers of the department and a number of lantern lectures were delivered. Sugarcane harvest has been begun at the Samalkot Experimental Station and a chatanooga mill for crushing the canes is being demonstrated there and has been seen by a large number of ryots. One mill has already been sold and is working satisfactorily. There was a large demand for trained coolies to show the neighbourhood. Three trained this season to meet the growing demand for their services. Three thousand nine hundred lb. of paddy seed and 5,895 lb. of cane sets were distributed to ryots from this station during the month. At the Anakapalle Experimental Station a comparative trial was made between a local mill and a sultan mill. Six thousand lb. of cane crushed in the local mill in 14 hours 27 minutes gave an average extraction of 67.13 per cent, while a similar weight of cane crushed in the sultan mill took 16 hours 46 minutes but gave an average extraction of 70.78 per cent resulting in 220½ lb. more juice, thus demonstrating the superiority of the latter.

[8th September 1928]

Extract from the Digest of the Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Madras, in April 1927.

[Work in the Waltair (First) Circle.]

The district co-operative conference was held during the month at the Anakapalle Experimental Station and was well attended. The Farm Manager delivered a lecture on the position of sugarcane in the Vizagapatam district and methods which should be adopted to improve the cultivation of this crop. Sugarcane mills and iron ploughs were demonstrated at work and members were taken round the station and the work in progress was explained to them. The practice of holding such conferences on experimental stations is one which might be followed by co-operators in other circles.

Extract from the Digest of the Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Madras, in October 1927.

[Work in the Godavari (First) Circle.]

The district officers are advising the ryots to renew the cultivation of "punasa" crops and grow green manures in rotation. Owing to the unfavourable season the demonstration of improved methods was carried on with difficulty. The ryots have however appreciated the fact that a reduction in the seed rate and the cultivation of good healthy plants enables a crop to withstand adverse conditions of drought better than when local practices are adopted. They have also seen that the application of green leaf enables the soil to hold moisture in a way that is impossible on unmanured land.

Extract from the Digest of the Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Madras, in January 1928.

[Work in the Godavari (First) Circle.]

The district officers visited 41 villages during the month and were mainly engaged in advocating the use of bone-meal with green dressings for second-crop paddy, and attending to the harvest of demonstration plots.

Extract from the Digest of the Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Madras, in January 1925.

[Work in the Cocanada Circle.]

The method of furnace construction was crude and provision of an ash pit or a chimney was considered unnecessary. In the course of two seasons successful demonstrations have been conducted in line planting and irrigation, and during the past season a number of ryots adopted methods that had been demonstrated in the previous season on their own initiative.

[8th September 1928]

The district staff visited 147 villages during the month. They advocated the use of iron ploughs and held ploughing demonstrations. The use of indigo, wild indigo, and dhaincha for green manures and the advantages of the Sindewah and Golavari furnaces were explained to the ryots. Sixteen magic lantern lectures were given.

Extract from the Digest of Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Madras, in December 1925.

[Work in the Vizagapatam (First) Circle.]

The standard of cultivation in the Parvatipur and Bobbili taluks is very inferior to that of the South owing to the lack of education of the ryots. A special effort is now being made by the department to organize the production and distribution of J. 247 cane and to teach the ryots how to make white jaggery. At present they make black jaggery only and thus lose anything from Rs. 180 to Rs. 240 per acre. There is, however, no local market for the white jaggery and therefore every effort is being made not only to show the ryots how to make it, but to assist them to dispose of the product in the neighbouring taluk of Vizianagram so that they may get a better monetary return from their sugarcane cultivation.

The agricultural demonstrators in this circle visited 160 villages during the month and attended to the harvesting of demonstration plots, gave ploughing demonstrations, distributed manures and green manure seed, and showed ryots how to construct and repair Sindewah furnaces. Seven ploughs were sold and nine furnaces were constructed.

Extract from the Digest of Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Madras, in August 1926.

[A note on the green manuring of paddy lands in the Vizagapatam district.]

During the past few years the Assistant Agricultural Demonstrator in charge of the Vizianagram sub-circle has been demonstrating the use of green manure of paddy. Three methods of cultivating green leaf have been advocated, viz., (1) the sowing of sun hemp, or dhaincha, with the first rains in May and June which will be ready for ploughing in three weeks to one month later, (2) sowing of indigo in January which is ready for use as green manure in June or July, and (3) the sowing of gingelly and indigo mixed in the same season.

In the Vizagapatam district, paddy is cultivated annually on an area of over five lakhs of acres and the soil for the most part is an alluvial clay loam. At the Anakapalle Agricultural station, this class of wet land has been dry ploughed for several years with no evil effects, and this practice, which is necessary for the cultivation of green manure crops, can be adopted over the greater part of the district. In order to bring these facts to the notice of ryots, and to show them the value of cultivating green leaf, it has been necessary to remove the prejudice against dry ploughing of lands not ordi-

[8th September 1928]

narilly cropped in the "punasa" or early season. For this purpose demonstrations have been given on ryots' lands to show that by an expenditure of Rs. 5 per acre on the cultivation of green leaf, and the addition of small quantities of bone meal, the yield of paddy can be raised sufficiently to give a good profit. The continuation of these demonstrations over a number of years has also proved that the dry ploughing of wet lands, except in the cases referred to above, is not attended with any evil results.

Extract from the Digest of the Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Madras, in November 1927.

[Work in the Godavari (First) Circle.]

The district officers visited 125 villages during the month. Saline areas round Narsipatam to which green manure has been applied have produced good crops of paddy. In the Vizianagram taluk, Navakotisannam has grown well under varying soil conditions and is spreading over large areas. The working of the Guzarat and Victory ploughs and of the Kirloskar mhote bucket have been demonstrated in a number of villages in this taluk. It has been demonstrated to the ryots on plots in their own lands that line planting combined with systematic propping protects the canes from wind damage to greater extent than when they are grown on a broadcast system.

Although the Paddy breeding station at Maruteru is still in its infancy, the ryots have already begun to appreciate the value of the work being done there and the demand for seed is far greater than we can meet. In order to allow as many people as possible to benefit from the seed available, it has been distributed in such a way that all applicants, even the small men, have got some.

Extract from the Digest of the Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Madras, in February 1928.

[Work in the Godavari (First) Circle.]

The district officers were particularly engaged in advocating the use of green dressings to the ryots in conjunction with bonemeal. A number of co-operative conferences and jamabandi camps were attended and lectures delivered. Agricultural demonstrators were also engaged in the construction of furnaces for the manufacture of jaggery and assisting the ryots to get a third roller fitted to their two-roller mills. A large number of the mills sold locally are not provided with a splitting roller, the lack of which not only reduces the amount of juice extracted but also increases the draught.

Extract from the Digest of the Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Madras, in March 1928.

[Work in the Godavari (First) Circle.]

At the beginning of the season a number of demonstration plots were laid down to show the ryots the effect of planting immature cane setts for seed. It has been shown on the Anakapalle Experiment Station that

[8th September 1928]

germination is improved by 5 to 10 per cent and that the increase in vigour of the plants raises the yield. The results of these demonstrations have in almost all cases confirmed our experience and the ryots have been shown on their own lands that they can get from 10 to 15 per cent more jaggery by planting good setts. Planting of the new crop has begun in some places and the agricultural demonstrators and the coolies working under them have been engaged in showing the ryots the method of laying out land for planting cane in lines.

On the Samalkota Experiment Station the plantain crop on land not subject to seepage is a record this year. The variety grown is *Chakkarakeli* and more than 60 per cent of the bunches have been harvested within ten months of planting and have fetched on the average Rs. 1-12-0 per bunch. The object of this work at Samalkota is to show that plantains can be planted and harvested within a period of ten months and are a paying crop when properly grown, and this object has been amply attained.

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide answer to question No. 348 asked by Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo, at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th September 1928, page 497 supra.]

Information including statistics furnished to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

1. *Description of country, e.g., proportion of cultivated land and forest—Forest areas administered by the department.*—The area of reserve forests in the district is 625 square miles and the following statement shows the financial position of its working during the official year 1924-25:—

Item.	Amount in rupees.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.
Removed by Government Agency—		
(1) Timber	94,273	50,864
(2) Firewood and charcoal	1,110	1,062
Removed by consumers or purchasers—		
(1) Timber	15,861	4,800
(2) Firewood and charcoal	41,586	
(3) Bamboos	7,779	
(4) Grazing and fodder grass	9,707	
(5) Other produce	1,263	
(6) Rents for tapping	781	
Miscellaneous	16,800	15,984
Establishment—		
(1) Pay of officers and establishment; travelling and other allowances.		1,02,891
Contingencies		3,514
Total	1,89,160	1,79,115

[8th September 1928]

7. Revenue and Expenditure—cont.

Head of account.	Average receipts for the last three years for the whole district		Average receipts for the last three years for Chioacole taluk.		Average for the last three years.				Average disbursements for the last three years.	
	(2)	(1)	(3)	(4)	Details of column (4).				(8)	Rs.
					Total for Tekkai, Pampeta and kinted.	Tekkai.	Sompeta.	Parlakimedi.		
B. Provincial—cont.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
XVIII. Jails and Convict Settlements.	5,566		161	33	1			32		37,042
XIX. Police ..	12,250		896	602	158	127		317		5,502
XXI. Education ..	3,026				1					5,226
XXII. Medical ..	5,149		107	16	4	1		14		2,74,967
XXIII. Public Health ..	3,087		106	148	16	22		120		7,911
XXIV. Agriculture ..	2,777		348	50	9			32		235
XXV. Industries ..	7,284		270	9	271	310		28		1,24,865
XXVI. Miscellaneous departments.	8,415		1,312	554	126	108		320		9,262
XXX. Civil Works ..	12,631		1,204	139	8	17		114		3,116
XXXIII. Superannuation ..	5,100		17	185	23			162		5,979
XXXIV. Stationery and Printing.	5,829		382	72	15	21		36		33,10,962
XXXV. Miscellaneous ..	9,890		—	184	27	—	120	331		66,96,849
Cash remittances representing receipts on account of Salt, Forest and Public Works Department.	1,01,52,178		2,47,626	2,26,761	1,07,148	1,122	1,18,491		Total ..	11,86,904
G. Receipts under Local Boards.	1,44,67,786		9,64,962	8,26,375	3,27,942	4,95,294	3,03,139		Grand total ..	78,83,753
	21,03,735		2,61,231	40,738	12,492	9,330	18,916			
Grand total ..	1,78,45,339		12,50,390	9,28,546	3,55,008	2,18,478	3,55,065			
Imperial Bank remittances	70,04,634									Rs.
Salt remittances ..	29,45,089									11,149
Forest remittances ..	1,91,305								Total ..	1,01,52,178

Public Works Department

8th September 1928]

List of publications furnished to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

1. A Statistical Atlas of the Madras Presidency, 1923, Ganjam district and Agency Division.
2. Village statements of the Agency division and the Ganjam district.
3. Administration Report of the Ganjam Agency for 1925-26.
4. Gazetteer of the Ganjam district, Volume II (1905).
5. List of Gazetted Officers in the Madras Presidency for August 1926.
6. Extract of report from the President, District Board, Ganjam, on the communications in the district.
7. A copy of the Ganjam District Manual (but it was published over 45 years old).
8. Madras Census Report for 1921 (Volume XIII).

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide item VI at page 519 supra.]

(A)

NOTIFICATION AND RULES.

Notification under section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), as amended by the Cotton Transport (Amendment) Act, 1925, XXXIV of 1925.

Whereas it is necessary for the purpose of maintaining the quality and reputation of the cotton grown in the areas in the Madras Presidency mentioned in schedule I hereto appended :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), as amended by the Cotton Transport (Amendment) Act, 1925 (XXXIV of 1925), and in supersession of the notification No. 344, dated 18th November 1925, at page 2244, Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 24th November 1925, the Governor acting with his Ministers is hereby pleased to prohibit the import of cotton (kapas, ginned cotton, or cotton waste) into the said areas by rail and sea save under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence prescribed in this behalf.

(2) The Governor acting with his Ministers is further pleased to prohibit under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the said Act, the delivery to, and the taking of delivery by, any person, at any railway station situated in any of the protected areas and specified in schedule II hereto appended, of any cotton (kapas, ginned cotton or cotton waste) when such cotton has been consigned from a railway station not situated in the said area unless such person holds the prescribed licence for its import into the said area.

(3) The transport of cotton seed into the protected areas as defined in schedule I is exempted from the operation of clauses (1) and (2) and permitted without restriction.

[8th September 1928]

(B)

SCHEDULE TO NOTIFICATION.

Schedule I—Protected Areas.

1. *The Northern and Western area.*—Consisting of the districts of Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah.
2. *The Southern area.*—Consisting of the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely.

Schedule II—Railway Stations.

1. *The Northern and Western area.*—All stations from Kottur to Hospet both inclusive, from Rayadurg to Bellary both inclusive, from Hospet to Guntakal both inclusive, from Guntakal to Hindupur both inclusive, from Guntakal to Tungabhadra river both inclusive, from Dharmavaram to Tanakallu both inclusive, from Guntakal to Cumbum both inclusive on the Guntakal-Bezawada line, from Dhone to Kurnool both inclusive, and from Guntakal to Settikunta both inclusive.
2. *The Southern area.*—All stations from Mambalam to Dhanushkodi Pier both inclusive, from Chingleput to Arkonam both inclusive, from Villupuram to Katpadi both inclusive, from Villupuram to Chinnababusamudram both inclusive, from Mayavaram to Tranquebar both inclusive, from Mayavaram to Arantangi both inclusive, from Tirutturaippundi to Agastiyampalli both inclusive, from Tanjore to Nagore both inclusive, from Nidamangalam to Mannargudi both inclusive, from Trichinopoly to Erode both inclusive, from Madura junction to Tuticorin both inclusive, from Maniyachi to Tenkasi both inclusive, from Tinnevely junction to Tiruchendur both inclusive, from Tiruchendur to Tissianvilai both inclusive, from Virudhunagar to Tenkasi both inclusive, from Tiruvottiyur to Arambakkam both inclusive, from Villivakkam to Madukarai both inclusive, from Arkonam to Mamunduru both inclusive, from Renigunta to Akkurti both inclusive, from Renigunta to Katpadi both inclusive, from Pakala to Mulacalacheruvu both inclusive, from Walajah Road to Ranipet both inclusive, from Jalarpet to Gudupulli both inclusive, from Tiruppattur to Krishnagiri both inclusive, from Morapur to Hosur both inclusive, from Salem junction to Salem town both inclusive, from Podanur to Pollachi both inclusive, and from Podanur to Kallar both inclusive.

(C)

Rules under section 7 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), as amended by the Cotton Transport (Amendment) Act, 1925 (XXXIV of 1925).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), as amended by the Cotton Transport (Amendment) Act, 1925 (XXXIV of 1925), and in supersession of the notification No. 345, dated 18th November 1925, at pages 2245—47, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th November 1925, the Governor acting with his Ministers is pleased to make the following rules to carry out the purposes of the said Act, namely:—

- (1) *Licensing authority; form of application for a licence.*—Licences for the import of cotton by rail and sea into the protected areas shall be granted

[8th September 1928]

by the Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency, or such other officer as may be authorized by him in this behalf, and application shall be made to that officer in Form A annexed to these rules.

(2) No cotton (kapas, ginned cotton or cotton waste) of which the import has been prohibited by or under section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923, as amended by the Cotton Transport (Amendment) Act, 1925 (XXXIV of 1925), shall be imported into a prohibited area by sea save under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence issued as provided by these rules.

(3) *Licences for import of cotton for manufacture and export.*—(i) Annual licences for import by rail shall be granted to manufacturers and exporters carrying on business within the protected area for the importation of cotton or of any specified kind of cotton from outside such area for manufacture and export to any port or ports in or outside India provided it or they is or are not in a protected area. Such licences shall be in Form B hereto annexed and shall be subject to the conditions stated therein.

(ii) A certified copy of such licences in Form C hereto annexed shall be tendered with each consignment at the despatching station and shall accompany the railway invoice to the station of delivery and shall then be forwarded by the railway authority concerned to the railway audit office for despatch to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

(iii) The licence shall be returned to the licensing authority at the expiration of the period for which it is granted together with all unused certified copies of the same.

(4) *Licence for particular consignment by rail.*—(i) A single licence to cover only one consignment may be granted to such persons as can satisfy the licensing authority that it is necessary to import cotton or any specified kind of cotton (that is, kapas, ginned cotton or cotton waste) into the protected area. Such licences shall be in Form D hereto annexed and shall be subject to the conditions stated therein.

(ii) Such licence shall be surrendered at the station of delivery to the Stationmaster or other railway servant responsible for the receipt and delivery of goods and parcels at the time of taking delivery of the cotton covered by the licence who shall forward it to the licensing authority.

(iii) A certified copy of such licence in Form E hereto annexed shall be tendered with each consignment at the despatching station and shall accompany the railway invoice to the station of delivery and shall then be forwarded by the railway authority concerned to the railway audit office for despatch to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

(5) *Licence for particular consignment by sea.*—(i) A single licence to cover only one consignment may be granted to such persons as can satisfy the licensing authority that it is necessary to import cotton or any specified kind of cotton (that is, kapas, ginned cotton or cotton waste) by sea into the protected area. Such licences shall be in Form F annexed and shall be subject to the conditions stated therein.

(ii) Such licence shall be delivered at the place specified by the licensing authority to the officer mentioned in the licence, who shall forward to it the licensing authority.

[8th September 1928]

(6) *Separate licences to be issued for different kinds of cotton.*—Separate licences shall be issued for different kinds of cotton, that is to say, for ginned cotton, unginned cotton (kapas) and cotton waste.

(7) *Penalty.*—Any contravention of these rules or of the conditions of any licence granted hereunder, not otherwise punishable under the said Act, shall be punishable on conviction by a Magistrate with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

FORM A.

Application for licence.

(See Rule 1.)

To

The Director of Agriculture,

Madras Presidency.

Sir,

I $\frac{1}{W_e}$ the undersigned hereby beg to apply for a licence under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), as amended by the Cotton Transport (Amendment) Act, 1925 (XXXIV of 1925), available for the period of

for the importation by $\frac{\text{rail}}{\text{sea}}$ of

$\frac{\text{bales}}{\text{maunds}}$ of $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\text{kapas}} \frac{\text{waste}}$ [State whether ginned cotton, unginned cotton (kapas), or cotton waste] notified in Government Notification, Development Department, No. , dated , at $\dagger$ station from $\ddagger$ for the purpose of

I $\frac{1}{W_e}$ so beg to apply for a certified copy of the licence (as required by the said Act).

2. I $\frac{1}{W_e}$ declare that such $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\text{kapas}} \frac{\text{waste}}$ is required for the purpose of only and will not be otherwise used save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

Reasons why importation is necessary (a).

3. I $\frac{1}{W_e}$ undertake—

(1) in the event of the $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\text{kapas}} \frac{\text{waste}}$ imported under the said licence proving unsuitable for the purpose for which it is imported, to report the matter to the

(a) Reasons should be clearly stated as licences are only issued in cases of proved necessity. In the case of applications for licences to import by sea, the form should be modified as may be necessary.

* Maund = 82½ lb.

† Here enter station of import.

‡ In the case of applications for single licences, the station of export should be entered here.

8th September 1928]

licensing authority and to await his approval to its disposal otherwise before allowing such $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\text{kapas}} \frac{\text{waste}}$ to leave $\frac{\text{my}}{\text{our}}$ premises;

(2) that under no circumstances will I $\frac{1}{W_e}$ allow $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\text{kapas}} \frac{\text{waste}}$ imported under the said licence to be used for mixing with, or adulteration of $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\text{kapas}}$ produced in the protected area for re-export nor will I $\frac{1}{W_e}$ allow it to be re-exported under a misdescription;

(3) to return the said licence on expiration of the period for which it is granted to the licensing authority together with such details as he may require as to the $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\text{kapas}} \frac{\text{waste}}$ imported under it and of its subsequent disposal.

Dated
at

Signed

*Instructions.**

(a) The Cotton Transport Act does not impose any general restriction on cotton transport but only on transport into specified areas (notified by Local Governments for protection) by rail, road, river and sea or by one or more of such routes. The notifications issued by the Government of Madras prohibit transport only by rail and sea and not transport by road and river and the prohibition applies only to ginned cotton, unginned cotton (kapas) and cotton waste. Cotton seed is allowed to be transported freely without restriction. Each notification includes a schedule of railway stations in the protected area to which it refers. Licences are only required by concerns situated within the limits of a protected area. Licences granted under the Cotton Transport Act are available for the importation of cotton from anywhere in India but only to the stations specified. Separate licences are required for the import of each of the specified kinds of cotton, viz., ginned cotton, unginned cotton (kapas) and cotton waste. Separate rules are also in force for the importation of cotton by sea into the protected areas.

(b) Stationmasters or other railway servants responsible for the booking of goods or parcels at all stations in India are empowered by section 4 of the Act to refuse to book cotton to a notified station in a protected area unless a certified copy of the licence is handed in when the cotton is tendered for booking. Each consignment requires a separate certified copy which will accompany the railway invoice to destination.

(c) Stationmasters or other railway servants responsible for the receipt and delivery to the consignee of goods and parcels at notified stations are required by section 5 of the Act to refuse delivery of cotton from outside a protected area (which is defined by a list of stations) unless accompanied by a certified copy of the licence (or unless the original licence is produced).

(d) Paragraph 2 in the application form corresponds with condition (b) of the licence, the object being to safeguard the protected area against the misuse (which might be quite unintentional) of cotton imported under licence.

[8th September 1928]

(e) The protected areas notified in the Madras Presidency are those contained in Government Notification, Development Department, No. , dated

FORM B.

Annual General Licence (for Manufacturers and Exporters).

(See Rule 3.)

No. OF 192 .

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), as amended by the Cotton Transport (Amendment) Act, 1925 (XXXIV of 1925) the

Mills
Company, carrying on business within the protected area known as notified in Government Notification, Development Department, No. , dated , are hereby granted a general licence under section 3 of the said Act for the period February 1, 192 , to January 31, 192 , to import by rail bales of * to

station for the purpose of manufacture export to any port or ports in or outside India provided it or they is or are not in a protected area subject to the following conditions:—

(a) A certified copy of this licence shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.

(b) Cotton imported under this licence shall not be used except for the purpose stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Sd.)

Licensing Authority.

Dated

192 .

FORM C.

This certified copy should accompany the invoice to the railway audit office and should be despatched from there to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

Certified copy of General Licence (for manufacturers and exporters) to be tendered at the despatching station.

(See Rule 3.)

LICENCE No.

192 . COPY No.

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), as amended by the Cotton Transport (Amendment) Act, 1925 (XXXIV of 1925), the Mills Company, carrying on business within the protected area known as

* Here enter ginned cotton, cotton waste or kapas for which licence is granted.

[8th September 1928]

notified in Government Notification, Development Department, No.

are
is hereby granted a general licence under section 3 of the said Act for the period February 1, 192 to January 31, 192 , to import by rail bales of * to manufacture station for the purpose of

export to any port or ports in or outside India provided it or they is or are not in a protected area subject to the following conditions:—

(a) A certified copy of this licence shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.

(b) Cotton imported under this licence shall not be used except for the purposes stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Signed)

Licensing Authority.

Name of Consignor

Number of bales

Description of cotton

• Signature of Consignor.

Signature of Stationmaster.

Dated

192 .

FORM D.

Single Licence for Consignment by Rail.

(See Rule 4.)

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), as amended by the Cotton Transport (Amendment) Act, 1925 (XXXIV of 1925), Messrs.
Mr.

are
is granted a licence available up to to import to station situated in the protected area known as notified in Government Notification, Development Department, No. , dated bales of * from maunds (station) for the purpose of

This licence is only valid for one consignment and shall be surrendered to the undersigned, duly endorsed by the Stationmaster of the station of delivery or other railway servant responsible for the receipt and delivery of goods and parcels at the station on the arrival of the consignment:—

(a) A certified copy of this licence shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.

(b) Cotton imported under this licence shall not be used except for the purposes stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Signed)

Licensing Authority.

Dated

192 .

* State whether ginned cotton, cotton waste or kapas.

[8th September 1928]

FORM E.

This certified copy should accompany the invoice to the railway audit office and should be despatched from there to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

Certified copy of single licence in Form D.

(See Rule 4.)

LICENCE No. OF 192

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), as amended by the Cotton Transport (Amendment) Act, 1925 (XXXIV of 1925), ^{Messrs.} Mr. ^{are} is granted a licence available up to to import to situated in the protected area known as notified in Government Notification, Development Department, No. , dated , ^{bales} maunds of * from (station) for the purpose of

This licence is only valid for one consignment and shall be surrendered to the undersigned, duly endorsed by the Stationmaster of the station of delivery or other railway servant responsible for the receipt and delivery of goods and parcels at the station on the arrival of the consignment:—

(a) A certified copy of this licence shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.

(b) Cotton imported under this licence shall not be used except for the purposes stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Sd.)

Licensing Authority.

Name of Consignor

Number of bales

Description of cotton

Signature of the Consignor.

Signature of the Stationmaster.

Dated

192

FORM F.

Single licence for consignment by sea.

(See Rule 5.)

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923, as amended by the Cotton Transport (Amendment) Act, 1925 (XXXIV of 1925), ^{Messrs.} Mr. ^{are} is granted a licence to import to situated in the protected area known as notified in Government Notification, Development Department, No. , dated , ^{bales} maunds of * from for the purpose of

* State whether ginned cotton, cotton waste or kapas.

[8th September 1928]

This licence is only valid for one consignment and shall be surrendered to the officer in charge of the port at on the arrival of the consignment:—

Cotton imported under this licence shall not be used except for the purposes stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Sd.)

Licensing Authority.

Revised notification and rules under sections 3 and 7 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), as amended by the Cotton Transport (Amendment) Act, 1925 (XXXIV of 1925).

Explanatory memorandum.

The Cotton Transport Act was brought into force in the Madras Presidency from the 24th November 1925. Under the notification then issued under section 3 of the Act, the Act was made applicable to three protected areas as follows:—

(1) *The Northern and Western area*—consisting of the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool.

(2) *The Tiruppur-Cambodia area*—consisting of the district of Coimbatore, the Karur, Musiri and Kulitalai taluks of Trichinopoly district, the Namakkal, Tiruchengode and Rasipur taluks of Salem district and that portion of the Madura district lying to the north and west of the Vaigai river.

(3) *The Tinnevely area*—consisting of the district of Tinnevely and that portion of the districts of Ramnad and Madura lying to the east and south of the Vaigai river.

The import of cotton into these areas by rail and sea was prohibited except under licence and delivery of cotton consigned from outside the protected areas at the railway stations situated in the protected areas was forbidden except under licence. No restriction was placed on the movement of cotton within the limits of protected areas or on the export of cotton from protected areas to places situated outside these areas. An exception was made in the case of cotton lint transported from the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Chittoor, Chingleput, and the taluks of Attur, Dharmapuri, Hosur, Krishna-giri, Omalur and Uttangarai of Salem district into the Tiruppur area, which was permitted without restriction. Under the rules issued simultaneously with the notification, under section 7 of the Act, the Director of Agriculture was appointed the licensing authority and necessary regulations were laid down and forms prescribed for the issue of licences by the Director of Agriculture for import of all kinds of cotton into the protected areas for certain specified purposes. The notification and rules were approved by the Legislative Council on 26th August 1925 and 7th November 1925 and published on pages 2244—2247 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th November 1925.

2. When the Act was introduced, the Government announced their intention to hold a Conference of cotton cultivators and persons interested in the cotton industry to consider the working of the Act for a season and to discuss

[8th September 1928]

such changes in the boundaries of the protected areas as experience might show to be necessary. In July 1926, the Director of Agriculture submitted his report on the working of the new measure. In it he dealt with the difficulties met with in the working of the Act and made the following proposals:—

(1) that all references to kapas should be omitted from the licences, that only lint be permitted to be moved under licence into protected areas, and that no exception be made to this rule under any circumstances;

(2) that the Tiruppur-Cambodia area should comprise only the Coimbatore district and the Karur taluk of the Trichinopoly district or in the alternative that in place of the present Tiruppur-Cambodia area the following three protected areas be created:—

(a) Coimbatore district and the Karur taluk of the Trichinopoly district,

(b) Trichinopoly district except Karur taluk and that portion of the Madura district lying to the north and west of the Vaigai river, and

(c) the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot and Salem;

(3) that the notification and rules be amended so as to cover the import of cotton by road and to provide for the appointment thereunder of road guards at important points of entry; and

(4) that the concession of importing lint into the Tiruppur-Cambodia area without restriction from the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Chittoor and Chingleput, and from the taluks of Attur, Dharmapuri, Hosur, Krishnagiri, Omalur, Salem and Uttangarai of Salem district be withdrawn.

Other proposals of minor importance were—

(1) that the restriction in the condition that exporters' annual licences are to be utilized for export "only to a port or ports *outside*" India be removed and that the rules and forms be amended so that the "licences may be issued for export" to any port *in* India which is not in a protected area;

(2) that instead of the stations "Madura to Mandapam" specified in schedule II (iii) appended to the notification under section 3 of the Act stations "Madura to Dhanushkodi" be introduced.

3. These proposals were considered at a meeting of the Provincial Cotton Committee, Madras, held on the 6th January 1927. The general trend of the discussion showed that trade interests clashed very definitely with the views of the Agricultural Department and that the trade was definitely against the restriction of the free movement of kapas and wished to combine the two protected areas of Tiruppur and Tinnevelly into one area.

4. The meeting held on the 6th January 1927 having arrived at no definite conclusions, it became necessary to hold another meeting of the Provincial Cotton Committee, and this meeting took place on the 14th February 1927. Proposals then placed before the Committee by the Agricultural Department in regard to rearrangement of protected areas were that in addition to Northern and Western area there should be—

Name of area.	Districts comprised in the area.
1. Coimbatore (irrigated Cambodia area).	Coimbatore and the taluks of Karur and Palni.

[8th September 1928]

Name of area.	District comprised in the area.
2. Tinnevelly (Karunganni area).	Tinnevelly and that portion of the districts of Madura and Ramnad lying to the east and south of the Vaigai river.
3. Salem-Dindigul (Cambodia area).	Chingleput, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Trichinopoly except the Karur taluk, Tanjore, that portion of the Madura district lying to the west and north of the Vaigai river except the Palni taluk and that portion of the Ramnad district lying to the north of the Vaigai river—Madras City to be outside this area.

One combined area instead of separate areas for Tiruppur and Tinnevelly was advocated by many of those present as in their opinion the present boundaries hampered trade and were so unpopular with the cotton firms, dealers and middlemen who had the financing and marketing of the cotton crop in their hands, that, unless the protected areas were combined, there was likely to be a sustained agitation to abolish the application of the Cotton Transport Act to the Madras Presidency altogether. They suggested that steps could be taken by the Agricultural Department to grade up the inferior cottons in the combined area, e.g., Trichinopoly, Salem and Dindigul cottons, up to the level of the superior cottons. They also contended that the constitution of Dindigul as a separate area would affect the cotton ryot in that area as there would never be a proper competitive market at Dindigul. The crop in Dindigul taluk and Trichinopoly tract was financed by the Virudhunagar dealers and until these latter could be replaced by co-operative societies which would take a long time to do, it was argued that any steps to separate Dindigul and Trichinopoly tracts from Virudhunagar would seriously jeopardise the very growing of cotton in them. In the result, the following resolution was passed by a majority:—

"There shall be only two protected areas:—

(1) Northern and Western tract, as defined at present,

(2) Southern tract comprising the eleven districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly."

5. The results of the discussions at these two meetings of the Provincial Cotton Committee and the reports of the Director of Agriculture containing a record of the departmental experience of the working of the Act and its views as to the future lines of action were then discussed at a Conference on the 28th February 1927 under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble the Minister for Development which was attended by 17 members representing traders and growers and Members of the Legislative Council from the Tiruppur and Tinnevelly areas. As at the meetings of the Provincial Cotton Committee, the most important subject for discussion was the question of the classification of areas and the opinion expressed by the majority of those present was in favour of a combined area for the south though the departmental representatives

[8th September 1928]

explained at length and in sufficient detail the ideal of the Act and how in their opinion that was not likely to be realized by the adoption of a single unwieldy area where different distinct types of cotton recognized by the Trade were grown.

6. Other points also were discussed and it was generally agreed that no licence should be given to kapas, but that lint might be allowed without any restriction. As regards the control of road transport and the appointment of road guards at important points of entry, the difficulties in the way of establishing efficient road guards were emphasized. As regards the fixing of a time limit within which single licences should be in force it was agreed that two months were sufficient. The inclusion of the stations beyond Mandapam as far as Dhanushkodi in schedule II (iii) of the notification was agreed to by the Conference.

7. Meanwhile petitions and protests had also been received by the Government from various gentlemen and bodies representing the points of view of grower, trader, mill-owner, broker, etc. These representations showed that very diverse views were held by the different interests. There were those who favoured separation of Dindigul from Tiruppur and those who protested against such separation, those who favoured retention of the Tiruppur and Tinnevely areas separate and those who clamoured for their amalgamation and there were again those who demanded the immediate withdrawal of the Act altogether. So far as Northern and Western area was concerned, there was not, generally speaking, any opposition to the continued application of the Act though in slight details there was a desire for a change.

8. The question was therefore of immediate importance only so far as the two protected areas in the south were concerned. The matter was considered further in the light of the various petitions and protests received. Opportunity was taken by the Hon'ble Minister during his visits to many of the districts included in the areas to discuss the matter with the local representatives to the Council, and representative merchants and ryots. After a careful consideration of the views thus obtained the Government propose the following changes:—

(1) to combine the present protected areas of Tiruppur and Tinnevely into one and to extend it so as to comprise the eleven districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely. The Northern and Western tract will remain as defined at present, and

(2) to permit the movement of cotton seed free without licence while continuing the restriction as regards kapas and lint.

The notification and rules have been revised to give effect to these changes. The forms have also been amended so as to allow issue of exporters' licence for export to any port in India which is not in a protected area and to permit the licensing authority to fix the period for which single licences will be issued. The Provincial Cotton Committee resolved that two months should be the time limit during which single licences should be valid. According to the form now amended the licensing authority will have power to fix the period in each case subject to this maximum limit. As regards the control of road transport, it has been considered that the matter should stand over for consideration until sufficient experience has been gained of the working of the new protected areas and a study of the possible "gaps in the fence."