3-15 p.m. investigation establishment for the Tungabhadra project. I do not know when the work is to be completed. It could not take possibly more than a year. I should recommend therefore that Government be pleased to sanction the investigation of the Kistna part of the scheme also. We have already got estimates for the Guntur part of the Kistna project; and all that is necessary will be to sanction an estimate that will take up also that part of the project that concerns the districts of Nellore and Chingleput. We know, Sir, it will take some years before the estimates are ready. In projects of this magnitude, they will have to undergo examination by the various departments of Government; Government have to consult the Revenue Department and very likely the agricultural department; and all those consultations would take a considerable amount of time. So that even if Government decide to give establishment now for the investigation of the project, so far as Nellore and Chingleput districts are concerned, it will take four to five years before the reports and other details are got.

"The objection has been urged that Government cannot take up simultaneously large projects like the Cauvery or Tungabhadra or Kistna projects—the Cauvery-Mettur project is progressing, the main works may be completed according to the programme within another five years, and even if my suggestion for investigation in Nellore is accepted, it will be at least five years before estimates are completed and in a shape for sanction. Therefore, the objection that they cannot take up two large projects simultaneously cannot stand. I hope the hon. the Revenue Member will consider my suggestion sympathetically (in this matter, there is considerable feeling among the various sections of the House) and will pass such orders as may give satisfaction to the various sections of the House and people residing in many districts this project would cover.

"There is only one other small point, which is not connected with the projects mentioned. There have been complaints from various districts as to the question of sanction of smaller schemes. It has been the practice, and I believe the rules permit it, to charge the expenditure on these schemes to revenue and not to capital, but—I do not know why—it would appear that within recent years there has been some change in this procedure and Government appear to be insisting on minor schemes being remunerative. It seems, Sir, that this objection ought to be waived, considering the fact that irrigation confers large benefits on the people and indirectly the Government are benefited in the shape of increased revenues (if not by irrigation revenue) indirectly in various ways. I would therefore urge that as Government possesses powers of charging the expenditure on these small schemes to revenue they might continue the practice that was in vogue formerly and continue in future to charge expenditure to revenue. I need hardly state that while expenditure, for instance, on buildings is charged to revenue expenditure that brings no direct return to Government, it is much more reasonable that irrigation works of a minor nature, should within the limits allowed by the present rules, be sanctioned and charged to revenue, even though not remunerative."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Lest it might be stated that the districts south of Madras are in no way interested in the matter, I rise to support the motion. It is nearly two and a half years since the Irrigation Bill was passed in this House, and when it came back to this House having been

remitted for reconsideration by His Excellency the Governor, it was jettisoned and thrown into the waste-paper basket, as the result of a dilatory motion brought by the Justice Party. That Bill contained provisions of a very excellent character, and Government have absolutely no justification for not making any attempt hitherto in the direction of bringing in a Bill either in that form or in some modified or amended form. That Bill sought to do away with the Compulsory Labour Act, contained some provisions about percolation, and gave powers to the Legislative Council to fix the water-rate or the rates for kasar and also contained provisions for the constitution of an irrigation board and provisions calculated to better the condition of the ryots. In the interests of the people, in the interests of the large number of agriculturists and in the interests of the Government alike, it is high time that the Government looked into the matter and made up its mind to bring in a Bill and lost no time in placing on the statute book a very satisfactory irrigation law. As it is, now there is no law worth the name, because the whole law relating to irrigation is scattered through Board's Standing Orders, executive orders and decisions published in the Law Reports, some of which it is not quite possible to reconcile and have given rise to a crop of litigation and equally a large number of conflicting judgments. It is with a view to bring peace and harmony and to place the law on the subject on a more satisfactory basis, I appeal to the hon. the Revenue Member before he lays down the reins of his office to introduce or to make satisfactory progress in the direction of introducing an irrigation Bill which will satisfy the people, and besides being equally beneficial to the Government."

Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM spoke in Tamil:—

"நீர்ப்பாசன மசோதா வொன்றுவேண்டுவது மிகவும் அவசியமானது. அஃதில்லாமையாலேயே ஆதிதிராவிடர்கள் மிகவும் கெட்டுப்போகிறார்கள். எளியவர்களை வலியவர்கள் விழுங்கிவிடுகிறார்கள். அவ்வாறு நிகழாமல் தடுப்பதற்கு மசோதா மிகவும் அவசியமானது. உதாரணமாக, தென்ஞற்காடு ஜில்லா சிதம்பரம் தாலூகா வடகிருஷ்ணபுரம் கிராமத்தில் சில ஆதிதிராவிடர்கள் ஆளொன்றுக்கு ஒரு எக்கர் இரண்டு எக்கர் நிலங்கள் வைத்துக்கொண்டு மானத்தோடும் வாழ்ந்து வந்தார்கள். எற்கனவே அனுபவத்திலுள்ளதும் பட்டாவிலுள்ளது மை ஆதிதிராவிடர்களின் நிலங்களின் பக்கத்திற் செல்வதுமான கத்த மேட்டுவாய்க்கால் பாசனத்தை சில அழுக்காறு கொண்டவர் தங்களுகு ஆதிதிராவிடர்கள் மேளம் அடிக்கும் விஷயத்தில் தகராறு கொண்டு மை கத்த மேட்டுவாய்க்கால் பாய்ச்சலே தடுத்துவிட்டார்கள். தாரத்திற் செல்வதான ஜெயங்கொண்டான் வாய்க்கால் பாசனத்தை காட்டினர்கள். அதுமுதல் ஆதிதிராவிடர்கள் அதோகதிக்கு உள்ளானர்கள். இது விஷயமாக திருவாளர் ராவ் பகதூர் எம். வி. ராஜா, ராவ் சாஹேப் ஸ்ரீனிவாசன் முதலானவர்கள் முயற்சித்தார்கள், யாதும் பயன்படவில்லை. யானும் பல முறை இச்சபையில் பேசினேன், கேள்விகள் கேட்டேன். இதுவரையில் யாதொரு விமோசனமும் உண்டாகவில்லை.

"சிதம்பரம் தாலூகா பண்ணப்பட்டு கிராமத்தில் ஓடை சேரியை அடுத்தாப்போலுள்ள நிலங்கள், அதாவது ஆதிதிராவிடர் பல வகுப்பினர் நிலங்களுக்கும் வீராணம் ஏரியிலிருந்து வரும் கருடன்வாய்க்காலிலிருந்து

[Swami A. S. Sahajanandam] [15th March 1929

சர்வே 71-ம் கம்பரில் 6-வது கொண்டம் பிரிந்து 78, 79-வது கம்பர் வழியாக கீழவாய்க்கால் வந்து 59 வழியாக அதன் கிழ்ப்புறம் கெ நிலங்களுக்குத் தொன்றதொட்டு தண்ணீர்ப் பாய்ந்து வந்தது. சமீபத் தில் ஒரு ஐயங்கார் சில புன்செய் நிலங்களை வாங்கி நன்செய்யாக்கினர். அவருக்கு சொந்தக்காரர் ஒருவர் தாசில்தாராக வந்தவர் கெ ஐயங்கா ருக்கு உதவி செய்ய பழய வாய்க்காலைத் தடுத்து புதிதாக ஒரு கொண்ட டத்தை யுண்டாக்கினர். அதன் மூலமாகவே பழய நன்செய்களுக்கும் தண்ணீர்ப் பாயும்படி செய்தார். அது முதல் கெ பழைய நிலக்காரர் களுக்கு பெரிதும் கஷ்டங்களேற்பட்டுள்ளன. பெய்தால் பெரு வெள் ளம், காய்ந்தால் கடுவெளியாயிருக்கிறது. இவ்விஷயமாக இக்கனந்தங் கிய சபையில் பலமுறை பேசியுள்ளேன், யாதொரு விமோசனமும் இல்லை. இவ்வாறு பல இடங்களில் நீர்ப்பாசனத்தில் உண்டாகும் இடையூறு களை நீக்குவதற்கு பில் ஒன்று உண்டாக்கவேண்டுமெனப் பேசினர்!"

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Mr. President, Sir, the subject of this discussion is supposed to be the need for an irrigation law. As a matter of fact, that was merely a peg upon which to hang other matters, and many of the speeches made by the hon. Members showed that it is not an irrigation law that is wanted, but some change or alteration in the present administrative arrangements—arrangements that no Bill could effect. For example, one of the earliest speakers referred to the question of putting up bridges on new canals. Well, I do not quite see how a Bill or an Act could help them in this matter in any way. . . "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member was a member of the committee, and he has dealt with the question—the obligation of putting bridges across new canals."

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" It was a principle admitted in the present rules. Putting it in the statute makes very little difference, because still the argument arises . . . (Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao : The law makes no difference to you) whether the road or the canal was there first.

" As regards breach irrigation, I presume the hon. Member who spoke on that subject did not suggest that we should have a law that every person who could breach a canal and take water where and when he pleased ; perhaps it was his intention to point out that it was wrong that it should be possible to levy a higher maximum rate of penalty upon unauthorized irrigation of ryotwari land than on zamindari. I do not know whether he meant to suggest that the zamindari land was penalized too lightly when water was taken, and that it should be raised ; if that is so I shall be glad to consider the matter. (Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar : It is the other way.) In this matter of stopping water being taken irregularly, if the penalty is not sufficient we ought to increase the rate, but if there is no objection to water being taken, we ought not to levy any penalty at all. (Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar : Hear, hear). It is not in the amount of the penalty that any mistake lies but in its application to a particular case. (Mr. Ramasomayajulu : Why not make it uniform.) You cannot make the penalties uniform, because it so much depends on the circumstances of each case. All that can be done is to lay down a scale and leave it to those who know the facts of each particular case to exercise their discretion ; even a statute can do no otherwise.

15th March 1929] [Sir Norman Marjoribanks]

" Another hon. Member referred to the high level channel in the Kistna district. Apparently, he thought it was awaiting the passing of some irrigation law. That is not so. It is awaiting the guaging of the river and the taking of levels. There is no irrigation law necessary for it. If the levels and the contours and the other engineering conditions will enable such a project to be carried out at a cost commensurate with the revenue to be derived from it, it will be undertaken.

" Mr. Narayana Raju mentioned a project on the Yerrakalava which he said he did not like to press. I wish he would press it forward if the want of an irrigation law was the only obstacle. A law to meet the difficulty in that particular case would probably meet with no opposition as everybody would then know exactly what was involved. The difficulty is about a general law. There will be difficulties about a general law which would not be raised in the case of a Bill . . . with reference to one particular project.

" One other hon. Member spoke of the disadvantages and difficulties which the ryots are put to by the application of the rules in the Kistna district. It is a matter of administration more than of law ; and if he would give me a list of those matters I shall be very glad to go into them and see what can be done to better the administration of the matter.

" The most convincing speech against the motion was made by my hon. 4 p.m.
Friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar as he never once from the beginning of his speech to the end referred to the subject of a Bill at all. It clearly shows that in his opinion there was no need for any Bill for the project he was advocating and I agree with him. We do not propose to investigate the Tungabhadra project as apart from its developments as he suggested. The Ceded Districts Committee of which I believe he was a leading member has recommended that the site of the reservoir is a matter which must be first settled. That is the thing which we are now investigating. When this is done the other parts of the project will be investigated. Of course, we shall need a much bigger staff to carry on the operations, but there is no idea of abandoning that part of the project at all. We first want to settle the site as to where the reservoir has to be. The first site had to be given up owing to the non-success of the negotiations with the Nizam's Government and the present site is within the Bombay limits and the investigation is progressing. So if this site is found to be suitable from the engineering point of view, we can then appoint a larger staff for the investigation of the project in the portions lower down. We want to get on with it in some way and not to be too ambitious to start with. (Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Did not the Superintending Engineer inspect 'the site and send his report?') There was one report but it was an interim report and the investigation is still going on. I do not know exactly how far it has proceeded.

" One other matter that was mentioned was in connexion with the very important subject kudimaramat. I cannot, of course, give my hon. Friend sanction to his Bill because it does not lie in my power to sanction it, but I am surprised to hear that he did not receive any answer. I will see that he gets an answer at once. I was fully under the impression that he had got an answer. In fact, I was almost certain that he got an answer a long time ago.

" Coming to the merits of the subject of further legislation for either restricting or abolishing kudimaramat, this is one of considerable difficulty. My difficulty is that if we were to abolish it we will be doing the ryots a

great disservice, as then that work would not be done at all. It would have to be done under the ordinary conditions of preparing estimates and getting budget allotments and execution by the Government staff and there are complaints enough as it is that enough minor irrigation work is not done. What will it be then? I have grave doubts in my mind that we will be doing a great disservice by abolishing kudimaramat.

"Then there is the other difficulty that is in the way of restricting or regulating the amount of kudimaramat. Once we make a statutory rule regarding regulation, then the question arises in each case whether the limit in any case has been reached or exceeded. And that means in this country usually law suits. That again means loss of money to Government and a greater loss of money to the taxpayer. It is these difficulties that have so far prevented the Government from formulating any proposal of their own on the subject of kudimaramat. However, we are still considering the matter and I hope that with the help of my hon. Friend opposite and others that we may be able to arrive at some settlement about it.

"Somebody referred to the objection that projects cannot be carried out for want of a Bill, as we may not be in a position afterwards to collect the rates charged for the water. That is a position which I think is not a sound one, because after all even if the water is useful to a person and is worth the money, he will take it and you can recover it then even under the existing law. On the other hand, if it is not worth his while to take it, what would be the use of a law which compels him to pay whether he is willing to take it or not? You charge for things according to their value. I do not think that any projects are held back on the ground of want of legislation on the question of rates. There is however the difficulty of other vested interests and that is a subject which the Government have under consideration and I had at one time hoped that we might be able to produce a Bill on the subject. The lifetime of this Council is now short, but I have not abandoned all hope on that point."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I have only a short time and so I will say only a few words. This discussion, Sir, has shown us one of the ironies of fate so far as this Council is concerned. After the Reforms, Government were insisting upon having an Irrigation Act. I think that Government should be consistent. But unfortunately we are coming now to a time when neither the members nor the Government are consistent. We remember that at the early state of this question, one hon. Member of the Executive Council considered the question so important that he resigned his membership because the Bill could not be passed. Then his successor made speech after speech in this House that not only the Mettur Project but several other projects could not be proceeded with for want of an Irrigation Act. Many of us thought that there was something in it. Therefore we were prepared to help the Government in coming to some understanding about some Bill being passed. Our complaint has always been that the Government have been mixing up too many things. They want to mix up the ryotwari systems with the zamindari systems and they want to mix up big projects with small projects. They want the rich people of the deltas connected with us, poor people who can get not even a drop of water. We have been asking, Sir, that separate Acts may be passed. We know certainly that the delta people did not at all care whether there is an Act or not about kudimaramat. I do not think the hon. the Revenue Member

was correct in saying that there are differences of opinion on every point. So far as that question is concerned, I believe that on that one question of kudimaramat there was practical unanimity on all sides of the House and if a Bill can be introduced to-day it can be passed to-morrow or the day after to-morrow whatever the life of this Council may be. That is a very important question.

"Then as regards the fixing of the water-rate, curiously enough the hon. the Revenue Member says that there are only two alternatives. If a man wants water he will take it whether there is an Act or not, and he will not take water if he does not want it even if there is an Act. If there is an enactment compelling a man to pay reasonably for the water he takes, then people will be bound under the new schemes to pay it. In spite of protestations from Government, I am sure there will be much difficulty about these rates under the Mettur project on which probably we will speak later on. There is no doubt whatever that an enactment of this nature will be very useful and for us who are anxious to get some project like the Lower Bhavani, we are certainly prepared to pay the full reasonable rates. It is really an irony of fate that the Government do not want a Bill while we and the public are anxious to have a Bill at once. As there is no hope of a Bill being brought forward by the Government in the near future, I think it is all the more necessary that we should pass the motion whether the Government cares for it or not as it will remind them of their duties. So we should pass this motion."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think the House is ready to vote."

"The question is 'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 39,97,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100'."

The motion was put to the House and was carried.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I now put the grant to the vote of the House. The question is 'that Government be granted a sum of not less than Rs. 101·92 lakhs minus Rs. 100 under Grant VI—Irrigation'."

The motion was put and carried and the grant made.

DEMAND VII—CAUVERY-METTUR PROJECT.

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move— 4-15 p. m.

'that the Government be ganted a sum not exceeding 107·64 *lakhs under Demand VII—Cauvery-Mettur Project'."*

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, I move—

'to reduce the allotmet of Rs. 1,04,96,900 *for Cauvery-Mettur Project by Rs.* 100 *in order to deal with the whole policy of this project.'*

"I would appeal to the hon. the Revenue Member not to deal motions passed by this House with contempt as he seems to have done with the last motion. Nobody on that side seems to care what becomes of the motions pressed by this House and nobody on the other side seems anxious to call for a division. I think this is due to the fact that they know that they are asking for such large amounts by way of grants that a cut of Rs. 100 would be a flea-bite. I am sure they are not going to ask His Excellency to restore these small sums reduced by way of token cuts. I hope, Sir, in regard to what has

already been done and in regard to what has yet got to be done in connexion with this project—as anything done here would have far-reaching effects—the hon. the Revenue Member would pay a little more attention and consider the matter very deeply.

"There were at times opinions expressed in this House very strongly by a strong party against the whole Mettur project. I must take credit, Sir, for being one of those that always believed in the usefulness of the project; and, although Coimbatore was one of the districts that was seriously and directly affected adversely by this project, all of us, the three members from that district, placed the whole province above personal and district considerations and agreed as a matter of general policy to this Mettur project going forward. Of course, I then said and my colleagues then in this Council agreed with me that whatever might be the adverse effect on account of this project to our district and to the district of Salem, we would remember the far-reaching effects financial and otherwise for the whole Presidency that would result from this project and agree to it. Therefore, the first resolution that was brought up here was agreed to and it was passed unanimously. But then there came the question of policy. We said that it was not desirable that because we were prepared to help the project in the interests of the whole Presidency the people of Salem and Coimbatore should be made to suffer, the least extent possible. We appealed to the hon. the Law Member who was then in charge to take that matter into consideration and he made a statement on it. He, on the floor of the House, made a statement that he would appoint a committee for considering the question of the distribution of water to the districts of Salem and Coimbatore. The committee was appointed and it consisted of some members from Trichinopoly, and Tanjore also. The committee, including the hon. the Law Member and the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, unanimously recommended that at any cost water should be given to Salem and Coimbatore districts. This is No. 1 promise broken. As I said, the committee reported in our favour but its recommendations were not given effect to.

The trouble did not end there. Time after time attempts have been made to give the three districts of Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly some chance of getting some water under this project but so far without any success. Whatever might have been the official opinion of the Revenue Member on this matter, I appeal to him to go into this question again carefully. As a matter of fact, he has unsettled a settled fact and promised so far as irrigation in Coimbatore and Salem is concerned to go into the matter again a little more carefully and sympathetically, and we request him in spite of what eminent engineers might say, to insist upon some water being given to Coimbatore and Salem. That would be one point connected with the policy in which the reputation and good name of Government, if they have any, can stand. The one possible objection that may be raised by other districts is that on account of giving some water to Coimbatore and Salem may be a little more costly than in giving the whole water to Tanjore. For that, Sir, we have given repeated undertakings that we would be prepared to pay from Rs. 27 to Rs. 29 per acre if necessary so that we may get some water. Of course the Revenue Member may ask: 'How are we bound?' My reply will be: 'Yes, you will be bound to fix the rate by law.' If this Government does not want an Irrigation Act for the whole Presidency, I would appeal to the hon. the Revenue Member to have an Act passed so far as this irrigation scheme is concerned and we, the people of Coimbatore and Salem, are prepared to give an undertaking if necessary under that Act that we would pay whatever

sum between Rs. 27 and Rs. 30 is fixed by various expert engineers for giving us water. That is one of the points which we have been urging on the Government from the beginning. That is one condition on which the Government—I do not care whether it was the Law Member or it is the Revenue Member who is in charge of Irrigation—made the promise that they would give this water. It was, Sir, subject to that undertaking, that the motion was approved of by this House unanimously. I hope the Government will not go back on their word.

"Sir, the second point I wish to mention in connexion with this project is very important, we were told, and our mouths watered at the time, that with a view to have several similar projects in this country a large number of Indian engineering officers would be trained in this work. I believe the then Member in charge, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, took pride in saying that he would make this project an Indian project so far as its personnel was concerned. He said that he would try to make the whole department, from top to bottom, Indian. Alas! what an irony of fate! To-day, practically, with one exception, all the higher officers at the dam are Europeans. I have nothing to say against them personally. They may be all perfectly good people. But I am saying that in the interests of the country, in the interests of reserving the experience and skill training that can be gathered from such a big work for the country with a view to give advice either from official benches or from non-official benches in future construction of similar schemes. There is a great necessity for Indian experts in this department much more than in any other department. I would therefore ask the Revenue Member to go into that question again. I do not want that any of the existing European officials should suffer. All I say is that in the interests of the future irrigation schemes in this province, the desirability of trying to put some Indian officers at the top in the dam should be considered. I am glad to say that the Government cannot say that there is any dearth of Indian officers. The latest announcement is that a distinguished Indian is to be the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. He can in that capacity deal with various projects that have been sanctioned or are likely to be sanctioned in all parts of the Presidency. I do not see why he should not be placed in charge of the Mettur project. I have given a separate cut motion to discuss this thing. But I may now say this: that in whatever capacity the hon. Revenue Member holds office for some months more, he will look into the possibility of doing good. Let us hope that he will do all that he can so far as this question is concerned. This is No. 2. On this question of policy we have been asking the Government from the beginning and they have been promising to look favourably into the question of Indianization. But they have practically given up this question of Indianization on this Mettur project.

"My next point relates to unemployment. Sir, for the last half a century this project has been under contemplation. It was expected that for this project they would make use of the materials and men in and near the site. It was agreed to and approved by engineer after engineer not only of this Presidency but of the Government of India also that all the materials and labour necessary could be had at or near the site of this dam. Therefore we thought that this would be a pakka swadeshi concern giving full work to the people of the locality in both the districts of Salem and Coimbatore for a number of years. Alas, Sir, we have been sadly disappointed. In spite of the fact that till three or four years ago there was not even a word said about cement being

used, the mania for using cement has so far developed that to-day probably there will be very little of any other material used. The amount likely to be spent for the purchase of cement is, in round figures, one crore. If cement is not to be used, all this huge sum could have been conserved in our districts. The Mettur Project Committee appointed to go into this question included my hon. Friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar who is an expert in this matter as much as, if not more than, others have reported that from the common-sense point of view also it is much more desirable to use big boulders and surki mortar instead of having small pieces of concrete and cement. I do not know if the Secretariat has been adventurous enough to read the *Scientific American*. About three or four months ago there was an article in that journal which gave us the news of a big reservoir built with cement certified to be quite strong by eminent engineers the previous evening collapsing during the night and flooding the neighbouring villages. I am sure the Secretariat would not have noticed it. Of course even if it was put up, the engineers would naturally explain it away by saying that there was some unknown defect somewhere and that the matter required a little more careful consideration.

4-30 p.m. "I am glad to understand that according to an announcement made by the Government recently, the Government seem to have little—shall I say a spark—common-sense from our point of view and after all they think that the whole quantity of cement as required under the old estimate need not be indented for and that 20 per cent of the buildings might be built with surki and we know, Sir, it would mean that it would effect an enormous saving. I think this opinion has been expressed probably as an eyewash simply to avoid the main issue. I would therefore appeal to the hon. the Revenue Member to look into the matter and see whether the risk of the dam being collapsed will not be much greater if small pieces of concrete cement were to be used rather than big boulders in surki.

"The question of cost is a very important one and in that connexion we have to deal with the question of unemployment, both Indian and British. One great evil from my point of view in having only European engineers for this dam has been—of course it is natural that they will naturally have their sympathy for their own kith and kin—and if it is left to myself I too would do the same thing—that we have to spend, not even lakhs, but crores of rupees on machines. And then after importing the machinery naturally these officers will say that people in this country will not be able to handle these machines and therefore they have to import skilled men from England for working these machines. That will be their answer if we ask them as to why they go in for English men for working these machinery and naturally we cannot object to it as once we have this white elephant of the dam we must have its rope also. By way of precautionary measures, therefore, I wish to suggest that Government should not place more orders for machinery than what they have already done. The experience of Bombay Government is staring us in the face. It is only the other day that we were told that the deficit in the Development Department of that province which was once considered to be the most efficient Department in the whole world would be about three crores. What is the magnitude of that loss? Of course that department may have stopped its activities, but consider the loss that it has already sustained. Of course two or three crores is nothing for English people who are dealing in crores but to us whose average income is admitted by the Government to be about Rs. 3 a

month it is very great. I would therefore appeal to the hon. the Revenue Member and the Government and the whole Secretariat to view this matter a little more carefully. So long as the machinery that has already been ordered is concerned we cannot help it. Though the hon. the Revenue Member may say that he will not be here and that he cannot therefore take the responsibility for carrying this project out, yet I submit there will be somebody in his stead and they may see that my suggestion is carried out. Otherwise there will be a very heavy loss and Mettur will be another Bombay Development Department, and I am sure the hon. Mr. Marjoribanks when he is sitting leisurely in his home after retirement will be laughing when he knows what took place with regard to Bombay Development Department also has happened with regard to Mettur realizing that my prophecy has after all come to pass. I say that this scheme is going to be a big white elephant. It is not going to cost us anything less than ten crores. From five and a half crores it has already come to seven crores and odd. So I would ask the Secretariat and the Public Works Department to give this matter their very best attention and I would further ask them to be satisfied with the machinery that they have already ordered. They must also see that surki is used instead of cement concrete in buildings where cement is not necessary. If they use this surki it will give the people of our districts some employment. People who have been driven from their homes and lands which they have been occupying for centuries and centuries will have to be given something to live upon and something to work. If that has to be done, as I said already, hand labour should be substituted for machinery wherever it is possible. I am sure that if we are to blame the Government at a future date for importing such large machinery at such a high cost the Member who will be in charge of the department at that time will blame somebody else and the vicious circle will go on like that. Whether the then Government blames 'A', 'B' or 'C' and whether 'A' is responsible or 'B' is responsible or 'C' is responsible for the mistake, we have to pay for the machinery and the blaming of one man or the other will not help us in any way. So under these circumstances I would request the Government not to order for more machinery. There will be some wrong or other in some part of the machinery and they will be asked to order new machinery or at least new parts always. So, I would ask the Government to carefully look into this matter and see that they do not place any more orders for importing machinery from foreign countries hereafter.

"There are some other points to which I should like to refer. One of them is that these experts always condemn the opinion of non-experts. Many of us are engineers ourselves. I have built bungalows myself and I have built an anicut myself probably on a smaller scale than those built by the Government and probably they may say that inasmuch as I spend my own money on them I would naturally be very careful in spending it. It is better if the hon. the Revenue Member would recommend to the Government to give every member of this House an opportunity to look into this matter—I mean any estimates of expenditure in the construction of buildings, etc., in connexion with the Mettur project—and not to treat us as untouchables. So far as this dam is concerned our humble suggestions may be taken into consideration by the Government with regard to the expenditure on the various items of buildings. Many of us have gone to Mettur itself and we can speak with some authority on these matters. I know for a fact that these highly paid officers are given very big bungalows and money

is wasted in constructing very big bungalows for them, whereas poorly paid subordinates and menials are given very small buildings. I hope these and other things will be considered by the hon. the Revenue Member, and I appeal to him to make a statement from his place there—because however sympathetic individual officers may be they may not remain in their offices for ever—so that it may be binding on his successor also that the advice of this Council or any committees will be utilized by the Government.

"There are several other local grievances. The people of our districts were told in the beginning that we would be given sites for building our houses and some reserved forests would be disafforested to give us lands for cultivation. That promise yet remains to be fulfilled. I think it is necessary for the hon. the Revenue Member to make a definite statement about all these things. I think there is the Under Secretary of that department who has been serving in the department for a sufficiently long time and it is sufficient if the hon. the Revenue Member calls for all the papers connected with this Mettur project and deal with them. Several memorials have been presented by the people to the Government and if he looks into them he will be able to understand what the real grievances of the people are.

"With these few words I conclude finally by saying that I believe there would be no necessity for pressing this motion. In view of the fact that the hon. the Revenue Member is believed to be sympathetic, I would appeal to him to give us—not in his usual fashion, shall I say, a song-like speech—but some direct promise to help us directly. Even if he does not do it and this House were to pass this cut, I hope he will not throw it into the waste-paper basket. Let it not be said that the last cut which was passed in his time was thrown into the waste-paper basket and no attention to it was paid by him. I appeal to the Government, whether this cut motion is carried or not, to give effect at least to some extent to the policy underlying that cut. It may not be a matter which directly concerns the whole Presidency but as I said, we must view it from one important standpoint. If it is going to be a very costly project, they will have to increase their water-rates and in the absence of an irrigation Act; and it is certainly going to make collections very difficult. A rich friend of mine in Tanjore district once wrote to me that the people of Tanjore district were not going to pay a pie more than the rates they are paying for the benefit which they are going to get. My friend says: 'if the Government supplies the water to us at about Rs. 7 per acre, we will take it; otherwise let the water go to Bay of Bengal.' The people of Coimbatore and Salem are refused water and the people of Trichinopoly district also are not going to get it and so the whole water must go to Tanjore or must go to the Bay of Bengal. That is the position. As I have already said, although this matter may not affect the whole Presidency directly yet it concerns the whole Presidency in this way, viz., that if it is going to be a costly white elephant it will prevent other big schemes like the Tungabhadra project being taken up. Therefore, Sir, from that standpoint I would appeal to the hon. Members of this House to consider this question and tell the Government that they will vote for this sum for carrying out this and similar projects provided the Government assure us that they will work such projects profitably and economically.

4-45 p.m. *"It is from that point of view that I appeal to this House to take a life interest in this matter now and hereafter, to see that this cut motion is passed, to continue to take interest, even after this motion is proposed and in fact to worry the hon. Revenue Member and not allow him to go on with other things unless and until he does something to ameliorate the difficulties of the poor district of mine and other districts."

Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM addressed the Council in Tamil:—

"கனம் தலைவரே, மேட்டூர் அணைக்கட்டினால் பசி தணிந்தவர்களுக்கே மேலும் மேலும் உணவளிப்பதாகிறது. தஞ்சாவூர், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி ஜில்லாக்களில் ஏற்கனவே தண்ணீர்ப் பாய்ந்து க்ஷேமமாயிருக்கும் இடங்களுக்கு தண்ணீர் கொடுப்பதைவிட கை ஜில்லாக்களில் தண்ணீரில்லாமல் கஷ்டப்படும் இடங்களுக்குத் தண்ணீர் கொடுப்பது மிகவும் அவசியமாகும். தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் திருபட்டி, பாலையபட்டி, கூனம்பட்டி, சொரக்கல்பட்டி, கந்தவனப்பட்டி முதலான இடங்களில் மழை சரியாகப் பெய்யாமல் கடந்த சில வருஷங்களாக தண்ணீர் கிடைக்காமலும் தீர்வை கட்ட முடியாமலும் ஜனங்கள் தவிக்கிறார்கள். ஐயா! ஒரு அணைவிற்கு ஒரு எக்கர் வீதமாக சுமார் 500 எக்கர் நிலங்களை ஐந்தாறு அணைவிற்கு ஏலம் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தக் கொடுமையை என்னென்று சொல்வது. கை இடங்களுக்கு ஒரு விமோசனம் உண்டாகவேண்டும். திருச்சியிலிருந்து வரும் உய்யக்கொண்டான் வாய்க்கால் வளவந்தான்கோட்டைவரைக்கும் வருகிறது. அங்கிருந்து ஐயம்பட்டி, கந்தவனப்பட்டி, சொரக்கல்பட்டி, கூனம்பட்டி, திருபட்டி, பாலையபட்டி முதலான கிராமங்கட்கு சிறு வாய்க்கால் உண்டாக்கினால் எழைகள் பிழைப்பார்கள். இதுவிஷயத்தில் சிரத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுகிறேன்."

*Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPAH Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, it is a well-known fact that Salem is a dry country and that water scarcity is always felt there, not only for irrigation purposes but even for drinking purposes. Time and again so many hon. Members have urged its claim on the floor of this House that Salem should be given more irrigation facilities. I myself also urged many a time in this Council that there is not sufficient drinking water for Salem town itself. Certainly, Sir, there is a reservoir in Salem called Panamarattupatti tank. But this tank is not supplying sufficient water. It supplies drinking water only for two or three hours in the day hours. In case the monsoon fails, which is often, this tank dries up and the people have to go for their drinking water far away with vessels in their hands and have to wait there for hours for a pot of water. These difficulties were explained to this House by me in the last budget session. Now Sir, the tank is nearly dry; I think there is about half a foot of water now. It may be said that we in Salem, had good rains this season. There was no proper rain for the Salem town (in the whole of Salem taluk) as usual which did not fill up our dried tanks at all. These difficulties were experienced for the last seven years continually by the people of Salem.

"When His Excellency the Governor visited Salem on the 5th February 1927, and while I was discussing this subject, with His Excellency, of water scarcity in Salem, His Excellency suggested that water can be got from Yercaud in the Shevaroy hills. I don't think the tank in Yercaud will supply sufficient water at all to Salem town, because the strength of Salem town is over a lakh of people. The tank water from Yercaud will not be sufficient for the Salem town people even for a few months.

"When I visited Mettur last June, I consulted the Engineer-in-Chief there with regard to this matter. He was kind enough to say that we can have drinking water from the reservoir for Salem town. As my hon. Friend from Coimbatore explained, the Government are constructing this big anicut in Mettur at a very high cost for the benefit of the people. May I kindly ask the Government to arrange for Salem getting drinking water from this reservoir and thus relieve the people of Salem from this difficulty which is very long felt? I hope that the Government will consider this question and do the needful for the people of Salem. Otherwise the people have to leave this place and go to other places. Of course, we have got wells in almost every house; but that water is either sour or salty and it is not drinkable. In these circumstances, I hope the Government will see its way to help the people of Salem in this matter.

"I am sorry that the hon. the Minister in charge of the portfolio is not here now. The people of Salem, I believe, have sent a memorial to him regarding this question."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Mr. President, Sir, I shall not reiterate the arguments and points urged by my hon. Friend from Coimbatore. I must strongly endorse all his points with all the vehemence that is necessary for a question of such vital importance. If, in a matter like this, there is not sufficient care and vigilance exercised by the Government, I am sure that we shall be landing ourselves in a financial crisis worse than that of Bombay. I would urge that the commonsense point of view should be respected more by the hon. the Revenue Member and the expert advisers. I know, Sir, that, when the Bombay Government took up that scheme, people with common sense, the papers, public speakers and the press wondered that the Government was allowing things to go on so rapidly to destruction. But that commonsense point of view was not respected by the Government. They allowed things to drift on and they were landed in a terrible financial crisis. When a deputation of this House went to Mettur with Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar—he is quite an expert as any Engineer of the department—we did not ask the Engineers to give us any advice on technical matters. We told them we did not want them. I do not know on what expert or technical advice they ordered for a large number of machinery which would increase the cost of the scheme to several lakhs more, if not, crores. I hope that the points raised by me will be taken into due consideration. I think the whole question hangs, as was done in the Bombay big muddle, on ordering machinery at an enormous cost, and that only from England. Very little machinery has been ordered from other countries. In answer to a question put the other day, reference was made to an answer given to a query which was printed as appendix to the Government Order. I sent a question the other day for further information. I do not know why it has not been answered. I asked that the Government should place on the table of the House the orders sent so far for machinery and those proposed to be sent hereafter and where the machinery was ordered from. The hon. the Revenue member has not replied to that question. I hope that he will give us the information now. It is well known that machinery, especially for irrigation works, can be got very cheaply in Germany and America. It is also well known that, for hydro-electric works and irrigation works, German machines are better, more efficient and cheaper. Those machines were not ordered for. They say that all this machinery has to be got through the High Commissioner in England and that he must be advertising for the best machinery in the world. That is the excuse that is given, for ordering, in such haste, all the machinery from England alone and not from other countries where it can be got cheapest and best.

"I have proposed, Sir, that the Council should be taken into confidence and that all the hon. Members should be permitted to visit Mettur. The Bombay Government took the Members of the Council to a distance of 600 miles to Sukkur. I do not know the reason why the Government of Madras should not invite all the Members here to go to Mettur and see for themselves what is being done there. I think, Sir, that at least a committee should be elected by this House and that they should go to Mettur. The committee need not consist of the old members. New members can go there now in turn. Not 12 members only but 25 members of the Council, if not the whole House, should have the satisfaction of seeing and mastering all the details of the scheme and they should record their commonsense opinion and give their advice, which should be accepted and followed. It is respected in other provinces; it ought to be respected in this province also."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, in supporting this motion, I am glad to note that my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, has drawn attention to certain details and criticisms which are found also in the report, which was submitted by the Mettur Committee, appointed to investigate this question along with its recommendations to the Government. I am glad also to note that he has been consistently advocating the claims not only of his own district, but also of the districts of Salem and Trichinopoly. I have the privilege of representing more than one district.

"There is one point—that which takes for granted the prosperity of Tanjore district—on which I should like to enlighten my hon. Friends. They think that Tanjore is going to derive all benefits from this Mettur project. There is no doubt a great deal of truth in this assumption. But at the same time I think the Government are bound to do something for the mirasidars of the Tanjore district, who pay the highest kist, especially for this reason, that compared with other districts, say, for instance, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, very often suffers from irregular water-supply. The notorious fact is that even before the 1st of September, we have the system of *murai* introduced in consequence of which we have water in the Vennar for one week and water in the Cauvery for another week. During the interval of this one week when there is no water in either river, lands both on the Vennar side and on the Cauvery side dry up. In consequence of this *murai* system, in consequence of the periodical drying up of lands in Tanjore, especially in the first few days after transplantation the yield is very poor, far from satisfactory. I was surprised to hear that even in Shiyali and Mayavaram which are supposed to be the richest taluks, the average yield is 5 kalams for a man which is not even one-half, or one-third or one-fourth of the yield in Trichinopoly. Therefore, if this Cauvery-Mettur project would assure the mirasidars of Tanjore a steady regular supply of water, if it would dispense with this terrible *murai* system and also assure the lands on the lower reaches of the Cauvery a regular supply, if this benefit alone would accrue from this Mettur project, all the mirasidars of Tanjore will have reason to be eternally grateful to this Government."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—The hon. Member will continue his speech to-morrow. The Council will now adjourn and re-assemble to-morrow at 11 a.m."

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1745 asked by Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 15th March 1929, page, 184 supra.]

Letter from the Vice-President in charge under section 23 (2), *Malabar District Board, Calicut, to the Secretary to Government Local Self-Government Department, dated the* 28*th February* 1929, *R.C.C. No.* 95-*C*-2/29.

[Legislative Council Question No. 1780—Transfers—Elementary schools —Teachers—Taluk Boards, Malabar—Memorandum No. 2349/1-A-1, dated the 26th January 1929.]

The information required is given below :—

Names of taluk boards.	Number of transfers of teachers employed in elementary schools.	
	1927.	1928.
1. Chirakkal	151	145
2. Calicut	62	141
3. Ernad	147	144
4. Walluvanad	52	88
5. Ponnani	195	816
6. Palghat	89	120
7. District Board (in Wynaad)	16	10
Total ...	712	964

It is reported by the Presidents of the Taluk Boards that the transfers were made at the requests of the teachers, on account of the opening of new schools, owing to the transfer of posts from one school to another and in some cases as a result of misconduct. In Wynaad the transfers were made on the account of opening of new schools and in some cases for misconduct.

2. The Ponnani and Palghat Taluk Boards did not pay any travelling allowance. In all other cases travelling allowance was given except when the transfers were ordered at the requests of the teachers or for misconduct.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1753 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 15th March 1929, page 193 supra.]

Annexure.

Statement giving the expenditure on pay * of gazetted officers (both voted and non-voted) incurred during the years 1920–21 to 1927–28.

Year.	Expenditure—Pay of Officers—Voted and Non-voted.
	RS.
	LAKHS.
1920–21	143·97
1921–22	177·63
1922–23	172·34
1923–24	162·88
1924–25	169·97
1925–26	173·45
1926–27	169·39
1927–28	173·87

* Includes special pay.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Saturday, the 16th March 1929.

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

PRESENT:

Marjoribanks, M.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 Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Bhaktavatsula Nayudu, Mr. P.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.
Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. W. E.
Davis, Mr. J. A.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S.
James, Mr. F. E.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.
Karant, Mr. K. B.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Krishnan, Mr. K.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, Mr. Alladi.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.
Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.
Mahmud Sahamnad Sahib Bahadur.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, Mr. K. P. V. S., Muhammad.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M.
Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara *alias* Kumaran Raman, Mr.
Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) S.
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.
Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
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. C.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ratnasabhapathi Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur Mr. C. S.
Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.
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, Mr. K.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Soundara Pandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
Souter, I.C.S., Mr. C. A.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.

PRESENT—*cont.*

Thomas, Mr. Daniel.	Venkiah, Mr. S.
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.	Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Uppi Sahib, Mr. K.	Wood, Mr. C. E.
Vanavudaiya Gounder, Mr. S. V.	Wright, Mr. W. O.
Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.	Zamindar of Gollapalli.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.	Zamindar of Kallikota.
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.	Zamindar of Singampatti.

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Irrigation

Inclusion of lands in Kanur and other villages in the Kistna Anicut.

* 1754 *Q.*—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that ryots of Kanur, Patamata, Gundala, Ramavarappadu, Yenikapadu, Poranki, etc., villages situated very near Bezwada have been petitioning time after time to the Revenue and Public Works Department authorities concerned to include the lands of those villages which are all dry under the ayacut of Kistna Eastern Delta and to supply them water for irrigation;

(*b*) whether they have received endorsements that their cases will be considered when the question of the further extension of the ayacut in Kistna Eastern Delta is taken up after watching for three seasons the working of the raised shutters of the Kistna Anicut; and

(*c*) whether in view of the fact that the ayacut is now proposed to be extended, the Government intend to include most of the lands of those villages under the ayacut?

A.—(*a*) Yes.
(*b*) Yes.
(*c*) This will be considered by the special division proposed to be sanctioned in April 1929, subject to the vote of the Legislative Council.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. Revenue Member whether there has been any proposal by the Irrigation Department that water for short crops should be allowed to these villages?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"What is the area to be allowed water for short crop is the matter for investigation."

Closure of canals in the East Godavari delta.

* 1755 *Q.*—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, with reference to the recent notification regarding the closure of canals in the East Godavari Delta—

(*a*) whether the improvements and alterations to the Bank canal in connexion with the Polavaram Island Project are completed over the above canal; if not, up to what mile they have been completed;

16th March 1929]

(*b*) whether it is a fact that improvements and alterations with reference to the said canal have been completed up to Mukteswaram and that navigation and irrigation up to Mukteswaram can be permitted without any interruption to the further work of the Polavaram Island Project;

(*c*) whether the Irrigation Advisory Board (Godavari Eastern and Central deltas) and the East Godavari District Association, on being consulted by the District Collector, suggested the feasibility and desirability of keeping the canal up to Mukteswaram open for navigation and irrigation and the absence of necessity for closing the same for six months; and

(*d*) the reasons for closing the Bank canal for six months over the entire length?

A.—(*a*) No. Earthwork alone (on account of widening) up to 37/0 has been completed. Improvements to locks and weirs still remain to be done at each point.
(*b*) No. Improvements to Wadapalam and Chintallanka locks and weirs still remain to be done. Irrigation and navigation cannot therefore be allowed.
(*c*) The Government do not know. But apparently on such representations the Executive Engineer seems to have decided to close the canal for only two and a half months, i.e., from 1st March 1929 to 15th May 1929 instead of for five and a half months from 1st January 1929 to 15th May 1929 as originally notified.
(*d*) Please see answer to clause (*c*).

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"With reference to the answer to clause (*c*), may I take it that it is finally decided to close the canal for two and a half months?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I gather that a notification to that effect has been published, and that is all the information in the possession of the Government."

Regulation of water-supply to Vadavar.

* 1756 *Q.*—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any rules have been framed for the regulation of water-supply to Vadavar since the construction of the regulator at its head;

(*b*) if not, how water-supply is being regulated now; and

(*c*) why the Superintending Engineer, Tanjore Circle, altered the rules as laid down in G.O. No. 184 I., dated 3rd May 1909, without notice to the Collector and the concerned ryots thereby?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The answer to clause (*a*) is in the affirmative.
(*c*) The rules of 1909 have been superseded by those of 1914. The Government have called for a report in the matter.

Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDIYAR:—"May I request the hon. Revenue Member to furnish copies of the rules of 1909 and those of 1914?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"The question refers to the rules of 1909, and so it was supposed that the hon. Member had the rules and that they were published. I shall look into the matter."

[16th March 1929

Supply of water to the Lower Coleroon Anicut System.

*1757 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Lower Coleroon Anicut system has been treated as part and parcel of the Cauvery Delta in fixing the Cauvery arbitration award from the Mysore Government;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the Coleroon at the Upper Anicut was having the spill over the middle shutters prior to the fixing of the present lift shutters;

(*c*) if the reply is in the affirmative, what are the compensatory provisions made, after the erection of the lift shutters, in the rules framed for their working; and

(*d*) what provision has been made to ensure regular supply to the Lower Coleroon Anicut System before any supply is drawn to the new area under Mettur canals?

A.—(*a*) The arbitrator's award of 1914 was set aside by the Secretary of State. But in the subsequent negotiations which resulted in the agreement of 1924, the limit gauges agreed to in Rule 7 of the Rules of Regulation take account of both the Cauvery delta and the Lower Coleroon Anicut systems.

(*b*) & (*c*) A copy [a] of the Chief Engineer's letter No. 3047/B-7-28, dated 6th February 1929, which explains the position is placed on the table.

(*d*) A report has been called for on this point which refers to future arrangements.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"With reference to the answer to clause (*d*), may I ask whether the hon. the Revenue Member will be pleased to place the report on the table of the House as and when received, with the order of the Government thereon?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"The future arrangements on the completion of the Mettur project may take a long time to settle. Anyhow, the Government will consider the suggestion."

Repairs to damages caused by floods in the East Godavari Agency.

*1758 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the cost of damage caused in 1928-29 in the East Godavari Agency to roads, bridges and tanks;

(*b*) the amount required for repairing or reconstructing the same; and

(*c*) how much of this will be provided for in the budget for 1929-30?

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

(*c*) A provision of Rs. 47,000 for the reconstruction of the Byneru bridge, Rs. 10,000 for the restoration of the Jangareddigudem-Jellagumalli road and Rs. 30,000 for the restoration of the Byenna weir has been made in the budget estimate for 1929-30.

[a] Printed as Appendix I on page 304 infra.

16th March 1929]

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know whether anything is provided for minor irrigation tanks which were breached in the storms?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Provision for minor irrigation tanks is voted by the Council in a lump sum and is distributed by the Board of Revenue. I have no doubt the Agency will also get its share."

Capital expenditure on irrigation works.

*1759 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state for the years 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920 and 1925—

(*a*) the total capital expenditure on all irrigation works—dams, canals and others as distinguished from tanks;

(*b*) the extent of irrigation by canals, rivers or streams as distinguished from that irrigated by tanks; and

(*c*) the total revenue both gross and net separately?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) The hon. Member is referred to the published Administration Reports for the years mentioned which contains the information that has been compiled.

The classification of irrigation works adopted in the Administration Reports is twofold—viz., "works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept" and "works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are not kept." Under the former category the reports furnish two statements—one giving particulars relating to canals and the other relating to reservoirs (or tanks). But in the canal systems there are tanks fed by the canals, and in the reservoir systems there is in some cases direct irrigation from canals which supply the tanks. Figures showing the total irrigated extent and the total expenditure on irrigation works classified under (1) canals and (2) tanks separately, cannot be collected without a reference to the village accounts. As regards works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are not kept, the Administration Reports contain only lump figures showing the total for the whole Province. These again cannot be split into two classes as required without recompilation from the village accounts. The work of fresh compilation to arrive at the statistics the hon. Member desires would be very great and the Government regret they cannot order it to be undertaken.

Land Revenue

Remission of tree-tax on lands assigned to depressed classes.

*1760 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the remission of the value of trees is given in all cases where land is given to members of depressed classes?

A.—No. Remission is granted only when the applicant is considered to be too poor to pay the value of the trees.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I ask whether it is not a fact that all the members of this caste are extremely poor ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Not all, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : —" Is there any limit to the value of trees, which might be granted free ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Notice, Sir ; I am not aware of it."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" Who is to judge as to the poverty of any applicant to entitle him to remission ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The officer making the grant, Sir."

Forests

Transfer of ryots' forests to the Revenue Department.

*1761 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased (i) to place before the House, in view of the transfer of ryots' forests to the Revenue Department for management by panchayats, a statement showing as standing on 30th September 1928—

(*a*) the number of divisions, ranges and forests abolished ; and

(*b*) the number of conservators, deputy assistant and extra assistant conservators, rangers and other establishment of forests reduced, each cadre and grade being shown separately ; and (ii) to state—

(*a*) how the holders of the reduced or abolished appointments have been otherwise employed in the Forest Department or elsewhere ;

(*b*) whether any of the rangers thrown out of the department have been transferred to the Revenue Department to supervise or advise the panchayats managing ryots' forests, and if so, how many ; and

(*c*) why more of them are not employed in that capacity ?

A.—i (*a*)—

	Number abolished.
Divisions	7
Ranges	28

The proposals for reduction in the staff of foresters are under consideration.

(*b*)—

Designation.	Number.	Number to be reduced to.
Conservators (including Chief Conservator)	7	7
Deputy and Assistant Conservators ...	57	50
(Madras Forest Service) Extra Assistant Conservators	40	32
Rangers	203	179

Foresters [vide answer to clause (*a*) above].

The figures furnished represent only the present proposals which have not yet been accepted by Government. The matter is pending consideration of the question of reorganization of the department.

ii (*a*) The surplus rangers are treated as supernumeraries to the sanctioned cadre. But an expansion of the activities of the department in the direction of cruising, working plans, exploitation, etc., has since taken place for which, if not for some of this technically supernumerary staff, other additional hands would have had to be employed.

(*b*) & (*c*) Until the question of reorganization is settled, it is naturally not possible to determine the exact cadre the Forest department should have. The difference between the cadre so determined and the cadre which is technically still in force will then represent the actual number of supernumeraries.

The question of employing Rangers in the Revenue Department has been dropped definitely and quite independently of the settlement of this question.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" With reference to the answer to clause (*b*), it is stated that the number to be reduced to is 7. I want to know why there is no reduction of Conservators ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Because it is not possible to reduce the number."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : —" Was it not reduced practically to six ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No, there are seven, including the Chief Conservator."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Yes, including the Chief Conservator. But may I know whether the number of Conservators was not six for a long time ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Now it is seven."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" My question is, was it not six for some time ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I know whether the question of the reorganization of the Forest department will be considered along with the revision of the policy of the department or separately ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Both are involved in the same question."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" With reference to clause (*a*), what is the present number, Sir ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Seven."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" How many are there now, Sir ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The existing number is seven."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire why the number of seven cannot be reduced at all ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Because the exigencies of the department require that there should be as many as that number."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May we have some idea of the exigencies, because for everything they plead exigencies of the matter? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It depends upon the policy of the Forest department."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" What was the number of rangers at first and what is the present number? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The number is given in the answer. The original number was 203. The present number is also 203, though there is a proposal to reduce it permanently to 179."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. the Law Member in view of the last paragraph in the answer, whether the rangers will have nothing to do with the ryots' forests? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" They will have nothing to do."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" In the last sentence of (i) (*b*) it is stated that the matter is pending consideration of the question of reorganization of the department. May I know when Government hope to finish consideration and to what amount this retrenchment works out? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The Government expect to receive information which has been called for from the Chief Conservator, in the course of one or two months. When the information is received, the whole question will be considered."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" During the course of the budget discussions in 1927, Mr. Tireman, the Chief Conservator of Forests, stated that the reduction would work up to three lakhs. May I know whether Government have considered that question? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I take it that for every range there is only one ranger? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" As my hon. Friend knows, about four thousand square miles of forests have been handed over to panchayats, and consequently there will be a reduction in the number of rangers also. What that reduction will be, has to be worked out."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I ask whether the number to be reduced to as stated in the answer, viz., 7, 50, 32 and 179 are only tentative now and whether the question will be finally considered after the question of policy is settled? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" After the policy is settled."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Will the Government think of appointing a committee after all the information is gathered just to scrutinize the whole thing? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I will consider the question, but as I am at present advised, it is very unlikely."

Education

Dress regulations for pupils and teachers in all schools.

*1762 *Q.*—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the minimum dress requirements for pupils and teachers respectively in all schools as required by the Education Rules have been settled by the Director of Public Instruction, and if so, whether the same would be placed on the table ;

(*b*) whether the said circular has been communicated to all headmasters and managers of schools ;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that some headmasters and managers are requiring as a matter of rule the strict observance of dress beyond the minimum requirements for teachers as settled by the Director of Public Instruction ; and

(*d*) if the answer to clause (*c*) is in the affirmative, whether the Government will circularize the Director of Public Instruction's ruling to all headmasters and managers of schools?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) No general circular has been issued by the Director of Public Instruction though replies have been sent by him to references received from individual heads of institutions.

(*c*) & (*d*) The matter is left to the discretion of the managements and headmasters who are competent to decide what good manners and self-respect require on the part of teachers and pupils.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" May I know if the Government are aware that there was a circular published in the papers to the effect that schoolmasters need not be insisted on to wear turbans and that it is being disobeyed? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As I said, there is no general order."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that there are instructions issued by the Director of Public Instruction that turbans need not necessarily be worn by teachers, but all the same, some headmasters are urging the necessity of wearing turbans? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not aware, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" In the answer it is stated that replies have been sent by the Director of Public Instruction. May I take it that the replies are all based on some uniform principle? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Yes, the hon. Member may take it at that."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" What is the principle involved? "

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

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know what minimum dress the Director of Public Instruction has prescribed in these replies? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I do not understand what the hon. Member means by 'minimum dress'."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Loin cloth." (Laughter.)

[16th March 1929

Local Boards

Access of depressed classes to wells and tanks under local bodies.

*1763 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to lay on the table of the House the information received by the Government in regard to wells or tanks under local bodies to which access is denied to the depressed classes?

A.—A statement [a] is laid on the table.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether Government propose to take any steps to make the wells and tanks dug and maintained out of public funds accessible to depressed class people and to others also without distinction of caste or creed?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"When such cases come to the notice of Government, steps will be taken."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"With reference to the schedule given on page 9 in regard to Coimbatore, may I know whether he has received any intimation as to why access has been denied to 47 out of 64 wells?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Owing to the prejudice of the caste people in the locality."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Has Government taken any steps to see that caste prejudice is reduced?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The Government are trying to do everything they can, but my hon. Friends and those who think like them obstruct."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know if the presidents of the majority of district boards are non-Brahmans?"

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

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know whether the hon. Minister knows that I am not a Member of the Coimbatore Municipality at present, and that all excepting two are non-Brahmans there?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It is not a question of the municipality alone, but it is also a question of the population of the locality."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I find from the appendix published that there are a number of local boards and municipal councils in whose areas there are no wells to which admission is denied; I should like to know whether in furnishing the information the Government have taken into account only wells constructed out of funds of the local bodies or also wells already existing?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Wells constructed out of public funds only are taken into consideration."

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"May I know whether under the existing law it is open to local bodies to ear-mark wells for some particular communities and whether that question has been considered by Government?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As a matter of fact, a circular was issued to the effect that all wells dug out of public funds should be open to all classes of people?"

[a] Printed as Appendix II on pages 304—307 infra.

16th March 1929]

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"May I ask what steps Government have taken to see that the circular is being observed by the local bodies and, if they are acting contrary to that, why they are allowed to do so?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As there is not an effective sanction."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know if the hon. Minister has considered the question of declining grants to those localities which deny access to these wells, just as he has done in the case of admission of depressed class pupils to schools?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"If they persist in their attempts steps will be taken."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"The question relates to wells and tanks in local boards and the hon. Minister's statement is confined to wells on which local bodies' money has been spent. May I take it that wells which are used by the public and on which no money has been spent by the local bodies so far have not been taken into account? If so, whether those wells cease to be under local bodies?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"No, Sir. The question we are asked was with regard to wells constructed out of public funds, or by local bodies out of their own funds."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know if there are wells in the local bodies, on which, even though they are dug out of private funds, public funds are spent for their maintenance?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"All these wells will of course come under the category I have described."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Sir, in the appendix it is given that in 11-1 Markapur Taluk Board, Kurnool district, 'separate wells have been con- a.m. structed for the depressed classes, so they are not allowed to take water from the wells provided for caste people.' Am I to understand that this applies to other areas also?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"That does not follow."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know what steps Government have taken to remove the prejudices of the caste people?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It is very difficult to remove caste prejudice in this country."

Mr. R. FOULKES:—"By what means can local bodies compel persons of the higher castes to admit the depressed classes to the use of wells constructed out of public funds?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"If the wells are constructed by the local bodies the presidents can throw them open to the public."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, in the Mangalore Municipality one well has been declared to be caste well; may I know why is this?" (Laughter.)

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The hon. Member is a member of the municipal council of Mangalore and he should have seen that that resolution was not passed." (Laughter.)

[16th March 1929

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Sir, there are some wells the genesis of which nobody knows but they are now being maintained by the public or the local bodies. May I know in what class are these wells included ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" They are classed under public wells."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Do not Government consider that under the present circumstances it will be beneficial to issue instructions to local officers to do propaganda work in this behalf, to make the people realize their responsibility and duty towards the depressed classes ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The valuable suggestion of the hon. Member will be considered by Government when the time comes."

Medical

Number of honorary physicians and surgeons in the City.

*1764 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of honorary physicians and surgeons working in the Government hospitals in the City of Madras ;

(*b*) how this system has worked so far ;

(*c*) whether there is any proposal to extend that system ; and

(*d*) if so, when the Government propose to do so ?

A.—(*a*) Three physicians and four surgeons.

(*b*) A summary [a] of the latest reports received from the Superintendents of the hospitals is laid on the table.

(*c*) & (*d*) The Government have decided to extend the system to the district headquarter hospitals and details of this are being worked out.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know what amount of work is being done by these seven honorary independent medical officers ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" It is not possible to calculate their services in terms of rupees, annas and pies."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether the Government are aware that these seven medical officers have done the same amount of work that is done by the seven I.M.S. officers and would have cost Government only a lakh and twenty-five thousand rupees a year ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The hon. Member seems to be in possession of more information than Government are."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Why is this system not extended in this city ; and some of these I.M.S. officers replaced by these men in the city ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The system is existing in the City and further extension will be considered. It is to be extended to the mufassal also."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I should like to know if the system is working well, why Government have not increased the number of honorary medical officers to replace the paid officers as far as possible ? "

[a] Printed as Appendix III on pages 308-309 infra.

16th March 1929]

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The question of replacement of paid officers is another matter ; the honorary officers are going to be increased."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" With regard to the Maternity Hospital, the Superintendent says that the work of the honorary surgeon is quite satisfactory, 'He has shown great keenness in his work and has pulled on with the staff exceedingly well. He has not done any serious teaching but this can be arranged if desired.' Am I to understand 'if desired' means if desired by the surgeon ? "

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

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Then may I know why does this Superintendent not give him teaching work ? The complaint is the superintendent refused to give teaching work even though the honorary surgeon was prepared to do teaching work."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" If he expresses the desire to teach I shall see he is given teaching work."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether Government propose to reduce the strength of the permanent establishment ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" That is a matter to be settled after we have watched the working of this system in the district hospitals."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Sir, the Superintendent says in the Ophthalmic Hospital the work of the honorary men interferes with the team work. Is it not possible to provide another operation table, when the cost of the operation table is only sixty rupees."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" But the staff and other things cost more."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" If the honorary men are prepared to do the work is it not desirable to provide them with instruments, apparatus and appliances ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" If it will reduce the cost appreciably, it will be considered."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know what will be the work of these honorary men ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" They will do the same work which the paid men now do. The hon. Member knows that the present staff in the hospitals is in several places inadequate."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Sir, if the work of the honorary surgeon interferes with the team work will it not be possible to fix the time of each team ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The energy of the staff is not inexhaustible."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Sir, in the Rayapuram Hospital, who is this Superintendent who makes this inconsistent statement ? He says 'it is doubtful whether the system has fulfilled its purpose.' But higher up he says 'They have done their duty with zeal and interest.' This man seems

to me to be nearly spent and incapable of any useful work, and so I think he should retire and a younger man with the necessary interest and tact should be appointed."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is making a valuable speech." (Laughter.)

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Is it the intention of Government to send these honorary men only to hospitals where the work of the paid men is heavy ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The present idea is to post all these people to all the hospitals. These men will be utilized for relieving them."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"So am I to understand that the present work is to be divided between these two sets of officers ?"

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"In the General Hospital why not Government increase the number of honorary men and give them teaching work ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I do not know whether they are willing to undertake teaching work. These are matters which require notice."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Sir, in the appendix it is stated thus. 'The honorary physician has charge of 32 beds. Occasionally he gives a clinical lecture to students but he has no responsible position in the teaching staff of the college. With a man of the qualifications and the character of the present incumbent, the system has worked satisfactorily'. May I know, in view of these remarks, why the responsible position of teaching is not given ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The suggestion will be considered."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"What is the object of Government in appointing these Honoraries."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I think this scheme has been working for the last seven years."

Public Health

Prevention of malaria in jungle areas.

*1765 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to question No. 503 answered on 10th October 1928, regarding the prevention of malaria prevailing in jungle areas, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any report on the further investigations into the causes of malaria has been received ; and

(*b*) what action has been taken thereon ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have received the reports of the Special Malaria Officer on his malaria survey in Vedaranniyam in Tanjore district, Palni Municipality and Talamanchipatnam and Jaganapalli areas in the Cuddapah district. The local bodies concerned have been asked to take necessary action in the matter. In the case of the areas in the Cuddapah district the Chief Engineer for Irrigation has been requested to submit an approximate estimate for the improvement of irrigation channels. The report of the Special Malaria Officer on the investigation of malaria in the Puthur taluk, South Kanara district, is under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I know whether these reports when published will be placed on the table of the House for the information of the members ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"These reports are not of much public interest except to the localities concerned, and therefore I don't see any necessity for placing them on the table of the House."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"As malaria exists almost throughout the Presidency I think some of the Members of the Legislative Council concerned with malaria affected parts will desire to know what the reports contain."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"If those Members of the Legislative Council apply for copies the question of supplying them will be considered."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Is it intended to get anti-malarial work done by local bodies ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The hon. Member knows that certain grants are given to local bodies for specific purposes ; and if in carrying them out they find that the sum is insufficient they may ask for additional sums and then their claims will be considered."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Sir, it is said 'the Chief Engineer for Irrigation has been requested to submit an approximate estimate for the improvement of irrigation channels'. Is it to be taken on a general policy ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I don't think so ; I think he is to consider each case separately."

Mr G HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know when the Chief Engineer was addressed with regard to this estimate ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I can't say the exact date ; it must be within the last three months."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"May I suggest to Government to keep a statistics of deaths due to malaria separate, instead of putting down all deaths under 'fever' ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The suggestion will be considered. But I think there are great difficulties in maintaining such a statistics."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Have Government made any budget provision for anti-malarial work ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I think certain local bodies have made demands and provision has been made for them."

[16th March 1929

Leper asylums in the Presidency.

*1766 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of leper asylums in this province, whether under private management or managed by Government;

(*b*) by whom they are managed;

(*c*) where they are situated;

(*d*) the total accommodation available;

(*e*) the highest number accommodated on any single day;

(*f*) the highest number of lepers that sought accommodation; and

(*g*) the grants made to each by the Government when under private management and the average cost of each when managed by Government?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) A statement [a] is laid on the table.

(*e*) & (*f*) Government can obtain no information.

(*g*) The following grants are made to private leper asylums:—

(1) Capitation grants and

(2) building grants.

Capitation grants.—From the current year onwards the Government have agreed to make a grant equal to two-thirds of the actual cost of maintaining a patient subject to a maximum of Rs. 8 a month for each patient. In addition to the above an injection grant of Rs. 900 per annum is made to the leper asylum at Vadathurasalur.

Building grants.—The Government give a grant equal to one-half of the estimated cost of constructing buildings in the leper asylums. In a few cases grants equal to two-thirds of the cost of construction are given.

The Tirumani Leper Settlement is the only institution maintained by the Government. The average cost of maintaining it is Rs. 1,11,826 per annum.

Mr. K. V. R. Swami:—"Is it not a fact that those under private management are greater in number than those managed by Government?"

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar:—"As the appendix shows there are more under Government management."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha:—"What is the number of patients in Tirumani Leper Asylum?"

11-30 a.m.

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar:—"505, the information is given in page 12."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha:—"The figure given here works to Rs. 22 per head, as allowance for each patient in the Tirumani Leper Asylum. Is that correct?"

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar:—"Probably the arithmetic may be correct, Sir."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"May I know from the hon. the Minister for Public Health, what arrangements have been made for poor lepers to travel to these asylums, whether the Government have made any arrangements to pay their travelling expenses?"

[a] Printed as Appendix IV on page 309 infra.

16th March 1929]

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar:—"I think there are some provisions for it, Sir, but I am not sure. I want notice."

Mr. K. V. R. Swami:—"May I know if the hon. the Minister is aware that there are a lot of lepers in the city of Madras?"

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar:—"I have seen some, Sir, as the hon. Member probably has seen them himself."

Mr. K. R. Karant:—"May I ask the hon. the Minister whether the accounts of these various institutions are audited and whether they are open to inspection by Government as they are making grants for this purpose?"

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar:—"Naturally it ought to be so, Sir."

Mr. S. Satyamurti:—"Is it so?"

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"May I know from the hon. Minister whether he will examine the question as to whether there are provisions or not, and if there are not whether he will make provision, Sir?"

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar:—"Provision for what?

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"Provision for the travelling expenses of the poor lepers."

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar:—"I will consider that matter, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar:—"With reference to the orders of Government about the lepers among Government servants, ordering that they should be kept under observation and treatment, may I ask the hon. Minister whether the Government at present possesses powers to force the authorities of the leper settlement to take these patients for treatment?"

The hon. the President:—"That is asking for an opinion."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar:—"I want to know whether they possess such powers. There is a difficulty I believe at present in regard to this, because the authorities of the settlements cannot be forced."

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar:—"For the purpose of information may I ask the hon. Member under what sub-clause to this printed answer, he is putting his supplementary question?"

Mr. S. Satyamurti:—"That is no answer."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha:—"May I know why, when the Government spends only Rs. 8 for a patient in a private asylum, they spend Rs. 22 per patient in the Tirumani Leper Settlement per month?"

The hon. the President:—"The hon. Minister has already given the answer that the arithmetic might be correct."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha:—"Why do Government spend Rs. 22 in this settlement while they give only Rs. 8 in the private asylums?"

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar:—"I do not quite understand where the hon. Member gets this Rs. 22 from."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha:—"I get it by dividing 1,11,826 by 505, and again by further dividing the quotient by 12."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will have to take another opportunity to explain the mathematical complications of the question."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" The mathematics of it has been admitted to be correct by the hon. Minister, Sir."

Public Works

Use of steel windows and doors for police quarters.

* 1767 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Public Works Department has been asked to use steel windows and doors for the police lines ;

(*b*) what their cost will be as compared with wooden doors and windows of the same size ; and

(*c*) whether they are to be got made in this country or ordered from foreign places, and if so, from which place ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) About Rs 27 extra per hut where teakwood is used and Rs. 40 to 47 extra per hut when cheaper country wood is used.

(*c*) They are manufactured in England by the Crittal Manufacturing Company, Ltd., but are available with their branch in Bombay and their agents Messrs. William Jackson Company at Calcutta, Madras, Karachi and Rangoon.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister whether it is proposed to use these steel windows and doors for all public buildings hereafter ? "

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

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know why it has been thought necessary to use steel windows and doors in police lines in preference to wooden windows and doors ? "

The hon. Mr M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The Chief Engineer made a recommendation and the Government approved of it, Sir."

(Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" What are you here for, if the Chief Engineer makes the recommendation ? ")

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know if the use of these steel windows has been decided on as a regular policy, or as an experimental measure ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" It is only an experimental measure."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know if the Government or the Law Member was consulted before this order was passed ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The Government was consulted."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" And did the Government approve of it ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" As a temporary measure we approved of it for two years."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Was any tender called for in India for these things ? "

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

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know if the Government realize that there are a number of Indian firms like the Tatas and Burns in Bengal, and whether any attempt was made to ask them for tendering prices ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" That I do not know, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know what is the purpose of the experiment, whether it is to use the Ministers for relieving unemployment in England ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" That is not so, Sir. The real cause was that the use of the steel windows would give strength and last long and they are also vermin proof."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know if the Government have received any information that these windows became shaky after some time ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Not yet, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know from whom these are purchased ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" It is given in the answer, Sir, in clause (*c*)."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister whether steel windows are preferred in this case because the department is a part of the steel-frame of the Government ? " (Laughter.)

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" That I cannot answer, Sir." (Laughter.)

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know if the Government are satisfied that the steel windows are free from rust and other defects ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" We are awaiting the report of the authorities about it, Sir."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know from whom this idea originated, whether it was not by those who are interested in foreign firms ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The engineering authorities recommended these windows."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister by whom this system was introduced and recommended and whether there was any conflict of opinion between the Executive Engineer and the Superintending Engineer in this matter ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" This was recommended by the engineering authorities, by the Chief Engineer."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Where is he now ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I think he is on leave now."

[16th March 1929

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"May I know from the Minister whether there was any difference of opinion as to the adoption of the steel windows and frames in the police lines between the Executive Engineer and the Superintending Engineer ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"There was not much of difference of opinion."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"Has the Government considered whether the steel frames and windows are suitable to the climatic conditions of this country, in preference to teak and other indigenous articles ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"The Government carefully considered everything before final orders were passed."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know if the Minister consulted the hon. Member in charge of forests before preferring iron to wood ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"There was no necessity, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"May I know whether as a result of this questioning, the hon. Minister would put an end to this purchase of steel windows ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"As I have already said, Sir, we have to get a report from the Chief Engineer by the end of this year, in regard to this matter."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"May I know whether that opinion is binding on the Government ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"No. We want to know what the report of the Chief Engineer would be."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Till a report is made and final orders are passed, and in view of the fact that the two years period is about to expire or has already expired, will the hon. Minister issue an order to discontinue the use of these windows pending the final orders of the Government ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I shall first call for the report."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know, Sir, if among the engineering establishment of the Government there are any relations of the partners or directors of this Messrs. William Jackson Company ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"That I cannot answer, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Will he kindly examine the question ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"There is no necessity."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"The report will no doubt be called for, and it will take some time for orders to be passed. May I ask that in the meantime no further use of these articles be made ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I will consider that, Sir."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"When the cost of these articles is more than that of articles made of teak and other materials, as accepted by the Government in clause (*b*) of the answer which says that the extra cost is

16th March 1929]

Rs. 27 or Rs. 40, why then the Government are not considering the economical aspect of the question, and why should they introduce these steel frames and windows ?"

The hon. Mr M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Though the initial cost is more, the cost of maintenance and upkeep will be less."

Mr. P. BAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"May I know from the Minister what the maintenance cost is in the case of teak windows and doors ?"

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

Mr. K. R KARANT :—"Before finally deciding on this point, will the hon. the Minister take the opinion of this House on this matter ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"No, Sir, I do not think it will be possible."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHELAM CHETTI :—"May I know if the Minister for Development has got the power to countermand the orders of the Chief Engineer in this matter ?"

The hon. Mr M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I have."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know if the hon. the Minister has compared the cost of upkeep of the steel windows with that of the upkeep of wooden windows ? May I know if he has scrutinized the difference ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"The then Minister must have scrutinized it, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I want definitely to ask the Minister if he has not got information that the steel windows put up for the police school building at Coimbatore are shaky ?"

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

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"May I know from the Minister if it is not the accepted policy of the Government to encourage indigenous articles and indigenous labour ? If so, is he aware that by introducing these steel frames and windows, he is replacing Indian labour and Indian materials ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"That is a matter of opinion."

Mr SAMI VENKATACHELAM CHETTI :—"What is the Minister's opinion, Sir ?"

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"He has none, Sir."

UNSTARRED QUESTION

Public Health

Number of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the Presidency.

1768 *Q.*—Rao Bahadur S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in each district in the Presidency ; and

[16th March 1929

(*b*) whether the Government have spent any amount for starting Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in any district and if so, in what districts ; and how much ?

A.—(*a*) A statement [a] showing the information is laid on the table.

(*b*) No. But the Government propose to give grants to the Health and Welfare Association, Tellicherry, and the Health Week and Maternity Ward Committee, Arkonam, towards the cost of constructing maternity wards. The request of the District Health Association, Trichinopoly, for a grant for the construction of a building is under the consideration of the Government.

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

II

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* THE USE OF STEEL WINDOWS AND DOORS FOR POLICE QUARTERS.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Before the Council passes to the next item, I have to state that two notice papers have been received by me, both from Mr. Satyamurti. The first is notice of an adjournment motion regarding the use of steel windows and doors for police quarters. The hon. Member is aware, I think, that under rule 12 he has to obtain the consent of the President before he can ask for leave to make an adjournment motion. No application for such consent has been made to me, and I insist upon previous consent being taken. Without such consent, I cannot permit any hon. Member to move an adjournment motion. That is the first point.

" Even supposing that this notice is itself an application for such consent, during budget debates when there is every opportunity for hon. Members to discuss such matters, I do not propose to give such consent."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire, Sir, whether as a result of these questions now put and answered an application cannot arise ? I want to know how, in the case of unsatisfactory answers given now, the previous consent of the President can be obtained."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Previous consent, as I said, must be there before the motion for leave is made. No application was made for my consent before this notice of motion for leave was handed to me. That is the technical objection I have raised. I insist upon previous consent being taken."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" This is the first time I hear, Sir, about an application."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know when and how we can ask for this consent ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The point is this. The hon. Member can apply to the President by means of a letter for consent being given."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" When there is hardly time for it, Sir ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is my ruling."

[a] Printed as Appendix V on page 310 infra.

16th March 1929]

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I raise another point. We have been told to send our cuts by a certain date, and we cannot send any other cuts now."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The President has got the right to admit any motion."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Will you do it ? That is what I want to know."

III

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE COMMITTEES.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have to announce that as a result of the elections held yesterday, the following hon. Members have been declared duly elected to the Public Accounts Committee and the Finance Committee

(1) the Public Accounts Committee : Mr. P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai, Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar, Mr. F. E. James, Zamindar of Singampatti, Mr. A. Parasurama Rao, Mr. K. Uppi Sahib and Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju, and

(2) the Finance Committee : Dr. B. S. Mallayya, Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan, Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Mr. H. F. P. Hearson and Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar."

IV

MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET FOR 1929-30.

DEMAND VII—CAUVERY-METTUR PROJECT.

The House then resumed discussion of the motion of Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar on the Mettur project.

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Sir, I was speaking about the poor yield. Some critics have pointed out—and among them officers of the Agricultural department—that this is due to the deterioration of the soil. I think this deterioration is not a quality inherent in the soil of Tanjore, but it is largely due to the fact that we have no regular silt deposits as of yore and, secondly, want of green manure in sufficient quantities and precarious supply of water. I have already spoken of the system of morai which was objected to by both Mr. Wickkam and Mr. Morin, but which has been, and will continue to be, the practice for the reason that, as the Cauvery Committee pointed out, the supply throughout the irrigation season is extremely unsteady, that the average irrigation supply varies incessantly to an extent which is unknown on large canal systems elsewhere in India and without a storage reservoir of great capacity, the floods in the river could not be stored. These are the defects which the Cauvery-Mettur project seeks to remedy. This project has long been overdue. Even now, many are sceptical about the supply being adequate not only for first and second crops throughout the deltaic portion but also for over 150,000 acres to be brought under cultivation.

" My Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar rightly stressed the need for economy, especially in connexion with works, the estimates whereof have a tendency to mount upwards every time there is a fresh revision. My point is that true economy would lie in expediting the completion of the

work. The construction of the sluices and other works are rapidly nearing completion in the Tanjore district. The machines for excavating the channel which the members of the committee inspected in some village in Tiruvarambur have moved down seven or eight miles; they are now in Sholagampatti and before the next rainy weather they may go very near Budalur. I think that works in the Tanjore district will be completed long before the completion of the dam. My friend is much nearer the head works than any other Member of this Council, and knowing as I do his practical sagacity and business capacity, he will be very helpful to the Council by favouring it with helpful criticism as regards the speedy completion of the headworks.

"My friend also made some reference to the statements in the press with regard to the payment of the rates by the Tanjore mirasidars. I think members representing this district know better. Mr. Rajappa, the Junior zamindar of Papanad, heartily supported the rates when he was in the Council, and my Friend the Excise Minister who owns lands under the lower reaches of the Cauvery and can well represent the opinion of the landholders and Zamindars of Shiyali and Mayavaram taluks, was eager, if for anything, to have all the water for the Tanjore district. I think my hon. Friend Mr. Marudavanam Pillai and Mr. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar who are big mirasdars holding lands in the Needamangalam and Nannilam taluks, have no objection to pay these rates. Compared with them, I am a very small mirasdar and own some lands in the God-forsaken portions of the Tanjore district, I am referring to portions of Tanjore taluk and Pattukkottai division. People in these parts will never object to the payment of the rates. They are very hard working, and what they want is that their hard labour throughout the year should be rewarded.

"There is also a village called Ponvilainthanpatti. It was sung by some poet that it is a gold producing land, referring evidently to the good harvests of gold corn reaped by some virtuous soul. I am sure that if this project materializes and water is given, people will have very rich harvests every year and all the villages will become Ponvilainthanpattis.

"My Friend Mr. Sahajanandam requested the Government to extend the Oyyakondan channel to Valavandankottai and beyond through Manirpatti, Kotrapatti, Nandavanapatti and Sangipatti. In some of the villages, he said, owing to scanty rainfall and scarcity of water, an acre is sold for even 1 Re. I may tell the hon. Members of this House that the average price of dry land in those villages never exceeds Rs. 2 per acre. But I am told that the order for investigation passed by the hon. the Irrigation Member has raised high expectations in the poor agriculturists there, with the result that the price of land is rapidly rising in those parts. There is also another and more immediate use for water in these parts, the extermination of the loathsome guineaworm disease.

"Coming to Trichinopoly which I also have the privilege to represent, of the remaining two investigations, there is one which is closely connected with the Mettur Project, namely the scheme for taking off a channel above Kattalai for the irrigation of the Kadarambam parts of Trichinopoly district."

(There was a conversation going on between the hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar and some members on the Opposition bench, on which the hon. the President remarked as follows.)

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"If the Treasury Bench wants to hold conversations with the Members of the Opposition benches, I think I shall have to make arrangements for shifting their seats below the gangway and rearrange the seats of those members that are interested to hear the debates going on in this House."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I am very sorry."

*Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"I was speaking of the project for the irrigation of the kadarambam parts. During the last three or four years, very many mirasidars have displayed marvellous activity and many deputations have waited on His Excellency the Governor and on the hon. the Irrigation Member for the successful realization of this scheme. In this connexion I remember an interesting episode. I was awakened one morning, and that was what happened to other members of the Council representing Trichinopoly, by some of these mirasidars saying that the hon. the Finance Member had come to Pettavathalai and that we should wait on him and press the demands of the kadrambam parts. We followed him. After 1 o'clock one or two of us returned having other work to do, but the others remained enduring the fast which the hon. the Finance Member unconsciously and unknowingly inflicted on them for the sake of having the interview. (Mr. Satyamurti: 'Result?') The result was that they returned at 5 o'clock to a cold breakfast, if even a cold breakfast was available at that hour. (Laughter.) Some of my friends are sceptical of the results of this project. My conviction is that they do not make a distinction between Government and Government. They erroneously think that the investigation is a mere eye wash. They forget, because they have not the experience which we have, that dealing with Government in the abstract is one thing and that dealing with Government as represented by the Irrigation Member is a totally different thing.

"My Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar paid a graceful tribute once or twice to the great interest evinced by the hon. the Irrigation Member in irrigation projects. My Friend Mr. Saldanha who carries a hidden battery which explodes into activity, sometimes terrific, but always harmless, even he said, that the hon. the Irrigation Member is a gentleman of action and not a mere man of words, one who takes interest in all questions referred to him, and sets them right. It is unnecessary for me to multiply instances. Anyhow, members belonging to different political schools and to different shades of opinion agree in paying this homage to him (A voice: 'No.'), namely, that they may repose confidence in the sincerity and sympathy of the hon. the Irrigation Member and his Irrigation Secretary. Need I give further proof? Am I not right when I say that it was through his endeavour that the Arbitration Board has been set up for the purpose of shaking off the fetters that hamper the free consideration of the different projects and making them fruitful? Am I not justified in paying this tribute to the hon. the Irrigation Member that the sincerity and sympathy of which he has given evidence are a pledge and earnest that these investigations will be pushed through to a successful issue by that time? We strongly hope that all these investigations will be completed within six months and, if the decisions and conclusions of the Arbitration Board are available, justice will be done to the ryots not only in Tanjore but also in Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Salem, on a scale and in a manner undreamt of by any and that they will all have reason to rejoice and to be thankful to the hon.

the Irrigation Member and to hand down his name to posterity as that of a great benefactor."

* Mr. S. SUBRAHMANYA MOOPANAR spoke in Tamil as follows :—

"சென்னை சட்டசபை பிரஸிடென்டு அவர்களுக்கு வெகு கோடான கோடி நமஸ்காரம். என்னுடைய ஊர் திருச்சினாப்பள்ளி. தென். திருச்சினாப்பள்ளியில் ஓர் உய்யக்கொண்டான் என்ற ஒரு கால்வாய் வருகின்றது. அக்கால்வாயில் ஜலம் சரியானபடி சப்பிளை செய்யாதினால் திருச்சினாப்பள்ளி தாலூக்காவில் அனேக நிலங்கள் தரிசுக்கிடையாய் கிடக்குவிடுகிறது. ரெவினியூ இலாக்காவை கையிலிருந்து கொடுத்துவருகிறார்கள். அடியேன்கூட காலாவது வாய்தாவுக்கு பணமில்லாமல் காட்டுக்கொட்டை செட்டிமார்களிடம் கடன் வாங்கி காலாவது வாய்தாவுக்குக் கொடுத்துவிட்டு பிறகு இவ்விடம் வந்தேன்.

"2-வது.—தென். திருச்சியில், திருவாம்பூர், நவல்பட்டு, கூத்தப்பால் இன்னும் அனேக ஊர்களில் கள்ளர்கள் வசித்துவருகிறார்கள். அவர்களில் சிலர் திருவுவதற்கு காரணம் யேதென்றால், உய்யக்கொண்டானில் சரியானபடி ஜலம் சப்பிளை இல்லாதினால் அனேக நிலம் தரிசாய் கிடக்குவிடுகிறது. தென் உய்யக்கொண்டான் ஆற்றில் சரியானபடி ஜலம் சப்பிளை செய்யாதினால் தென் கள்ளர்கள் திருட எத்தனிக்கிறார்கள்.

"ஜலம் சரியானபடி சப்பிளை செய்யும் பகூத்தில் அவர்கள் திருடமாட்டார்கள். சாகுபடி செய்ய டைம்போராது. பிறகு திருட பிரயத்தனஞ்செய்யமாட்டார்கள். ஆகையினாலே நமது ஸ்ரீமான் ரெவினியூ மெம்பர் இது விஷயத்தை கவனித்து கூடியசீக்கிரம் உய்யக்கொண்டான் பாய்ச்சலுக்கு தரிசு இல்லாமல் செய்வாரேயாகில் அவருடைய குடும்பம் நீடிகாலம் வாழ்வதோடுங்கூட நோயற்றவாழ்வாயும் குறைவற்ற செல்வத்துடனும் இருக்கவேணுமென்று கடவுளிடத்தில் சொம்பவும் பிரார்த்திப்போம்."

12 noon. * Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI :—"When yesterday I heard my hon. Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, I thought he was giving up the case of Trichinopoly. But I am now glad to learn that what he said yesterday was only by way of rhetoric in order to draw the attention of the Government to the serious irregularities in the Tanjore district.

"With regard to the claims of Trichinopoly, he himself said that the people of Tanjore, Coimbatore and Salem, are all agreed that a portion ought to be given to Trichinopoly. I think the sympathetic and considerate Revenue Member realizes the justice of our claims. As a matter of fact, he has recognized this in the general discussion on the Budget. At the same time there was a cry from Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, that he was never going to give us any water. I think the sympathetic Revenue Member will treat our case in such a manner as to belie Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar's words.

"The Committee to which Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar referred decided that we should have 50,000 acres. The Chief Engineer and other responsible people have gone into this question and have said that there is no difficulty from the engineering point of view. They have also said that it will not be an area which will be unproductive.

"Sir, having these favourable circumstances, I think in this case the sympathy will be translated into action and I hope that the hon. the Revenue

Member, before he lays down his office, will see to the fruition of this canal which is so dear to us all. I do not want to repeat the arguments already advanced in favour of it. As I said, the justice and the necessity of our case have been recognized by the Government. I do not wish to say anything more than to point out that here is an opportunity and if we let it slip or if the Government do not give us permission to avail ourselves of this opportunity, I am afraid, there will be no other opportunity for us. Therefore, I request the Government to do all in their power to see that this scheme by which we would be able to get 50,000 acres materializes soon."

* Mr. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I support the cut motion of my hon. Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, so far as it relates to the fact that Indian labour should be employed in carrying out this project and that Indian officers should be appointed as far as practicable and that swadeshi articles should be used and encouraged.

"Besides that, Sir, my hon. Friend from Trichinopoly—Tanjore, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, has very rightly depicted the picture that we, the Tanjore ryots this year, have been subjected to, from severe draught which was caused by the scarcity of water during the last September and October, which on the whole had reduced our yield by 50 per cent. A few years ago we had a heavy flood which caused havoc in our district Tanjore. It is for the sake of avoiding such a contingency and with a view to effect the kalla reclamation, I think, the Government after mature consideration for several years, that is after spending much thought and time over the matter, have come to the conclusion of bringing into existence the Mettur Project.

"Now, Sir, I find that hon. Members from Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, do not seem to be tired of pressing upon the Government the necessity for diverting the water for their districts. It is but natural that they as members representing those districts should do so. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar :—Hear, hear, But, Sir, as the district of Tanjore pays one-tenth of the land revenue to the coffers of Government, is it not right on the part of the Tanjore ryots to expect the Government to do the needful to protect their interests and to see that they do not suffer either on account of scarcity of water or on account of floods? I think, it is but reasonable that the Government should adhere to the original plans and should keep in view the object with which the original scheme was started and also see that it is not deflected. I find Sir that hon. Members are always appealing to the other Members of this House to see that the water is deflected to their districts even if it be detrimental to the interests of Tanjore. In a lawyer-like way, my hon. Friends, Messrs. Venkataramana Ayyangar, Narayanaswami Pillai and Adinarayana Chettiyar present to this House things smoothly and in a clever manner. Sir, the hon. the Excise Minister while he was on this side of this House was able to hold his own perhaps in a lawyer-like manner. Now that he has left us and gone to the treasury bench, and his mouth has been gagged, I am afraid, Sir, our case will go by default. Anyhow even from there, I believe, Sir, he will not allow things to take a different course. (A voice : Will he be elected again?) I cannot answer that question Sir, and that depends upon the voters.

"I agree with other hon. Members when they say that an irrigation law should be enacted by this House. But Sir, I am sorry I cannot agree with Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar when he says that an Irrigation Law is of the utmost necessity to enforce Tanjore ryots to pay the amount fixed by the

Government. Just in the same way as he promised that the people of Coimbatore and Salem will be ready to pay any rate that the Government might fix for the water they may supply, I wish to assure this House that the Tanjore people, who realize the labour and the cost involved in such a huge undertaking as this, will never hesitate to pay any reasonable rate. Even then if there is any necessity to reduce the rates, I think there are other sources by which money can be got and as and when the question arises, I think, that can be discussed. With these words, Sir, I support the cut motion."

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—" Mr. President, Sir, if I intervene at this stage of the debate it is not mainly to bring to the notice of this House the breach of faith that has been committed by this Government in regard to the Mettur Project both to this House and to the higher authorities. It was on the clear understanding that this Government is going to place on the Statute Book an Irrigation Law, the Secretary of State and the India Government were induced to give their sanction to the launching of this big scheme, and I have no doubt, the hon. the Revenue Member will bear me out in his usual candour and sincerity as to the promises that were made by this Government in that connexion. Not satisfied with committing a breach of faith with regard to the Secretary to State and the India Government they have committed a breach of faith in the same matter with regard to this House, by putting this big irrigation project which was promised to be a God-send to a greater part of this Presidency by the then member in charge. He made this House somehow or other carry on an Irrigation Law, and after once the Bill was passed by this House and after on the strength of this Bill the Government secured the consent of the India Government and the Secretary of State they have taken away the Irrigation Law from the hands of this House. Of course, I know it was not on the motion of the Government that this was done but it is evident on the face of it that this collusive motion was brought about by their partisans and they somehow or other got rid of the Irrigation Law, and you know, Mr President, that even as in launching the project they committed a breach of faith both to their superiors and this House so also in carrying out the project they have disregarded the constructive proposals submitted to the House for the consideration of the Government by many members who had made a special study of the thing and by other hon. Members who were interested in it. Even with regard to one simple suggestion made by the hon. Members to have a standing committee of the House just to watch the progress of this immense project wherein some crores of rupees are being, in the opinion of many hon. Members, wasted and wasted, the Government hesitate just to incur a small amount, just to take the Members of this House into its confidence by appointing a standing committee, and this is in my opinion grossly improper, especially when as in all irrigation matters the members of this House are giving all possible help and encouragement to proceed with the schemes; and even there the very constructive proposals given out by the Members are disregarded. If such a thing as the appointment of a standing committee of the House (though not to the extent suggested by my friend Mr. Saldanha) to look after the project and to advise how the gross waste of the finances of this Province can be prevented, cannot be agreed upon by this Government I do not know what sort of help they will take from this House.

" As far as I can see from the various speeches on the motion the main objection to the present policy is that they are proceeding with the project

without taking special care about the interest of the people concerned or without taking special care to utilize the finances in the most economic way possible. While this House is prepared to give all possible help I am unable to understand the objection on the part of the Government for appointing a small committee of the House. Of course, if they so want it, they can at the time of appointing the committee prevent extravagant and unreasonable demands (such as were made by the provincial committee of the Simon Seven) by specifically saying that the members will be given their allowance and travelling charges that are allowable as members of this House. If the Government is not agreeable even to such a simple thing as this then I think the House will be justified not only in supporting the cut motion but also in rejecting the whole demand for this project."

* Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—" Mr. President, Sir, the hon. Member from Tanjore told the House that the Members from Trichinopoly, Salem and Coimbatore are not tired of pressing their demands on the attention of the House. I for one may tell him that we shall never be tired till justice is done to us. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: Hear, hear). (Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: Is your leader unjust to you?) So far as Trichinopoly is concerned, justice, equity and good conscience alike demand that Government should come to its rescue forthwith. Very often I have pressed the claims of Trichinopoly because ours stand on the same footing as Salem and Coimbatore. We have been assured that under the Mettur project we are going to get a little benefit. But I understand that an effort is being made to help us only by a channel near Kulitalai and at the tail end of Uyyakondan. My hon. Friend from Tanjore told us that this move is against the interests of the ryots of Tanjore. I may assure him that our move is not certainly against the ryots of Tanjore. There are any number of ryots suffering from dearth of water in our channels as Mr. Muppanar put it. If only Government would come to our rescue and supply a little water from the large storage in the Mettur dam, they will be saving lakhs and lakhs of poor ryots from starvation which is staring them in the face and enabling these people who belong mainly to the depressed and other classes to maintain their honourable profession as their life's career. Government have often promised that justice shall be done to Trichinopoly and other districts. It is only to reiterate the demand on behalf of Trichinopoly and other districts that I rise to support the motion now under discussion." 12-15 p.m.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, if I intervene in this debate it is in order to give expression to the feeling of this House with regard to two matters connected with this project which has been undertaken by the Government.

" Sir, if the policy of the Government is to see to the welfare of the people in this country in undertaking this project, they ought not to prefer foreign materials to those that are available here. First of all, Sir, the Government have done a great injustice to Indian interests by ordering, even against the wishes of experts, the use of cement and not lime.

" My next point is about the importation of excavating machinery. Sir, it is regrettable that the Government, while there is plenty of manual labour available and waiting to be employed, should have imported machinery for excavation.

[Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan] [16th March 1929

"Sir, the third thing to which I want to draw the attention of the Government is that when the Government undertakes such large schemes as this involving some crores of rupees they ought to be very careful to see that the money that is spent is not wasted. There is, I am afraid, a good deal of waste going on in this project. There is not only waste, but I may say, there is a good deal of corruption also. I do think, Sir, that it is better both for the people and for the Government that they go into this matter more carefully. I may suggest that a small non-official committee of experts like Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar and one or two others may be appointed to go into this question to see whether the waste could not be avoided and retrenchment effected.

"Sir, in this matter, the policy of the Government seems to be to appoint European engineers even when Indians with the required technical knowledge and engineering skill are available. I hope that in these matters the Government will not do anything by which the people's money will be wasted."

*The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Mr. President, Sir, I will briefly touch on the more important considerations which have been urged by hon. Members who have criticised the project.

"To give precedence to the Leader of the Opposition, he has charged this Government with breach of faith to the Secretary of State and to the Government of India. I may tell him with all respect that if this Government were guilty of any such thing, those authorities would not hesitate to assert themselves. The project is being conducted with the full knowledge and consent of those authorities.

"As regards the connexion between this project and the Irrigation Bill once introduced in this House, some statements have been made. I went through the late Irrigation Bill very carefully to see in what manner it had any connexion with the Mettur project, but I am sorry to say I found nothing in it which would have assisted this project if it had been passed into law. Of course, if in future any difficulty arises, the question will be whether we should legislate making due provision to safeguard all the interests concerned. But so far, we have not been able to foresee anything of this sort. (Mr. P. C. Venkatapathi Raju: Levying a higher rate of water-cess.) The question of water-rate to which my attention has just been drawn I am coming to later.

"I will deal next with the question of machinery. The question as to whether machinery should or should not be used to the extent it is now used was raised and was carefully gone into by the Government. The Government fully appreciated the argument that the utilization of the labour available in that particular locality would be of benefit to the local people. I am not sure whether it would have been fully appreciated by all classes, but still it would have no doubt given a certain amount of additional employment in the locality. The main consideration that induced the Government to go in for machinery was the factor of time. They thought that the more quickly the project was completed—and this could be done only through the use of machinery—the sooner the money spent on it would give a return and the burden on the tax-payer be eased. It is on this consideration that we used machinery and so far it has justified our decision. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: They have not yet begun to work. How can it justify?)

16th March 1929] [Sir Norman Marjoribanks]

Hon. Members are aware that there have been excavators digging these channels for some time now. The hon. Member refers to one set of machinery and generalizes on that. The excavating and other machines have been working for a very considerable time.

"As regards the materials for the construction of the dam, that again is a question on which the pros and cons were fully weighed. We took the best opinion available to us and we decided that, taking the opinions as a whole, it was favourable to the use of cement. It would enable the dam to be finished earlier also which meant an earlier return on the money spent.

"The next question in point of importance is Indianization: the employment of Indian officers. At the present moment there are in the engineering branch, six Indian officers and four Europeans (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: at the dam?) on the scheme. We cannot undertake to make any difference between one part of the work and another, because the channels are just as important as the work on the dam itself. Further, all the assistants are Indians, and they will be our chief engineers of the future in other large works. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: All the peons are Indians.) I deprecate this sarcastic remark. It is not complimentary to our Indian officers. The assistant engineers, the sub-divisional officers and the overseers are all very competent people to whom we may well look forward for our chief engineers of the future. The jibe interjected by the hon. Member is unjustified and is scarcely worthy of the dignity of this House.

"I next come, Sir, to the subject of the distribution of the area to be supplied. On the occasion of the general debate, I stated clearly that the Government's view was that we should distribute the benefits of this scheme to as large an area as possible. To that end, we are investigating the cost of the engineering work involved in irrigating areas in other districts as well. We are also examining whether we could extend irrigation in other places by an improvement of the present supply and so not indenting on the Mettur water. But if it is necessary to indent on that water for those purposes, there will be no objection if the financial and engineering considerations render it practicable.

"The difficulty in these matters has been that, so far as the supply of water to Coimbatore, Salem and Trichinopoly and other places is concerned, their demands have been urged and discussed on the floor of this House without a proper investigation as to what is possible and what it would cost. Once we know these factors we would be in a much better position to decide the matter. As I said, the policy of the Government is to spread the advantages as widely as it is practicable to do so. The question of water-rates was raised in a very vehement manner by one of the hon. Members who spoke. He complained that nobody in Tanjore would pay at the rate of Rs. 15 for the supply of water to them and the water would go waste to the sea. If Tanjore ryots would not pay Rs. 15, I do not know what reason we have to believe that people at Coimbatore will pay at the rate of Rs. 30. However, I am glad that the hon. Member from Coimbatore has been so clear on the point because when the time comes I am sure he will be glad to give his own bond of indemnity to cover the loss if Government is unable to collect at this rate." 12-30 p.m.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I can say, absolutely certain,"

[16th March 1929

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I do not know whether it would be legally binding. (Laughter.)

"Sir, I do not think I have more points to refer to. These are the principal ones on which hon. Members commented."

The motion was put to vote and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

1. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
2. ,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
3. ,, S. V. Vanavudaiya Goundar.
4. ,, U. Ramaswami Ayyar.
5. Khan Bahadur Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
6. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
7. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
8. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
9. ,, S. Satyamurti.
10. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
11. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
12. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
13. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
14. Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
15. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
16. Mr. K. V. R. Swami.
17. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
18. ,, K. R. Karant.
19. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
20. Mr. P. Anjaneyulu.
21. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
22. ,, A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu.
23. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
24. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
25. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
26. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
27. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
28. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur.
29. Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
30. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
31. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
32. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.
33. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
34. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda.
35. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
36. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
37. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
6. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
7. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
8. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar.
9. ,, Hilton Brown.
10. ,, H. A. Watson.
11. ,, C. A. Souter.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, A. Mc G. C. Tampoe.
14. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
15. ,, V. Ch. John.
16. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
17. ,, Syed Tajudin Sahib.
18. ,, H. B. Ari Gowder.
19. ,, A. B. Shetty.
20. ,, J. A. Davis.
21. ,, R. Foulkes.
22. Mr. P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
23. ,, Muppil Nayar.
24. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
25. Mr. J. Kuppuswami.
26. ,, O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad.
27. ,, K. Krishnan.
28. ,, N. Siva Raj.
29. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
30. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
31. ,, W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.
32. ,, S. Venkiah.
33. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
34. Mr. C. E. Wood.
35. ,, F. E. James.
36. ,, S. N. Dorai Raja.
37. The Zamindar of Kallikota.
38. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
39. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
40. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
41. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
42. Mr. Abdul Razack Sahib.
43. ,, T. M. Moidoo Sahib.
44. ,, K. Sarabha Reddi.

Ayes 37. Noes 44.

The motion was lost.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"As no other motions are being moved, as they are all covered by this motion, I now put the demand.

"The question is that 'Government be granted 107·64 lakhs under Demand VII—Cauvery-Mettur Project.

The Demand was put to vote and carried.

16th March 1929]

DEMAND VIII—ELECTRICITY

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'that Government be granted 7·25 lakhs under Demand VIII—Electricity.'"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I beg to move the motion standing . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member may ask for the information he desires when the motion of Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar is being moved."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I only wanted to know the various places that are being surveyed or contemplated to be surveyed."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I beg to move the motion standing against my name:—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,90,000 for Hydro-Electric Schemes by Rs. 100.'

"Sir, I want to raise the whole question of Government policy in this matter. No doubt various communiqués have been issued by the Government at various times regarding the working of this scheme, and it is no doubt desirable that Government, after having had a bad experience of the difficulties of the Mettur project, should proceed as they are now doing in a very cautious way in this matter. But still I believe it is better to go on with this question a little more briskly though cautiously. The original idea was to have a single scheme so far as this particular Pykara scheme is concerned. But now Government want to divide it into three parts and to give effect only to the first portion of it, and I would be glad to know how far this first portion has progressed and whether in working this first portion of the scheme the Government are not having in view the second portion also. I think the hon. the Law Member made a slight mistake the other day—I hope he will correct himself to-day—by saying that the first portion of the scheme had to do with Coimbatore district also, and I am sure he will correct it to-day. We are very much interested in seeing that power is supplied to Coimbatore district and if possible to the neighbouring districts also as much as possible. So far as the financial aspect is concerned, there can be no doubt that if the people of Mysore can bring power for a long distance up to Mettur and supply power to this Government at a very cheap price for the construction of the dam this Government can also supply power at a much cheaper price to our districts which are not very distant from the place where the scheme is worked. It is a well-known fact that the Mysore Government are supplying power at 8 pies per unit or so. Certainly our Government can and will be able to supply power in Coimbatore for mills and for other purposes and also to coffee and tea estates and other plantations in the Nilgiris at a much cheaper cost than at present. In Coimbatore itself we have to pay 6 annas per unit now for both lights and fans, and in the case of industries we have to pay at 4 annas per unit, whereas I believe so far as industries in Madras are concerned they have to pay only one anna or so per unit. Therefore, if the Government are really earnest in doing anything at all to safeguard the interests of industries they must do something by combining at least the first two portions of these schemes, so that a higher quantity of power may be generated and a portion of it may be given to Coimbatore

and the neighbouring districts. There are plenty of industrial concerns in Coimbatore and I am sure the hon. the Law Member will be able to give us some information as to the results of the investigations made by the Special Officer, Mr. Sundaracharlu, as to the quantity of power that will be consumed by the industrial concerns in Coimbatore and neighbouring districts. I am sure that the report of the Special Officer would have been very favourable for this project being given effect to as I have suggested here.

"One essential thing that I would like to know, even at this stage, from the Government, is as to whether they intend to employ Indian talent. I would like to know whether the Chief Engineer at present working in this department has been appointed under any terms, and, if so, what they are, and if he has been appointed—as I believe he has been—for a certain period, we will be glad to know whether that period has been clearly fixed or whether it is to be extended. I understand—I am sure the hon. the Law Member knows it—that there are some Indian experts, some people who have ample knowledge in this particular work.

12-45 p.m. "I know of some Indians, Sir, who have travelled to European countries and who have studied this question of hydro-electric schemes in Europe. I would like to know from the hon. the Law Member whether it is the idea of this Government to encourage Indian experts in this matter and if, for any reason whatever, the present number of such experts or the quality of their expert knowledge is not sufficient or is not likely to be sufficient, the Government are making any arrangements to train up apprentices and to send qualified men to other parts of the world—America, Switzerland or Italy—where big hydro-electric schemes are worked. So far as Indian talent is concerned, we know that in the neighbouring Presidency of Bombay some companies have been working most satisfactorily under the Tata Company. If the Tata Company and the various companies working under their supervision have been able to employ a very large number of Indian electrical experts, there is no reason why this Presidency should not do so. We need not go so far as Bombay. I had the fortune of visiting the Sivasamudram Works recently. Those works are being extended day after day and its extension has resulted in power being brought even to Mettur Works and I understand that negotiations are going on to supply electric power from Sivasamudram to Erode and Salem via Mettur. All the Indian experts who are in charge of the Sivasamudram Works were trained, I believe, in America. Most of them, practically all of them, who are in charge of these works and other connected works, are Indians who have been able to work the scheme very well financially. If this is possible in the Mysore State, there is no reason why we should not do so here. So far as this Presidency is concerned, it is full of possibilities, by way of forests and water power. If this Government can utilize this water power to a very large extent, they will create money for themselves. The Mysore State are making huge profits on account of the hydro-electric works at Sivasamudram. The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Company is able to declare 8 per cent dividend and 8 per cent on debentures also. If private companies can work such schemes so successfully, there is no reason why this Government should not do so. I am one of those who believe in the capacity of this Government to spend more money and to get more income by encouraging Indian industries. But I would appeal to the Government to go a little more fast so far as this question is concerned, of

course a little carefully also and a little cautiously so far as their expenditure is concerned. If the Government would listen to the advice of non-experts or laymen like myself, I am sure that the difficulty felt by the people now will be very much reduced, because electric power will be available for running railway trains and other things. In this way we will be able to reduce a good deal of the fuel difficulty. I am glad that negotiations are going on between the Government and the Railway Board to use the electric power by the South Indian Railway and other companies."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I shall first give the information which my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, wanted. He wanted to know details regarding the survey connected with the hydro-electric schemes. These are the details. There are several places which are either intended to be surveyed or are being surveyed. The first and most important of these places is Pykara in the Nilgiris. Another place is Papanasam in the Tinnevelly district. The third place is Kolab. The fourth place is Pinjikavi in the Palni Hills. There is a fifth place known as Javadi Hills in the North Arcot district. Sixthly, there is the Periyar river in the Madura district. Of all these places, the Pykara has been investigated and investigation is going on more or less in Papanasam and Kolab. With reference to the other schemes, the Government have, for financial reasons, come to the conclusion that it is not desirable that investigations should be going on and survey conducted in all these places simultaneously. At the same time, the Government have ordered and given instructions to the Chief Engineer, Mr. Howard, that, as far as possible without much expense, the Periyar and Palni projects might also be investigated. The stages of these schemes which have been investigated, viz., Pykara, Papanasam and Kolab, are these. So far as the Pykara scheme is concerned, the Chief Engineer, Mr. Howard, originally submitted three schemes to the Government. It is not necessary to refer to all these three schemes now, because he has revised the estimates, which he originally submitted. He has now submitted revised estimates for these schemes.

"I shall now confine myself to the Pykara scheme alone. He has revised his original proposals and submitted three alternative schemes, called A, B and C. Of these three schemes, two are intended to develop power in such a way as to electrify the railways also. Another scheme is not intended to develop power in such a manner as to be utilized for the purposes of railways. The cost of these three schemes is as follows:— With reference to the first of these schemes which is intended to supply power for the purposes of railways, the cost in the first year of operation will come to Rs. 2,19,82,300 and in the tenth year of operation the cost will come to Rs. 3,20,75,200. Then with reference to the other scheme, which is also connected with the electrification of railways, the estimates are these :— In the first year of operation it is calculated to cost Rs. 1¾ crores, the exact figure being Rs. 1,76,69,910. At the end of ten years this amount is expected to increase to very nearly two crores—Rs. 1,93,00,000 and odd. The third scheme is not in any way intended to be utilized for the purpose of railways. The estimated cost of this scheme during the first year will be more than one crore and twenty lakhs. At the end of ten years, it will be one crore and 32 lakhs. These three schemes are estimated in such a way that the two schemes

which are intended for railway purposes also can easily be worked as one scheme without any difficulty. The scheme which is not intended to be utilized for purposes of railways can also be worked along with the other schemes without any serious alterations or modifications. That is how the Pykara scheme stands.

"Then with reference to the Papanasam scheme, two estimates have been prepared, one, which is very modest, costing only Rs. 50 lakhs and the other costing one crore of rupees, or exactly Rs. 98 lakhs. The latter scheme, if it is put into operation, is estimated to cost at the end of fifth year Rs. 138 lakhs. This scheme can succeed only if there are any industrial concerns to be worked by this scheme. As a matter of fact, there was some talk of some company taking up a concern connected with the manufacture of paper near the Papanasam Falls. That scheme has fallen through and the Chief Engineer is now making enquiries as to whether it is possible to start other industries, like celluloids or artificial silk. Unless there is some prospect of these industries becoming successful, it it not very likely that the Papanasam scheme will be a success. That is how that scheme stands. In any case if Government ultimately undertake to put this scheme into operation, it must be a very modest one.

"With reference to the third scheme at Kolab, in the Vizagapatam district, the prospects are not very bright unless the railway companies undertake to take our power for the purpose of electrifying their lines; the prospects of which, again, are not very bright.

"With reference to the other two schemes in Palni and in the Madura district, nothing practically worth mentioning has been done. The results of the investigation of these two schemes have not been crystalized.

"With reference to the information wanted by my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, it is restricted to a scheme which is practically a small one known as the Glen-Morgan scheme. It is practically an auxiliary scheme connected with the larger scheme of Pykara. When the bigger scheme is put into operation this scheme will form part of that scheme. This small scheme will form the auxiliary or the first part of the Pykara scheme. It is a small scheme intended to develop energy to the extent of about 1,000 horse-power in the beginning. It is expected that this installation will ultimately develop 1,500 horse-power. The reasons why the Government undertook this scheme and began the work at once are these. In the first place, negotiations were going on between the Railway Board and this Government; the former were asked to say whether they would take power from this scheme for electrifying their railways; negotiations were becoming more or less prolonged, and it was found difficult to come to a speedy conclusion. As I submitted, all the works that are now undertaken and put into operation, viz., the auxiliary and the preliminary scheme of Glen-Morgan, will ultimately form part of the bigger scheme when it is sanctioned. As soon as this smaller scheme is completed, Government can supply energy to the neighbouring towns of Ootacamund, Wellington and Coonoor and to the tea estates in the vicinity. My hon. Friend was right when he stated that I made a mistake on the previous occasion when I said

that this scheme was intended to supply power to Coimbatore, as it would not be possible to supply power to Coimbatore from this small work.

"Secondly, if ultimately it is not possible for any reason to carry on with 1 p.m
the bigger scheme, even then this power that can be developed from the Glen-Morgan can be utilized, and the water of the Glen-Morgan Reservoir can also be utilized for irrigation purposes. The cost of the scheme is about 12,38,000 odd. My hon. Friend wanted to know how far the negotiations with the Railway Board have gone. As a matter of fact we have resolved, with reference to the three other schemes two of which are intended to electrify railways, to ask through the Government of India for the sanction of the Secretary of State. I may even tell my hon. Friend that the draft of the letter to the Secretary of State has been practically approved.

"Then, my hon. Friend referred to another point, namely, Indianization, that is the employment of Indian talent. There is, I understand, an idea of employing an Electrical Engineer for the purpose of teaching electricity in the Engineering College and the Government also are very particular about Indianization by the employment of as many Indians as possible. As a matter of fact there are many Indian subordinates who are employed under Mr. Howard and the Government will also try their best to give effect to this policy of Indianization."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know the terms of employment of Mr. Howard?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I believe he has been engaged for a period of about five years and after the expiry of five years, as I submitted the other day, as it is the ambition of Government to connect the different parts of the Presidency with a net-work of electric stations in the course of twenty years. Government may consider if Mr. Howard's services may not be re-engaged."

Mr. J. A. DAVIS:—"Mr. President, Sir, so far as the Pykara scheme is concerned, you will remember that it was at the special instance of the municipality of Ootacamund that it was pressed upon the Government to go on with the scheme and the municipality was prepared to pay half the cost of that scheme. It was only for want of large consumers that the scheme has not progressed. I also press with my friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar that the scheme should be expedited. So far as Ootacamund is concerned, we have been promised current in June or July. In this connexion I want to press on Government that they should not make it too hard upon the municipality. It was only because the Ootacamund municipality was prepared to put money and that it was really in earnest about it that Government was able to take up the first section. I wish to appeal to the Law Member that he must not make it too hard on this municipality. I complain particularly about the high fees charged for electricity. For instance, the Coonoor municipality had to borrow money and pay to Government, with what result? A very high fee has been charged. I say that at least for the next ten years, electricity should be supplied at the cost of Government, because it is impossible for these municipalities to pay very high fees. At the same time, I wish also to thank Government for having come forward and started the scheme for the benefit of the municipality of

Ootacamund as well as of Coonoor. I also appeal to Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar to see that the people of Coimbatore also come forward to consume the current at a reasonable rate, so that the scheme may be a success."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"The offer of Coimbatore is already there."

Mr. J. A. DAVIS :—"Anyhow, as the present charges for the current are high, sufficient consumers are not coming forward. Once again I appeal to the hon. the Law Member to see that Government charges are not made too high to start with."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Mr. President, I am against all these schemes altogether for this reason. It is indeed, as will appear, that Government . . . "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"If the hon. Member proposes to oppose the grant, let us dispose of this motion first.

"The question is :

'*to reduce the allotment of Rs.* 3,90,000 *for Hydro-Electric Schemes by Rs.* 100'."

The motion was put to the House and lost.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The demand is now for the discussion of the House."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Mr. President, I oppose the whole grant. It is for this reason. I am afraid the Government want to launch on all these big schemes with a view to borrowing money and spending the same for machinery and on paying experts who belong to other countries and for purchasing machinery from other countries. They want not thousands or lakhs, but they want crores and crores. The first scheme—A. Pykara—is estimated at three crores. What we want very badly in this country is irrigation schemes, but electric schemes can wait. Of course, I can understand very well why Mr. Wood is laughing at the idea of opposing the scheme. He may have very good reasons for doing so, because this would encourage European industries and there will be so much gain for the European companies, and that money would flow out from this country is a thing which my hon. Friend Mr. Wood would approve of. Even on other occasions my hon. Friend was against the development of anything like industrial developments in this country and he may be very favourable for such schemes as these. In a poor country like ours, we would not suffer for want of electricity, but what this country is in need of is really industrial development and also irrigation development. So far as industrial development is concerned, this Government unfortunately is in the hands of European merchants that are here, as well as the agents of the Secretary of State and the Indian Government. Their own inclination is against the development of Indian industries. If money is borrowed for purposes like this, future Finance Member would say as the present Finance Member says, that he wants money to pay off all these debts ; it is very good for the province not to have any debts. It matters very little whether irrigation is starved or whether industry is starved and whether the money is collected

from the poor ryots or not. They have only got sympathy with these schemes and they do not care for the interests of the poor ryots. For these reasons I oppose the entire grant."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to oppose this grant for one or two reasons which concern the city of Madras. The first thing which I want to refer to is that in spite of repeated requests and also interpellations, and also cut motions last year, the Government have not thought it fit to reduce the rate charged for electric current in the city of Madras. The pre-War rate for electric current . . . "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I rise to a point of order with reference to Mr. Basheer Ahmed's speech. The demand is with reference to the Glen-Morgan scheme and has nothing to do with electricity or rates in the city of Madras. They are altogether unconnected . . . "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Is it not within the portfolio of the hon. Member to reduce the rates for electric current in Madras ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I cannot say that off-hand."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Is it left to the Corporation or is it within the control of Government to fix the rates ? "

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"He is ignorant of all those things."

The hon. Mr. M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I cannot say that at once."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"If the hon. Member will proceed with his speech, the hon. Law Member in the meanwhile will enlighten us as to that point."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"The rate before the War was 4 annas per unit and during the War, the materials for electricity and its accessories had gone high and so Government thought fit to enhance the rate by one anna, that is from 4 to 5 annas, on the understanding that the rate would be reduced as soon as the prices went down. After the War, I have enquired in several of the engineering firms and I have come to the conclusion that the prices of accessories and materials have certainly gone down. Last year, the Corporation passed a resolution requesting Government to reduce the rate per unit of current in the city of Madras, in view of the fact that consumption had grown to a very large extent and also because the cost of materials had gone down. The company was also, consequent on the extension of the scheme, making very enormous profits quite out of proportion to the capital invested. After all, who are the people that have to pay these enhanced rates ? They are not merely the rich people, but also poor and middle-class people. I do not see why the company is making a large profit, and when the price of materials has gone down, the Government should not reduce the rate per unit of current in the city of Madras, if not in the mufassal cities also.

"The next point I wish to refer to is the administration by Government of the Electricity Act. In the city of Madras, the Corporation is said to be an autonomous body in the matter of granting licences for the installation of electric plant within the city limits. All the same, with that understanding

the Government have not given complete power to the Corporation to exercise the discretion vested in them. The Government issue licences over the head of the Corporation and they do not consult the Corporation before issuing licences. Just to favour one company or another they issue licences in localities where there is congestion and also overcrowding. For instance, I may refer to Thambu Chetti street, which is very narrow and thickly populated and also very congested. There is a big electric plant installed there for the purpose of supplying current to tramways, for lighting and for other purposes. . .

1-15 p.m. " The Corporation was approached to stop this nuisance in this crowded locality ; and when it approached the subject it was found that the licence was held from the Government and thus though the Corporation was desirous to look to the health of the citizens and rate-payers of the city it was not able to do anything in the matter. That is a matter for the Government to consider and I hope they will see that hereafter no licence is issued without the previous consent of the Corporation ; and if the people of the locality object they will take all steps to cancel the licence or remove the electric plant to another place. Sir, after all, the Madras Electric Tramway Company is not a Government concern. The company is running its trams under a licence from both the Corporation and Government, and that the company is governed by the provisions of the Madras Municipality Act. But contrary to the provisions, the tramway company has more than once snapped its fingers against the Corporation and Government. For example, the company is bound under the licence and under the Madras Municipality Act to maintain the road covered by the tram lines themselves. But when they were called upon to undertake it, they pleaded inability and took shelter under the plea of want of funds. Later on they approached Government and said that this matter should be referred to an arbitration board, although within the provisions of the Act this is not a matter which is to be settled by arbitration. The Corporation protested against the undue interference of the Government in a matter concerning the Corporation and the company, and in spite of the protest of the Corporation, the Government, to encourage a foreign firm, appointed an arbitration board to decide a matter of purely domestic nature. This is not a satisfactory manner in which Government should settle the affairs of the Corporation and the tramway company. I therefore urge Government to stop all undue interference and give complete powers to the company and the Corporation to settle matters between themselves. Once more I request Government to hand over their powers to the Corporation so that in future such things do not occur."

* Mr. C. E. Wood :—" Sir, I did not intend to intervene in this debate but as my hon. Friend Mr. Swami has taken exception to the laughter evoked in these benches by his words I feel I must put up a defence.

" I admit there was some amusement. The hon. Member calls himself a nationalist and then gets up in this House and says he is against all electrical schemes. I am surprised as I think we may take it that the hon. Member is against all development of his country, because every country in the world is to-day occupied with trying to find cheap sources of electric supply in order to promote industrial and agricultural development. The hon. Member, though a nationalist, wants no progress."

Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—" I am objecting to the installation of electric schemes with borrowed funds."

* Mr. C. E. Wood :—" Sir, this sort of theory seems to be held by many people, not necessarily only by the people of India, that the introduction of capital from outside is very harmful to the country. In my opinion it does not matter where the capital comes from and I consider it most fortunate that, in spite of the troublous times in India, Indian credit still remains good and India is able to borrow. I certainly agree that capital should, so far as is possible, be found within the country but I challenge anyone in this House with a knowledge of Economics to say that, provided the money is utilized properly on development, it is harmful to the country to borrow.

" Knowing, as we do, that the development of agriculture and industry is vitally necessary it is ridiculous to stop this just because capital cannot be raised within the country.

" Some hon. Members seem to support this motion because they are against the importation of plant and machinery, and much against the employment of Europeans to erect and work it.

" The practice is common in all countries for buyers of new machinery and plant to secure from the manufacturers people with a knowledge of such plant and machinery ; and it is usual to employ these people permanently if possible to ensure that the machinery is worked efficiently or to secure them temporarily for erection and for running the machinery for a time. This, I think, has been the aim over the Mettur project."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—" Sir, I did not want to intervene in this debate, but after listening to Mr. Wood I feel that I should say a few words. I am sure that Mr. Swami did not mean that we do not want any hydro-electric schemes. All he said was that, looking at the condition of our finances, which, by the way, are at the very verge of bankruptcy, the question we have to consider is how best to utilize the money we have. Most of us believe that if it is a question of choice between irrigation and hydro-electric scheme most of us would vote for irrigation (hear, hear) not because we believe hydro-electric schemes to be unnecessary but that we prefer to utilize the money we have for irrigation ; for the obvious reason that such investment will bring about the prosperity of large masses of the people who have to depend on agriculture for their sustenance. It is obvious that if the money is allotted for irrigation it will all be spent in the country but if it is given for hydro-electric schemes at least 75 per cent of it will go in the shape of foreign orders. I think that is what Mr. Swami had in his mind when he spoke."

* Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao :—" Sir, I submit the speech of my hon. Friend Mr. Wood is most unconvincing. He attacked all nationalists as if they are against any kind of development of the country. All we want to say is that under the present state of finance we cannot vote for any undertaking where we will have to borrow large sums of money from outside. Sir, sometime back we found the Justice party cursing the Mettur project and the Hydro-electric scheme as being scandalous. But now they have changed their opinion with regard to the Mettur project. Perhaps this may be due to the fact that the elections are coming." (Laughter.)

The hon. the President :—" We have finished the Mettur project and I hope the hon. Member will confine his remarks to the electric installation scheme."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Sir, even with regard to the second scheme they have changed their opinion and they say it is a beneficial scheme. Perhaps, this is due to the fact that one of the members of their party has been raised to the position of Law Member. What we say is that we independent members are helpless, and the whole thing is managed by the irresponsible executive.

" These are Reserved departments under the control of an irresponsible executive."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Is the hon. Member likely to continue for a long time ? "

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" No, Sir. I have finished."

Demand No. VIII under Electricity was then put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

The House then adjourned for lunch to meet again at 2-30 p.m.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

DEMAND IX—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—HEADS OF PROVINCES.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 7·24 lakhs under Demand IX—General Administration—Heads of Provinces."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I understand that none of the motions on the agenda are to be moved."

The demand was put to the House and declared lost. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur demanded a poll and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Majoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Mr. S. H. Slater.
9. ,, A. MeG. C. Tampoe.
10. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
11. ,, M. A Manikkavelu Nayakar.
12. ,, Syed Tajudin Sahib.
13. ,, H. B. Ari Gowder.
14. ,, A. B. Shetty.
15. ,, R. Foulkes.
16. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
17. ,, J. Kuppuswami.
18. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
19. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
20. ,, K. Krishnan.
21. ,, N. Siva Raj.
22. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
23. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
24. ,, W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.
25. Mr. S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar.
26. ,, Daniel Thomas.
27. ,, S. Venkiah.
28. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
29. Mr. W. O. Wright.
30. ,, F. E. James.
31. ,, S. N. Dorai Raja.
32. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
33. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
34. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
35. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
36. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
37. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
38. ,, Sir A. P. Patro.
39. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
40. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
41. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
42. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
43. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.
44. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
45. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.
46. ,, A. V. Bhanoji Rao.

Noes.

1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
2. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar
3. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
4. ,, S. Satyamurti.
5. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
6. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
7. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
8. ,, Basheer Ahmed Sayeed.
9. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
12. ,, Abdul Hameed Khan.
11. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
12. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
13. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
14. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
15. Mr. K. R. Karant.
16. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
17. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
18. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
19. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
20. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu
21. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
22. ,, A. Kaleswara Rao.
23. ,, K. Uppi Sahib.
24. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
25. Mr. K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.

Neutral.

1. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
2. ,, Rampath Goenka.
3. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.
4. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.

Ayes 46. Noes 25. Neutral 4.

The motion was carried and the grant made.

DEMAND X—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

' *that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4·63 lakhs under Demand X General Administration—Legislative Bodies* '."

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move

' *that the allotment of Rs.* 3,98,800 *for Legislative Bodies be reduced by Rs.* 100.'

" This motion is given notice of to impress upon the Government the necessity for not extending the term of the Provincial Legislative Council. It is really after three full long years that the Members of this Legislative Council are judged by their masters, the electorates. Unfortunately in this country instances are not wanting when the election pledges were given the go-bye immedietely after the Members entered the Council. Mr. President, you know that even the Council Members who came under the label of one party or other have been changing their creed and requesting you to change their seats as well from the opposition to the co-operation benches. The well-known dictum that has been observed in practice and has become a convention in all civilized countries that when once any Member wishes to give the go-bye to his election pledges, to the solemn pledges he made to the electorate, to the solemn promises he made to the electorate on the understanding of which he was returned to the Council he should resign and seek re-election is not in the least respected. Even though the electorate can be very vast in this country on account of the plural constituencies and the extensive area of the country, and even when these voters who send Members to the Council express in unmistakeable terms that a Member whom they have returned to the Council has lost all their confidence, the Members still continue to sit in the Council without taking an opportunity to ascertain the verdict of their electorates. They may even assume a diametrically opposite policy to that which they had enunciated at the time of election and still continue as members. Under these circumstances, if the Government were to come to the succour of the hon. Members who are elected to this Council and save them for some time more from their own electorates it is highly objectionable. Even the little responsibility that

was given to this Council has become highly illusory. It is a good thing that even our Madras Government have realized the fact and have put it in their memorandum to the Simon Commission that the carrying on of diarchy in this province does not in any way show that the persons carrying on this diarchical system are in any way subjected to any responsibility either to the electorate or to the House in general. It is these people who broke with their electorates that are being helped by this sort of extension of this Council. And during these three years momentous changes have taken place, momentous principles have come into existence upon which it is but right that the electorate should give its verdict.

2-45 p.m. "To mention a few, with regard to the Royal Commission on Reforms, it is not that either the Government or the people do not know what the verdict of the people is, but to have an authoritative verdict which cannot be gainsaid by even those that are supporting the Simon Commission, it is necessary, before the Simon Commission submits its report, to know how the gentlemen that have taken into their head the idea of supporting such a commission will be treated by the country. When on a specific understanding, these Members of Council were elected, that they are to continue only for three years, to extend that term by any period is only defrauding the people, who have got the right to effect changes, if necessary, in the representatives who, they think, have not properly carried out the mandates of the electorate. It is better even to the Government and the authorities concerned to know the real mind of the people on the various burning questions that are engaging the attention of the public. By merely extending the term, Government will only be suppressing the expression of views by the people, who are after all the persons affected by the constitution. Such suppression of the real wishes of the people is not in the least advantageous even to the Government itself. They will be in a better position in making any alterations in the policy or in the constitution, if they know clearly the real mind of the people. But if the Government want to shut their eyes to the real needs and situation of the country, they will have to count upon a far stronger movement and an agitation more potent than the present one to obtain what they want. Even though under extraordinary circumstances some extension of the Council under the Government of India Act is permissible, it was never intended that such a power of extension should be utilized to prevent the real representatives of the people being in the Council. It will be clearly understood if any extension is made now, it is only to increase the life of those co-operators through whom the Government are carrying on this diarchical system, against the strong wishes of the people and they are resorting to such, if I may say, tactics, for the sake of their supporters. It is not the interests of the few that have to be considered by the Government but the interests of the country at large and if they cared to pay even the slightest respect to the wishes of the people, no extension should be given to the life of this Council."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to second this motion made by the Leader of the Swarajist party, not with a view to securing any tactical advantage thereby if elections are held immediately, but because I consider that an early dissolution of this Council is essential in the interests of the party in power, of the opposition and of the Province in general. Sir, we all know what value we are to attach to the diarchical system of Government and it cannot be condemned in stronger

language than it has been by the Government of Madras itself. The little good we can derive from diarchy can be derived, to my mind only if certain conditions exist. We must have a ministry with a working majority behind it, we must have an opposition which is prepared to take the consequences of its vote, and also an attitude on the part of all concerned for being prepared to take a non-party attitude in truly national matters. Now, Sir, I am not going to deny the fact, when the ministry came into office in this term, that party had not a working majority behind it—and my Friend there asks why then did you take up office and why did you continue even for the time you did? My answer to that is, realizing the conditions of this Province, I thought I would be doing a service by taking up the office; at the same time I made it clear that if we were not able to secure a working majority within three months of taking office we were prepared to lay down our office."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Instead of developing arguments on the personal grounds of accepting the ministry or rejecting the ministry, I think it is better for the hon. Member to confine in this debate to the necessity of dissolving this Council or extending the term of this Council."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I was just replying to a question that came from one of the hon. Members, and if you will allow me . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Every question that is put or an attempted reply to it cannot be relevant to the motion under consideration."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I bow to your ruling, Sir. My point is this. I want to show how the ministry which took up office under disadvantageous circumstances has failed to give real service to the country, and that it is therefore essential that a change should be brought about by all constitutional means. I am developing the argument that the late ministry which consisted of my Friend Dr. Subbarayan, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar and myself could not do much good to the province."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am again to point out to the hon. Member that I am not able to find the relevancy of the line of his argument."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, if the ministry as constituted now could not work satisfactorily, it will be open for me to suggest that a change if brought about would be better. That is all my point."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have to point out to the hon. Member to take a suitable opportunity—when the ministerial salary comes up—whether this ministry should continue in office or not. Here the question is whether the term of the Council should be extended or not. I request the hon. Member to strictly confine himself within the four corners of this motion."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I am trying to carry out your instructions in the matter. I am anxious, Sir, that in the interests of the people the province should be given the choice of having a change of ministry."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I request the hon. Member not to refer to the ministry in this motion."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Very well, Sir. I find, Sir, that it is not possible for us to have many measures that are necessary in the interests of the country. For example, the Local Boards Act, the Municipalities Act, the Religious Endowments Act and many other Acts are long

overdue, and I think, Sir, that under the present circumstances we may never see the beginning of these things. I think, therefore, that a chance must be given for such things being introduced, and I feel that such chance could be had only by the early dissolution of the Council. Therefore, I plead, in the interests of the province, that an early dissolution should be brought about."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, this motion is definitely aimed at putting a stop to the efforts made in certain quarters to extend the term of this Council, so that it may be convenient for the Simon Commission to function in its own way and to press on the people of this country, on the unwilling population of this land, their conclusions. We never wanted the Simon Commission, Sir, and it has been evident to everybody in the world that India has rejected co-operation with the Commission. Wherever the Commission has gone, the people have definitely told the Commissioners . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. I am only waiting to see the connexion between co-operation with the Simon Commission and the dissolution of the Council."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I am sure, Sir, there is a connexion between the two for this reason. This question would not have arisen at all but for the fact that the Government from the Treasury Benches have declined to answer the number of questions and queries that were put on the floor of this House with regard to the extension of the term of the present Legislative Council, specifically on the ground of the Simon Commission. I therefore felt that it was perfectly correct to speak when this motion has been brought forward, to clinch the issue and find out what exactly the Government intend to do, whether they will challenge the country and take the opinion of the country on the measures that they are taking, or whether they would take shelter under a particular section in the Government of India Act and extend the term of the Council, so that in a convenient manner they may carry forward their schemes, either in secret or in open, and come forward at a later stage, with some sop to Cerberus, so that they may have some slight strength on their side when the elections come off. It was that aspect that I was referring to when I talked of the Simon Commission. It is evident that the Government are still pondering over the matter and have not made up its mind so far as this Presidency is concerned. I know, Sir, that in this Presidency, the Government are under a delusion that they have some strength amongst the people, that they are likely to achieve certain things in spite of the opposition, that they have some parties helping them to carry on the administration, that they have some persons co-operating, ostensibly some persons co-operating with them in the matter of the Simon Commission. Therefore, I feel that there may be some hesitation in the mind of the Government, so far as this province is concerned. This motion raises a question of vital importance. We in the Opposition are prepared to challenge the Government to a general election according to the Act.

3 p.m. " We do not want the Government to exercise the power of extending this Council and thus allow members to escape the vote of the country on a particular policy that they have pursued. I refer more especially to the Ministers who are sitting on the Treasury Benches. We do not want the Government to give a handle to those who have broken away from their

party, broken their election pledges and those who have taken seats on the Treasury Benches on the specific understanding that they would co-operate with the Simon Commission. This is a challenge to them. It is also a challenge to those parties who have undertaken to co-operate with the Simon Commission. It is not merely a challenge to Government but it is a challenge to all these put together and therefore this motion is made on the floor of this House. That is the *raison d'être* for the motion.

" Moreover hon. Members are aware that we have been unable to carry on what is required in the best interests of the country and therefore by extending the Councils no further purpose will be served. I therefore desire to support this motion."

Mr. J. A. DAVIS :—" Mr. President, Sir, I do not see why this question should be at all mixed up with the Simon Commission. It is a question as to when the elections should come off. If the elections are to take place after the dissolution of the present Council, according to the Government of India Act, we can only carry on for two years when the new constitution will have to be brought into existence. Are we to spend money and time for the sake of sitting in this Council only for two years? Will it not be better, on the other hand, to extend the present Council for a period of two years and work the new constitution as soon as it comes ?

" Again, I do not see what this has to do with the Ministers. The Ministers are there and they will continue till the present Council ends.

" I do not think it is fair either to the country or to anybody else that we should have the elections, unless the Government are certain that the members so elected are to serve for three years. If there is any such guarantee forthcoming to that effect, then this Council need not be extended.

" Then again there is also this consideration. If the term of the Council is not extended, it is likely that the period of the new constitution will be delayed. So it is advisable to have the term of the present Council extended in order to hasten the new constitution, as I am sure we will be getting a more progressive Government, that is, Provincial Autonomy. So far as I know and I am almost certain that will be a boon to the country. I do not see why we should defer our progress by having the elections now. So, I say, let us have the Council extended and let the Simon Commission expedite its report and let us work the new constitution as soon as possible."

* Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—" Mr. President, Sir, those members who waxed eloquent on this question of not extending the life of the Council, I think, were not sincere when they said that the life of the present Council should not be extended. I do not think that in their heart of hearts they so desire. They are only playing to the gallery. This is an election device."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" On a point of order, Sir. Is any hon. Member of this House right in saying that other hon. Members are not sincere ?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" If such a charge is made against any particular hon. Member, it would be out of order. I think that the hon. Member Mr. Schamnad referred to a section of the House and even as to that he did not mention any particular section or party. He only says that certain members of the Council are not sincere."

[16th March 1929

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—" He specifies those who have spoken. I submit Sir, I deprecate such things."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" Has he referred to the members who have spoken ?"

(Several voices : ' He said those members who have waxed eloquent.')

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I think the hon. Member will withdraw the remark."

* Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB:—" I bow to your ruling, Sir, and withdraw that portion of my remark. I submit, Sir, that many members on the opposite side have expresed to me that they are for the extension of the life of the Councils, but I will not mention their names. Now they are only playing to the gallery. They want to pacify the electorate by this means.

" I only desire to submit that it will be a waste of energy, waste of time and waste of money, and there will be nothing gained. Even the matter of the Simon Commission is not going to be settled by dissolving the present Council and holding elections. Even if the Council is dissolved and elections are held after the report of the Commission is published, you can know what the country is for, i.e., whether the country is for the Commission or against it. You need not test the feeling of the country by dissolving the Council just now. As now the Madras Government have consented to give complete Provincial autonomy which means that all the subjects will be transferred to the elected Ministers, the masses will only welcome such a constitution and congratulate the Simon Commission and say that the Government is our own. So I oppose this motion."

* Mr. RAMANATH GOENKA:—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the motion before the House. The reason for my doing so is that two hon. Members on the other side of the House have spoken against the motion. They adduced no arguments, much less gave any reason, but simply said ' Let us go on as we are for two years more '. They also said that there will be some expense and it is better to go on for two years more without that. Afterwards they said, ' We will have a new heaven and a new earth in the shape of Provincial autonomy '. Whether the Simon Commission reports or no, my objection, Mr. President, is this. To me the issue is very clear. Has this Council which has co-operated with the Simon Commission done it rightly or wrongly and whether they have carried out the mandate of the constituencies ? That is the question. I think this can be answered only by dissolving this Council. That is why I lay much stress on this dissolution, though the hon. Members on the other side lay much stress on the report of the Simon Commission. I say that will be not worth the paper on which it may be written. I am sure a dissolution will give the members a clear mandate from their constituencies as to whether the country is in favour of the Simon Commission or whether they are against it. I want the constituencies to give an answer as early as possible to those people who have broken their election pledges, solemnly made, and are sticking like leeches to their offices, and this can be done only by dissolving the present Council.

" My leader, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, referred to the Ministry. But I will not refer to the Ministry in obedience to your ruling. But I should like to say that this Ministry does not enjoy the confidence of the House

16th March 1929] [Mr. Ramanath Goenka]

(A voice : ' Not all.') (Opposition benches : ' Question.') They may have the confidence of the House by hook or crook. But that again is another thing. I say that they have not an elected majority behind them. (Mr. Mahmud Schmnad Sahib : You are only a nominated member). I may be elected tomorrow. But I want to make it clear that I am here as a matter of right and not as a matter of grace. I represent my community here.

" There is one other thing and I am done. As was pointed out by my hon. Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar we are not doing any work at all. The Ministers have not done anything. The measures which were promised by the Ministers have not seen the light of the day. That is the reason why I desire that this Council should be dissolved and we should hold fresh elections to enable us to show to the people what the Ministers have done and how they ought to be treated."

* Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA:—" After hearing the high sounding words from other side, especially after the hysterics of my hon. Friend Mr. Goenka, I think it necessary to intervene in this debate. I think they are mere camouflage intended to hide the real intentions.

" Sir, I am very pleased to see that after all these years, hon. Members sitting on the opposite have developed a sort of love for the diarchic system of Government which they used to characterize in season and out of season as ' hybrid ' of an unnatural type. They say that by dissolving the Council they will be extending the lifetime of the Council (Cries of ' Oh ! '). This means that in their heart of hearts they are not for provincial autonomy. This magnificent gesture of the Madras Government has cut the ground under the feet of the Swarajists. Their only prop now is ' Boycott of the Simon Commission ' which is now aloof from the minds of the people.

" Another reason why they want to dissolve the Council is that there are one or two who are for accepting office and this object they can achieve only by dissolving the present Council.

" Sir, we have given a mandate to our committee which co-operated with the Simon Commission and the views of this committee are going to be incorporated in the report of the Simon Commission. So, it is natural and it is only just that the members that gave that mandate should be here to judge the report.

" Another reason for extending the life of the Council is this. If you say that we have extended the life of the Council by one year or six months it will be an incentive to the Parliament to send an order to the Simon Commission to hurry their report.

" For these reasons I am against the motion."

* Mr. F. E. JAMES:—" Mr. President, from the speeches of the elected Members, this appears to be a non-controversial subject on which I thought I might with safety make my maiden speech. It appears that the elected Members are only too anxious to meet their constituencies. I understand that the Ministers look forward to an election. The Swarajist party I believe is anxious to meet its constituencies likewise. The Independents also desire an election. The Justice party is agreed to go to the country. Only the nominated members seem to be reluctant to meet whatever 3-15 p.m.

constituency they have. And, as far as I am concerned I am delighted to meet my constituency at any time, in any place, by day or by night. Speaking seriously however, from a constitutional point of view, there is one point in this question which lawyers will appreciate. It is not in general desirable for any legislature to extend its life beyond the normal period laid down in the Statute Book. (Cries of 'Hear, hear') I say in general, because there are circumstances which are sufficiently important and urgent to justify an extension. But unless such circumstances arise, generally speaking, the lifetime of any legislature should not go beyond its normal period. If such circumstances arise, it would cease to be a matter affecting this province only. All provinces would then be affected, and such circumstances are exceedingly limited. I think therefore from the constitutional point of view, it is undesirable that the life of any legislature should be extended. As however this does not lie in the power of the local Government I do not see how any one can vote for the motion. For myself I shall remain neutral."

*Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Mr. President, I do not propose to enter into all the detailed arguments that were advanced by this or that side. I want to say on behalf of this side that my party is prepared to face the election at any time, (Hear, hear) even to-morrow. I want to say further that this is not a controversial matter and there is no need to vote for the out; we may remain neutral at the voting (Loud laughter)."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Mr. President, I do not think there would have been any necessity to move a motion of the kind moved by my hon. Friend and leader Mr. Venkatapathi Raju were it not for the rumour that the Government of India is circularising the provincial governments to get their opinion in regard to the extension of the term of the provincial legislative councils and possibly also of the Indian Legislative Assembly. I rise to speak in favour of the motion for two reasons. One of them is provincial and the other is national. The national reason is that on the eve of the report of the Simon Commission it is necessary that we must get the mandate of the electorate and their verdict on the attitude of the provincial council in their co-operation with the Indian Statutory Commission. Apart from that there is the reason, namely, provincial. Sir, ever since the third legislative council was constituted we have been witnessing a number of political and constitutional absurdities being committed under the name of diarchy. I mean to say that the position of any of the parties in this House has been found far from comfortable all these 2½ years. From the memorandum of the hon. the Leader of the House published in the papers I find that even the reserved side is justifiably disgusted with the present constitution and that it is unable to work it. And I have no doubt that the Ministry, constituted as it, is is unable to turn out any work either to its own satisfaction or to the satisfaction of the electorate because it has no adequate strength in the House. The reserved side which ordinarily depends for support for the measures they want to introduce upon the strength of the Ministerial, party is, denied that assistance and is therefore unable to launch any measure of reforms for the good of the country. Several important measures in the nature of amending Bills have been suspended in the air for the mere reason that no Minister is confident of successfully piloting them in the Council as it is at present constituted. That seems to be a most undesirable state of affairs.

"My friend Rajkumar Dorai Raja, with his usual lightheartedness in regard to affairs of this House, was almost misrepresenting almost the opinion of the Congress party of this House. I do not know why he should be so anxious about our prospects of success at the elections. So long as he is consistently giving his support to the Government he is sure to get nominated to the next Council.

"I am glad to hear my hon. Friend Sir A. P. Patro stating on behalf of his party that his party also is prepared to face the election. Therefore there is absolutely no controversy and, I would be very much surprised if the Government, in the face of this unanimity of opinion with regard to the non-extension of the term of this Council, is going to say that they are advising to extend the term of a Council which is doing no good to any party. I implore the Government to say that they are not advising to extend the life of the Council."

*Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—'Sir, I rise to speak in favour of the motion. (Hear, hear.) I was rather surprised at the attitude of my Swarajist friends who began to cry even in the initial stage of the debate that the Justice party alone was not in favour of the elections being held now. I repudiate that suggestion. If there is any party which is afraid of the elections, it is the Swarajya party. (Laughter.) I find it difficult to understand the reasons which have induced my hon. Friends on the floor of this House to put questions after questions asking the Leader of the House about the dissolution of this House. To all of them the hon. the Leader of the House said that he could not give a definite answer. So there is nothing to assume for my hon. Friends that the Government will extend the life of this Council. In spite of it all if they are anxious to table motions of this kind, they have their own good reasons. We have heard of defections from the Swarajist party and that is a matter on which they need not congratulate themselves. If they hope to make their position better by a dissolution of this Council, we welcome it and I assure them that they cannot make their position better.

"The other reason seems to be, as my hon. Friend Mr. Dorai Raja put it, that a very good section of the Swarajists are anxious to accept office as early as possible. Sir, we are also very glad that our friends have taken to that mood to-day. (Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: Question.) If only this feeling had prevailed in the beginning when they had a majority it would have been very good for the country and then they would have had an opportunity to show their mettle and do good to the country. Instead of accepting office then they have chosen to sit on the fence and criticise everything without any responsibility. (A Voice: Question.) (Hear, hear.) We welcome the change in their attitude. I am sure that before long, not merely one section, but the whole section of the Swarajists would make up their minds to accept office if they could manage to come in a large number in the elections. (Laughter.) (Mr. Satyamurti: He laughs best who laughs last.) We will wait to see whether with the record of their work in the House and with the absolutely barren opposition they have conducted during the last two years, they would come in large numbers. We wish they do come and take the reins of Government and show to the country that as a party they could discharge the functions of a Government better than any other party. It is by the result of their discharging the

functions of Government that they have to be judged and not by their irresponsible opposition as it now obtains.

"I have got one word more to say. Sir, I say that of all the parties, the Justice party is most anxious that the elections should be held as soon as possible. Sir, we have had three Councils and if there was one term of the Council which was barren of any results, it is this. Sir, on this point there can be no difference of opinion at all. (Hear, hear) If a new Council is formed, I am sure it would not be worse than the present Council. Any change would always be better. For these reasons on behalf of the Justice party I wish to say that we are for dissolution and if necessary we would vote for it. (Loud cries of 'Hear, hear'.)"

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Mr. President, I am sure we have had most interesting speeches on a most interesting subject. (Laughter) The Government would be glad if it could take these speeches into consideration and come to a decision on them. Unfortunately the provision in the Government of India Act is that 'Every Governor's Legislative Council must continue for three years from its first meeting provided that the Council may be sooner dissolved by the Governor and the said period may be extended by the Governor.' (Laughter) I am sorry, Sir, that the Governor in Council has no say in this matter. The Executive Councillors have no constitutional or statutory position to advise him in this matter in which the power is vested in the Governor personally. All I can say is that the report of this debate will be laid before His Excellency and I have no doubt that His Excellency will give it the consideration it deserves. (Loud laughter.)"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I did not expect any other answer from the hon. the Revenue Member. Indeed, he had reference to the Act also marked out like me by the green cards. I may ask him one question : Has he never discussed this matter with the Governor at all ? Does he propose to tell the Governor, 'No, Your Excellency, it is in your discretion. I propose not to discuss this matter ?' Will he say that ? And if he says that, will he expect us to believe that ? Even the hon. the Revenue Member must credit us with some more intelligence than that. We realize that this matter is statutorily in the hands of the Governor. But I should be surprised to hear that His Excellency Viscount Goschen is going to act in vacuum, and is not going to consult his usual advisers, the Members of the Executive Council and the Ministers, with regard to the time when these elections are to be held.

"That apart, Sir, the Act provides that the life of the Council may be extended only under special circumstances to be specified in the notification. I should like to know what are those special circumstances under which the life of the Council will have to be extended.

"We have had, I agree with the Revenue Member, a series of interesting speeches on this motion. My friend from Ootacamund warned us against the time and the trouble of an election, and told us solemnly that we should avoid that and continue here. I ask him to be logical. Why should we not have life-tenures of membership in this Council ? We shall stand for election once in our lives and come and sit here all the time till we die. That will be an ideal arrangement under which the electorates will be robbed of their rights. Once a councillor, always a councillor, will then be the rule. I suppose Mr. Davis will not have spoken seriously.

"Another point was that of my hon. Friend, Mr. Dorai Raja, who comes from my own place (Laughter), who said that if we postpone the life of this Council, we extend the life of diarchy and therefore the Council must be dissolved. May I know whether Mr. Davis and Mr. Dorai Raja have become confidential private secretaries of my Lord Peel and Mr. Baldwin, the Secretary of State and the Premier of the Conservative Government and of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Sir John Simon, who are probably the future Prime Minister and Secretary of State for India ? They seem to know almost to the very minute when diarchy will be killed and new reforms introduced.

"Sir, I do not enjoy that high privilege, but I know something of Indian history, and I know that from the 20th August 1917 when Mr. Montagu made his famous pronouncement to the House of Commons, it took more than three years and a half for the new elections to be held. The Simon Commission's report, which cannot be published before the end of this year, is going to be given effect to only after it has been considered by the Joint Parliamentary Committee and the Indian Delegation and approved of by both the Houses of Parliament, and after the subsidiary committees for franchise and finance have made their recommendations ; and then it will take some time for the preparation of electoral rolls. All these things will take at least three years from the date of the publication of the report. Normally if the Council is dissolved, at the end of this year, we can sit for another three years when the new elections will be held, under the new constitution, whatever it may be. 3-30 p.m.

"Secondly, may I know how they think that diarchy will be ended altogether, simply because the Madras Government have presented a memorandum ? This problem is a very difficult problem, and it must be solved on far different grounds. I think therefore that the argument that we shall be extending diarchy by asking for a dissolution of the Council is certainly unbelievable although it is plausible. I want to say that periodical elections are however the only sanctions of democratic assemblies. You have seen in this debate itself, and I think the hon. the Revenue Member himself remarked in one of his expansive moments, that he sees the prospect of elections in our speeches, and I hope it is but right that at least once in three years we must remind ourselves and remind those people who send us here and to whom we are responsible, that we are here to represent and serve them.

"I should like to congratulate my hon. Friend Mr. James on his maiden speech ; but I wish he wound up his speech by declaring his vote in favour of the motion. He said that constitutionally it was not advisable to extend the term of the Legislative Council. I ask why then he should spoil the effect of his maiden speech by concluding that he would not vote for the motion before the House.

"Then we had some hysterical speaking from more than one Friend as to our motives for asking for this dissolution this year. We have absolutely no motives whatever. We are always prepared to face the electorates. We have always said so and we have faced them. We came here first as nine. We are now thirty-five. My hon. Friend the Whip of the Justice party will remember that he and his party were here in serried ranks and we fought them for three years. At the elections, we sent them there and I hope they

will remain there always (cheers). If they are going to play with the electorates, if they are going to play with the Opposition, and if they are going to play with the whole country by imagining that by the distribution of patronages they can keep themselves in power, we tell the Justice party that we meet their challenge and say that we shall defeat them. (Laughter.) Sir, he laughs best who laughs last. Those who will not learn by experience, nobody can teach. You had been in office six years ago and where are you to-day? (A voice: 'Where are you?') We are the Opposition.

"Sir, a remark was made against us to the effect that we want office and therefore we want a dissolution of this Council, as otherwise our chances of getting into office will be postponed. I will answer it now fully and frankly, Mr. President. The Congress party has not decided about the acceptance of office and if it does decide in favour of acceptance of office, we will accept office. We are not like those who will go to the electorates and say that we will not accept office and, after coming here, cross the floor and accept office. If the Congress party decides that we should accept office, we will face the electorate with that issue and if we come here in a large majority we will then accept office. (Cries of 'Oh, oh!')

"Sir, my hon. Friends may as well save their throats.

"Now, Sir, let me examine the premises of their argument that we are anxious to accept office and therefore it is that we want that the Council should be dissolved. If we are anxious for the acceptance of office, I ask why should this Ministry continue for another term of three years? Do they mean that a slight delay caused on account of postponement of election will alter the position? Therefore, the moment they have adduced that argument, they have cut away the ground from under their feet. If we are confident at this time, unless we decide that we will not accept office, of coming in large majority and therefore of being able to accept office, we are equally confident that we can do so even after three years. Therefore, that argument can cut no ice whatever.

"Then, Sir, we were told by my hon. Friend from Chittoor that we have been indulging in barren opposition and we have done nothing. I say this. I have been in this Council for the last six years, and, whether it be right or wrong, we have set an example for self-sacrifice which no other party has shown. I may prove it by referring to this incident. Sir, I ask whether it is not true that this office came to you begging, and whether it is not a fact that His Excellency Lord Goschen asked us to accept office and you as leader of the Swaraj party replied that you could not accept it.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Schamnad, may interrupt me and say anything that he pleases. I only say this. He does not understand for the time the 'A', 'B', 'C' of the constitution and he does not know what he is talking about. I think I cannot take notice of them.

"Sir, the other Members of the other party went to His Excellency the Governor for office and used every means for the offices being given to them. Whereas, we as a party when His Excellency the Governor came begging to us for accepting office, we honourably declined. That, I think, is an example of self-sacrifice. I would remind them also of the temporary self-sacrifice which they made at Coimbatore (when they found that they were not able to

get the Ministry) by imitating us and saying 'We too will not accept office.' That is the real position and they have now forgotten what they have said at Coimbatore.

"Sir, the only point is this: there are two schools of thought in India at the present moment. The first school of thought says that there should be elections as early as possible on the question of co-operation or otherwise with the Simon Commission. Another school of thought which wants to put off the evil day as much as possible says: 'We will go on working this constitution. We will go to the country with any reforms which the Simon Commission may give us. Meantime we do not care whether the people who send us here approve of our co-operation with the Simon Commission or not. We will not go to the country and we are anxious that the life of the present Council should be extended.' That is the real issue. I ask, are Sir Sankaran Nayar and his colleagues in the Provincial Committee of the Simon Commission going to be perpetuated as Simon colleagues for two more years? Or are they going to be replaced by many other men who may be willing to co-operate with the Joint Parliamentary Committee after the elections? That is the substance of the issue and my friends are anxious that if possible the elections ought not to be held and that they must continue as Members of that Commission. It seems to me that their protestations that they are anxious for the dissolution of the Council and that they are confident of getting the offices even after election is a camouflage to deceive the electorate. My hon. Friend Sir A. P. Patro said that he was for the dissolution of the Council but that he would be neutral, at the time of voting. That is clever tactics. Their idea seems to be that they can go to His Excellency the Governor afterwards and say 'I only spoke on the motion but at the time of voting I remained neutral,' but that they can go to the electorates and say 'I spoke for the motion and therefore supported it.'

"Sir, I appeal to the House to vote for this motion. I appeal to every elected member to vote for this question. I appeal to every elected member to consider that he is here for serving the interests of his electorate, that he is sent here for only three years, and that he can remain there only so far as he retains the confidence of the electorate. If you have the interests of the future democracy of this province at heart, I ask every hon. Member of this House, if he really values the election at all, to make up his mind to vote in favour of this motion and to impress upon the Governor's advisers and through them to the Governor that by all possible means elections should be held this year."

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"After two hon. Members of the party to which I have the honour to belong have spoken, if I still think it necessary for me to rise and say a few words, it is not without adequate reasons to do so. My hon. friend Sir A. P. Patro who is the leader of our party has authorized me to correct a small mistake that he made. He explained in no ambiguous terms what the feelings of our party are in respect of this motion, but with regard to the voting I now say that I have his authority to declare that we are going to vote for this motion without any mental reservation whatsoever.

"Secondly we have had a challenge thrown out to the Members of the Provincial Parliamentary Committee and asked to take the country's verdict. I rise to accept that challenge most unhesitatingly. Speaking for myself and

on behalf of the other members of the Simon Committee belonging to my party I say we are not the least afraid of facing the country. I am only surprised that the party sitting to my right, if they have eyes to see, must not have discovered that they stand discredited before the country. They have grown thinner and thinner. What was the strength of the party when you appeared before His Excellency to say you cannot accept the Ministry and what is it to-day, the strength of that party which is led by the hon. Mr. Venkatapati Raju? I ask again whether there has been a single by-election in which the hon. members of the Swaraj party have succeeded. I ask that question and let my friends say 'No'. I am glad that I have the opportunity now, as I have had often, of having to speak after the Member for the University, because he gives me excellent material for reply. It was not long ago that he discovered in this diarchy what he considered to be not an altogether barren tree, and that it could produce fruits which would be very acceptable to him. Speaking the other day at Chidambaram, that holy land of the south, he has let us some secrets of his party. He said that offices would no longer be unacceptable to them. It is no wonder that these hon. Gentlemen with their mouths watering at the prospect of their tasting the sweets of office, should bring this motion asking for an early dissolution. But the surprise is that they should pretend not to know that the country is sick of them. The country has discovered the hollowness of the pompous declarations they made at the time of the last election. The country has known how their practices have not followed their professions (Cries of 'In what respect').

"If my hon. Friend asks me in what respect he will put me to the painful necessity of giving a catalogue of all the ugly incidents of the early days of this Ministry when they basked in the sunshine of Ministerial favours.

3-45 p.m. "I have to only quote the evidence of the hon. Members of their own party who rebelled against them and exposed their vagaries. (A voice: 'You supported them.') The hon. Members of the Swarajya Party were in power when others were in office; they were sharing with the Ministerialists the spoils of office; that is what their own Members said. As I said it is sickening to go back to those days. I repeat again, Sir, that they stand discredited to-day in the eyes of all honest folk. Speaking as I do as a member of the Simon Committee, I say that we are quite prepared to go before the country and we know what the verdict of the country is going to be. Correcting, on his own authority, the statement of my hon. Friend, the Leader of the Party, I say, Sir, we are going to vote for the motion in all sincerity."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I had, really, no intention to take part in this debate except for the remarks that have fallen from my hon. and learned Friend, the Member for the University and my hon. Friend, Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, who spoke last. It is usual to throw stones at each other by both the parties of the opposition. As my hon Friend, Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti, said, I am the victim between these two groups. I, for one, am quite willing that there should be election in the near future. (Hear, hear.) It would be unfair to believe that the members of my party who have supported me for the last three years—elected members behind me—will say that we do not want election because I think it is time that my followers as well as others in this Council

should go before the electorate and have their mandate. My hon. Friend, the learned Member for the University, talked of meeting at Phillippi. I throw the challenge back at him; let us see what the results are. He reminded me just before I was a member of his party when he said 'Let us meet at Phillippi.' The mascot has now changed; the results may be different."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, I did not intend to make a speech on this occasion. But because of my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu's remarks, I am obliged to speak. He asked 'What have this Opposition done during the last three years?' I have got a record—a big record—of the successes achieved by my party. (A voice: 'Publish it.') I have published it so far as I am concerned. I would point out some of our achievements by being in the opposition, which would not have been possible had we been sitting on the Ministerialist side. I shall give only one instance. I brought a Bill to amend the Madras Labour Act which ended in the repeal of the old Act; I was condemned even in London papers on that account. I wish to give only one of the several achievements of this party. I need not dilate on our other achievements during this session but shall take only 'forests' . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"This is not the place and opportunity for the hon. Member to describe the achievements of his party. It must be before the electorates (laughter) and not now and here. I do not think the hon. Member is in order at all to refer to the achievements of his party."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I shall not refer to them hereafter. We shall go to the electorate with a safe conscience and with achievements greater than those of the Ministerial party. I can give many instances. The actual parts played by the cowardly Justice party in this very sitting will be noted by the electorates. Day before yesterday when a motion regarding the forest demand was being put to vote, Sir Patro and his Deputy Leader bolted away from here . . ."

The hon the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think the hon. Member is in order to take this opportunity to comment on the votes hon. Members have cast on the forest demand."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"They have thrown dirt on us; we want to throw dirt on them. (Loud laughter.) A campaign is carried on against me in my electorate."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is persisting. I will not be justified in giving an opportunity to the hon. Member to have his election rehearsal in this Council." (Laughter.)

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I have said enough, Sir. (Loud laughter.) I and my colleagues on this side can go safely to the country with much to our credit and better record than the Ministerialists. We can tell our electorates what the Ministerialists and the cowardly Justicites had done. . . ."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"May I know, Sir, if the hon. Member is parliamentary in using the word 'cowardly'?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I wish to know what the exact word is which the hon. Member used. I did not hear him well."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"He said 'cowardly' Justicites. He is sleeping always."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think the hon. Member will try to justify his remarks. I think he will have no objection to withdraw the word."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"So much provocation was caused and I used the word unconsciously. (Laughter.). I can at least say ' Impotent Ministerialists."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is 'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,98,800 for Legislative Bodies by Rs. 100 '."

The motion was put to the House and carried.

* Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that the allotment of Rs. 3,98,800 for Legislative Bodies be reduced by Rs. 100. My object is to urge the need for more non-official days for the Council sittings during the rest of the life-time of this Council, whatever it may be. I should like to invite the attention of the House to the fact that there are many Bills which have already been introduced and which are pending consideration of this House. There are three Bills which have passed the Select Committee stage. There is the Bill further to amend the Madras Abkari Act of my hon. Friend from Kanara, Mr. Saldanha, to mention only one of the various achievements of this party. Bill No. 2 is the Bill to amend the Madras General Clauses Act by Mr. Saldanha. The third Bill is the Bill which has passed the Select Committee stage—the Bill to amend the District Municipalities Act by Mr. Kaleswara Rao. I may mention, Sir, that this last Bill is very important and it was passed by the Select Committee as early as January last. Then there are eight Bills, the Impartible Estates Bills, the Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act by my hon. Friend, Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed, another Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act by Mr. Harisarvottama Rao, the Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act by Mr. Tulasiram, a Bill to amend the Madras City Municipal Act by Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed, another Bill for the suppression of Brothels and lastly the Madras Village Services Bill of the hon. Mr. Muthiah Mudaliyar who may come out of the Ministerial party before the Council's life is over. That Bill has also been referred to the Select Committee. I wish to impress upon the Leader of the House who has made this demand, that he should urge His Excellency to grant us more days so that we may sit and consider all these Bills and show to the electorate our work in regard to the various points and issues raised in these Bills."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" Sir, looking into the administration report of last year, we see that there were altogether 35 days on which the Legislative Council sat, and out of these 35 days, only 9 days were devoted for the transaction of non-official business. By the expenditure of so much money on the Legislative Council an impression is created in the public mind that the Legislative Council represents the people of this Presidency and that the wishes of people's representatives in the Legislative Council are given effect to by the Government. This is a false impression; in order to keep up that impression at least, the Government should allot more days for the transaction of non-official business than they do now. As my hon. Friend pointed out, so many pieces of legislation are hanging fire; so many Bills have to be introduced; I know as a matter of fact and I am sure that hon. Members of the Executive Council also are very earnest with regard to a very important piece of legislation which has to be introduced

in the Council before the close of this session. I mean the Malabar Tenancy Bill. For all these things more days have to be allotted and it is to impress upon the Government the necessity for devoting more days for non-official business that this token motion has been moved by my hon. Friend. I therefore support the motion strongly and appeal to the House to pass the motion."

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Mr. President, this is again another matter that is in the power of His Excellency the Governor. All I can say is any discussion that will take place here will be placed before His Excellency. It is not open to me to make any recommendation unless I am asked one. (A voice : 'If you are asked ?') If I am asked, it will not be open to me to inform the House as to my reply."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, the last sentence of the hon. Leader of the House is highly disappointing. He declined to take us into his confidence. He told us in so many terms that he was not prepared to inform us what opinion he would give to His Excellency if he was asked to give his opinion. That is not the kind of attitude which is expected from a responsible Leader of the House who is the first Member of the Cabinet. He bluntly stated that he would forward this debate to His Excellency the Governor for consideration. We are not satisfied with that answer. We expect him to take stock of the situation, to feel the pulse of the House, to represent our feelings, as the spokesman of this House, to His Excellency and to try to pursuade His Excellency to yield and to respect the feeling, sentiment and the wishes of this House. It is a matter of common knowledge that the number of days allotted for the transaction of non-official business is very very inadequate, compared with the number of days which official business naturally takes up. We want more days. The number of non-official days being few and limited, a lot of non-official business is being held up and very very important Bills are being held up with the result that the output of legislation from the non-official point of view has become miserably poor and it is up to the Government not only to mind their own business but also help the people and help the representatives of the people to introduce in this House measures of far-reaching importance and utility to the public. I fervently hope that the hon. Leader of the House will bear this consideration in mind and with broad sympathy that is so characteristic of him and imagination will espouse this cause and put up a strenuous fight before His Excellency for giving us more time."

* Mr. F. E. JAMES :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am asked by the other European Members of this House to support this motion on the general principle that the non-official Members of this House ought to secure as much of the time at the disposal of the House as possible. Having said that, I would like to make one or two observations. In the first place, I would like to remind the hon. Members that, in regard to the actual time at the disposal of the House for non-official business, it is actually considerable compared with the time that non-official or private Members in the House of Commons have. I think you will find that if and when provincial autonomy comes to this province, the non-official Members will have a very hard task indeed to obtain time. As a matter of actual procedure Government will naturally require more time to transact all its business in the House. In the second place, I would like to observe that far more time could be available even now both for official and non-official business if the parties in the various blocks of the

4 p.m.

House exercise more discipline over their Members in regard to the length of individual speeches and also in the participation of the respective parties in the debates. It is a factor which is not only common in this House but also to Houses in other parts of the country that owing to lack of discipline with regard to party matters, within the limited time for discussion, several Members belonging to one party rise up one after another to make speeches along exactly the same lines. This is a thing which I deprecate. Though I am a very young Member of this House, I have had experience for some time in other parts of the country, and I would venture to submit that Members should tighten the discipline in this matter. Although we do not have very much time for non-official business, we could get far more time if we made shorter speeches, gave careful consideration to the points which have to be dealt with and made a careful selection of the Members of our parties who have to take part in the debate. Thus we should have far more time for the disposal of non-official business than we have at the present time."

The motion was then put to the House and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

1. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
2. Mr. C. E. Wood.
3. ,, F. E. James.
4. ,, R. J. C. Robertson.
5. ,, V. Ramjee Rao.
6. ,, P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
7. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
8. ,, Rami Venkatachalam Chetti.
9. ,, S. Satyamurti.
10. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
11. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
12. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
13. ,, Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib.
14. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
15. ,, Abdul Hameed Khan.
16. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
17. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
18. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
19. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
20. Mr. K. R. Karant.
21. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
22. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
23. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
24. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
25. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
26. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
27. ,, Motbay Narayana Rao.
28. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
29. ,, K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
30. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
31. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
32. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
33. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
34. Mr. Ramnath Goenka.
35. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
36. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
37. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
38. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
39. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajula Nayudu.
40. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
41. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
42. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
43. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.
44. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
45. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.
46. ,, A. V. Bhanoji Rao.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Mr. Hilton Brown.
9. ,, H. A. Watson.
10. ,, C. A. Souter.
11. ,, S. H. Slater.
12. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
13. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
14. Mr. V. Ch. John.
15. ,, M. A. Manikkavela Nayakar.
16. ,, Syed Tajudin Sahib.
17. ,, H. S. Ari Gowder.
18. ,, J. Bheemayya.
19. ,, J. A. Davis.
20. ,, R. Foulkes.
21. ,, Muhammad Sobammad Sahib.
22. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
23. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
24. Mr. J. Kuppuswami.
25. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur
26. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad.

Noes—cont.

27. Mr. K. Krishnan.
28. ,, N. Siva Raj.
29. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
30. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
31. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
32. ,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
33. Mr. S. Venkiah.
34. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
35. Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja.
36. The Zamindar of Kallikota.
37. Khan Bahadur P. Khalifullah Sahib Bahadur.

Ayes 46. Noes 37.

The motion was carried.

Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO:—" Mr. President, Sir, I propose to move the cut motion standing in my name, namely,

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,33,000 *for Provincial Legislative Council by Rs.* 100'

for the purpose of urging on the Government the need for providing lodgings for the Members of this Council. Mr. President, it is not necessary for me to support this motion by a long speech. Every one in this Council would be aware of the difficulties that the mufassal Members are put to for their lodgings in a city like this where convenient accommodation is not available. Hon. Members also know that in many other provinces there has been provision made by constructing suitable buildings for the lodgings of hon. Members of the Councils in those provinces. Under these circumstances, I would urge upon the consideration of the Members of this Council that similar provision ought to be made with regard to this Council also. It is only in the interests of more convenience and facility which the hon. Members will have, that I make this motion."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—" Mr. President, no speech is required from me, as all the mufassalites realize that it is a necessity to have lodgings for them. It may be said against it that this matter was once brought before this Council and that when some councillors were asked whether they wanted lodgings they said that they did not require. It may be that certain Members did not really require lodgings, but several other Members may like to have quarters. There must be an opportunity for the mufassal Members to meet. There must also be social amenities, as well as libraries. Sometimes, it is not possible for Members of the same party to meet at one place and to deal with the various points before coming to the Council. Under those circumstances, I support the motion."

*The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—" Mr. President, Sir, it is not a matter that has been under the consideration of Government recently and the only thing that I can say about it is that it seems to be eminently a matter for the House Committee to consider and if any proposals are put forward by that committee they will receive sympathetic consideration at the hands of Government."

The motion was put to the House and lost.

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM:—" Mr. President, Sir, I move the motion standing against my name, namely,

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,65,800 *for Elections for Indian and Provincial Legislatures by Rs.* 100.'

Sir, in moving this cut motion I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the non-representation of the labouring classes in the Legislative Council by election. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. If the hon. Member really intends non-representation by election, the motion is not in order, because it is not within the power of this Council or of the Government to alter the rules on franchise. I request the hon. Member to confine his remarks to nomination."

4-15 p.m. Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" I only want to draw the attention of Government to the non-representation of the labouring classes in this Council. That is how I have worded this resolution. At least some sort of arrangement should be made to bring the representatives of the labouring classes. At present they have no representation and I claim to represent them in this House. Time after time there is a commotion going on in the country and Government think it is due to the communistic activities. I say these railway strikes and others have very little to do with communism. They are due to their innumerable grievances, and there is no one to bring them to the notice of Government. Hence I say representation should be given to the labouring classes. Representation by communities would be something; but at the same time it has been the bane of communal tensions. Hence I move this cut motion with the hope that Government will give their attention to this question and see that representation is given to the labouring classes at least in the next Council."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" I second it."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Sir, though I listened to the speech of the hon. the Mover of the motion, I could not follow him. In one breath he said he represents the labouring classes; and in the next breath he said they have no representation. (Laughter.) He said the labouring classes should be given representation in the next reformed Council; but that is a matter upon which this Government cannot make any pronouncement, as they have no power. Further I could not think that in a Legislative Council in which there are so many seats reserved for the depressed classes, labour could be said to be unrepresented."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,65,800 for Elections for Indian and Provincial Legislatures by Rs. 100."

The motion was put to vote and lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
2. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
3. ,, S. Satyamurti.
4. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
5. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
6. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
7. Mr. C. S Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
8. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
9. Mr. L. K. Tulasiram.
10. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
11. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
12. Dr. S. S. Mallayya.
13. Mr. K. R. Karant.
14. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
15. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
16. Mr. C. Obi Reddi.
17. Mr. A. Parasurama Rao.
18. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
19. ,, P. Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu.
20. Srimati Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
21. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
22. ,, M. Narayana Rao.
23. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
24. ,, K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
25. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
26. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
27. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
28. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
29. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.
30. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr P. Subbarayan.
8. Mr Hilton Brown.
9. ,, H. A. Watson.
10. ,, C. A. Souter.
11. ,, S. H. Slater.
12. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
13. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
14. ,, V. Ch. John.
15. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
16. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
17. Mr. J. A. Davis.
18. ,, R. Foulkes.
19. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
20. The Zamindar of Singampatti
21. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
22. Mr. K. Krishnan.
23. ,, N. Siva Raj.
24. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
25. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
26. ,, W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.
27. ,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
28. ,, R. Srinivasan.
29. ,, C. E. Wood.
30. ,, F. E. James.
31. ,, S. N. Dorai Raja.
32. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
33. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
34. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam
35. Mr P. T. Rajan.
36. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
37. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar
38. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.
39. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.
40. ,, W. O. Wright

Neutral.

1. Mr. S. Venkiah
2. ,, V. Ramjee Rao.
3. ,, U. Ramaswami Ayyar.
4. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
5. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.

Ayes 30. Noes 40. Neutral 5.

The motion was lost.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I move—

'*to reduce the allotment of Rs.* 1,65,800 *for Elections for Indian and Provincial Legislatures by Rs.* 100.'

" Sir, I move this motion for three purposes; first, as I said just now, to suggest the better and more careful preparation of voters' lists; secondly, for increasing the number of polling stations; and thirdly, for introducing the system of colour or symbol distinctions. In moving this motion, I will draw the attention of the House to the defects in the present system, which were brought to the notice of Government in the budget discussion of 1926, just before the last elections. In that debate several Members took part, including the hon. Dr. Subbarayan and Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. The present Law Member also made a very vigorous speech pointing out the defects. But all that was of no use; for very little attempt was made to cure the defects, at least in my district. For instance, there are in Malabar a large number of kanamdars paying a revenue of more than ten rupees; and yet they are not entitled to vote as their names were not included in the voters' list. In South Kanara there are the mulgeni and chalgini tenants holding lands paying more than ten rupees as revenue and yet in the last election when myself and another went about canvassing votes we found that a great many of our friends who were entitled to vote were not included in the voters' list. I hope the Collector and other officers concerned will look to this. Then, Sir, in preparing the voters' lists it will be better if the additions and corrections are separately shown so that one can readily find out what names have been added and omitted, and that the mistakes, if any, can readily be rectified. To this end, I want the lists should be published as early as possible and put up in all public places.

"Then, Sir, there is the location of polling stations at very distant places from one another. Though this point was emphasised by almost every speaker just before the last elections, I do not think there was any addition to the number of polling stations in my district. Nor am I aware of any addition in the other districts. Perhaps Government may say that they cannot get sufficient number of men to act as polling officers. That cannot be exactly true.

"Then, Sir, with regard to the adoption of symbol or colour distinctions I think there is unnecessary opposition from Government. If the system has worked well in Bombay, I do not see any reason for its non-adoption in this Presidency. Sir, for these reasons I move this motion."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, the token cut motion No. 585 standing in my name has been passed over somehow or other. (After a pause.) I will speak on this motion, later on, if you will allow me."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Yes."

* Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding this motion. And in so doing I will call the attention of the Leader of the House to the very unsatisfactory way in which these electoral rolls are being prepared.

4-30 p.m. "Ordinarily these electoral rolls used to be prepared even in the month of February or March. Even in those days these lists are very promiscuously prepared. The newly prepared lists contain the names of dead persons and persons whose names ought to be in the lists are omitted. The lists which are prepared and which find their way into the office are being tampered with even at the printing offices or at the taluk offices, by what means I am not prepared to say. The names that are entered in the rough lists are being removed after they have been sent to the office. This year by some reason or other I understand that no information or intimation has been sent to the several districts to prepare the lists. No attempt has hitherto been made for the preparation of the lists. I do not know with what haste and what inaccuracy this year's lists are going to be prepared. No doubt on another motion the hon. the Leader of the House had pointed out that he had no information from His Excellency the Governor whether he would dissolve the Council or continue it. If the Council is to be dissolved, ordinarily instructions ought to have been issued by this time to prepare the lists, but no such intimation seems to have been given to the Revenue Department for the preparation of the lists. Again in the matter of the conducting of elections, the secrecy of the ballot is not properly kept. No doubt the illiterate voters have to say it, and the polling officer as well as the agents of the candidates are generally in the know of it. But more than that I have seen in elections that the agents of candidates go along with the voters as far as the polling box and compel the electors to give out the names of their nominees even though the former happen to be literate men. Such vagaries ought to be put down and ballot secrecy ought to be thoroughly maintained. Some means must be devised even to adopt methods such as those adopted in Bombay and other places to keep the ballot secrecy. Polling stations ought to be so arranged as to make it easy for the voters to reach the places. I have very great pleasure in seconding the motion."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I will not take more than a few minutes, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The motion is to be put at 4-40 p.m."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Very well, Sir. The first thing I want to mention is that these voters' lists which were prepared for the first Council are more or less repeated for the next Council with a few or even no alterations whatever. Therefore I suggest that the number of voters may have some relation to the actual number of pattadars who are to be found in the village. For that, I would suggest that when these voters' lists are prepared a note may be added to show the number of pattadars in the village paying Rs. 10 according to the village register, and the number of such people as found in the voters' lists.

"The second point I would urge is this, that in fixing the polling stations they must not cause inconvenience to a larger number of people than they can avoid. For instance if there is a village consisting of 400 voters, they must not be dragged all the way to a distant place which has only 40 to 50 voters. So in that way a greater amount of discrimination can be exercised in the selection of polling stations. Also the number of voters should be limited for each polling station. It often happens that, in the case of the voters who appear in a certain polling station, the polling officer finds it impossible to record all the votes that may be presented before him. And no voter should as a rule be asked to travel more than five or six miles to record his vote.

"My friends have referred to the secrecy that is necessary in regard to the ballot. Personally I find the use of the symbols to be the best. When I went to Bombay and made enquiries regarding this matter, I was assured by the people there that that system was working very satisfactorily.

"Another thing is that the buses which ply and ought to ply—licence having been issued for them—should continue to so ply even on the date of voting. I know that sometimes people, who have some control over these bus owners, impress all the available buses for their purposes. I think this is very unfair to the travelling public or even to the voters who, otherwise, might use them. I know of a superintendent of police who exercised more vigilance in regard to that matter and saw that all buses were run for the public as usual on the day of voting also. I wish that circulars be issued to the superintendents of police to see that the travelling public are not inconvenienced by the diversion of buses for the benefit of one candidate or other. In appointing polling officers care should be exercised to see that no man working in one capacity or another under any candidate is appointed as polling officer. These are the suggestions which I want to make, Sir."

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Mr. President, Sir, first as regards the preparation of electoral rolls, I do not know where my hon. Friend who spoke on the opposite side has been making his enquiries, but instructions for the preparation of revised rolls were issued a week ago or so, on the 4th March I think. With regard to the suggestion for the revision of the rolls, of course, the only bases that the Collectors have for preparing revised rolls are the village accounts. And these of course are not often up-to-date because, there not being a record of rights, the people are not sufficiently interested to see that changes are entered up-to-date and transfers owing to death and other causes are registered in the accounts. So, if the rules provide that these entries in the registers can be challenged and corrected on the application of those interested, it is the duty of any voter to see that he

is registered if he wishes to exercise his vote. In other countries where the system of representative government prevails, it is one of the chief functions of the different political parties to bring the necessary additions or changes to the notice of the revising authority. If there was such an organization here, I am sure that the rolls would be much more complete and accurate than they can be under the present conditions.

"As regards the fixing of the polling stations, the instructions issued were to this effect:

'Due regard must be paid to the convenience of electors, the distance they have to travel and the facilities of communication in selecting polling stations. Preference should be given to centres which are easy of access to the surrounding villages, and where there are hotels or rest-houses to the convenience of electors. And the polling officer will be permitted to call for lists of villages or population centres situated at a distance of more than five miles to the nearest route to the polling station and he should consider whether having regard to the number of such villages and the means of communication, additional polling stations should not be established in the same polling areas.'

"If this instruction was not given effect to completely or if the authorities failed to work it in certain instances, the most useful thing would be for members who felt the inconvenience to write now and say that in such and such an area the polling stations were too few, and one polling station in this locality and another in another locality should be opened. They may make their suggestions now and they will be in time for the consideration of local authorities who have already been told to act accordingly.

"Then the last matter is that of symbols for illiterate voters. That is, of course, a difficult problem. The matter had been mooted before and we got reports from the various officers who conducted the last elections. And the opinion of a majority of them appears to be that it would be difficult to work it, as a different degree of popularity attached to each symbol. The man who captures a popular symbol will have a great advantage over others. (A voice:—'What about colours'?). Colours are impossible because a large number of people are colour-blind. They cannot distinguish one colour from another. (Interruption.) Perhaps the hon. Member himself is colour-blind."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I now put the amendment to the vote of the House."

The reduction motion was put to the House and declared lost. Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao demanded a poll, and the House divided thus:

Ayes.

1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
2. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
3. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
4. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
5. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
6. Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Abdul Hameed Khan.
8. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
9. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
10. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
11. ,, K. R. Karant.
12. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
13. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
14. Mr. A. Parasurama Rao.
15. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
16. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
17. Sriman Biswanath Das Maharayo.
18. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
19. ,, Mothay Narayana Rao.
20. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
21. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
22. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
23. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
24. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.
25. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, ,, S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Mr. Hilton Brown.
9. ,, H. A. Watson.
10. ,, C. A. Souter.
11. ,, S. H. Slater.
12. ,, A. Mc.G. C. Tampoe.
13. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
14. ,, V. Ch. John.
15. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
16. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
17. Mr. J. A. Davis.
18. ,, R. Foulkes.
19. ,, Muppil Nayar of Kavalapara.
20. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
21. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudiripad.
22. Mr. K. Krishnan.
23. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
24. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
25. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar
26. ,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
27. ,, S. V. Vanavndaya Gounder.
28. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
29. Mr. S. Venkiah.
30. ,, C. E. Wood.
31. ,, W. O. Wright.
32. ,, F. E. James.
33. ,, S. N. Dorai Raja.
34. ,, U. Ramaswami Ayyar.
35. ,, G. R. Premayya.
36. ,, V. Ramjee Rao.
37. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
38. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
39. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidu Sahib Bahadur.
40. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
41. Mr. K. Saraba Reddi.
42. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I may mention to the hon. Members that they should not change their places till the result of the poll is announced. 4-45 p.m.

"Ayes 25. Noes 42.

"The motion is lost.

"I now put the Demand to the vote of the House. The question is 'that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 4·63 lakhs minus Rs. 200 under X. General Administration—Legislative Bodies'."

The motion was put and carried and the grant made.

DEMAND NO. XI.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—SECRETARIATS.

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding 6·95 lakhs under Demand XI—General Administration—Secretariats'."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 42,100 for Executive Council by Rs. 100 (to criticise the policy of repression adopted by the Government).'

"Sir, the Government has been going on of late with a repressive policy which is increasing day by day. Practically, we have got a police regime begun and going on in a right royal fashion. There was some time ago an agitation to remove the Neill Statue to some private place secured from the view of the public. There were meetings held in some parts of the town and many people were sent to the jails where they were treated very badly both as under-trial prisoners and as prisoners later on. A discussion took place in this House, and we members of the Swarajist party expressed our view very strongly, but the Government with its nominated strength voted against us, and suppressed the agitation. Then the Simon Commission came to the Presidency and Government wanted to discourage the boycott agitation and

do as much harm as possible to the boycotters. There was unnecessary shooting against harmless mobs and Malabar Special Police and other police from various parts of the province were brought and taken in motor buses to terrify the people. The police encouraged badmashes to beat the Congressmen who were attending public meetings. They stood near the Iron Bridge and encouraged badmashes to beat peaceful people who had gone to attend a peaceful demonstration. And though we moved a resolution here to censure the conduct of the police, the Government with its strength of 40 votes and with the assistance of the party which is in league with it have outvoted that resolution. Afterwards things have not improved. In North Arcot district, regular repression has begun. Congress workers were molested by the police, police surveillance has been carried on very vigorously; several Congress workers were arrested and sent to prison under some section or other. Of course, we know their ways. It is only that the police have to put up a case before the magistrate and the magistrate is sure to convict the man. Never in any political case has the magistrate decided against the Government. Of course, so long as the executive and judicial functions are together, we cannot expect any other result. Now what did the Government do in the South Indian Railway strike? It helped the Railway company, it interfered onlbehalf of the Railway company in the name of peace and order. It spent one lakh of rupees in importing additional police and stationing it at various places and suppressed the strike very ruthlessly. Instead of being the mediator, instead of treating the labourers in a human fashion, instead of redressing their grievances, it suppressed the strike in a ruthless way, and prosecutions of the leaders of the strike are going on in three places. It is all in the Government's hands whether to prosecute or to withdraw prosecution or prosecute only under certain sections. What happened since? Of course, we moved a motion of adjournment with regard to the repression that was going on in North Arcot district. Of course, there were rumours then that the Simon Commission would visit that district. Whatever it may be, the fact is there, that the Congress workers have been molested and arrested and section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, has also been abused. In Vellore, when the other party was allowed scot free to abuse the Congress workers and when the latter wanted to speak in reply, section 144 was applied to them. When we brought the matter to the notice of the Government, the Government did not care to take any steps. Of late, a new section has been unearthed, section 151, from some unknown quarter of the Criminal Procedure Code by which the police could arrest anybody without a warrant, any respectable man going in the street, and keep him in jail for some hours and then release him at their will and pleasure. That is the section, Sir, which is now having free play in the Presidency. We have leaders like Mr. Konda Venkatappayya and our respected friend Mr. Swami arrested. We have the case of Mr. Sambamurti, a respected leader of the Andhradesa, an ex-vakil and a member of the All-India Congress Working Committee, a man who has devoted his whole life to the service of his motherland—that gentleman was arrested without any warrant at the station at Bezwada at 4 a.m. when he was going to Cocanada with his wife. The police did not know why they were arresting him; the Deputy Superintendent of Police who sent the Police Inspector with some constables to arrest Mr Sambamurti did not know why Mr. Sambamurti was required. Mr. Sambamurti was taken to the Deputy Superintendent of Police; he took instructions from the District Magistrate, and the District Magistrate did not know what to do with him.

After sometime the District Magistrate seemed to have received instructions from somewhere and issued that preliminary order which is necessary before a man is prosecuted under section 108, to show cause why he should not be asked to furnish security. He was then taken to Masulipatam and kept in jail. Then a farce of a trial was gone through, and he was asked to furnish security under section 108 by the District Magistrate of Kistna, though no speeches were delivered by Mr. Sambamurti in the Kistna district. There is another case. We find at the time of the Simon Commission that one Mr. Somayajulu when he was trying to go to Madras to attend the Simon boycott was suddenly arrested by the police under section 151, Criminal Procedure Code, and kept in the lock-up for a few days and asked to get out again. Sir, we hear of the case of the arrest of Mr. Manoranjan Guptha, a member of the All-India Congress Committee and ex-detenu under the Bengal regulation. He was arrested under section 151 at Bezwada. He seems to have come there on some insurance business, to organize some agencies for insurance business. I do not know whether this Government or the Bengal Government sent instructions to arrest him. The police arrested him at 1 a.m. It is curious to note that these people are being arrested at 4 a.m. and 1 a.m. and so on. I do not know why the police should be afraid of arresting these people in day light. Then we have a case reported of Mr. R. N. Sarma. His fault was that he hoisted a black flag in his own compound. The police sent word to him 'Don't hoist the flag'. I do not know how any Government can prevent a man from hoisting a flag in his own compound. Simply because the Simon Commission was going in the train and his house is near the railway line, they thought that the Simon Commission would be annoyed. The Simon Commission have seen several thousand black flags already. They are not new to this. I know of an instance where the Simon Commission were presented with black flags, that was near the anicut at Bezwada. But they took it in a sporting manner. But our police department seems to be very nervous about the safety of the Simon Commission, more than Sir John Simon himself. The Police Inspector came to Mr. Sarma's house and removed that flag, arrested and took him to the Police station and got some explanation from him, and sent him away. In this way, the police regime is going on.

"I also beg to submit to this House that the C.I.D. people are going on shadowing political workers. They have been shadowing some of the hon. Members of this House also (A voice: Including the Home Member), a fact which has been brought to the notice of the Member in charge. Also students of the Law College are being shadowed. I do not know what the value of the education is that is given to the students there. They will have while studying in the Law College the hon. the Law Member and the Chief Minister watching over them, and it is on the report of the C.I.D. that one student Gopalakrishna has been rusticated from the Law College. He is an emotional man, that is what the Principal of the Law College observed (laughter)—therefore he should not be a student of the Law College. It seems the Principal was asked to rusticate this student."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will continue his list on Monday. (Laughter.) The Council will now adjourn and re-assemble on Monday at 11 o'clock."

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1757 asked by Swami A. S. Sahajanandam at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 16th March 1929, page 238 supra.]

Letter from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, No. 3047/B-7-28, dated 6th February 1929.

No information is available as to the existence of "the middle shutters." When the upper anicut was remodelled in 1897, the top of the shutters was placed 2 feet higher than the crest level of the old solid dam. Now, though the top of the shutters is now 8 feet over the Cauvery dam, the rules for regulation of water at the upper anicut require that all flows up to 7 feet only should be passed down the Cauvery, the Coleroon shutters being kept closed. On all occasions when the flow on the Cauvery dam exceeds 5·5 feet the Coleroon automatically gets a supply over the 150 yards calingula.

—

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1763 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 16th March 1929, page 244 supra.]

Statement showing the number of wells or tanks to which the members of the depressed classes are not admitted.

(1) District Boards.

Name of District Board.	Number of wells or tanks to which depressed classes are not admitted.
1. Anantapur * ...	In the Dharmavaram and Madakasira union limits a distinction is observed excluding Adi-Andhras, Adi-Dravidas and Salavadis from the use of all wells, separate provision being made for these castes in close proximity to places where they live.
2. Arcot, North ...	Nil.
3. Arcot, South * ...	Nil.
4. Chittoor	Nil.
5. Coimbatore * ...	Nil.
6. Ganjam	Nil.
7. Godavari, West * ...	In Kovvur union limits there are five public wells which are exclusively used by the Adi-Andhras and there are six other public wells for the exclusive use of other classes.
8. Guntur * ...	Nil.
9. Kanara, South ...	Nil.

* Information still due from some local boards in the district and is incomplete.

(1) District Boards—*cont.*

Name of District Board.	Number of wells or tanks to which depressed classes are not admitted.
10. Kistna *	In the Dokiparru union limits there are ten wells to which access is denied to members of the depressed classes. In Jaggayyapeta union there are five wells used by members of all castes but the Malas and Madigas do not take water from these wells. The Special officer reports that separate wells are constructed for caste Hindus and Adi-Dravidas and that the latter are not allowed access to the wells used by caste Hindus. In villages where there are small tanks the Adi-Dravidas are not allowed access to them. Where there are big tanks the Adi-Dravidas are allowed to take water from a corner of the tank set apart for them.
11. Kurnool	In Markapur Taluk Board area separate wells have been constructed for the depressed classes so they are not allowed to take water from the wells provided for caste people.
12. Salem	In certain villages there are wells or tanks set apart exclusively for the use of the depressed classes and in such villages access to those classes is denied to wells or tanks used by caste Hindus.
13. Visagapatam ...	Nil.

(2) Municipal Councils.

Name of Municipal Council.	Number of wells or tanks to which depressed classes are not admitted.
1. Anantapur ...	Nil.
2. Hindupur ...	The members of the depressed classes except the untouchables, who are provided with separate wells, have got access to all public wells.
3. Tadpatri ...	Nil.
4. Gudiyattam ...	Nil.
5. Tiruppattur ...	Nil.
6. Tiruvannamalai ...	Wells are provided for the exclusive use of the depressed classes. No case of refusing access to other wells has arisen.
7. Vaniyambadi ...	Nil.
8. Vellore ...	Nil.
9. Walajapet ...	Nil.
10. Chidambaram ...	Nil.
11. Cuddalore ...	Nil.
12. Villupuram ...	Nil.
13. Adoni ...	Access is denied to *ten wells* under municipal control. Arrangements have since been made to supply them with water from one well.

* Information still due from some local boards in the district and is incomplete.

(2) Municipal Councils—*cont.*

Name of Municipal Council.	Number of wells or tanks to which depressed classes are not admitted.
14. Hospet ...	Nil.
15. Chingleput ...	Nil.
16. Conjeeveram ...	Nil.
17. Saidapet ...	Nil.
18. Chittoor ...	Nil.
19. Tirupati ...	Nil.
20. Coimbatore ...	There are 64 wells in the municipality to 47 of which access is denied to members of the depressed classes.
21. Dharapuram ...	Nil.
22. Erode	Nil.
23. Pollachi	There are 12 wells and one tank under the control of the municipal council to which according to the long-existing custom access is practically denied to members of the depressed classes. Five wells are maintained by the council for the exclusive use of the depressed classes.
24. Tiruppur	Nil.
25. Udamalpet ...	Nil.
26. Cuddapah ...	Depressed classes have separate wells for their use in their quarters. They have no need to approach wells in the town access to which is denied to them.
27. Proddatur ...	Nil.
28. Berhampur ...	Nil.
29. Chicacole	Out of 11 drinking water wells one is set apart for the use of the depressed classes. The river Nagavali is the chief source of water-supply.
30. Parlakimedi ...	The depressed classes have separate wells near their quarters from which they draw water. Separate ghats in tanks are set apart for their use.
31. Cocanada	Nil.
32 Peddapuram ...	The depressed classes have separate tanks and wells in their localities. They do not resort to other wells or tanks.
33. Chirala	Do.
34. Narasaraopet ...	Nil.
35. Ongole	The depressed classes have not resorted to the wells or tanks in the municipality other than those provided for them. Access has not been denied to them to any sources of water-supply in the town.
36. Mangalore ...	Only one well which is declared a caste well by the municipal council is not open to the depressed classes. All the other wells and tanks are accessible to them.
37. Bezwada	Nil.
38. Masulipatam ...	Nil.
39. Palacole	Nil.

16th March 1929]

(2) Municipal Councils—*cont.*

Name of Municipal Council.	Number of wells or tanks to which depressed classes are not admitted.
40. Kurnool	Nil.
41. Nandyal	Nil.
42. Bodinayakkanur ...	Nil.
43. Dindigul	Nil.
44. Kodaikanal ...	Nil. (No tanks or wells in charge of the municipality.)
45. Madura	Access is denied to seven wells under municipal control.
46. Periyakulam ...	Nil.
47. Calicut	Public wells are allowed to be used by all classes of people, but the use of six bathing tanks are denied to depressed classes.
48. Cannanore ...	Nil.
49. Cochin	Nil.
50. Palghat	As a result of long-standing custom a few wells in caste Hindu quarters are being exclusively used by certain castes.
51. Tellicherry ...	The question has not arisen as members of the depressed classes have their own wells.
52. Coonoor ...	Nil. (No wells or tanks in this municipality. All have free access to public fountains.)
53. Ootacamund ...	Nil. (No wells or tanks under municipal control.)
54. Karaikudi ...	Nil.
55. Sivakasi	The depressed classes have access only to 3 out of 33 public wells.
56. Srivilliputtur ...	The tanks are open to all classes, but the depressed classes have access only to 9 wells allotted to them as against 88 wells to which access is denied.
57. Virudhunagar ...	Nil.
58. Salem	Nil.
59. Kumbakonam ...	Nil.
60. Mannargudi ...	Nil.
61. Mayavaram ...	Nil.
62. Negapatam ...	Nil.
63. Tiruvarur ...	Nil.
64. Palamcottah ...	Nil.
65. Tinnevelly ...	Nil.
66. Tuticorin	Nil.
67. Srirangam	Nil.
68. Karur	The depressed classes have wells of their own and do not think of approaching other wells.
69. Trichinopoly ...	Nil.
70. Anakapalle ...	No refusal was brought to the notice of the Chairman. The depressed classes have separate wells in their localities.
71. Vizagapatam ...	Nil.
72. Vizianagram ...	Nil.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1764 asked by Dr. B. S. Mallayya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 16th March 1929, page 246 supra.]

Summary of the reports received from the Superintendents of Hospitals on the working of the system of appointing Honorary Surgeons and Physicians.

Hospital.	Superintendent's remarks.
(1) Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.	An honorary surgeon has been working in the hospital for the last four years. During the first year he was not asked to do very much surgery but from experience and practice gained here and his keenness in watching the operations conducted in the hospital, he has now acquired considerable knowledge and is able to tackle most gynæcological operations. He is in charge of 42 beds and has two days a week set apart for him for operations. He has shown great keenness in his work and has pulled on with the staff exceedingly well. He has not done any serious teaching but this can be arranged if desired.
(2) Government Ophthalmic hospital, Madras.	The system does not seem to have any advantage in this hospital unless it be that it constitutes a valuable experience for an honorary surgeon. This institution has been run for years on a team work system which enables it to get through an enormous amount of work with a minimum subordinate and menial staff. The appointment of an honorary surgeon has interfered with this team work. The present incumbent and I get on very well together but this does not prevent overlapping and waste of time. While the honorary surgeon occupies one operating table and theatre staff team, the Superintendent or the assistant superintendent has to wait till he has finished. The most satisfactory way in which the services of voluntary workers can be placed at the disposal of the public is to give them independent opportunity to devote their time and energy to new effort unhampered by having to work in harness with the permanent paid staff, such for example as the Opthhalmic department of the Rayapuram hospital.
(3) Government Royapetta hospital.	The honorary physician has, so far as I can personally judge, worked well. There has been no difficulty as regards discipline. This is due to the fact that the honorary physician has worked entirely amicably with all concerned.
(4) Government Rayapuram hospital.	I have nothing to say against the honorary officers who were posted to this institution. They have generally done their duties with zeal and interest. However it is doubtful whether the system has fulfilled its purpose; it has been conducive more

Hospital.	Superintendent's remarks.
	to the interests of the officers than to the patients in so far as the best among the members of the medical profession have not been attracted to the honorary appointments.
(5) Government Tuberculosis hospital.	Though the honorary physician took keen interest in his work, he seems to have found latterly that his private work suffered and this apparently led to his resignation. The working of the scheme has not been as successful as I anticipated in the case of this hospital.
(6) Government General hospital, Madras.	The honorary physician has charge of 32 beds. Occasionally he gives a clinical lecture to students but he has no responsible position in the teaching staff of the College. With a man of the qualifications and character of the present incumbent, the system has worked satisfactorily. Its success will always depend very largely upon the honorary officer's tact and ability to work loyally with his colleagues, for the hospital.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1766 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 16th March 1929, page 250 supra.]

Names of Leper Asylums.	By whom they are managed.	Where they are situated.	Total accommodation.	
			Daily average number of in-patients for the half-year ended with 30th September 1928.	Maximum accommodation available.
1. Manamadura ..	American Mission ..	Madura, Ramnad district.	226	228
2. Salur	A.E.L. Mission ..	Vizagapatam district.	108	111
3. Chevayur, Calicut.	Malabar Mission ..	Malabar district..	150	150-48 in the new wards almost completed.
4. Vizianagram ..	C.B. Mission ..	Vizagapatam district.	70	80
5. Vadathorasalur ..	Danish Mission ..	South Arcot district.	75	75
6. Ramachandrapuram.	Mission to Lepers ..	East Godavari district.	100	100
7. Mangalore ..	St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Mission.	South Kanara district.	64	84
8. Bapatla	The Salvation Army.	Guntur	79	100
9. Kumbakonam ..	Roman Catholic Mission.	Tanjore	67	70
10. Narasapur ..	Bethesda Mission ..	West Godavari district	34	Not known
11. Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement, Tirumani.	Government institution managed by U.F.C.S. Mission.	Chingleput district.	505	514

NOTE.—Leper Asylums (1) to (6) are under the control of the Mission to Lepers.

16th March 1929]

APPENDIX V.

Vide answer to question No. 1768 asked by Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 16th March 1929, page 255 supra.]

Statement showing number of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the Presidency.

Serial number.	Name of district.	Number of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres up to February 1929.
1.	Anantapur ...	3
2.	Arcot, North ...	3
3.	Arcot, South ...	2
4.	Bellary	3
5.	Chingleput ...	4
6.	Chittoor	4
7.	Coimbatore ...	3
8.	Cuddapah	1
9.	Ganjam	Nil.
10.	Godavari, East ...	1
11.	Godavari, West ...	Nil.
12.	Guntur	2
13.	Kistna	2
14.	Kurnool	2
15.	Madras	11
16.	Madura	3
17.	Malabar	6
18.	Nellore	2
19.	Nilgiris, The ...	8
20.	Ramnad	1
21.	Salem	5
22.	South, Kanara ...	1
23.	Tanjore	3
24.	Tinnevelly ...	3
25.	Trichinopoly ...	1
26.	Vizagapatam ...	2
	Total ...	76

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Monday, the 18th March 1929.

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., 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 Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.
Anjanayulu, Mr. P.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Bhaktavatsala Nayudu, Mr. P.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr.
James, Mr. F. E.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.
Karant, Mr. K. B.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.
Khalifullah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, Mr. Alladi.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.
Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.
Mahmud Sobamnad Sahib Bahadur.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M.
Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran Raman, Mr.
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.
Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
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 Jeypore (Maharaja Sri Ramachandra Deo).
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
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.
Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.
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.
Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Slater, 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.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.
Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Vanavudaiya Goundar, Mr. S. V.
Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wood, Mr. C. E.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Zamindar of Gollapalli.
Zamindar of Kallikota.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
Zamindar of Seithur.

[18th March 1929

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

Co-operation

Rate of interest payable to local bodies on fixed deposits by co-operative central banks.

* 1769 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has issued a circular that interest payable to local bodies on fixed deposits by co-operative central banks should not exceed 4 per cent irrespective of the fact that such deposits relate to provident fund accumulations, advances from contractors or railway funds ;

(*b*) whether the rate fixed by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies is determined irrespective of the rates prevailing in the money market ;

(*c*) at what rates loans are advanced by the co-operative central banks to rural societies ;

(*d*) whether the district central banks are permitted to pay interest up to 5½ per cent on deposits from private persons ;

(*e*) whether the rate charged by Madras Central Urban Bank on loans advanced to district central banks is not higher than 4 per cent ; and if so, how much ; and

(*f*) whether any representation has been made by any local board with regard to the low rates of interest fixed by the Registrar in respect of the deposits of local bodies ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) The rates vary from 7½ to 8¼ per cent ; the rate commonly prevailing now is 7½ per cent.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) The Madras Central Urban Bank lends at 6 to 7 per cent to district central banks. The ordinary rate, however, is 6 per cent.

(*f*) Yes.

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister for Development the object with which the Registrar issued the circular ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I will at once state, Sir, that in view of the fact that I have had many representations from various members on the subject, I will go into the matter with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and arrive at a satisfactory solution of the subject."

Rao Bahadur C. S RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" Am I prevented from putting further supplementary questions in view of this answer ? "

18th March 1929]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It means that the Minister does not want to commit himself to more than what he has stated."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Registrar fixed this rate at the request of the societies and banks concerned or is it an unnecessary interference on his part ? "

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

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether it is the object of the Government to discourage local bodies from investing their funds in co-operative central banks by offering only 4 per cent to them while they allow the banks to pay 5½ per cent to private persons ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is argumentative."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister whether this rate of 4 per cent was due to the fact that the banks have huge surpluses ? "

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

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" Why should the local bodies alone be penalized, Sir ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The policy is not to penalize the local bodies."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" Are not the Local Bodies prevented from investing their funds in banks other than Co-operative banks and the Imperial Bank ? "

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

Education

Recruitment of Junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

* 1770 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total number of Junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools ;

(*b*) the number of secondary grade assistants appointed as Junior Deputy Inspectors ;

(*c*) whether the posts of Junior Deputy Inspectors are mainly intended to be filled up by senior men in the cadre of secondary-grade assistants ;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that fresh graduates possessing the B.A. and L.T. degrees with no previous experience selected by the Staff Selection Board are appointed as Junior Deputy Inspectors superseding the claims of secondary-grade assistants with many years' service to their credit ;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that male secondary-grade assistants are started on Rs. 35 a month, the ordinary clerk's pay, although they possess the additional professional qualifications ; and

(*f*) whether there is any proposal in the reorganization of the Education Department to give the same pay to male secondary assistants as to women secondary-grade assistants ?

A.—(*a*) 108.

(*b*) 69.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) Graduates are sometimes recruited direct as Junior Deputy Inspectors but there is no question of "superseding the claims of secondary-grade teachers."

(*e*) Yes.

(*f*) No.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know, Sir, from the hon. the Minister for Education the pay that is given to the women Deputy Inspectors?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Notice."

Assignment of schools to Junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

*1771 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) who assigns schools for annual inspection to the junior grade Deputy Inspectors of Schools at present in Madura and Trichinopoly districts;

(*b*) whether there is any principle laid down in regard to the assignment of schools to the junior grade Deputy Inspectors of Schools; and

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the junior grade Deputy Inspectors have been assigned scattered schools in three and more taluks in some of the ranges of the Madura and Trichinopoly districts?

A.—(*a*) The District Educational Officer.

(*b*) The principle followed is to give relief to Senior Deputy Inspectors in charge of the heavier ranges.

(*c*) In some cases, Junior Deputy Inspectors have been given work in more than one taluk but the area entrusted to them is as compact as possible.

Encouragement to common schools for children of all classes and creeds.

* 1772 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the present policy of the Government is to encourage common schools for children of all classes and creeds;

(*b*) whether the sentiments expressed by the hon. Minister in regard to this matter at the recent conference of the District Educational Officers are an indication of this policy; and

(*c*) whether G.O. Mis. No. 104, Education, dated 15th January 1929, lays down that the District Educational Council in South Kanara should allow Catholics to get recognition and aid for schools of their own?

A.—(*a*) Yes—as far as possible.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) On representations received by Government that according to the Canon Law of the Roman Catholics, the Roman Catholic parents are bound to send their children to Catholic schools and that the Roman Catholics in the South Kanara district find it difficult to obtain recognition and grants-in-aid in respect of elementary schools maintained by them, the District Educational Council, South Kanara, has been advised to grant recognition and aid to Catholic schools subject to certain conditions.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"In view of the answer to clause (*c*), may I know how the Government are going to encourage common schools for children of different classes?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The Roman Catholics put forward some religious objections and the Government have got to take them into consideration."

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"May I know whether this Catholic school is meant for the children of the Catholics only and will not restrictions be placed on local bodies from opening other schools in the locality?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"No, Sir. The point is that if there are sufficient Catholics to warrant a school for themselves, they will have a Catholic school; otherwise Catholic children should go to the common school maintained by the local body."

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"My question is there is a Catholic school in a locality and under the Canon Law it is chiefly for Catholic children, will there be any restrictions placed in such a place preventing the local body from opening a common school on the ground that there is a Catholic school there already?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Yes, Sir. If the Catholic school is to be aided from the general funds, naturally there will be no other school opened there."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know the reason why the Catholics want a separate school?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"That is mentioned in the answer itself to (*c*)."

Reconstruction of the buildings of Arts College, Rajahmundry.

*1773 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that the buildings of the Arts College, Rajahmundry, require reconstruction;

(*b*) if so, for how long this subject has been under the consideration of the Government;

(*c*) whether any site was acquired for this purpose;

(*d*) if so, at what cost and when; and

(*e*) whether the reconstruction will be undertaken in 1929-30?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The need for new buildings for the Arts College, Rajahmundry, having been brought to the notice of Government, a site was acquired for the purpose in 1921. The scheme could not be proceeded with for some time thereafter owing to financial stringency. Subsequently the Andhra University Act was passed; and plans and estimates for the new buildings were prepared on the assumption that the buildings should

provide for the Honours as well as the Pass courses. No progress could, however, be made in the matter as the continuance of Rajahmundry as a University centre for higher teaching was uncertain, the questions of University headquarters and centres having been the subject-matter of amending Bills in the Legislative Council. As a result of the passing of the Bills at the meetings of the Legislative Council held in January last, Rajahmundry will cease to be a centre and Honours courses cannot be opened at that place.

(*d*) The expenditure so far sanctioned is Rs. 88,163 and related to the acquisition of land. The award is the subject-matter of an appeal before the Privy Council.

(*e*) There is no proposal for undertaking the construction of the buildings in 1929-30.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know from the hon. the Minister whether he intends to apply for a supplementary grant in view of the fact that no provision has been made in the budget?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"This question will be considered next year. The Director of Public Instruction has been asked to submit proposals for inclusion in 1930-31 budget."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know, Sir, whether the estimates are ready?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"No, Sir. I mean with reference to the new scheme."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"Is it not a fact that the scheme is eight years old?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The old scheme was for an Honours college but the present scheme is only for a Pass college."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"May we take it, Sir, that at least next year there will certainly be a provision made?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Yes, Sir. That is the idea of the Government."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Does the hon. Minister consider that one year's time is necessary for preparing these estimates?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBBARAYAN:—"It is the Public Works Department who have to prepare these estimates. I am not responsible for it."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether it is not part of the Minister's duty to expedite matters like this?"

Museums

Museums in the Presidency.

* 1774 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of museums in this province;
(*b*) where they are situated;
(*c*) when they were established;

(*d*) by whom they are managed;
(*e*) the cost of establishment; and
(*f*) whether any grant is given by the Government to museums which they do not actually manage?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) The Government have information only about the Government Museum at Madras and the museum at Rajahmundry under the management of the Municipal Council, Rajahmundry. The former was established in 1851 and the latter in 1856.

(*e*) The Government Museum and the Connemara Public Library, Madras, are under the control of one officer. The amount provided in the budget estimate for 1928-29 for the pay of officers and establishment for the two institutions is Rs. 44,600. The annual expenditure on the museum and botanical gardens at Rajahmundry is reported to be about Rs. 3,000.

(*f*) No.

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"Is there any proposal to start museums in the mufassal?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"No, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Will the hon. the Minister be prepared to make any grant to the Rajahmundry museum?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"No, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know the reason, Sir?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Because we have got to develop the Government Museum at Madras."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"In view of the fact that the Government have already invested so much in Madras, is it not proper that the mufassal should also get a part of it?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Madras is the centre of the Presidency and the museum is open to everybody."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether it is the policy of the Government not to encourage the development of other museums until the museum at Madras is perfectly complete?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It is not the policy of the Government. This will be seen from the fact that the Government have not objected to the Rajahmundry museum."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"In view of the fact that Government maintain the museum from public funds, should not the mufassal get a part of the public funds?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think the hon. Member can adduce arguments in putting supplementary questions."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know whether the Government would give at least a small grant for the Rajahmundry municipality?"

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

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"Is it the object of the Government that mufassal museums should be developed by local bodies?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"That is so."

[18th March 1929

Forests

Expenditure on and income from buildings in forests.

*1775 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total amount spent on buildings in forests;

(*b*) the amounts spent in each of the last five years for which accounts are available on new constructions and repairs separately; and

(*c*) what percentage of income, if any, is received under buildings?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) A statement [a] is appended containing all available information.

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"Who is in charge of these buildings."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"They are in charge of the Forest department, i.e., the Chief Conservator and his subordinates."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"Why are these buildings in charge of the Forest department? Is there any engineering expert among them?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"These are Forest buildings intended for various Forest officers."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"I understand that all Government buildings should be in charge of expert engineers."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"There are engineers in the Forest department."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"How many?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Notice."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Are these buildings available for public use?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I want notice, Sir, if the Member wants an accurate answer. These buildings are intended for the use of the officers of the department. If any building is not in use, it will be available for the public, I think, provided that previous intimation is given to the officer concerned."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government have enquired into the question as to why the income during the year 1927-28 has fallen so low as 12·3 per cent?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Notice, Sir."

Depressed classes

Scholarships to depressed classes.

*1776 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of scholarships of various description available for the depressed classes;

(*b*) the number that were allotted to each district during 1927-28;

[a] Printed as Appendix I on page 374 infra.

CORRECTION SLIP

TO

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Monday, the 18th March 1929.

Vol. XLVIII—No. 5.

At page 319—Answer to question No. 1776—*read* the existing matter as answer to clause (*a*) and *insert* the following as answers to clauses (*b*), (*c*) & (*d*): –

(*b*) *Labour Department.*—The names of pupils to whom the general educational scholarships (school courses) and commercial scholarships were granted together with particulars as to the districts to which they belong are published at pages 441–452, 505–511 and 586 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette* for 1927.

Thirty-nine industrial scholarships were available for grant during 1927–28 after providing for the renewal of scholarships awarded in previous years and they were distributed as follows: —

(1) Madras	10	(6) Tinnevelly ...	3
(2) South Arcot ...	8	(7) North Arcot ...	2
(3) Tanjore	6	(8) Coimbatore ...	1
(4) Madura	3	(9) South Kanara ...	1
(5) Trichinopoly ...	5		

Two collegiate scholarships were awarded by the Commissioner of Labour to two boarders in the Paddison hostel at Madras and one scholarship to a boarder in the Depressed classes hostel at Masulipatam.

The distribution of the 27 scholarships at the disposal of the Education Department for pupils reading in higher elementary schools in standards VI, VII and VIII is given at page 354 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette* for 1927 (this has undergone slight variation). Information as regards the districtwar distribution of other scholarships is not available. The two scholarships available for the depressed classes at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, were not awarded in 1928 for want of candidates.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) No.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

18th March 1929]

(*c*) whether there is a proposal before the Government to allot a certain number of scholarships for each district, taking into consideration the population of the depressed classes and their educational progress; and

(*d*) whether complaints have been received by Government that restriction regarding the age beyond which the boys of the depressed classes will not be eligible for scholarships prevents many grown-up boys from taking advantage of the educational facilities provided by the Government and other bodies?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) The hon. Member is referred to the Administration Report of the Labour Department for 1927–28 which has been placed on the Editors' Table and which gives details of the various scholarships at the disposal of the Labour Department for grant to pupils belonging to the depressed classes.

In other departments, besides the scholarships instituted generally for all communities to which the depressed classes are also eligible, the following scholarships have been reserved for the benefit of pupils belonging to the depressed classes: —

Education Department.

(1) Eighteen collegiate scholarships.

(2) Sixteen scholarships and an equal number of fee remissions commencing from the first form and continuing throughout the secondary school course.

(3) Twenty-seven scholarships commencing in Standard VI and renewable in Standards VII and VIII of higher elementary schools.

Development Department.

Two scholarships out of the six tenable at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, are specially reserved for students belonging to the depressed classes.

Local Self-Government Department.

(1) Five stipends tenable for four years in medical schools.

(2) Thirty-six free studentships in the medical colleges for students belonging to backward and depressed classes, the number to be awarded every year being determined with reference to the number and qualifications of the applicants belonging to those classes.

Mr. A. B. Shetty:—"May I know whether any concessions are given to the depressed classes regarding age limit for scholarship?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—"Notice."

Mr. R. Nagan Gowda:—"Of the scholarships available in the Agricultural College, may I know the number that were taken by the depressed classes members?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—"Notice."

[18th March 1929

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether there is any student of the depressed class reading in the Agricultural College?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Notice."

Irrigation

Special establishment for the construction of a reservoir across the Ponniar river.

*1777 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Government intend to sanction the cost of special establishment asked for by the Chief Engineer in 1927 for the investigation of the scheme to construct a reservoir across the Ponniar river;

(*b*) what is the probable extent of land that might be irrigated by the proposed reservoir; and

(*c*) why this matter has been delayed so long?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1353 delivered on 1st February 1929.

II

MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET FOR 1929-30.

DEMAND XI—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—SECRETARIATS—*cont.*

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The Council will now resume consideration of Demand XI. Mr. Kaleswara Rao will continue his speech."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Mr. President, I referred to the arrest of Mr. Manoranjana Gupta at Bezwada in the night. He was suffering from 102° fever and also from very serious cough.

"I do not propose to deal in detail with the detention of Mr. Narayana Menon in prison. There is a separate cut for that and I wish only to say that the hon. Mr. Krishnan Nayar when he was a non-official Member was the most vehement supporter . . ."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has already said that the cut regarding the release of Mr. Narayana Menon will be moved. The hon. Member will therefore not be justified in anticipating that motion. Secondly the present question has reference only to the Government's policy of repression and not to the release of prisoners. I request the hon. Member to pass on to the next item in his list of acts of repression."

*Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"I wish to submit that the Government's attitude in the case of the release of Aminabi and giving an amnesty to Mappilla rebels and putting a stop to the colonization of Andamans by Mappillas has become adamantine.

"As soon as the Congress was over, policemen have been let loose to follow, watch and shadow, sit in front of their house and annoy political workers in the various parts of the province and they have been shadowing them to such an extent that they frightened people from giving them shelter and food. That

18th March 1929] [Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao]

is the state of things in which we are now. The significance of this policy is that while the movement for freedom has been going on in the country, the Government want to suppress it.

"Repression has never succeeded in its object; on the other hand, it has only increased the desire for freedom. Sir, the other day we read in the papers a message of the Free Press from Delhi stating that the Government of India consulted the various Local Governments and have been formulating a policy or scheme of repression to be put into force in the various parts of the country. This Government therefore must have been in correspondence with the Government of India and we have to conclude that this policy is a deliberate one and not the spasmodic or accidental act of a particular officer in one part of the country or another. All these arrests have been carried on in pursuance of a deliberate policy. Of course whenever we put any question to the hon. the Home Member in connexion with these repressive acts that are done in the various parts of the province he simply says: 'I do not know', 'I want notice.' We realize that this policy is being pursued by the Government with a consciousness of its strength in the Council. Whenever we move motions for adjournment to discuss their repressive policy carried on in the North Arcot district, in Madras City in connexion with the Neill's statue satyagraha and in the arrest of Andhra leaders, the Government are backed by the votes of the Ministerialists and the Justice party and our motions are defeated. In all this repressive policy, the Government are using the Indian officials and Indian police as their instruments and rely on the support of certain political parties who wait on them for jobs and patronage. The sufferings of these patriots in jails and the tears of their wives and children will in course of time and sooner than later destroy the autocracy and also its supporters. 11-15 a.m.

"With these words I move the motion to reduce the allotment of Rs. 42,100 for Executive Council by Rs. 100."

*Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support this motion for a cut of Rs. 100 on the demand that is before us. I do so deliberately because, as one who is interested in freedom of speech and freedom of person in any democratic system of government, I believe that the Government should allow the people over whom it rules to express their opinion about the acts of the Government freely from the platform and through the Press. The Government should not be frightened by that criticism. I wonder why they should fight shy of that criticism. Sir, it is a well-known fact that the creed of the Congress is non-violence. It has not called upon the people of this country in answer to the unacceptable rule of the bureaucracy to resort to violence. If there have been cases of violence, I can say, without any fear of contradiction, that it was provoked and was not at all voluntary. It was on account of police excesses, it was on account of police terrorism, there was violence. The Congress for its part has once for all resolved not to resort to violence but to carry on a peaceful and non-violent agitation. If we resolve to have resort to civil disobedience, if we resolve not to pay taxes and if we resolve not to accept the decisions of the Government on various matters on which the Congress has set its heart, we have made it clear from the beginning that the people would not resort to violence. As I said previously, wherever there was violence it was due to the provocative acts of the authorities.

"Sir, to enumerate the instances of police excesses would make a long catalogue. The Government themselves know and hon. Members of this House know what those instances are. I will however refer to one case of recent occurrence, viz., the incidents connected with the first visit of the Simon Commission. Sir, you are aware that the volunteers were asked to remain in their houses and you are aware what from the beginning of the campaign of boycott of the Commission till the date of its arrival the orders of the Congress Committee were. The committee had asked all people to remain non-violent and to stay in their houses on the date of the arrival of the Commission. The only thing that the Congress called upon the people to do was to close their shops and suspend business. But, Sir, what happened subsequently? Where was the cause for violence? It was the very undiplomatic and unstatesmanlike act of one of the police officers that brought on the trouble. If the two young students had not been arrested and taken and kept in the Law College police station, I can assert, Sir, without fear of contradiction that what happened subsequently would not have happened. Under such circumstances, who is to be held responsible for any violence that resulted? It is the police and the people who are responsible to the Government for the administration of this province.

"Again, Sir, very recently there has been a wave of repression passing through this Presidency. From one end of the province to the other we hear of arrests, imprisonments, etc. In Vellore, Congress workers have been arrested. In Ramnad and Tinnevelly, Congress workers have been arrested and in the Northern Circars a leader of the position of Bulusu Sambamurti has been arrested and sentenced to imprisonment. So far, the last act in this chain of repression has been the arrest and the mysterious release of leaders of great importance like Konda Venkatapayya and our friend and hon. Colleague here Mr. Swami Nayudu. I wonder why, when they resolved to arrest leading men like our friend here, they released them forthwith. That shows that the Government were not sure of their ground. If they were really anxious about the preservation of peace in the country and if they thought that these leaders would disturb the peace, why did they release them? If these gentlemen were really criminals bent upon breaking the peace and creating trouble, why did they release them? Sir, any Government or any Administration that wishes to see a permanent and stable government established in the country should first of all carry on the administration in such a manner as to secure the trust and confidence of the people governed. Sir, what is our Government doing? Our Government is not doing anything which can be expected to win the confidence and trust of the people. By these acts of terrorism and by these acts of repression, they are making the people themselves their enemies. Sir, if the Government are really interested in the welfare of the people they should not prevent the people from giving expression to their real feelings. Therefore it certainly brings trouble on its head. I support the motion."

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"Sir, in supporting this motion, I will have to characterize the recent policy of the Government as one of melancholy meanness. The Government's action in arresting renowned leaders of pronounced political opinions under the unimportant provisions of the Police Act and criminal law and in not putting the matter squarely before the country by arresting them under the substantial sections, their policy in

arresting Bulusu Sambamurti under section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code, their policy in arresting Mahatmaji under a nuisance section of the Police Act and their policy in arresting renowned leaders like Desabhaktha Venkatappayya, etc., and our friend Mr. Swami under section 151 of the Criminal Procedure Code, their action in all these instances shows not a policy of vindicating the law as is conceived by the Government, but, if you will allow me to say so, a cowardly procedure to stifle political activities. I can only characterize their action as one of melancholy meanness and nothing else. If the Government really feel that the gentlemen by the agitation carried on by them are likely to endanger the peace of the country, I can understand their being hauled up under substantial sections of the criminal law. But I cannot understand why these people who are any day equal to any Member sitting on the Treasury Bench should be hauled up under the nuisance sections and security sections. Sir, these denote meanness on the part of the Government which cannot be condemned too severely. The way in which the arrest of Bulusu Sambamurti was brought about and the proceedings were conducted have to be strongly condemned and it is not possible to speak of these things with any kind of moderation. If Bulusu Sambamurti was under police surveillance during all hours of the day and all hours of the night and if a special police officer was deputed to watch his movements, what was there to prevent Mr. Sambamurti being informed the previous night or before he went to the railway station at Bezwada with his wife that he was going to be arrested. If they had done that the Government could have saved the tragic scene of his being arrested when he was getting into the train with his wife and taking him away from the company of his wife at 3-30 in the morning.

"I do not think I need advance any further instances to show that the action of the Government in following the repressive policy is nothing but melancholy meanness. The latest of them was the arrest of Messrs. K. V. R. Swami Nayudu and Konda Venkatappayya which was made under very peculiar circumstances and which is not likely to bring credit either to the Government or to the country. Konda Venkatappayya has been accustomed to lead a selfless life and I do not believe that Government do not know that he is leading a selfless life. Of course my hon. Friend Sir Usman pleaded ignorance the other day of the life of Konda Venkatappayya. But I think that Government do really know that he leads a selfless life, and that his political activities are of an eminently innocent character. Well, Sir, what is the first article of their faith? It is non-violence. That is the first article of their faith. That is the guiding principle of their activities. The Government say that they are anxious for law and order. If the Government are really earnest in their professions, is that the way for preserving law and order? After all it is the Government that are responsible for breaking the peace by creating havoc in the country by arresting such renowned persons who are addicted to the creed of non-violence. Is the Government responsible for breach of peace or is it the people who are pledged for their life to the creed of non-violence? I charge the Government that they were carried away by untoward motives against these people, that if they were to arrest these leaders then hartal in Madras would not be successful at all. On the other hand, I would point out to the Government that on account of the arrest of these persons hartal was most successful in Madras. 11-30 a.m.

"Well, Sir, I would remind the hon. the Home Member that in the case against Mr. Bulusu Sambamurti the prosecution let in evidence that, in February 1928, there were riots and disturbances in Madras and when I asked the hon. the Home Member the day before yesterday whether by arresting him the Government intended to prevent Mr. Bulusu Sambamurti from attending hartal in Madras he pleaded ignorance. I am putting it to the hon. the Home Member if persons like Bulsu Sambumurti and others were in Madras in February 1928 there would not have been the disturbances that actually occurred. In illustrating this proposition, may I put it to the hon. the Home Member my own personal experience in Cocanada in February 1928. I carried one flag in my hand and Mr. Bulusu Sambamurti was carrying another flag in his hand and we were leading an array of 4,000 people, who were most peaceful, most jubilant and most law-abiding and there was not even a hitch between them and the police. On account of the presence of peace-loving persons, persons with a spiritual culture, people who profess innocence and are innocent and preach innocence, on account of the presence of these people there ought to be no breach of peace. If breach of peace should occur it must occur, as my hon. Friend Mr. Hameed Khan put it, on account of the misguided activities of the police or the misguided activities of the subordinates of Government. Therefore Government would be better advised, if they are really earnest for law and order, in countenancing the activities of persons who are for more law and order than Government. I challenge the Government to say whether these people really intended to be breakers of peace or really intended to be instigators of breach of the peace. I do not think the Government can really say so; so much so, this sort of repressive policy that has been started only shows a policy of melancholy meanness, which they did, not for the country's cause, but for smothering the expression of feeling of the country in important matters. They wanted to show that tranquillity prevailed in the city by the time the Simon Commission arrived in the City of Madras, and that is why they resorted to all means for smothering the public opinion. If really the Government were anxious for law and order and if these public and fair-minded citizens had not been arrested, the whole city would have been much more peaceful than any action of police is likely to create.

"Then, Sir, in speaking about this motion I would only remind the Government that there is absolutely no use in professing that Government is for law and order. If they are really earnest about this, there is no use of their inciting people and by hauling up those very people who are the best helpmates to the Government in the matter of law and order. Therefore I submit that Government stand self-condemned so far as the arrest of these Congress leaders is concerned and so far as the repressive policy of the Government is concerned and I hope the whole House will support this motion."

* Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, it has become the practice of this Government to offer repression with one hand before granting any reforms for our country with the other. Along with the Simon Commission enquiry they have inaugurated a policy of repression in our province with an iron hand. Hon. Members of this House might remember that in North Arcot Congressmen were arrested for doing propaganda work against the so-called self-respecting people who were abusing religion and God, the Congress and the national movement. These people

were allowed to do what they liked while Congressmen from whom was apprehended any danger to Simon Commission's welcome were arrested and imprisoned. Hon. Members might remember the arrest of Congressmen for sedition for alleged speeches made at Tuticorin against the Government. This policy of repression is pursued against Congressmen and not against other people who disobeyed the orders under section 144. Other people who disobeyed the orders under section 144 in connexion with the South Indian Railway strike were let off scotfree while Congressmen only were proceeded against. Not that I accuse the Government for not having hauled them up but I wanted to point out the partiality and administrative and judicial fairness of this Government under the Indian Executive Councillors. I have no hesitation in asserting that the Government have deliberately inaugurated a campaign of repression against Congressmen. They began it with the prosecution of Bulusu Sambamurti, a member of the Congress Working Committee and a leader of non-violent activities. He was arrested and hauled up for speeches delivered during more than a year before this prosecution. Hon. Members might remember the arrest of Andhra leaders such as Konda Venkatappayya and Mr. K. V. R. Swami Nayudu on the eve of Simon's arrival in Madras. I had occasion to meet a responsible police official on that very night and I was informed that these leaders were never arrested and that the police only wanted to get some information from them and so they were sent for. But I was suprised to hear on the floor of this House the hon. the Home Member telling us that they were arrested and released on the assurance given by them and by the hon. Mr. Rama Das. That bubble has been pricked by the disclaimers issued in the press by the respective persons concerned and we know what that undertaking has become.

"Lastly, I cannot close without mentioning the recent arrest at Tirumangalam of Mr. Nityanandam and another for burning foreign cloth. The police evidently under instruction from the Madras Government, or probably they have taken the clue from the police at Calcutta, have arrested these persons for burning foreign cloth. I do not know if the Calcutta City Police Act applies to Tirumangalam also I make bold to say that this policy of repression will not pay; but our movement will only be strengthened by such foolish and short-sighted policy of the Government. Repression has never succeeded in the history of the world. We on this side of the House consider this campaign of repression as a blessing in disguise. I would ask whether any fair-minded Government would behave as they have been doing. It is a pity that our hon. Ministers who are the elected representatives of the people should support the Government through thick and thin. But I am sure that their respective electorates will teach them the much-needed lesson in the coming election. May I appeal to the nominated Members also to vote for this motion? I would earnestly appeal to the Justice party and also to the Ministerialists to vote for this motion. I know it is a vain appeal and I know they voted against us on a similar motion some time ago, but let them remember that the elections are fast approaching. If conviction about the justice of our cause should not prompt them to vote with us, at least self-interest and political sagacity should prompt them to vote against the Government. I appeal to them once again to vote for this motion. I warn them once again from my place here that if they do not vote for this motion their electorates would summarily dismiss them."

*The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Kaleswara Rao, spoke of the repressive policy of this Government. I had been listening very carefully to the speeches of hon. Members who referred to the motives which prompted the Government to embark upon a policy of repression. The instances that have been given so far as I am concerned are only two, viz., that Congressmen were prosecuted in North Arcot district and that certain Andhra leaders were arrested. On both these questions the House has already given its verdict. It has been said that some renowned persons have been arrested—I should like to remind the House that law is no respecter of persons. If anybody offends the provisions of the law of the country and if the police take steps to prosecute him, I do not think the Government can be accused of following a repressive policy.

"With regard to the bringing in of the Malabar Special Police to Madras, as I said on a former occasion our object was not to terrorize the people, but our object was to give satisfaction and a sense of security to the people that they had absolute liberty to do as they pleased. I have already contradicted the theory enunciated by some hon. Members that the police was used to terrorize the labourers who had been thrown out of employment during the last railway strike. I would only add that the moment the railway strike began we found acts of violence and sabotage were committed on the railway line and we wanted that the travelling public should be given perfect sense of security that they would not be exposed to any risks in travelling.

11-45 a.m. "In order to do that, we had to bring the police force from various districts to watch the railway lines. My hon. Friend, Mr. Hameed, said that the Congress workers were preaching non-violence. The Government have absolutely no quarrel with that propaganda. You can preach the creed of non-violence to any extent. When the non-violence propaganda is expected to end in violence, the Government have to take into consideration the question of making police bandobast to see that no violent acts are committed. We must remember that many violent acts are committed in the name of the so-called non-violent propaganda of the Congress workers. My hon. Friend, Mr. Hameed Khan, said that the object of the Congress workers in connexion with the boycott movement against the Statutory Commission was to see that all shops were closed and that all business was suspended. We have no quarrel with that either. But we want to make the people feel that, if anybody wanted to keep his shop open and carry on business, he would have absolute protection. That is a primary duty of the Government and if the Government do not discharge that duty, I think they have no right to exist as Government. What was the result of the police bandobast? We all know that 'hartal was a huge' failure. I myself drove on that day and saw everything myself. I saw my hon. Friend Mr. Hameed Khan's father kept his shop in Mount Road open. (A voice: 'At what time?') It was about 9 a.m. while returning from the harbour. I myself drove throughout the whole town; and there was absolutely no evidence of the hartal. (Mr. S. Satyamurti: 'Was Evening Bazaar open? China Bazaar?') As I have said, our intention is not at all to proceed against political workers so long as they are within the bounds of law. But when disorder is sought to be brought into existence, it is the duty of the Government to take action and intervene. The police are there for that purpose.

"With regard to the assurance that was given by the Andhra leaders Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar said that the bubble has been pricked. There was no bubble at all. The truth of the matter is that these arrested leaders were very much afraid and gave their assurance of good behaviour. When the report of the Commissioner on this subject came to Government it was seen not only by me but also by my hon. Colleagues of the Executive Council What I said before was not a thing coined by me. (Mr. K. V. R. Swami: 'Absolute lie.') The hon. Member can now say 'it is an absolute lie' as it does not suit his purpose. The whole world knows the truth of what I have said."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"A point of order, Sir. May I know if the word 'lie' is parliamentary?"

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not know if the hon. Member used that word with reference to the utterances of the Government. I think the hon. Member was referring to the statements of the police. If the hon. Member says that he referred to the report of the Police Commissioner, that stands on quite a different footing. If he said that what the Government stated was a lie, I shall ask the hon. Member to withdraw the word."

*The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am glad that, on the previous debate, the House, by a majority, has given verdict in favour of the Government. That is enough for me. I have the consolation that the majority of the House has stood by me and has accepted what I have said as absolutely true."

*Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"Mr. President, Sir, my hon. Friend, the Home Member, said that he stood on the verdict of this House regarding its attitude on the repressive policy of the Government. He is not far from the truth. But the majority of the House would not have stood by his side for this so-called verdict if certain things had not happened just 8 or 10 months ago. The transformation of my hon. Friend, the Law Member, to the Treasury Bench has transformed certain Members of the House. It has transformed the mentality of certain Members to such an extent that no man could exactly guage. It would be an evil day for the hon. the Home Member if he took his stand upon such verdicts. Well, Sir, you cannot play too much on such verdicts given in return and on the communal feelings in this country. Communal feelings are dying and will die soon; they will not provide sure and safe ground for the Government to stand on.

"Time and again hon. Members of this House have stated here that they are being shadowed. Is it for the Government to say 'we are only giving you police guard?' We are told that police interference is done only in the interest of peace and order. May I ask my hon. Friend what law and order there is in shadowing hon. Members of this House? Complaints have been made on the floor of this House. May I ask what action he has taken in the matter to avoid its recurrence and whether he has at all made any enquiries? It took my breath away when the hon. Member replied, in answer to a question, that he called for the papers regarding the arrest of Mr. Sambamurti only two or three days back. May I ask my hon. Friend whether any man calling himself responsible to a House or to any people in any country will say that he has not looked into the papers concerning the arrest of one of the foremost men in this Presidency for a charge not known when he was

arrested? Is this the way how he is going to teach us responsibility? Is this the reason why Indians were making loud noise for Indianization of the Treasury Benches? Sir, it is our misfortune—we have to admit—that, with seven Members on the Treasury Benches of whom five are Indians, the Madras Presidency is not at all safer than what it was fifteen or twenty years back. One of the Presidents of the Indian National Congress, the late Sir Behari Ghosh said 'patriotism is a positive danger to the patriot.' May I ask hon. Members of various sections of the House whether what was said twenty years ago does not hold good even to this day? I am not anxious if Congress workers are harassed. Congress workers have taken the pledge to be harassed. I am therefore glad if they are. If the Government are anxious to follow a policy of repression, let them come forward honestly and say so; we, on this side of the House, will very gladly take up the challenge. I am sure that the country also will take up the challenge. When you take action under the cloak of preservation of law and order, I think it is a higgling in words. It is time that we walk on straight paths. I would appeal to the hon. Members of Justice persuasion and to my hon. Friends who call themselves Independents not to follow dubious methods of voting, if they want to go a straight path, let them do so. (A voice: 'We have done so.') Sir, I do not think they have done so. With these words I strongly support the motion and appeal to the Government not to stand on soft grounds which may, very soon, shake if they persist to tread on dangerous grounds."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—" Mr. President, Sir, this repression is as old as this Government itself. It is not invented to-day. This Government lives on repression and repression alone. It has no other right, either statutory or moral, to live in this country. The bureaucrats boast at times that the Government lives by the force of sword. That also we recognize. If the Government say that it wants to have recourse to repression to create moral impression in the country as General Dyer did, we can understand that. If the Government say that it only wants to maintain law and order, that is a dubious position; that is a dishonest position which we can never understand. This repression was started not to-day or yesterday. It was started along with the British Government itself. It was first started after the first war of independence in 1905, i.e., during the regime of Lord Curzon. From that time forward, new tactics have been followed and in the name of law and order, so many crimes are committed. We are not worse of for it. I regret very much that hon. Members of my party should beg of the Government not to use repression. That is not the proper attitude. We have formulated our proposals and we have to take up the challenge that is thrown at us by the Government. The Bengal people took up this attitude in 1905 and they successfully did it. Lord Curzon said 'Let there be Bengal partition.' Bengal said 'No partition.' Finally the partition was withdrawn in the year 1912. The Government said 'Let there be Rowlatt Act.' We said 'No Rowlatt Act.' That Act had to be withdrawn after being a dead letter for some time and with that law all repressive measures were withdrawn. Now again the Government have started repression. Before every reform we start with repression. Before 1909 we had repression and Lala Lajpat Rai was deported and nine Bengal leaders of high standing were expelled. After the Reforms of 1909 they were released. Again they started the game before 1919. This province simply copies what is going on in other provinces. In 1909 repression was used in

this province and men of standing in this Province were convicted under various sections. My hon. Friend, Mr. Harisarvottama Rao, was prosecuted in 1908, in the latter part of that year. Along with him, many others were prosecuted and sent to jail. Soon after we got reforms again. This time we are getting double dose and not single dose. Repression was started in 1921 and went up till 1923. What had happened in Jallianwala Bagh was repeated in the Guntur district. Everybody recognized that it would stand comparison with what had happened at the time of the Martial Law in the Punjab. It is true that the action of the hon. the Home Member was approved by the House by its vote the other day. He is gloating upon this fact both here and outside the Council. It is also a well-known fact that this Government was fully supported in 1922–23 by the Justice Party when they perpetrated those wrongs in the Guntur district. Even to-day they are supporting the Government fully and consciously; but they do not say so; they do not oppose our motion; they do not give any argument for their supporting the Government. By silent votes they always support the Government. The reason was given by my hon. Friend. Mr. Krishnan Nayar was given the place of Law Membership; they want to part away with the rights of this country in view of that position. That is the correct position; otherwise they would vote against the Government.

"It is not because the hon. the Home Member was right in arresting people without a warrant that the Justice party had sided him and given their votes no but because Mr. Krishnan Nayar occupies the Treasury Bench to-day that they have given their vote. But they have to answer the country and the country will judge them. They will say before the country at the time of elections why they have done so. Even noble Members like the hon. the Chief Minister who have crossed the floor on the occasion when the Justice party supported the repressive policy adopted by the Government which ill-treated political prisoners in jails would perhaps side with the Government. It is not because that he is convinced of the repressive policy of Government, it is not because that the action taken by Government is wrong, but because he happens to occupy the Treasury Bench and so he must support the Government. We can understand the vote that Government got in that way. I do not want to complain at all, nor do I want to complain to-day that myself and my other friends were arrested. That is not the position that we have taken up. We want our rights; we do not want to support this Government in all their actions in the name of law and order. We do not want to support this Government when they go mad and run amock. We want to show that what they do is not proper and that they have no right to stop in this country and that they must vacate this country as early as possible. That is the attitude we have taken. We say that we are fit to rule ourselves. We want to live like other people living in their own countries; we say we do not want to be tutored or taught by them. We were free long before England was free; we were civilized long before England was civilized; we were able to manage extensive dominions than England had ever managed and so it is our attitude now. If you don't like that attitude, say that you don't like it, that you want to take up an attitude of antagonism towards us and that you want to use repression against us. Please be straightforward in your statement, but do not say that because non-co-operators have come here you thought that there would be a breach of the peace and so you arrested certain leaders of the non-co-operation movement. That is not the

straightforward and honest course. Now, the other thing is, we were asked to sign a pledge, we were asked to give a security in writing and we refused to sign the pledge or give any security. We were asked to be there for some time, but all on a sudden a Sub-Inspector came and asked us why we were there. We said we were asked by the Commissioner to be there, that we were asked to give a pledge, but as we did not want to give any such pledge, we were there. He said, 'No, Sir, you are not asked to be here and you may go.' We said, 'we want to ask the Assistant Commissioner of Police,' but he said 'No, Sir, it is not needed, you may take it from me that you are not wanted here.' So, Sir, that is all that happened. But, to say that we have given a pledge or an undertaking or an assurance or something to that effect, is not true. I do not want to put it more strongly. I was there from the beginning to the end; I was there when the hon. Mr. Ramadoss Pantulu came there and we left the place together. Never a pledge was asked for, never any assurance asked for and never was any security asked for and we would not have given any security or any pledge or undertaking. If you think that your interest would be advanced by arresting certain leaders, you can arrest them without any difficulty at all. We could have pleaded not guilty, and quietly walked into the lock-up. Mr. Bulusu Sambamurti was arrested and he was prosecuted. He did not make any statement. When he was asked to stand the trial and to set up his defence, he refused to plead anything. That is the straightforward course that we have adopted for the present. What course we would adopt in future, is a different matter. In these circumstances, there is no scope for misrepresentation.

"Now, my hon. Friend the Home Member wants to cite as witnesses the whole of the Treasury Bench. Perhaps, he thinks that he cannot stand by himself and so he cites the other hon. Members. He ought to have enquired into the matter whether the hon. Mr. Ramadoss Pantulu gave any security. We are only sorry that the hon. the Home Member has brought out worse charges. That is the thing that we regret and not for anything that had happened. It is for this Council to choose what line of action should be taken. If they use repression, if it is in the best interests of the Government they may do so and reap the consequences. I will only say that every time you are using repression you are digging the grave of the empire by one foot. You will remember that people never declared independence until you have taken to repression and until you have taken to methods which you thought would be to the best interests of the country. Now, a portion of the country has declared independence. If you want to accelerate that movement, if you want to accelerate their aims, you may do what you like. You may send people to jail, you may even hang them if you like, but you will have to remember that you will be digging the grave of the empire. The freedom of England is linked with the freedom of India. Hon. Members who are more concerned about the freedom of England may know that the freedom of England and India is impartible and England would be a subject nation if to-morrow it loses India. They must see whether they should have a friendly India or an hostile India. It would be absurd if you keep India down with 300 million people for all time. You could not keep little Ireland by repression. What happened in Ireland would be repeated even in Madras and that is what will happen if these methods are employed. There are young men who think that non-violence is not a thing that they can take to, but they want to take to other methods as they have done in Bengal. If you want to

invite such methods do it and you can be rest assured that what happened in Ireland would certainly happen in Madras and certainly happen in India."

*The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Mr. President, I have very little to add to what my hon. Friend, the Home Member, has stated. My friends on the other side referred to certain specific cases and made certain vague allegations. So far as the vague allegations are concerned, obviously, I am not in a position to answer. With reference to these specific instances, I shall attempt to answer. Now my hon. Friend Mr. Kaleswara Rao, referred to the Neill Statue Satyagraha. Now, the policy underlying that satyagraha and the movement of persons who wanted to destroy that statue were all discussed in a resolution of this Council on the 21st October 1927. In the first place I have to state with reference to this that it is rather a stale matter, because since then more than a year and a half has elapsed. The vote on that resolution that took place in this Council on the 21st October 1927 demonstrates very forcibly the attitude of this House with reference to this question and with reference to the Satyagraha movement. The resolution that was moved by a friend of mine on the other side was negatived by 67 against 29. That, I thought, was a conclusive answer to that Satyagraha movement. That is one specific instance referred to by my hon. Friend, Mr. Kaleswara Rao, and by some other friends also on the other side. Then, the other specific instance referred to by my hon. Friend was the repression in the North Arcot district. With reference to that, my hon. Friend the Home Member has made his reply. I may state in addition this. There was an adjournment motion by my hon. Friend, Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar, on the so-called repression in North Arcot, and what was the result of that adjournment motion? That motion was also defeated by a very large majority by 59 against 38, so that this also shows the attitude which this Council has taken with reference to the so-called repressive policy of this Government. Then, Sir, the other specific instance that has been referred to by the other side is the attitude which the Government is alleged to have taken in regard to the South Indian Railway strike. I may state on behalf of Government that the Government have taken no side whatever on that occasion. They did not side either with the capitalists or with the strikers. It is obvious that the first duty of Government is to preserve peace. When those who were engaged in the strike went to the length of causing deaths of innocent men, women and children, it would have been criminal folly on the part of Government if they had not mobilized their police force to prevent the occurrence of such things and it was only to prevent such occurrences that the Government intervened and took part. As soon as the strike ceased, the police action also ceased. My hon. Friends on the other side would have been the first to condemn Government if they had not suppressed those acts of violence. So far, then with reference to the specific instances referred to by my hon. Friends on the other side. Generally, Sir, with reference to the so-called repression, Government are ultimately responsible for the action of the subordinates and I do not want to deny that responsibility. But the Government do not generally initiate proceedings under section 108 or section 109, Criminal Procedure Code. It is the obvious duty of the police and the magistracy to preserve peace and order and when they find that public peace is likely to be endangered or threatened, it is their duty to act in the manner prescribed by law. As some of my hon. Friends on the other side have stated, these orders are not intended against any Congress

workers. Wherever the Police find that the public peace is likely to be endangered, naturally they take action. It is the duty of the magistrates also under certain chapters of the Criminal Procedure Code to pass orders to prevent the occurrence of breaches of peace."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Mr. President, I did not want to participate in this debate, but for the attitude taken by some members of the Congress party who took an opportunity to criticise the Justice party. To-day, I rise to justify the point of view of my party. As I understand it, the complaint is chiefly with regard to certain action taken by the Government recently. The main instance that was referred to was the arrest of Mr. Bulusu Sambamurti. In fact, he was arrested under a specific section of the Indian Penal Code. (A voice : 'No, no, Criminal Procedure Code.') I stand corrected, it is not under the Indian Penal Code, but the Criminal Procedure Code. Then what he did was that he refused to cross-examine or defend himself or do anything of the sort, so that there was no alternative for the magistrate but to find on the material facts placed before him. If really the action of Government was so bad and unjustifiable or maliciously taken, it was up to them to say that the action of Government was bad. If really they had no defence in law to the charges made, then they would stand self-condemned.

12-15 p.m. " Then, Sir, with regard to the alleged repression in the North Arcot district, the same thing has happened. When the two arrested persons were asked as to what they had to say on the charge, they replied that they were not going to defend themselves. Under such circumstances, what can the trying magistrate do except to decide on the materials before him ? How can the Government be made to understand that the construction put by them on a certain section cannot stand in a court of law if the arrested persons do not care to defend their position ?

" Coming now to the arrests made on the eve of the Simon Commission's arrival in Madras, personally I feel there was no cause for the action of the Police. (Hear, hear.) I was surprised to see the hon. the Advocate-General rising to support the action of the Police ; and when I asked him about it he said that he was stating the law as he understood it. What I want the arrested persons to do is to go to court, and if need be, even to the High Court, and prove to the hilt that their arrest is illegal, unwarranted and cannot stand in a court of law. Unless this is done the Government can well say that they are entitled, nay, justified in taking such a course. For let us just understand the facts of the case. The Commissioner of Police seeing what happened on the 3rd February 1928 wanted to take precautionary measures. He apprehends that certain persons are going to commit breach of peace. He tries to ascertain from them whether it is their intention to disobey orders ; and therefore he takes them into Police custody and when he finds that it is not their intention to commit any breach of peace he lets them go. Next morning in the papers we see the arrested persons declaring that they were not arrested at all. (Cries of no, no from the Swarajists.) I am only stating what I found reported in the papers. The report in the papers stated that they were not arrested. (Swarajist cries: 'It is misrepresentation of the facts.') Whatever that may be, we had it from the hon. the Home Member that they were arrested, and that the Police did

their duty to prevent any breach of peace. Here I want to repeat what I said a few minutes ago ; namely, if the arrested persons felt that section 151 was wrongly used, the proper course for them was to have gone to the court and impeached such action. Instead of that we see them saying ' we are not going to take it to a court of law ; for it is prohibited by the Congress creed.' On the other hand, what do we find Mahatma Gandhi doing ? He purposely disobeys orders just to test the validity of the acts of the Police under the Calcutta Police Act. Therefore I say the duty lies on those concerned to show to the Government that a particular construction put by them on a section of an Act is not correct.

" Now, Sir, I am amused at the kind of abuse to which the Justice party is being nowadays subjected. It is said that we are now adapting our conduct to suit the elections, which it is apprehended will be coming very soon. But let me remind the opposition party that it is not only for us but for them also that the elections are coming."

* Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" Sir, I am very sorry that the previous speaker has provoked me to make a speech on this occasion. Sir, it is very strange that men like Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, in whose patriotism we have faith and whose legal acumen we respect, should come forward to support the arrest of Mr. Sambamurti and the other Andhra leaders, and argue that if Mr. Sambamurti has been convicted wrongly and if there is no proper and legal evidence against him the fault is Mr. Sambamurti's own because he did not defend the case against him and preferred no appeal to the High Court. Sir, all of us know that Mr. Muniswami Nayudu is an astute lawyer of some years standing and he must be an adept in the appreciation of evidence and knows full well what evidence is required for a conviction under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code or section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The speeches of Mr. Sambamurti—the speeches have been published in the papers and they are public property now—what do those speeches contain except the sentiments which are given expression to by many of us ? To say that these sentiments are seditious is to charge all of us here as traitors or seditionists. Do we not express in this House those feelings ever and anon ? Where is the man who has not felt at some moment or other like Mr. Sambamurti and expressed like him ? And yet many of us are not arrested and sentenced. Sir, no man who has in him the feeling of patriotism, in whom the fire of national spirit burns and who yearns to see India liberated from her present bondage can fail to express such sentiments. I closely examined the speeches of Mr. Sambamurti and I felt that I have several times spoken like him ; and if such speeches came under the incriminating sections, I must be in jail the whole of my lifetime, not one but several lifetimes. If the Government were to take into their head the arrest and conviction of all persons who have given expression to such sentiments, the whole population of India will have to be incarcerated. Sir, the question is not whether an accused has defended a case or preferred an appeal ; but the real question is whether these speeches can be brought under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code or under section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code. I ask my Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu sincerely to say whether the speeches of Bulusu Sambamurti come under these sections. I am sure he will not say so. Therefore I say, Sir, that men of light and leading like my hon. Friend should not talk so lightly.

"Another argument of my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu was that the Andhra leaders who were arrested should have gone to a court of law and tested the legality of the arrest. I ask where was the opportunity to test it? On what charge were they arrested? Were they brought to court? In fact where was the prosecution? They were taken to a police station, detained there for a few hours and then the matter was dropped like a hot potato. If the Government thought that their action was right and if there were materials which warranted the arrest, why is it they had not the courage and the boldness to proceed against them and give an opportunity to them to test the legality of the action of the Police? And yet my friend takes the Andhra leaders to task for not testing the legality of the Police high-handedness.

"Then, Sir, my Friend referred to the argument of the hon. the Advocate-General; and this is the most startling part of his speech. Sir, the hon. the Advocate-General made the House clearly understand that he was not speaking on the facts or on the evidence of the case but that he was simply explaining the law and said that section 151 of the Criminal Procedure Code could be invoked only under such and such conditions. He made an abstract speech on an abstract matter. Sir, when Mr. Muniswami Nayudu refers to such a speech in support of his contention, I fear he is treading on very slippery grounds.

"Sir, one thing I may tell you. So long as we are under this bureaucratic Government, this foreign government, which do not sympathize with the aims and aspirations of the people, so long will this Government have to deal with a body of seditionists and traitors. It is not the Congress party or the nationalist party that are alone seditionists but the whole population of 300 millions. Sir, according to that view even the hon. the Law Member and the hon. Home Member and others are seditionists and traitors. It is only a question of degree. It was the hon. the Law Member who advocated the cause of nationalism and moved an adjournment of this House when we were arrested in 1921. Search their hearts and you will not fail to discover in them also sentiments which according to the view of the Government are seditious."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Question?"

* Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—"Sir, I know they should not defend this policy so long as they are on the treasury benches. I appeal to the House therefore, to give their unanimous vote to this motion and see that it is passed."

* Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"Mr. President, from some years of political experience I have come to the conclusion that when a party is suffering from depression it always talks of repression. Sir, I have always felt some sympathy for the victims of repression, but I fear too much is made of it. Sir, the elections are coming and I am sorry that Mr. Madhavan Nayar has no arrest to boast of. For while Mr Swami will go with the halo of his recent arrest to the electorate, Mr. Madhavan Nayar will have none. The same thing applies to Mr. Biswanath Das who has to appear before his constituency in the next few months. As a matter of fact, I believe that there is practically no such thing as repression in this country. (Swarajist cries of Oh!) If at all there is repression it comes from one quarter only, and that is from the Congress party. (Laughter.) That is the one party which cannot put up

with the opinion of those who do not see eye to eye with them; they call them traitors. It is the one party which is sensitive of all frank, free and honest criticism. I say that real repression is unknown in India. If you have any doubt, go to England, go to France, go to Spain, all of them self-governing countries.

"If you say, Sir, that it is repression to arrest and imprison people of a particular shade of opinion who break the law, then I suppose you must admit that there is a certain amount of repression in this country. But I personally—and I speak for my European colleagues—do not call that repression. After all, why should the Government launch repression even if they wish to? Everybody knows that no national movement can be suppressed by the use of repression. (Hear, hear.) That is a statement to which every one will subscribe. The Viceroy, Lord Irwin, and his Executive Council, Lord Goschen and his Executive Council here are not people who are so foolish as to believe that by the use of repression they can stamp out nationalism in this country. But always in the wake of any national movement there are a number of those who cannot distinguish between what is legal and what is not. And these men by doing things which are not legal have been dragging the name of nationalism into places where it should not be taken. The primary duty of any Government whatsoever whether in this country or in any other is to see that the laws of the land are kept and obeyed and not broken, and to visit punishment upon those who break them. My friends on the other side say 'We are a non-violent party, and how can we break the law of the land?' I may remind them that there are various ways of breaking the law, various ways which are not violent at all. Simply by preaching the gospel of non-violence are they to be immune from clutches of the law altogether? I say no. And if members of any party in this House break the law in any way, then, they cannot expect the doctrine of Ahimsa to help them. Where there is a national movement as there is in this land, I am quite prepared to admit that the Police in this country as the police in any other country may sometimes commit mistakes. After all, they have to preserve the peace here, and the public opinion of this country at present is not in a very advanced stage, and therefore there are more opportunities for mistakes being made by the Police. For, after all, a country generally gets the Police it deserves. But when you accuse the Government of a general policy of repression, I say there is no such policy. You cannot prove it. If you can prove that there is repression in this land such as exists in several countries in the world, if you can prove that the Government are using illegal weapons in order to stamp out the legitimate expression of national or individual views, then you will have many more sympathizers than you have got to-day. But simply to get up and make wild statements that the Government are practising repression when that Government are merely exercising their normal functions and following methods which are quite within the confines of the law of the land, I say, is not statesmanship. It is not even good politics. It is merely abuse and that is going to benefit no one." (Cheers.) 12-30 p.m.

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I listened very carefully to the scientific analysis of the word 'repression' without applying it to this country from the hon. Member Mr. James. I quite appreciate him in a measure but I only wish he applied it more correctly to this country, and took the circumstances of the country more into consideration for his speech to be better appreciated. I also thank him for the lovable

compliments he paid to hon. Members of this House who happen to belong to the Congress party. When the time comes we shall remember all those compliments and return them with interest. As far as the repressive policy of the Government is concerned, he has practically taken advantage of the absence of the Advocate-General and has pleaded on behalf of the Government that there was no such policy which could be styled as repression. Honourable citizens of this Presidency may without notice, without warrant, without any justifiable cause, under the pretext of a section which is much mutilated and misused by the police, be arrested, and they may be kept for long hours pending the arrival of the head of the department to give his verdict on the action of his subordinates; they may be asked to go away at dead of night without any sort of conveyance whatsoever. Again when people come from one presidency to another on proper legitimate business, they may be arrested in the middle of the night, taken to the prison house and may not be allowed to be let off even on bail. All these are not matters of repression. If only my hon. Friend Mr. James were in the position in which Desabhakta Venkatappayya was, then I am perfectly sure that the sort of Ahimsa which he wants to preach to us to-day, he would not have been able to practise. I know—and I claim to have some acquaintance with some of the European gentlemen with whom I can even claim a sort of friendship—their mentality and I know the mettle they are made of and I know the Ahimsa they are capable of practising. I know my hon. Friend Mr. James under those circumstances would have lost and forgotten all that preaching which he has used towards the Congress benches here. And I do not know to what extent he would have gone under the circumstances under which Mr. Venkatappayya was placed that night. (Hear, hear.) Apart from that, if the Government are not actually propagating a policy of repression, are they abetting it? When we bring certain matters on the floor of this House to the notice of the hon. the Home Member, he very often tells us that the Government itself did not pass orders on certain matters regarding certain actions of the police; and the next answer was that the Government had no information on certain matters. Well, Sir, are they indifferent? It must be one of two things. Either they are giving some instructions to their subordinates which they are unwilling publicly to avow. Or, their subordinates feel so free in the matter that without orders from the Government they take the law in their own hands and use it, rather misuse it, much to the inconvenience and trouble of lawful citizens of this land. I say in all seriousness to the hon. the Home Member that it is up to him to make enquiries when we make certain statements. It is not always for us to prove to the hilt that the police are doing certain actions which cause inconvenience to the lawful citizens, that they are subjecting people to espionage, that they are going from place to place and giving trouble to the citizens. He only says 'Give me concrete instances and I will enquire'. Why not he ask the head of the department whether the police are doing such and such things or not? I can give half a dozen instances how these police people shadow gentlemen who are attending to work of a legal nature, how they often shadow them, how they go from place to place. Mr. Ponniah Sastri who had been arrested on the 17th of last month is still, I think, being pursued and shadowed by the policemen, and Gollapudi Sitarama Sastri, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, and Mr. I. Suryanarayana, Vakil, Tenali, are being shadowed by the police. They cannot open their mouths, but there

should be half a dozen police men just shadowing them; wheresoever they may go, the police also go there throughout the whole district from place to place. Is this for this purpose that they are there? I am even told—I may be wrong, but this is my information—that these policemen are paid travelling allowance, that they are paid Rs. 10 or Rs. 20 or a lump sum to pursue some of these political workers. Wherefrom are they getting this money? Is it from the Government or is it from their own purses? If they are spending money like this, it is up to the Government to know the sums they are paying to the constables, the head constables and the sub-inspectors. They are wasting time and money and are not at all doing their legitimate duty. They are not available when any murder takes place, and report such cases as undetected cases. They are always after honourable gentlemen who are going about peacefully doing their duty. It may be they are political workers. If therefore this does not enable us to charge the Government with pursuing a policy of repression, I fail to understand which does. It may be that the hon. the Home Member and other members of the Treasury bench, when certain facts are brought to their notice, are enquiring and interfering to see that certain wrong actions are not done by their subordinates. That is not the policy which should be followed. Their policy ought to be that they should give strict instructions and orders to their subordinates not to interfere with men who are legitimately going about their business. I will not say more about this repression, Sir, but there it is. And it is up to the hon. the Home Member to kindly make enquiries into the matter. I can give more instances later on as far as my district is concerned, and I request him to see that immediate orders are passed that gentlemen are not interfered with when they are carrying on their legitimate work."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" Mr. President, I am rather glad that my hon. Friend, Mr. F. E. James, has intervened in this debate, for his speech really shows to us how the vision of even the best among the European Members gets clouded by the vested interests they have in this country, and by the surroundings in which they live, move and have their being. (Hear, hear). Sir, he was amazed at the amount of liberty we in India are enjoying. I would put to him a simple question. He says England is a country in which freedom is not to be had to the same extent as we have in this country. May I therefore ask him, Sir, why he should grudge that we should be given the same freedom as that which exists in England and whether he would be satisfied to have in his own country the abundant freedom which he finds in this country? We know that no country can ever attain freedom without going through a large amount of trouble and suffering and sacrifice. We are prepared for that, and God willing we will pursue straight and honest methods to achieve that object. In that there would be danger, and for that we are prepared. (Hear, hear.) The hon. Member, Sir, asks us what evidence we have to prove the repressive character of the policy recently pursued by the Government. I hope he is acquainted with and reading what is taking place not only in this province but all over India. Can he not see that there is a change in the methods now being pursued by the Government? Well, Sir, from what even my Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu said and also what the hon. the Advocate General said it is quite clear that the application of the police provisions for the arrest of Messrs. Swami, Venkatappayya and others was entirely wrong and illegal. Now as

regards Mr. Sambamurti the Government have applied the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure which are meant to be applied to cases of people with no ostensible means of livelihood, persons habitually addicted to house-breaking and theft and so on. Is it fair to apply them to political opponents? Mr. Sambamurti is supposed to have preached sedition. Well, there are substantive provisions in the Penal Code. Why not bring him up under that, so that he may be tried and if he does not plead, he takes the responsibility brought for the consequences of such an omission. That would be the legal and proper course. But this method of achieving an object by using sections in a way which they were never meant to be is a mistake which the Government may very well avoid, and could have avoided. My Friend
12-45 p.m. Mr. K. V. R. Swami claimed that he is not friendly to Government. With due deference to him, I venture to doubt that statement altogether. If he is not a friend of the Government why should he object to their digging their own grave and draw the attention of the Government to such acts as he has referred to. He is really helping the Government to rectify their mistakes and the House will see that people such as he are friends of the Government to an extent more than they realize. I hope that the Government would from that standpoint profit by the discussion that has taken place here and avoid the mistakes, they have hitherto been guilty of."

*The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"Mr. President, one hon. Member who took part in this debate referred to the remark made by my Colleague, the hon. the Home Member, that we, his Colleagues, were aware and approved of the steps which he had taken in the discharge of his responsibilities. It was insinuated that he made that remark because he could not stand by himself; that is an entirely false description of the character, and sense of responsibility of my hon. Colleague. I do not rise to labour that point; I say that not only he is capable of standing by himself, but that in this matter he does not stand alone. That applies also to my hon. Colleague, the Law Member, and I wish to say that the action they took had the entire approval of their Colleagues. After all, what is it they are accused of having done? The best answer to that question can be based on the explanation of the Congress creed as given by a number of hon. Members on the benches opposite. If I understood them aright, their conception of the Congress creed is one under which each individual should have the right to conduct his private affairs and his public affairs within the law without intimidation or oppression. And that is exactly what my hon. Colleagues have sought to achieve.

"I entirely agree with the remark of one hon. Member, Mr. James, that the mere profession of a creed does not necessarily impose that creed on another, and we know perfectly well what happened something over a year ago, when leaders from the Congress party in this city made too great an assumption that merely to proclaim a creed would ensure its observance. We know perfectly well that they proved incapable of enforcing the observance of that creed. Possibly the Government too at that time had placed too great a trust in their capacity, in the capacity of the Congress leaders (A voice: No, Sir) to ensure its observance on the part of those whose sympathies they were anxious to arouse. Possibly the Congress party never learns a lesson, but the Government does (A voice: Really?) and it was their determination that on this recent occasion full effect should be given to those principles which, I understand, form the basis of the creed of the Congress

Party. What was the result? It is perfectly true that Members on the benches opposite and others who follow them desired to have nothing to do with the Simon Commission; it is also true a large number of Members of this House desired to co-operate with them; (A Voice: Question) there were other Members of this House who desired to have an opportunity of placing their views before that Commission; there were many other sections of the community which desired that an opportunity should be given to their representatives to place their case before that Commission; and, I may say this, it was the desire of all law-abiding and peaceful citizens of this City that those individuals, those Members of this Council and citizens should be able, without let or hindrance, to exercise what was a perfectly legitimate claim and was approved by those who look to them for guidance (A voice: Emergency leaders). The hon. Members opposite desire to show that they had no lot or part with them who desire to express their disapproval of the Simon Commission. We had to provide a legitimate opportunity for the expression of their views, and the Government and my hon. Colleague, the Home Member, took care that arrangements were made so that they and their followers might proceed peacefully and without molestation in procession to the beach where I understand they intimated their entire disapproval of the Commission to the Bay of Bengal. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

"May I turn to one other remark and charge that was made against the department under my hon. Colleague, the Home Member? One hon. Member, Mr. Hameed Khan, suggested that the police had adopted a deliberately provocative attitude, and that their desire was to promote and promote disorder. (A voice: They did, Sir.) That is not only an unjust and ungenerous charge but it is a foolish charge. Who are they that suffer most if disorder breaks out or riots take place? It is the members of the police force themselves: it is they who have to suffer most; it is they who are stoned, who are abused, and it is they who have to exercise the greatest restraint under circumstances of the greatest provocation.

"I say this, and say without fear of contradiction, that, even as in the army men whose most earnest prayer is that war may not come again in their time are the men who have the greatest experience of its horrors, so in the police force, its officers and men who, as has happened to them far too often of recent years in this country, have seen their comrades subjected to violence and made the target of gross abuse for discharging a very difficult task, have the least desire to be faced with disorder or riots; or civil conflicts in which members of the force have to stand between opposing mobs and have generally to bear the brunt of all the violence which takes place. There is little time at my disposal, and in conclusion I shall merely refer to the speech of the hon. Member from Rajahmundry. He gave us a lengthy disquisition upon India's past. But what we on this bench have been, and are, concerned with is India's future. Our task is to ensure that until that future is determined, law and order shall be preserved, and that when that future does come we shall be able to hand over intact to the new regime the principle that law and order must be observed and that it is the first duty of a Government to see that they are observed."

The question 'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 42,100 for Executive Council by Rs. 100' was put and lost.

[18th March 1929

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao demanded a poll and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
2. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
3. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
4. ,, S. Satyamurti.
5. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
6. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
7. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
8. ,, Basheer Ahmed Sayeed.
9. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
10. ,, Abdul Hameed Khan.
11. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
12. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
13. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
14. ,, K. R. Karant.
15. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
16. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
17. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
18. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
19. Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu.
20. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
21. ,, P. Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu.
22. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
23. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
24. ,, K Uppi Sahib.
25. ,, M. Narayana Rao.
26. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
27. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
28. ,, Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
29. ,, C. Venkatrangam Nayudu.
30. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
31. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
32. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.
33. ,, C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
34. ,, K. Nagan Gowda.
35. ,, C. Gopala Menon.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar
6. ,, ,, S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Mr. Hilton Brown.
9. ,, H. A. Watson.
10. ,, C. A. Souter.
11. ,, S. H. Slater.
12. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
13. ,, V. Ch. John.
14. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
15. ,, Syed Tajudin Sahib.
16. ,, H. B. Ari Gowder.
17. ,, J. Bheemayya.
18. ,, R. Foulkes.
19. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
20. ,, Muhammad Schamnad Sahib.
21. ,, Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
22. ,, J. Kuppuswami.
23. Subadar-Major Nanjappah Bahadur.
24. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar.
25. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad.
26. Mr. N. Siva Raj.
27. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
28. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
29. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
30. Mr. S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
31. ,, Daniel Thomas.
32. ,, S. Venkiah.
33. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
34. Mr. C. E. Wood.
35. ,, F. E. James.
36. ,, H. F. P. Hearson.
37. ,, S. N. Dorai Raja.
38. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
39. The Zamindar of Kallikota.
40. Mr. Abdul Hye Sahib.
41. ,, U. Ramaswami Ayyar.
42. ,, Khalif-ul-lah Sahib.
43. ,, G. R. Premayya.
44. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
45. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
46. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
47. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar
48. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
49. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
50. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
51. ,, T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
52. ,, Abdul Razack Sahib.
53. ,, T. M. Moidoo Sahib.
54. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.
55. ,, B. Muniswami Nayudu.
56. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.
57. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
58. Kumararaja of Venkatagiri.
59. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.

Neutral.

1. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.
2. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
3. The Zamindar of Seithur.
4. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.

Ayes 35. Noes 59. Neutral 4.

The motion was lost.

18th March 1929]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I now put the grant to the vote of the House."

1 p.m.

"The question is—

'That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 6·95 lakhs under Demand XI—General Administration—Secretariats'."

The demand was carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XII—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—MISCELLANEOUS.

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 8·20 lakhs under Demand XII—General Administration—Miscellaneous.'"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is 'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 8·20 lakhs under Demand XII—General Administration—Miscellaneous'.

"As regards the first cut, the hon. Member (Mr. J. A. Saldanha) will have to convince me as to how this cut is relevant. The subject deals with only Commercial Accountants. I am not able to understand how a discussion about supplementary demands is admissible when we are considering Commercial Accountants."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"What we want is as good a commercial audit as possible, and I have two or three points. The first is the slip-shod method of making supplementary demands."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is clearly out of order."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"My second point is to show the need for appointing a special auditor to show how the previous grant was spent and why further grant was needed."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question relates to the Finance Department. It has nothing to do with the special accountants. If the hon. Member had moved a cut regarding the Secretariats in the previous demand he would certainly have been in order. But we are now considering the question of Commercial Accountants. It is clearly out of order."

* Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"I beg to move the motion which stands in my name—

'To omit the allotment of Rs. 10,000 for Commercial Accountants.'

"In doing so, I request the House to hear me patiently as I am not a good speaker and cannot go into things in a lawyer-like fashion. In my opinion, this is another waste of public funds that this Government is perpetrating. The Government possess a big establishment for audit and there are also regular departments for audit purposes. In spite of these, they want to go in for a Commercial Accountant simply because, I think, they want to encourage an European firm. This is nothing but a short-sighted policy of Government in order to encourage their own foreign firms at the expense of Indian

Public funds. I am strongly of the opinion, and I am sure that I hold a correct opinion, that the Audit Department under Government is quite sufficient to do their audit work and that there is absolutely no reason for having a special department as Commercial Accountants. This subject has been discussed on many an occasion and the utter futility of it has been exposed; but the Government do not see their way to abolish this department but want to spend nearly Rs. 10,000 unnecessarily out of the Public funds which may be utilized for other very good purposes if the Government are really earnest and sincere. Can they not do away with this department? Do they consider it quite inevitable and quite necessary? I therefore submit that this motion may be carried."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" I second it."

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

' To omit the allotment of Rs. 10,000 *for Commercial Accountants'.*"

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Mr. President, the necessity for Commercial Accountants is based upon the fact that there are now in various Departments of Government various commercial concerns, the accounts of which cannot be properly exhibited under the ordinary system of Government accounts, which do not regard Government Departments as commercial concerns. That is to say, there is no relation between the ordinary Government accounts and those which are maintained by business organizations or firms. The only method in which the results of any commercial concern can be shown is by adopting the system of accounts, which is universal throughout the business and commercial world. For example, we have a Soap Factory, we have various commercial concerns in the Forest department, we have a Cannery and so on, and to the best of my recollection, this House has always insisted that the transactions of these concerns should be shown in the form of commercial accounts.

" Now, audit, Sir, is a function of the Central Government, that is to say, all ordinary Government audits, are carried out by and at the expense of the Central Government; but the Central Government are under no obligation to provide us with separate commercial accounts. When the Government of India Audit Department was started it did not include a section of commercial audit. But partly to meet their own requirements, because they have also various commercial concerns, and partly to meet the demands from the provinces, they established a section for commercial audit. This was done on the understanding that the provinces would pay *pro rata* for services rendered so far as accounts were concerned. Until that organization came into being we employed the services of a Firm of Chartered Accountants in this city. When they, the Government of India, completed their arrangements for commercial audit and posted an officer of their department to Madras, matters concerning our commercial accounts were transferred to that department, and this sum of Rs. 10,000 represents the amount which on the present calculation we have to pay to that Audit Department of the Government of India for such services."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Mr. President, I am surprised at the reasons which the hon. the Finance Member has given to support this grant of Rs. 10,000.

" First of all, Sir, I am not convinced that this figure of Rs. 10,000 is correct. Looking at the previous figures I find the actuals for 1927-28 to be Rs. 7,368. In their usual way of budgeting for more than what is necessary, the Finance Department seems to have budgeted for Rs. 10,000 for 1928-29 and as usual, the actual expenditure according to the revised estimate for 1927-28 came only to Rs. 6,500. So may I ask, Sir, whether the hon. the Finance Member has considered it necessary for him to justify this budget estimate of Rs. 10,000 for 1929-30. I understood from what the Law Member and other Members on the Government benches have said on previous occasions that the proposal is more and more to reduce the number of commercial concerns rather than to increase them. If that is so, may I ask the Finance Member why there is such a jump of more than one-third for 1929-30 over the revised figures of 1928-29. After all, Sir, this is a small matter.

" I am now anxious to deal with the root of the question. What puzzles me most is 'whether it is necessary that Government should maintain a difference between other departments and these so-called Commercial concerns department?' and if it is necessary to maintain the distinction, whether the Government of India are not bound to pay for the whole audit expenditure of this Government including this present question of commercial concerns.

" The Finance Member threw on our face that this Council expressed on more than one occasion that they wanted a Commercial Accounts Department. I have been in this Council, Sir, for the past nine years and cannot remember even a single occasion when this question was raised in this Council. I should be glad if the hon. the Finance Member can kindly point out to me the occasions when this House expressed such a desire. But I know, Sir, that originally there was not much distinction expressed at all between commercial concerns and other departments and I am unable to understand the necessity for such a difference at present.

" Then came this question of Commercial audit and Messrs. Fraser & Ross were entrusted with the work. (Here the hon. the Finance Member was seen nodding his head to express a negative.) The hon. the Finance Member may nod his head. I desire to express that I have great confidence in Messrs. Fraser & Ross. They are excellent people and they are auditing many of the concerns in which I am very much interested. The Finance Member did not mention the name of that firm but simply referred to a company. I do not think I am wrong when I name that firm. If I am in the wrong, let him correct me.

" Sir, I was referring to the difference that was made between commercial concerns and other concerns and I desire to state that this division was not the result of the request of this House. Messrs. Fraser & Ross were appointed so far as commercial concerns were concerned and they were being paid commissions for checking these accounts. Now, I would say, Sir, if at all the difference is necessary, which we do not admit, it is better that an independent firm like Messrs. Fraser & Ross be entrusted with the work. I do say, Sir, that for any audit to be fairly correct and reliable and if it is to tell us exactly as to how the accounts stand, it is necessary that this should take place by outside firms which will not be liable to the common official bias.

1-15 p.m. "Therefore I say that it would have been better for them to engage at whatever cost respectable outside auditors like Messrs. Fraser & Ross and a number of other certified firms and individuals. For some reason or other they have confidence only in their own audit officers. They have no confidence in any outside body. The moment an experienced gentleman for whom they had respect goes out of office, whether it be Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar or X or Y, he loses their confidence. There is no reason why the Government should have dispensed with the services of auditors from independent and respectable firms like Messrs. Fraser & Ross and appointed persons who cannot ordinarily be expected to give independent views. I go further and say that there is absolutely no necessity for this division of the concerns into commercial and non-commercial. Why do they call a few concerns commercial concerns? I ask the hon. the Finance Member whether every one of the departments of the Government, viz., the Mettur project, is not a business concern. Does he not say every time we raise debates connected with particular activities of the Government that for everything there is a financial aspect. So, on his own showing, every activity of this Government has a business or commercial aspect. Did he not say in connexion with the Mettur project that we have to look at both sides of the question? The Chief Engineer in his note supplied to us a few days ago regarding the Mettur project wanted to convince us and the Government that the project will result in an income. Does it not mean that it is treated as a business concern? They gave figures to show that on the 7¼ crores being spent on that project they expected, on some imaginary calculation at least, 6 per cent income? Do they not carefully audit the accounts of the Mettur project, in fact, every pie spent on it? Is it not their policy to consider every question of irrigation from its productive aspect? All these show that every public concern is a commercial concern. Therefore to say that there are only a few concerns which should be considered as commercial concerns is quite wrong in policy.

"Take the forest and allied departments. Why should Cinchona alone be treated as a commercial concern? Why should Chenat Nair or Mount Stuart and one or two other schemes be considered as business propositions and others not? I would ask the Government to treat every activity of the Forest department, whether it be the making of sleepers or sale of minor forest produce or again the sale of fuel, as a business proposition. To treat some concerns as commercial concerns and others not is not at all reasonable. In every department do they not calculate the receipts and expenditure? Do they not, in the Survey department, take note of the survey fees charged and pay for the establishment having an eye on the income? The basic principle on which the Government have decided to run some concerns as business concerns is not at all sound. I would go to the very root of this question of commercial concerns and say that, wherever these concerns are maintained by Government as commercial concerns, they are doing an injustice to the commercial community. I am sure my European friends would not fully endorse the action of the Government in this respect. It is against the declared policy of the Government of India and of this Government to run any industry as a commercial concern. Their policy is that they will not at any time compete with private concerns. The very question of a commercial concern goes against this declared principle.

"Sir, I have been fighting for the establishment of several training institutions for educating our people in various industries. The Government have

more than once admitted that when once the training was over the Government would not have anything to do with the concern.

"I will now take the Kerala Soap Factory. They started it as a new industry and it was excellent. But why do they continue to run it when, according to the audit report, it is a losing concern. Should they not, according to the promise more than once given, dispose of it to some private individual subject to the condition that a fair offer is received? When are they going to receive such an offer? What is their idea of a proper offer? I say therefore that a number of these concerns should be closed as commercial concerns.

"Let us take the Chennat Nair. This scheme was started on the expectation that it would prove to be a source of income to the Forest Department. We find that it is not run on commercial lines. What is the use of calling it a commercial concern if it is not run on commercial or business lines? My hon. Friend from the Chamber of Commerce said the other day that the Government were running up the salaries of their officers and the Government should take that warning seriously. Sir, these commercial concerns should be continued only for the purpose of training our men. If that is our object, they must necessarily be losing concerns. The Minister for Development agreed the other day that in some of the industries the aspect of profit was not taken into consideration. Our object is to give training to our people. Once the training was over, the concern must be closed down and sold for anything that could be got. It is this view that I stressed at the time of the general discussion of the budget. I repeat that there is no reason whatever for continuing concerns like the Soap Factory. I am saying that there is absolutely no necessity at all for the accounts auditor if there is no commercial concern. I gave the example of the Soap Factory simply to show that in spite of the protestations of the Government they are maintaining it as a commercial concern. If that losing concern is closed there will be no necessity for its commercial audit and the expenditure on the audits will be pro rata reduced.

"Sir, our complaint is that so far as these official auditors are concerned they have no power to make suggestions for improvement. On occasions, independent auditors like Messrs. Fraser & Ross would suggest the need for economy in the establishment charges and according to Kautalya, one referred to by our last Finance Member, not more than 25 per cent of the income of a department should be spent on the establishment of that department. If the auditor to be appointed is a paid servant of the Government he would not make proper recommendations. I do think, therefore, that there is a need why we should have a special department of auditors for which this Government should contribute. Sir, one thing will clearly show the difference between the Government auditors and independent auditors. I referred to it in general terms at the time of the general discussion and it is this: Non-official auditors would not overvalue the stock-in-hand. I will give an instance which occurred in a concern in which I am interested. It gave for the purpose of income-tax its net income as 75,000 rupees. The income-tax officer said that the value given to the stock-on-hand was not correct. He valued them at the market-rate and our income at once rose to four lakhs and we had to pay income-tax on four lakhs. This shows that the price of the stock-on-hand can be easily manipulated. Therefore I say that unless we employ non-official auditors of good reputation, we cannot be sure of the correctness of their figures regarding stocks.

"Sir, with regard to Chenat Nair Scheme these people were showing profits and I was questioning the correctness of their figures. (Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: Hear, hear.) They show profits by manipulating the figures and giving imaginary value to the stock-on-hand. There was timber seasoned and unseasoned and the auditors simply agreed that the prices quoted for them by the officers were correct and certified the balance sheet as correct. We all knew that one day or other the whole thing would be exposed. That took place two years afterwards. White ants had the benefit of the timber and we were told that that timber was not marketable and that the market price of the stock had to be reduced with the result that the scheme proved a failure and there was a huge loss. In regard to this concern I believe the hon. the Law Member is for closing it down in spite of what the Finance Member might say. We are told that it is a losing concern and must be closed. This is concern No. 2. No. 1 concern is the Soap Factory which must be closed down and sold to some private agency or individual. Perhaps there will be difference of opinion between the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Finance Member in the matter of discontinuing the Chenat Nair.

"I wish to say one word about another losing concern, viz., the Russellkonda Saw Mill. The Home Member, I believe, was in charge of that department. He said, 'well, we will scrap it,' but the Finance Member came to the rescue of Messrs. Parry & Co. They both of them went hand in hand and inspected the mills. What is the result? This year it has resulted in a profit. This saw mill which showed a debit balance year after year suddenly emerged into a profitable concern. (Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: Hear, hear.) Is the hon. the Finance Member such a lucky friend of Sri Lakshmi that because he visited that place and touched it with his feet, and waved the magic wand carried by him, this concern now reports, according to the auditor for whom we are now asked to vote this sum of Rs. 10,000, a profit? I want to know whether this auditor has checked the price of the stock-on-hand with the price prevailing in the market. Are they sure that they will not have to sell the stock at reduced prices next year?

"I have only one point more to mention to show the untenable nature of the division into commercial and non-commercial concerns. Are the Government going to have audit for the Jail industries. I want to know why the Jail industry is not made a commercial concern. We have at Coimbatore a big weaving mill."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The Council will now adjourn and reassemble at half past two."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I was before lunch just referring, Sir, to the policy, or want of policy as I call it, according to which the Government were having imaginary notions of these jails being treated as commercial concerns. I wanted to show that these jails were manufacturing several kinds of articles just like any other business concern. I was just beginning to refer to Coimbatore Jail. In the Coimbatore Jail, they do have a big weaving machinery run by power and they wanted and they do want practically to supply all Government departments in the Presidency with all

the articles manufactured there and also to sell them in the open market. So much so the number of orders received in jail this year was very large and the authorities thought they could not execute those orders before the end of the official year owing to some difficulty and there was a short strike. What I want to add is this: not being satisfied with this power loom factory, they have recently opened a power spinning factory with about 3,000 and odd spindles. Those of our friends who have anything to do with the power spinning factories, will know that, although this power spinning factory is a small factory with about 3,000 spindles, we ought to have a capable hand in charge of that, we have to have the preparatory machinery for that and that it will be a losing concern ultimately. I am objecting to the addition of this because it will be a big losing concern if there is a special audit and. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. I am trying to see how the argument that a particular concern is a losing concern or a useful concern will be relevant to the question under discussion, viz., whether the commercial accountant shall be continued or discontinued. The object of keeping accounts is not the issue, but the issue is whether the commercial accountants should be continued or not. I do not think the hon. Member will be justified in giving a number of illustrations to show how several Government concerns have been losing concerns. I would therefore request the hon. Member to go to the main subject instead of giving instance after instance of losing concerns."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I bow to your ruling, Sir, I was only explaining as to how the Government should be treating these jails as commercial concerns and while referring to that aspect of the matter I extended the scope of my argument to various concerns of the Government which should be considered as commercial concerns."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is not in order to refer to those instances or to explain the scope of his argument."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I bowed to your ruling, Sir. So far as this argument of mine with reference to Coimbatore Jail was concerned, I was referring to it because it is not one which comes under commercial audit but should come under that category."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That is much more the reason why he should give up referring to it."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I was simply referring that no accounts audit was necessary in any case. My point is that the accounts of all concerns have to be audited by the auditors, appointed by the Central Government. So far as this is concerned, what I was developing was that Government in this case were making a distinction between commercial audit and ordinary audit and were paying Rs. 10,000 by way of commercial auditing. That was the only point which I was referring to. The Government are starting new concerns and I am afraid if they follow this procedure of commercial auditing for every concern they will have to spend a very large sum of money. That was the only reason I was referring to jail concerns."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid the hon. Member is perfectly out of order again to refer to the question of jails."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I am only saying there is absolutely no necessity for appointing commercial auditors. If once they (the Government) develop this instinct of having commercial auditing for every

business of theirs, they will have to spend very large sums of money. I am only saying that so long as Government auditors are full-timed officers and so long as they are appointed permanently the whole thing is a matter of wrong policy. It is certainly better to go in for non-official auditors who can be renewed year after year, or once in two or three years. Once an auditor is appointed as a permanent Government servant, he has no necessity to see whether he is working satisfactorily or not. In private concerns, the auditors are appointed every year to report on the audits to show whether the concerns work satisfactorily or not and whether the auditors certify about the good working of the concerns or not so that people may see whether it will be profitable for them to purchase shares in those concerns, and also as a sort of warning to the auditors themselves that if they did not satisfactorily audit they would be sent out the next year and somebody appointed in their stead. So there is absolutely no necessity for permanent auditors. As I have already said this Government should insist upon the Government of India paying for the whole audit without dividing the audit into commercial audit and ordinary audit. There is no principle in it and such a principle has been started on a very wrong basis and I am afraid if this Government does not sufficiently strongly protest against the policy, the Government of India would call what are now ordinary concerns as commercial concerns and ask this Government to pay a much larger sum for commercial audit.

"Only one more word I want to say so far as permanent audit is concerned. I say it is wrong in policy as to why a European should be appointed on a large pay to be a permanent auditor as it were for commercial concerns. If they are appointed annually there will be chance for Messrs. Fraser & Ross as well as for Indian auditors to show their capacity in auditing these concerns. Indian audit will be very cheap and very good. At this late hour of the day it cannot be said that there are not capable Indian auditors. That is one of the reasons why we object to having the present permanent auditors. It prevents Indian auditors from auditing Government accounts which come under the category of commercial accounts and if the present policy of the Government is given up, Indian auditors of merit will gain ample experience by having an opportunity of auditing the accounts of those concerns.

"To sum up the whole thing, I may say that the policy of the Government in respect of this matter is a very wrong policy. They have been wrong in dividing the audit into commercial audit and ordinary audit and also in paying to the Central Government a portion of their expenditure in auditing. The present policy of the Government has deprived non-official gentlemen both European and Indian especially the Indians of the chance of auditing commercial accounts and of having the high prestige of having audited commercial accounts of Government. I therefore strongly support the motion."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"This motion is for the deletion of Rs. 10,000 allotted for commercial audit. The question is simple, viz., whether you want these commercial concerns of Government audited by professional auditors or by the departmental auditors. Hon. Members of this House will remember when in the earlier years the question of pioneering of industries was started these accounts were audited by departmental auditors and I hope objection was then raised in this House that the audited accounts of these concerns did not show the correct and true state of their affairs. In other words they

did not show what the profit or loss accrued in each year was and after interpellations being put on the floor of the House, it was decided that other professinal auditors should be engaged in order to put the accounts of these concerns in a commercial form and Messrs. Fraser & Ross were specially engaged. But I do say that these concerns were started as pioneering concerns so that the Government might work them for a certain time and if they worked satisfactorily the people might step in and purchase the concerns themselves. The idea in appointing auditors was that if these concerns did not show a correct position of their affairs then people would not go in for shares in those concerns. That was the object with which commercial audit was introduced in the earlier years. As far as the Government is concerned they have got the right only to set up the accounts and the auditing will have to be done by outside agency. In private concerns and all joint-stock concerns auditing is done by outside auditors, such as chartered accountants.

"Arguments were adduced why this auditing should not be done by Government auditors, and I have shown the reasons as to why it should be done by professional auditors, whether Indian or European.

"Another question is why the audit was conducted by the Central Government.

"This question was discussed on the floor of this House last year at the time of the budget discussion and the hon. the Finance Member pointed out that he was helpless in the matter. He said that commercial auditing was a central subject and the auditors appointed by the Central Government had to audit the accounts. Therefore there is no getting back the position that this commercial audit has to be done by local auditors as long as the Central Government have got their auditors here and they have got control over the commercial audit. The accounts have to be audited by the agency set up by the Central Government. As in other matters, we have to pay remuneration to the auditors of the Central Government. 2-45 p.m.

"I need not refer to the question whether each of these concerns is working at a profit or loss, because the auditors are only entitled to check the vouchers for the expenses incurred and they will not be in a position to say whether those expenses are real expenses or not. As long as there are certified vouchers, they have to pass the accounts, because they are not experts in buying and selling. They cannot say whether a thing that can be purchased for 3½ annas was purchased at 4 annas. They have only to see whether there is a voucher for 4 annas. (A voice :—Very dangerous.) Of course it is very dangerous. There is no use of going into this question. The heads of departments who are responsible for running these concerns will have to look into the question whether they are yielding any profit or not. It is their duty to say whether the concern is running profitably or not. Therefore all I say is that, unless this commercial audit is introduced, it will not be possible for the public to ascertain the true and correct position of each concern if they have a mind to purchase these concerns. I therefore oppose this cut motion."

* Mr. C. E. WOOD :—"Mr. President, in opposing this resolution I do so because I think such action would be entirely against the object which hon. Members in this House who have spoken seem to wish to achieve.

[Mr. C. E. Wood] [18th March 1929

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Gopala Menon, has said all I had wished to say and probably in much clearer form than I would have expressed it.

"I thought at one moment that I could join issue with Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, but I am not even now quite clear what his speech was intended to convey. It seemed more involved than usual, but I gather he is out for protection of private enterprise against Government interference in Industries. If that is so, he appears to be acting contrary to his own interests in opposing the grant.

"The House must surely remember that the appointment of commercial auditors was the outcome of an Industrial Accounts Committee which sat in 1919 or 1920 and made recommendations whereby the accounts of the Government commercial concerns were placed upon a commercial basis by the employment of commercial accountants. I thought Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar was on that Committee, but it certainly included some of his party, amongst whom was Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chetti of Coimbatore.

"The hon. the Finance Member should be heartily congratulated on the clarity of the commercial accounts as shown in his budget. Any member of this House is now in a position to say exactly how these Government commercial concerns are progressing and to criticise them. Before, all was merged in the Government general expenditure and no one could say what was happening.

"If the feeling is that the auditors of these accounts should be independent Indians, unconnected with Government, I appreciate the sentiment and have no objection whatever to this being arranged. But it is very necessary that such auditors should go through what is recognized by the profession as the full training for such work, a training which is calculated not only to give the technical ability necessary but to enable those who qualify to imbibe also the traditions of the profession."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Mr. President, Sir, I only want to put a query to the hon. the Finance Member; he may refer the matter to the hon. the Law Member because he gave a negative reply the other day to the question put in connexion with the accounts of many of the forest exploitation schemes. My point is this; there are two departments, the Forest Exploitation department and the Utilization department. Now we are not aware how a piece of timber passes from the department. The tree is cut, timber is brought to the depot, and from the depot it goes in the ordinary course to private merchants, or to the market. For the purpose of sawing and other purposes, timber is transferred from the Exploitation department to the Utilization department. I want to know, Sir, how adjustments are made in the books. What is the price fixed on the timber, per cubic foot? I was told by several persons that the price entered in the books for a cubic foot of timber transferred from the Sawing department to the Utilization department was far less than the market value. I am not in possession of exact figures. I will take that a cubic foot of teak sells at the depot at Rs. 1-8-0. When timber is transferred to the Utilization department, it is valued much less; it is 10 annas or Re. 1 per cubic foot. When timber is sold after going through the Sawing department, the profits are much higher; because the difference between Re. 1 and Rs. 2-8-0 per cubic foot for which it is sold appears to be much larger than otherwise,

18th March 1929] [Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

if the market price had been entered when it was sent to the utilization department. As a whole, there is distinctl loss in the Forest department. I want to make sure that in these several transfers and transformations the correct market price of a block of wood is entered or an imaginary low figure is fixed as the price when it is transferred from one department to another, so that, taken as a whole, there is loss. I tried to scrutinize the accounts. I have not much idea of finance and auditing. I could not make out how the accounts were adjusted. I wish to have light on the subject, as I have heard serious charges in the matter. I hope the hon. the Law Member will look into this matter. When these charges are repeated, it is better to have a correct method of rendering accounts."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I should not have intervened in this debate except for the fact that I want to oppose the principle that is making the finance of this Government complex. I am afraid, Sir, that this Government has yielded very badly to the temptations set before it by the Imperial Government. It is clear that facts show that there is no need for these specialized commercial accountants. The Government have a department of their own and it is competent enough to do the work; all the other accounts are being audited otherwise. The commercial accountants are not the people that audit the accounts of the Government. The Government have got their own machinery to audit the accounts. This department under discussion did not exist as a matter of fact some years ago. These are all admitted facts. In spite of these admitted facts, what has really happened is this: the Government have agreed to the proposal that there should be special commercial accountants to audit the commercial undertakings of the Government. As a matter of fact, every commercial undertaking must have its own accounts and there must be accountants to maintain the accounts of that commercial undertaking. These accountants prepare the accounts and it is open to the Government to say that these accounts are well and properly maintained in the same manner in which the accounts of other departments are properly and well maintained. Having a machinery already on hand, it is a piece of redundancy that the Government should go about and establish another special department to look after the commercial undertakings of the Government. I do not claim to be an expert on commercial undertakings or finance. But I do claim this: that from the common sense point of view this does not seem to be a reasonable expense that the Government should undertake. It appears to me, and I have very grave suspicion that it is, mere yielding up of the Local Government's interests to those of the Imperial Government. They have their own commercial service. They employ their accountants and the Local Government admit the necessity of auditing their own commercial undertakings by commercial accountants and thereby undertake to contribute a share of the expenses which the Imperial Government have to bear in this behalf.

"That appears to me to be the state of affairs. The principle involved 3 p.m.
appears to me to be very important. I mean the principle of making matters more and more complex by entering into arrangements with the Imperial Government in more and more matters and yielding at every stage to the Imperial Government in regard to contributions. I know the hon. the Finance Member fought for the remission of the provincial contributions and I should have very much liked if he were very careful to fight for smaller

details of such imposts. I am only surprised that he did not fight for this. I hope he will recognize that it involves a principle and that he will also recognize that if he allows a breach in one place breaches may be allowed elsewhere also and there may be a flood of money getting out of the Provincial Government treasury for purpose other than absolutely legitimate."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Mr. President. . . "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the hon. Member has already made his reply."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I understood that I would have a right of reply at the end."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The practice regarding cut motions is that they are treated as amendments to the demand and any Member of Government has got a right to speak only once. I think the hon. Member has already exhausted his reply."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have listened carefully to the various arguments that have been advanced by the Opposition for the omission of Rs. 10,000 for commercial accountants. Sir, in the first place, they discussed about the deletion of the several commercial pursuits that are being carried on by Government. After all, I think the object of the Government in encouraging these commercial pursuits is to encourage a healthy competition so far as the products produced by the concerns are taken into consideration. So far as the Kerala Soap Factory is concerned, I think every one here will admit that it has been a concern intended for the benefit of the public. Coming to the Accountants and Audit question, I think, if this amount is deleted, it will mean our digging a very big grave for these commercial pursuits. The accountants and auditors in these commercial concerns play a very important part to make the concerns sound. Another reason advanced was that the departmental people should undertake audit. Speaking from a personal knowledge, I think an independent concern of auditors will be to the advantage of the commercial concerns. I hold no brief for Messrs. Fraser and Ross or for any European firm of auditors, but I may say that, so far as this Presidency is concerned, it was Messrs. Fraser and Ross that gave an impetus to many of our young men to take up audit and to produce many diplomates in accountancy. By keeping these accounts on a commercial basis separately, we can know at any time the results of each of these concerns. Under these circumstances, I am against the deletion of Rs. 10,000 for commercial accountants."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I ask for some information with regard to these points? I should like to know, Mr. President, whether there has been constituted a separate section called the Commercial Audit section to audit the accounts of the commercial concerns of the Government or whether these accountants are intended mainly to specify and make out forms for keeping commercial accounts?"

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I may, if permitted, reply with reference to that question that audit is distinct from accounts. Audit, as I spoke some time ago, is a function of the Central Government and the Central Government pay for audit and also appoint auditors. With these

appointments, the Local Government have nothing to do. But the Local Government pay for accounts and in this the Commercial Accounts section of the Budget shows the results of the two functions. In the first place, you have the accounts of each of our commercial undertakings exhibited and at the end of each of them hon. Members will see that there is the certificate of the Audit officer that he has audited the accounts. The Government of India are under no compulsion to set up or maintain accountants although they are responsible for conducting the audit of such accounts. Therefore, we have had to pay and will have to pay for the setting up of accounts of this kind and also for all work in connexion with them. If any future concerns are to be brought under commercial accounts, we shall have to pay the Government of India, Audit Department, for the work they do in connexion with the setting up of accounts—as, for example, will be the case with reference to the Coimbatore Jail also—for training accountants who will be put in charge of accounts wherever such accounts are introduced and also for dealing with all such references or information or advice as the Local Government may require with reference to the accounts. I think, Sir, that is the point on which the hon. Member wishes to have information."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Sir, that is no doubt the point. Another doubt has arisen on the statement made by the hon. Member. I should like to pursue that question by asking whether it is a recurring expenditure or only for one year. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: 'Year after year.)' In that case, I consider that there is no need for a recurring expenditure of that sort. If separate sets of accounts are necessary—and I think they are necessary for commercial concerns—when once Government frame forms and designs in the manner in which these accounts should be kept, their duty must cease. As for the work of filling up of these forms, it is the duty of the accountants already in the employ of Government just as for other departments as well. Where does the question of continuing their employment come in so long as once they set up certain forms of accounts which these commercial concerns ought to maintain?"

The motion was put to the House and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
2. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
3. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
4. ,, S. Satyamurti.
5. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
6. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
7. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
8. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
9. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
10. Mr. L. K. Tulasiram.
11. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
12. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
13. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
14. Mr. K. R. Karant.
15. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
16. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
17. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
18. Mr. A. Parasurama Rao.
19. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
20. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
21. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
22. ,, M. Narayana Rao.
23. ,, A. Kaleswara Rao.
24. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur.
25. Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
26. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
27. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
28. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
29. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
30. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.
31. ,, C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
32. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.

[18th March 1929

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, ,, S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
9. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar.
10. ,, Hilton Brown.
11. ,, H. A. Watson.
12. ,, C. A. Souter.
13. ,, S. H. Slater.
14. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
15. ,, V. Ch. John.
16. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
17. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
18. Mr. C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.
19. ,, H. B. Ari Gowder.
20. ,, A. B. Shetty.
21. ,, J. Beemayya.
22. ,, R. Foulkes.
23. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
24. Mahmud Sehamnad Sahib Bahadur.
25. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
26. ,, J. Kuppuswami.
27. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
28. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad.
29. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
30. ,, N. Siva Raj.
31. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
32. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
33. ,, W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.
34. ,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
35. ,, Daniel Thomas.
36. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
37. ,, S. N. Dorai Raja.
38. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
39. Zamindar of Kallikota.
40. Mr. U. Ramaswami Ayyar.
41. ,, G. R. Premayya.
42. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
43. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
44. Zamindar of Gollapalli.
45. Mr. C. Gopal Menon.
46. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
47. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar.
48. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
49. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
50. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
51. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.
52. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddiyar.
53. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.
54. Kumararaja of Venkatagiri.

Ayes 32. Noes 54.

The motion was lost.

3-15 p.m. * Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" Sir, I beg to move—

' to reduce the allotment of Rs. 52,200 for the Madras Record Office by Rs. 100 '

to discuss the unsatisfactory nature of the working of this department. Few words are needed from me to explain to this House the most unsatisfactory work of the Record Office, for it has become a by-word in the City of Madras. Many interpellations have been put in this Council and the usual vague and evasive answers were given by the departments. As regards the post of Curator, now that the work is finished, where is the necessity for such a costly appointment? He has no work except initialling and passing the proofs of records. Further, the Curator is behaving most high-handedly in the matter of making appointments and fixing the salary of clerks. Out of the dozen or so of the posts in that office, nine or ten of them are filled by members of one particular community. Though the communal Government Order is passed, he has not thought fit to look into this matter, and the Curator is having his way and he has appointed acting clerks for a period of six or seven months on a salary of Rs. 65, contrary to the orders and rules of Government service. And what is more, the Curator is using the peons for domestic work. (Laughter.) Acting clerks are paid Rs. 65 by the Curator and his word seems to be law. All the reference work is done under the direction and control of the senior assistant and besides that there is no other work for the senior assistant. Though old records have been renewed, they are all huddled together in one corner and

18th March 1929] [Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu]

left to decay. No progress is shown in the publication of old documents after Mr. Dodwell. All these shortcomings are due to the high-handedness of the present Curator, for whose existence there is no necessity: for his work may be looked after by one editor. So, I think this department should be carefully looked into; and therefore I have great pleasure in commending this cut motion to the acceptance of this House."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" I beg to second it."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Sir, I should be very glad to reply the hon. Member; but as there was much conversation when he spoke, I could not hear him at all clearly. I think one of his complaints was that the senior assistant on Rs. 200—10—250 is highly paid or that he had not enough work to do. I am not sure whether I heard him aright; but if so, I can say that the difficulty in the Record Office is really due to the inadequacy of the staff and that a very important part of the work remains still in arrears. With regard to the inadequacy of the staff, I have to say that there is only a small staff available but that with the additional provision which has been asked for in this year I hope it will be possible in course of time to clear off the arrears; and that the old records which run the risk of disintegrating will be renovated and that gradually matters will be put on a better footing. If his view is that the office is overstaffed or that there is extravagance in having a senior assistant on that modest scale of pay, I am afraid I must dissent from the hon. Member."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Sir, with regard to this cut motion, I wish to say one thing. The only difficulty with the Record Office is that they seldom realize that they have to work all the hours. Further I wish to refer to this, namely, that there used to be a Persian Translator in the Record Office. I do wonder why when the last man that filled that post was sent away a new man was not brought in. I believe a good deal of work was done by way of translating Persian records. I understand that even though the Curator sent a requisition to the Government, especially to the Finance Department, asking for the sanction of the post of Persian Translator, Government turned it down, perhaps for the simple reason that such an officer has no place in the office. But as a matter of fact as a great deal of work has to be done by translating Persian records, I hope Government will do well to restore the post of Persian Translator."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I take it the House is ready for a vote.

" The question is ' to reduce the allotment of Rs. 52,200 for the Madras Record Office by Rs. 100 '."

The motion was put to vote and lost.

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move—

' to reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,43,000 for the Local Fund Audit establishments by Rs. 100.' This is to discuss the unsatisfactory way in which the audit is carried by the department.

" I would not have proceeded with this cut motion on a comparatively minor department but for the fact that this department is becoming a menace to the free working of the local self-government institutions. This Audit department instead of being a help and guide to the various local self-government institutions has developed into a sort of harassing body. You will realize the nature of the harassment when you bear in mind the fact that

according to the latest report of the Local Fund Audit Administration Report out of four crores of money that was spent by these local bodies, 70 lakhs were put down under objection. This cannot be due to the fact that the institutions did not take care to scrutinize what objections have been raised by this department in the previous year; nor can it be due to any neglect of duty on the part of these institutions to reduce the number of objections, but it is due to the fact that frivolous and vexatious objections are raised, that have already been drawn attention to in the previous year. A perusal of the objections statement of any year will bear out this remark. The objections, though answered in the previous year, are again raised this year. Just as in the Excise department promotions depend on the increase of revenue the officials bring about, so too here it seems the efficiency of the staff is gauged by the number of objections they make out, and perhaps promotion also depends on this. When one considers the fact that these bills are checked by Government accountants in the various offices, can it be said and believed for a moment that as much as one-fourth of the expenditure is illegally incurred or unnecessarily expended? Sir, where the number of objections is few, these auditors of Government are taken to task, and thus it has become a practice to gauge efficiency by the number of objections raised year after year.

3-30 p.m. "Now, Sir, not satisfied with these pin-pricks of these audit objections—really they are pin-pricks because they would not stand any scrutiny and they could have been answered very easily—instead of being satisfied with these pin-pricks, the Government have recently armed them with a very potent instrument, the surcharge rules. These rules are being interpreted in a manner in which it was never intended that they should be used. These auditors take it into their heads not only to scrutinize the accounts but also to control the administration. And such of the local bodies as show a sort of independence are made the greater victims. If you scrutinize even these surcharge certificates, you will find the Government waiving much of the amount claimed by these expert auditors. It is a sort of instrument to coerce these institutions that these surcharge rules are being utilized at times. Of course, there are remedies provided to get rid of these surcharge certificates. But is it just, is it right that persons who have undertaken to work honorarily should be subjected to the unnecessary trouble of going to court and carrying on appeals just to get rid of an unjust certificate of surcharge? I can understand that in cases where there is mala fides, where really there is misappropriation, the use of these extraordinary rules of surcharge might be justified. But as they have been worked now in this Presidency, they are really an instrument in the hands of these people to coerce such of those institutions as do not pander to their wishes. And if such things were to continue, it would be very difficult to find decent honest men to get into these institutions. It is after all honest and decent men that will be troubled. Persons that really misappropriate, persons that use their official position to benefit themselves are somehow or other let off. And unless the method of auditing is radically changed and the real intentions and the import of the surcharge rules explained to these auditors themselves, this department will really be a menace to the free working of these local self-governing institutions."

Mr. K. V. R. Swami:—"Mr. President, I endorse every word that has been said by my Leader. I have got some experience in this matter. It is no doubt that there should be an audit of public accounts, and it is also very good

that audit objections should be taken. It is also necessary that these auditors should visit these offices from time to time and make notes of all the defaults or shortcomings that may be found in these accounts. That is a very necessary function and that an outside agency should come and visit these offices and look into these accounts is really very desirable. But there is a section in these local fund account rules to the effect that they can surcharge wherever there is some kind of default. Under cover of that, these auditors are making it a point in recent years to book up every item for which there may be a defective voucher. For instance, suppose a money order is sent and a receipt is received and furnished as a voucher. They say that it is not a proper receipt and that there should be a stamped receipt. For that of course they may ask the office to get a proper voucher. Sometimes if the concerned person died or had gone to some unknown place or if he could not be found for a long time, in such cases the amounts may be waived. There is no demand for that money. That money is due and there is a postal receipt for it. With all that they say that this amount is not properly paid and so they would surcharge. There are very many surcharges to every honorary president of a local board or chairman of a municipality, and in my own case I had to be surcharged for several items. I had to go to court thrice and all the three times I succeeded. (Hear, hear.) No costs were awarded to me; the court said it is a small matter and so I need not be paid any costs. But the officers who surcharged me had nothing to lose. They were defended by the Government. They engaged the Government vakil and paid him from Government money. But in surcharging in matters like that where there was no case made out at all, they do not run any risk at all. This ought not to be made an instrument of oppression and undesirable interference. If there is any misappropriation of moneys or any misapplication or anything of that sort where the officer in charge did not care to look into the matter properly, there may be a surcharge and there may be an explanation and all that sort of thing. If we go at that rate, the other day we have seen in the Government accounts so many items objected to by the Accountant-General. They said that they would take proper steps and so on. These surcharges are made not for not discharging duties properly or for not producing a proper voucher or for spending moneys beyond the sanctioned limit. Even in such cases, in regard to the Public Accounts Committee report, they say that it is an honest mistake. They will come before the Council for such and such an amount due to this mistake, and the thing is done. But when there is no misappropriation and there is nothing very grave, we ought to condone these mistakes, and should not apply the instrument of surcharge to each and everything. After the reforms they thought that they had no hold upon these local bodies except when they make these nominations. They have nothing to do with the local bodies except appointing these audit officers, and they go on surcharging these local board presidents and others. There is also a rule that the person surcharged should go to the court within a week, or apply to the Government and get their sanction for this expenditure. Instead of going to court and spending money and all that, they approach the hon. the Minister with a request and prayer and the hon. the Minister may be pleased after six months or one year's consideration after all to condone it. In these surcharge cases, it is generally found that the man has not pocketed even a pie; and this man has been doing honorary work without receiving a pie, and probably he would have incurred a loss of Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000 a month as in the case of the Madura

municipality. All that he is doing, and it is a work perhaps equal in honour to that of the Minister. But if there is a slight irregularity, the auditor comes with a surcharge certificate and asks him either to prove his case in a court of law or approach the Government on bended knees and get the certificate cancelled. For these reasons I support the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Will the hon. Member Mr. Saldanha who gave notice of a similar motion further down in the agenda, speak on this motion ?"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I will go on in the same strain, Sir. I have in my hand the annual report of the working of the Local Fund Audit Department for 1927-28. That is the latest report and it gives us some inkling into the various activities of the Local Fund Audit Department. It has been blamed in certain instances for wielding the powers wrongly. On the other hand, we have to bear in mind that the volume of public accounts of the local bodies is indeed vast. Cases do occur of moneys not being properly accounted for, irregularities which might have been committed deliberately, or more often unconsciously or due to carelessness. To some extent I think we must be very thankful to this audit because many of us are members of local boards or municipalities and we know we have to depend solely upon the subordinates to do a lot of administrative and executive work, and how some money might have been spent in some irregular manner is a matter which can be found out only by the Audit Department. Unless we have got our own audit system which would be self-adjusting and self-sufficient, all these irregularities will be continuing. I think that such a system of auditing is quite desirable. The co-operative societies have got their auditors, and I do not see any reason why we should not have an auditor for each of the municipalities and other local bodies. I may point out, Sir, that there is one body about which I want to deal—I cannot call it a body. I think local fund audit deals with funds in which certain bodies have authority. But I find here a certain fund for which an individual officer is the authority as constituted by statute. I refer to our Port funds. These Port funds are audited by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, because they are considered to be local funds. But as a matter of fact, they are not local funds at all. This is what I contend and have contended. The landing and shipping fees are collected by the Port officer and by the Port officer alone statutorily under the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act. That Act authorizes the Port officer to do certain acts, that is, to collect shipping dues as fixed by Government and so on. There is for every port a committee appointed which is called the Landing and Shipping Fees Committee. That Committee is not
3-45 p.m. appointed under any statute. It is a non-authorized body. It is a body appointed by the Government on the recommendation of the Collector. Many in this Council do not know how this fund is managed. It is managed to a great extent according to the advice of a Port officer after nominally consulting the Committee. The members of that body should be selected by the merchants of the place. I brought this to the notice of Government on many occasions and brought a Bill to amend the abovementioned Act, in order to place the Committee on a democratic basis. But nothing has been done. I think this body also should be placed on a popular basis. As to municipalities and local boards, I think it is well to draw attention to some of the very interesting things in this report. I do not know how many hon. Members have read this report—one cries 'few'. I may therefore indulge in a review of some of the very interesting points—some of them are romantic also. To begin with official receivers. There are certain official receivers who have made excess payments in so many cases. There are some official receivers who have drawn commission in excess. I do not know what action has been taken against them.

"Then there are several municipalities which are remiss in the matter of education. They do not work in the spirit of the law. A number of things are mixed up with the result they do not know where they are. The educational tax is not properly levied. It is mixed up with so many things. The Audit Officer has great trouble in separating the accounts. Then there are long delays in replies. Many municipalities have delayed replying to the audit objections for 6, 7 and 8 months.

"Another thing is the verification of the stock in order to prevent loss of articles and fraud. The Account Code lays down that the verification of tools, and other things under the management of local bodies should be conducted annually. That is just what I have been wanting to do in most of the municipalities. One method was suggested to me which is called efficiency audit. The auditor must look into the stock books, and see that they correspond with the stores in stock.

"There are more interesting matters, but my friends on this side are somewhat impatient. After all, Local Self-Government is not such an easy thing, as is taken to be. I think it is somewhat easier to do work in this Council than in municipal council; because so much work falls on the shoulders of the municipal councillor. If this report is read carefully, you will find that Local Self-Government to be carried on properly and thoroughly requires some more of sacrifice and service. Surcharging is a very frequent phenomenon in municipalities. Some machinery must be devised to carry out a thorough check and prevent surcharges. To my mind these audit remarks serve very useful purpose. What I would press is this. Some means should be found for circulating the audit remarks—printed or typewritten copies of them—to all the members of the municipal council and local boards. As a matter of fact, I am told that these things are circulated along with a bundle of papers and we hardly have any time to read all these at once. What should be done is that these remarks of the auditor should be circulated separately."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Sir, it is really a difficult job to be the president of a local board. (Hear, hear.)"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I may point out that the demand will be put to vote at 4-5 p.m."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Sir, there was a time when all the bills of local boards were pre-audited in the treasury office and then the amounts paid, so that there was at least a guarantee that the amounts when paid were paid according to the rules. After the new system was introduced, each district is supplied with two accountants to maintain the accounts and the pre-audit has been taken away, with the result that when audit takes place irregularities are found and if the irregularities are not rectified, surcharge orders immediately issue. I was taken by surprise one morning on 1st of

April or so when I received an order that I was surcharged. Before we have time to ascertain how the mistake has occurred—it takes some time—the surcharge order is issued. There are many cases in which they are enforced and the money is recovered. And the time given to us to make up our mind to appeal to the Government or to apply to a court is very short indeed. It is not my purpose to criticize the Government but to suggest to the consideration of the hon. Member some method by which this difficulty can be avoided. I only appeal to him to see if he could not see that our bills are pre-audited by the Inspector of Local Funds so that we may have a guarantee that these amounts may not be objected to later. I have had to consult the District Local Fund Inspectors on various occasions as to whether a certain thing could be done or could not be done; no doubt they were willing to give information now and then, but they were unwilling to commit themselves on paper, because the departmental order is that they should not advise in advance. If we could have such advice given on paper it would help us to know when objections would be taken by the Audit department. And when we ask why a certain objection is taken, the department sometimes quotes a Government Order which was not at all communicated to local bodies with the result that only after a copy of the Government Order is obtained we have to set our House in order. These are the difficulties under which we have to work. There is a District Inspector of Local Funds who goes from place to place auditing our accounts after the expenses are incurred. I only go a step forward and ask that this Inspector may be instructed to help us by pre-auditing the bills we send them, or they be authorized to give us advice whenever we find it necessary. In the matter of financial restrictions and rules, they are so many that even district boards, with their large establishment find it impossible to keep in touch with them; much more so, it is difficult with regard to the taluk or union board. It will not be found impossible for the Government, if only they have the mind to help the non-official presidents of local boards, to devise some kind of pre-audit system, so that there may not be any necessity for issuing surcharge orders. After all, Government will certainly sympathize with the conditions of the local boards, that they are there to serve the people, and it is not always that they have competent men or highly-paid men as managers. With regard to other departments, they have got a pre-audit. I do not know why we should not have the same method here also. For these reasons I request the hon. the Finance Member to see his way to accept this suggestion."

4 p.m. * The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—" Mr. President, I do not desire to say very much on this subject. But I would refer to the figures given by the Leader of the Opposition in which he drew attention to the fact that out of an expenditure of 4 crores 80 lakhs were held under objection in a year, and requested to know as to whether it could be true that that amount which represented one-fifth of the expenditure had been either illegally or unnecessarily incurred. I think, that he forgot that audit is concerned indeed with the illegality but not with the necessity or otherwise of expenditure and that it is concerned really with the question whether expenditure has been incurred in accordance with the rules. It has no private opinion as to whether the objects of expenditure are good or bad. A great part of the objections in the Audit department are due not to illegality but to want of production of the necessary sanction or vouchers. Where sanction is produced or voucher shown, the objection is at once removed and no further steps are taken.

" Then reference was made to the Surcharge Rules. In respect of surcharge the Audit Officer is working under a statutory responsibility which is laid down in the Acts governing Local Bodies. He has no option in the matter. The Acts and the Rules say that he shall do so and if he finds an item of expenditure which, in his opinion, is contrary to law, then he has no option but to surcharge and it is for the person thus surcharged either to appeal to Government or to the Court according to his discretion.

" To one point raised by my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, I might refer. He suggested that the Local Bodies might have the privilege of receiving advice from the Audit Officers on points where they were in doubt. I may say that I can see no objection to that privilege being accorded and doubt if it requires any rule to that effect. They are perfectly at liberty to ask the advice of Audit Officers. But in order to put that point beyond question, I shall see that instructions are issued that the Local Fund Audit Department shall deal with and answer any legitimate request of the kind which may be put to them.

" I am afraid it will not be possible to accept the suggestion that all local fund expenditure should be pre-audited. It would mean much trouble and additional work and it will not be possible to keep the staff within the modest limits which I have sought to retain.

" I entirely agree with the hon. Member from South Kanara that the work of the presidents of local bodies and chairmen of municipalities is not easy. It does require constant study of the Rules and Regulations and Acts and Account Manuals with which they have to deal. Many of them, I am glad to think, do carry out their responsibilities in that respect and with great success, but I am prepared to say that in 99 out of a 100 where the results are not satisfactory, it is largely because the chairmen or the presidents of the time have overlooked the fact that their responsibilities in these matters are as great as the honour accorded by their appointment."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" The time has expired and I will now put the cut motion and the grant to the vote of the House.

" The question is 'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,43,000 for Local Fund Audi t by Rs. 10'."

The motion was put to the House and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided with the following result:—

Ayes.

1. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
2. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
3. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
4. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
5. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
6. ,, S. Satyamurti.
7. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
8. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
9. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
10. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
11. ,, Abdul Hameed Khan.
12. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
13. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
14. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
15. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
16. Mr. K. R. Karant.
17. Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar.
18. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
19. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
20. ,, A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu.
21. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
22. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
23. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
24. ,, A. Kaleswara Rao.
25. ,, K. Uppi Sahib.
26. ,, Narayana Rao, Mothay
27. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
28. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
29. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
30. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
31. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.

[18th March 1929

Ayes—cont.

32. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
33. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
34. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
35. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapathi Mudaliyar.
36. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
37. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
38. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
39. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
40. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
41. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.
42. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddiyar.
43. ,, B. Muniswami Nayudu.
44. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.
45. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
46. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
47. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.
9. Mr. Hilton Brown.
10. ,, H. A. Watson.
11. ,, C. A. Souter.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe
14. ,, V. Ch. John.
15. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
16. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
17. Mr. A. B. Shetty.
18. ,, J. Bheemayya.
19. Mr. R. Foulkes.
20. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
21. ,, Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib.
22. ,, Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
23. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
24. Mr. N. Siva Raj.
25. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
26. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
27. ,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
28. ,, S. Venkiah.
29. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
30. Mr. C. E. Wood.
31. ,, F. E. James.
32. ,, R. J. C. Robertson.
33. ,, H. F. P. Hearson.
34. Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja.
35. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
36. The Zamindar of Kallikota.
37. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.

Neutral.

1. The Maharaja of Jeypore.
2. Mr. J. Kuppuswami.
3. ,, T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
4. ,, W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.
5. ,, Daniel Thomas.
6. Mr. S. V. Vanavudaya Goundar.
7. ,, G. Premayya.
8. ,, V. Ramjee Rao.
9. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.

Ayes 47. Noes 37. Neutral 9.

The motion was carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 8·20 lakhs minus Rs. 100 under Demand XII—General Administration—Miscellaneous."

The demand was put and carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XIII—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—MINISTERS AND CIVIL SECRETARIATS—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, I move on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor

'*that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 4·36 *lakhs under General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats*—Transferred.'"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move

'*that the allotment of Rs.* 2,38,000 *for Ministers be reduced by Rs.* 100, to express want of confidence in the Ministry.'

"I do not know why the gentleman opposite (referring to Mr. N. Siva Raj) should shout and cry. He is a nominated Member and, as usual, his is not to reason why but to vote and die. But we have a higher duty to perform.

18th March 1929] [Mr. S. Satyamurti]

We have got the electorates to answer. We have a sense of duty. We do not owe our seats to the grace of the Executive Council and the Ministers. We are elected Members and we have to discharge our high responsibilities and there is no use of nominated Members vying with one another in trying to shout me down. They will fail in their game and they will make my speech more forcible, so it is better they keep quiet.

"Why I say that this Ministry does not deserve to be in power is because

(1) it is no political party,

(2) it has not the support of the elected members in this House,

(3) it has not kept its promise made on the floor of this House,

(4) it has fortified itself or sought to fortify itself by wholly unconstitutional means,

(5) it has not a policy or programme of its own, and

(6) it has trampled under-foot the principles of joint responsibility among themselves and of Ministerial responsibility to this House.

"Now, Sir, I want to begin my speech by quoting the authority of one who is no longer with us to see that the members of at least his party will not overthrow it now that he is dead, and is no longer with us.

"Speaking on the 24th of August 1927, on the floor of this House, on the motion of No-confidence in the Ministry, he said,

'The acceptance of office by the present ministry which has no following worth the name in the Legislative Council or outside which has no policy of its own and their continuance in office after they were being defeated. . . . (Interruption—).'

"Here I may remind my nominated Friends that this was on the motion of No-confidence moved by my then Leader Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti

'however, served as the last straw on the camel's back. The party (his party) felt that if such was possible under the present constitution, that constitution was no good. They argue that such acceptance of and continuance in office is the very negation of a responsible Government. They think that instead of that form of Government we may with advantage go back to the old form of Government. There are some among us who shall believe that diarchy can be worked under favourable conditions; but such conditions do not ordinarily obtain. At all events, my party feels that it cannot take up the responsibility of accepting office in the present conditions.'

"He wound up his speech with these words: 4-15 p.m.

'We have no confidence in the present Ministry for the reasons that they do not have the support of the elected Members of the Council, that they were repeatedly defeated in the Council, and that their administration has not been satisfactory.'

"Sir, I can prove every one of these facts up to this moment. They to-day do not command the support of the elected members although my hon. Friends below the gangway may give them the voting strength of their party from their seats in the opposition. I challenge them to deny the fact. They are still sitting in the opposition and they are not of the Ministerial party. Therefore I say that the present Ministry has no elected strength behind it. The Raja Sahib's speech has been repeated in this Council, that the administration of the Ministry has not been satisfactory as I shall presently show. Lest I may be accused of quoting the authority of a man who is no longer with us, let me quote the authority of a man who is still

living and whom we all wish to see here for long. The floor leader of the Justice party said :

'The successful working of the scheme depends upon the existence of three main conditions—

'(1) An elected majority for the Ministry.

"Do they now command a majority, may I ask? I pause for an answer.

'(2) Harmony between the two halves of Government.'

"That does not exist. The Reserved Half has absorbed them or rather, the Ministry has allowed itself to be absorbed by the Reserved Half.

'(3) A constitutional opposition in the House with a definite policy and programme to be able to form an alternative Ministry.'

"That does not exist. We are not anxious to form the Ministry and my friend's party does not want to form the Ministry, unless the Coimbatore resolutions have since been repudiated. Therefore the only party is the Independent Nationalist party of about 10 members. Is it a party which can form an alternative Ministry? Therefore none of the conditions which my hon. Friend predicted as conditions precedent to a successful working of the system exists to-day. I have the high authority of the late leader and the present leader of the Justice party in this Council for the position I take on this matter.

"Sir, my first charge against the Ministry is that it is no political party. The Chief Minister is a party by himself. He did not go to the elections as a member of any particular party. He won because he is a zamindar and his constituency of about 39 and odd members returned him as he is a fine fellow. (Laughter.) They cannot easily dismiss a man who is a relation or friend of the zamindar voters of the constituency and therefore he came in. He once belonged to the Justice party and then became an Independent Nationalist. What he is now, I do not know. (Laughter.) Perhaps he does not know himself. But there is one party that he has loyally served, when even the Justice party members were for boycotting them and his colleagues felt like boycotting them too. When all political parties in the country felt like boycotting the Simon Commission, the one man who was 'courageous', and stood by himself is my hon. Friend the Chief Minister. That is a matter on which I should like to congratulate him.

"I will now refer to my hon. Friend the Second Minister. My hon. Friend the Excise Minister is reported to have talked of dropping hot potatoes. But there is not one political party in this province, to which he has not belonged at some moment or another. He was once a member of the Justice party. Then he was a member of the United Nationalist party. Then he was a member of the Congress party. Then he was a member of the Congress Independent party. After that he was, I believe, and is still, a member of the Ministerialist party, although conquetting with the Justice party. That is the progress he has made. I do not therefore know what party he now represents.

"As regards my hon. Friend the Third Minister, I shall not deal with him. I forgive him. He does not know what he does. (Laughter.) (Mr. Madhavan Nayar: 'But he is a good fellow all the same.') Therefore I do not propose to waste my time on him. One fine morning he was offered a Minister's office. He could not recover from the surprise of his life, and accepted it; and I do not think he has yet recovered from that surprise. (Loud laughter.) I will leave him just there.

"Therefore, my position is this, Mr. President, that these three estimable gentlemen do not represent any particular party either in this House or outside this House, except this that one of them at least has broken his election pledge. I do not want to indulge in mutual recrimination, but I do want to say that we ought not to encourage this sort of thing. He pledged himself to the electorate not to accept office and in violation of that pledge has accepted office. That, I think, is a proposition to which none of my Friends in the House will agree. If people feel like accepting office, let them go to the electorate, place the position before them and let them get a mandate and come here and accept office. My friend signed a pledge in black and white saying: 'I will not accept office if I am elected.' He has broken that pledge and he is there a Minister. I ask my friends whether in these days of the growth of democratic institutions in this country and of the growth of political responsibility, whether it is right that we should encourage such defections. (Some interruptions from the Ministerial benches). I am not going to be deflected from my course. I ask every hon. Gentleman in this House whether it is right that a gentleman who goes to the electorate and gives a solemn pledge in writing that he will pursue a particular course of political action, should be allowed to trample underfoot that pledge and get into office. Is it the last word in ministerial perfection? It is a different thing with those who have not given any such pledge. They have freedom to accept office. As one interested in the growth of democracy and responsibility in our province, I do think that we ought not to encourage violation of election pledges. We are still in the infant stage of democracy.

"As for my hon. Friend the Third Minister, there has been a contradiction in the press as to whether he signed a pledge or not. I will not go into it. But then it is for him to judge whether he did not buy off opposition to him—I mean no offence by that phrase—by promising to stand as a Congress candidate whatever the conditions may have been.

"Now I will quote what our extremely eloquent friend—now the hon. the Law Member—said about this Ministry in August 1927:

'These independent Ministers, before they came to this House, did not go to the country with any settled programme or any political principle. The members of this Independent party, I beg their pardon, are quite independent of one another. They are also independent of all programmes. Now what is it that keeps them together now as members of this Independent party, nobody knows.'

"Now I hope the hon. the Law Member knows. (Laughter.)

'What policy it is that combines all these gentlemen together as a party, we are not aware of.'

"Now I am sure my hon. Friend is aware of it.

'This is the constitutional position of our Ministers.'

"I am reserving his comment on the administration of local boards to a later stage.

"What is the political party in the country, Mr. President, to which this party belongs or represents in this House? Sir, the Ministry has changed its complexion. It once had as two of its Members my hon. Friends Messrs. Ranganatha Mudaliyar and Arogyaswami Mudaliyar but now two other hon. Members have taken their places. Now, is it the same party or is it a different party? If so, what was the original party and what is the present party? May I ask the sole survivor of the late Ministry (loud laughter), what is the party he represents as Chief Minister or which he is alleged to

lead? (Some interjection.) My hon. Friend who shouts may wait till the next elections. I told his predecessor—he was not here then—that we would meet at Phillippi and defeat them. We did so. Those who conquer have the right to talk of the next elections and those who were miserably defeated must have the modesty to wait till at least the next elections. (Laughter.)

"Sir, my second charge against this Ministry is this: that this Ministry has not the support of the elected Members of this House. (Some interruption). Sir, even in the first year when we were supposed to be neutral, as against this Ministry, this House carried three cut motions especially one on the excise question. Let me remind my hon. Friends below the gangway that we were only doing what we did for nine months, that we never walked into the same lobby with this Ministry, and that on the excise cut we voted and two other cuts, against the Ministry. We, the Congress party, carried these token cuts. The present policy of the Justice party is not what ours was. It is now voting with the Government."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I would request the hon. Member to confine his remarks to the present Ministry. If he goes on commenting upon a complex Ministry of the past and on questions regarding them, the debate will not be within proper limits."

*Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I will bear what you say in my mind, Sir. (Hear, hear.) From the 'hear, hear,' their interest in avoiding any reference to it is evident."

"Sir, I was merely illustrating the point that this Ministry does not command the support of elected Members. So far as the Chief Minister is concerned at least, this Ministry continues the same as the late Ministry. I submit that if there is any meaning in the term 'the Chief Minister' which has been accepted as a convention in this House more than once, he is jointly responsible for all the acts of commission and omission of this Ministry and its predecessor. Therefore, without going into the details of the previous Ministry's doings with which I am not concerned at all, I will confine myself to this, viz., that on the 24th August 1927. . . ."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. I think the hon. Member will agree with me that although Dr. Subbarayan continues to be the Chief Minister, as far as the excise policy and development policy of the late Ministry are concerned, it may not be proper to refer to them in discussing a motion of this kind. Those two Ministers went out of office and new Ministers have taken their places. Therefore I think to conduct the debate on proper lines it is better to exclude their activities as Ministers from the scope of the discussion to-day."

*Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Yes, Sir. My friend was sole Minister for Excise one day."

4-30 p.m. "On the 15th March 1928 after my friends accepted office, the excise cut was defeated with the help of only 20 elected Members as against 33 elected Members. If there is any meaning in having constituencies or electorates then some significance ought to be attached to the votes of the elected majority.

"Then, on the 6th of September 1928, on the motion for the adjournment of the business of the House moved by my hon. Friend Dr. Mallayya with regard to deaths of certain persons in the General Hospital, on account of the

use of chloroform, we defeated the Ministry by 44 votes against 89. And, for the rest if my hon. Friends have escaped more defeats it is because they have followed the peaceful policy of not bringing up any controversial proposals. They do not come with any concrete proposals. They know that they have no majority. They simply manufacture votes with the help of the Government and that too only during budget time. I challenge my hon. Friends to say whether they have at any time come forward with any serious proposal of legislation of any controversial character. That is why they have managed to escape more defeats. Whenever they occasionally did come forward before the House and carried through a few proposals, I ask whether they carried them with the strength of the elected majority behind them. They are simply carrying on from hand to mouth; and even to-day with the help of not more than 20 elected Members, at a calculation of a maximum character, including the European Members who I may say, without offence to them, seem to be perpetual Ministerialists. For the present as against 20 elected Members behind them, 75 are against them or remain neutral or they vote as they choose.

"My contention therefore is that this Ministry does not command the support of the elected Members of this House. My point is made perfectly clear from a memorandum alleged to have been submitted to the Simon Commission by the Madras Government in which they say:—

'On the other hand far from the Ministers being dependent on an elective body, they could within limits remain in office irrespective of whether they command a majority of elected Members. The official block and the nominated Members almost inevitably constituted important supporting element, for the former could hardly do other than support proposals of the Government. They served while the latter ex hypothesi were men likely to support and to assist in working the reforms. More than once has a Madras Ministry depended on the support of these two elements. In other words, neither side of dyarchy was carried out logically; . . .'

"Thus we have Ministers not wholly dependent on an elective Council and Executive Councillors largely dependent on it.

"That is the memorandum of a responsible authority in Madras, the supreme authority in Madras, I mean the Madras Government. They know what they are writing about and they admit that the Ministry is denied the support of the elected strength of the House.

"My third charge against the Ministry is that it is not keeping its promises. I may confine myself to Dr. Subbarayan. Speaking on the 5th March 1927, just after he became the Minister, he laid down what he considered to be the programme of work which he intended to carry on during his regime. This is what he said:

'I mean to take on hand the amendment,' this was on 5th March 1927, 'of the Elementary Education Act and make it possible for us to have a more rapid expansion of elementary education than has hitherto been found possible.' He explained as to how Sir A. P. Patro was not successful in carrying out the programme of elementary education, how he was wrong and how he (Dr. Subbarayan) was going to carry out his policy. I ask 'Where is it?' Echo answers 'Where.' He said 'I hope that, whenever time comes, be it long or short for me to lay down my office, it will be possible for me to say that there has been real expansion.' Where is it?

"In the matter of village roads, he held forth a great promise. Are the village roads improved? Let my hon. Friend, the President of the Chittoor District Board, answer.

"Then, Sir, with regard to the question of nominations, my hon. Friend agreed, unguardedly perhaps, and said 'I do feel as earnestly as my hon. Friends opposite that this question of nominations has not been dealt with as adequately as it ought to be and this question cannot be tackled in a day. We shall soon have an amendment of the Local Boards Act and I hope it will be possible to make it impossible for such patronages to be exercised.' I ask 'Where is the amendment of the Local Boards Act?' (Voices: 'Coming, still coming.')

"Then, Sir, he said that his party accepted prohibition as the goal. After referring to the resolution passed in the Non-Brahman Confederation at Madura presided over by Sir A P. Patro, the hon. Dr. Subbarayan said: 'They solemnly passed a resolution that prohibition is their goal. If that is so, I would ask them in all earnestness what they did during the five years they were in office, during the five years he was in charge of the Excise department.' He went on to say: 'It is only by experiments that we can hope to reach that stage, it is only by experiments that the goal aimed at by all parties in this country can be reached.' That is the goal of prohibition he promised and, to-day, where are we?

"Then, Sir, he went on to promise to my hon. Friends from the Andhra districts with regard to finding funds for the Andhra University. He said 'I may tell my hon. Friends opposite that I am even now willing now that the provincial contribution has been remitted, to give them adequate provision, so that the Andhra University might become a centre of culture for the Andhras in the Andhradesa.' What has happened in the Andhra University Act, my hon. Friends from the Andhra districts can describe better than I. (Cries of 'Narayana') (Laughter.)

"Sir, then he said with regard to the Grant-in-Aid Code: 'I am sure they will realize as even my hon. Friend who was here before me realized that the future of secondary education in this country depends largely on aided schools and private management. And when such is the case, I am sure, Sir, hon. Members opposite will agree with me that we must have a revised Grant-in-Aid Code.' Where is the revised Grant-in-Aid Code?

"Then with regard to the District Municipalities Act, 'this again is one that has got to be amended and I hope hon. Members will soon have before them an amending Bill.' Where is it?

"Then, Sir, last but not least, regarding the amendment of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, he said: 'My hon. Friend has under consideration the amendment of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, and I hope that the Bill that will be introduced by him at the next meeting will be acceptable not only to this side of the House but also to the other.' Where is it?

"Therefore all his promises, without a single exception, have remained unfulfilled. Two and half years have passed and he has done nothing. And if he is allowed to remain in office, he will do nothing in any one of these directions. (Hear, hear.)

"Then, Sir, as regards the policy of prohibition, I only want to say a few words. As regards the new Minister, I will say a word presently. As regards

my hon. Friend Dr. Subbarayan, I assert from my place with a full sense of responsibility that the statement which my hon. Friend the Excise Minister made accepting prohibition as a policy of this Government, which will be reached by definite and progressive stages, was accepted by my hon. Friend the Chief Minister and the statement was made after the hon. the Chief Minister had taken the draft to His Excellency the Governor for his approval, and secured it. (Voices: 'Can His Excellency the Governor be made a party to this debate?')

"Why not, under what Standing Order?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"On the analogy of the Parliament, the hon. Member will not be in order if he uses the name of His Excellency the Governor with the intention of influencing the vote of the House. I do not think the hon. Member has at all in his mind an idea to influence the vote of the House by bringing the name of His Excellency the Governor."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Far from it. I am afraid I will lose some votes.

"My point is this; that, although the Chief Minister once accepted on the floor of this House that prohibition was the goal of their party and it should be reached by stages, he has now gone back upon that policy. I only want to say that even my hon. Friend the late Raja Sahib of Panagal or any first Minister for the matter of that has never laid down that prohibition is a Reserved subject or a Central subject and that this Government can do nothing. It has been reserved for a Doctor of Laws of the Oxford University to find out the new dictum that, while Excise is a Transferred subject, prohibition is a Central Reserved subject. Therefore it seems to be that on the question of prohibition policy my hon. Friend the Chief Minister has gone from one end of the pendulum to the other. As for my hon. Friend the Excise Minister, I am sorry I cannot find out what his policy is. In the few moments he spoke the other day, he was only discussing how to drop hot potatoes. He has not told us what his policy was or what his policy is. Undoubtedly from the stand he took upon this question, while on this side of the House, it looked as if he was for prohibition, immediately if possible, or at least in the near future. But now, it seems he has only a barren policy or at least an anti-prohibition policy. When the resolution on prohibition came before the House, my hon. Friend the Excise Minister voted twice in favour of prohibition within twenty years. The third Minister who rarely intervenes in these debates got up once and seconded my hon. Friend from Trichinopoly to have prohibition within twenty years. My hon. Friend from Trichinopoly, true to my estimate of him, admits that he seconded it because he came from Trichinopoly. (Laughter.)

"Sir, these two Ministers have committed themselves more than once by votes and by their speeches on the floor of this House to a policy of total prohibition of all alcoholic drinks within twenty years. May I ask if they still hold that opinion? If not, whether they have changed that opinion, and if so, why?

"On this question of prohibition the Justice party also stand committed to it as they have said through their leader the late Raja of Panagal. 4-45 p.m.

'We all know that a large amount has been remitted and the Finance Committee strongly represented by Swarajist element is ready to recommend the experiment. If the experiment cannot be tried when funds are available, it cannot be tried when funds are not available. I thought it was quite possible for the Committee to report the ways and means by which the

experiment might be tried in two districts. Moreover, Sir, the Minister is reported to have announced at a public meeting, that he would introduce prohibition in two districts. I think it would not be proper that the Government should go back on the announcement.'

"That is the position of the party.

"Now I ask my hon. Friend the Chief Minister, especially when he said the other day with a great deal of gusto that his then colleague had no policy of prohibition, and when, to-day he is not in a position to make any announcement whether he has understood the principle of joint responsibility of Ministers as laid down by the Joint Committee of Parliament in its report on these reforms? That Committee, Sir, laid down clearly in unambiguous words: 'The Committee are of opinion that in no province will there be need for less than two Ministers, while in some provinces more will be required. In these circumstances they think that it should be recognized from the commencement that ministers may be expected to act in concert together.' In view of that fact, I should like to ask the hon. the Chief Minister what his answer is to this question of the Ministry not having accepted this universal demand, if I may say so, for prohibition of all alcoholic drinks.

"My fourth charge is that this Ministry has kept itself in power by unconstitutional means. Lest I may fall into any wrong or improper phrase in this matter, let me quote again my distinguished friend, the hon. Law Member speaking on the 23rd August 1927 on the floor of this House (a voice: 'sitting on this side?'), from this side, of course.

"Now let us see what use my hon. Friend, the Minister for Local Self-Government, had made of his power of nomination to the local boards, in spite of his speech I quoted just now. My friend, Mr. Abbas Ali, whom I do not find here now, has been recently nominated a member of the Municipal Council of Madura. My friend, Mr. Chavadi Subrahmanyam Pillai, I find, has been nominated a member of the Tinnevelly District Board and then my friend Mr. Tajudin has been nominated as a member of the District Board of Tanjore. The Zamindar of Gollapalli got himself nominated to the District Board of Kistna and then my friend, Mr. John, for whom I have considerable regard, has been nominated a member of the District Board of Guntur. Then there is my friend, Mr. Schamnad, who has secured a nomination for the South Kanara District Board. There is Mr. Appavu Chettiyar who has been given a seat on the Temple Committee of Salem. (I do not say these; these are the words of Mr. Krishnan Nayar.) Mr. N. Siva Raj has become a member of the District Educational Council, Chingleput. Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva has been given a nomination to the Municipal Council of Cuddapah, Mr. Hampayya has been nominated to the District Board of Bellary, Mr. Nanjappah has been made a member of the District Board, Salem, Swami Sahajanandam has been nominated to the District Board, South Arcot, and also the District Educational Council there and Mr. S. Venkiah has been nominated to the District Educational Council, Kistna,' and himself as Executive Councillor.

"Then my hon. Friends want to know whether our party was in alliance with the party in opposition. Certainly not. For the names will show that not one on this side has been nominated to any of these bodies. Therefore all the nominations came from the Ministerial party. There is another matter. The Chief Minister answered a question of mine put in November 1928.

I do not see the name of any of the members of this party. There are 63 names; some of the names are duplicated. Roughly there are 50 Members of the Legislative Council who were nominated to these places. Not one of them belongs to our party, and none of our party has been nominated to the various places on the Central Committee, District Educational Councils, District Boards, Municipalities, and so on and so forth. (A voice:—'What about your friends?') They are all my friends; you are also my friend."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I need not remind the hon. Member of the necessity of his addressing the Chair."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I am sorry, Sir. Sir, that shows that in this Council, 50 gentlemen have received some favour or other from the Government. I am not suggesting for one moment that they are undeserving or that the patronage has been exercised for ulterior motives. At the same time, speaking as a democrat, may I ask whether it is right that in an assembly of 120 Members, of whom the number of Members who usually attend will be 70 or 80, there should be 50 who owe some obligation or other to the Ministry? I think it is not quite sound; it ought to be an exception and not the rule. I am not saying that Members of the Legislative Council ought not to be nominated so long as nominations exist. But to have a number of 50 thus nominated is certainly disproportionate. I am sure every Member of this House will agree with me that this is too wide an exercise of patronage to be justified on any reasonable grounds.

"My fifth charge is it has no policy or programme of its own. Take the Transferred subjects first. May I ask the hon. the Chief Minister what his policy is towards education in all its stages, elementary, secondary, university, women's, technical and vocational education? Whatever his policy may be, he has done nothing to put that policy into effect.

"As regards local self-government, he has not abolished nominations. He has not introduced the amending Bills which he said he would introduce and local self-government goes on just as it did before he assumed office. The Religious Endowments Board is one which still wants money from us and although he promised an amending Bill, it is yet to come. These are the main portfolios under his charge.

"As regards my hon. Friend, the Excise Minister, I have already asked him what his policy is about excise; what his policy is towards medical relief, what his policy is towards Indianisation of the medical services.

"As regards my hon. Friend, the third Minister, I shall not ask him, because I know he has no policy. As regards Reserved subjects, this Ministry has proved to be the weakest Ministry in this House. I am speaking now as one of the careful students of contemporary politics; when the Justice party was in power they were able to control the Reserved half on many occasions. This House remembers the time when the late Sir K. Srinivasa Ayyangar wanted to force the Irrigation Bill down the throat of this House. The Bill was thrown out. But to-day whatever the Reserved half does, the Transferred half is always willing to lend such support as it can to the Reserved half. It seems to me the result is that the Land Revenue Bill has receded wholly into the background; for the first time after these Ministers took office the Government have discovered the new argument that you cannot introduce a Bill regulating assessment in respect of a Reserved subject. Then as regards the Malabar

Tenancy Bill on which my hon. Friend won all his elections, it is again consigned to which place I do not know. (A voice :—to his care.) It will remain there. Then as regards finance, we have this important fact that the Transferred half have supported the Reserved half in whatever they may assign to them. Coming to finance, although the whole of the 3½ crores of provincial contributions have been remitted, on the distinct understanding that the Justice party wanted and this Government agreed to that every pie of that remitted contribution shall be spent on the nation-building Transferred departments, as a matter of fact, very little of it has gone to the Transferred half. What has the Ministry done? Does the Ministry know that, under the financial provisions, if there is a fight between the Reserved half and the Transferred half, if they cannot agree among themselves or if there is difference of opinion between the Reserved half and the Transferred half they can ask the Governor to intervene or to appoint a Financial Adviser? Matters being like these, the Ministry has done none of these things. Apart from this, they have not even spent the money assigned to them ; they could not and have not spent lakhs and lakhs of rupees under Transferred departments, of which there is ample evidence in the Public Accounts Committee's report. Lakhs and lakhs are left unspent under village roads, under public health, under various other departments which are known as nation-building activities. What has the Ministry done about any of these things? They have no time to think about them ; they can only think of keeping themselves in office. (A voice :—that is important.) That is very important. Therefore, it seems to me, and I am just trying to show, that this Ministry has no policy or programme of its own.

" Last, but not least, it has not joint responsibility at all. My hon. Friend the Chief Minister has trampled under foot this principle of joint responsibility. If it means anything at all, it means this :—that, when two of his colleagues resigned, he ought also to have resigned. He might have accepted office again if the House votes confidence in him and not in his two colleagues. To stick to office himself, driving those two colleagues from office, taking up all their portfolios until he could find suitable colleagues to himself is certainly against all sense of joint responsibility. He had no business to do so. His explanation for his not resigning his office is wholly unconvincing. As for want of Ministerial responsibility, that is amply proved ; not to speak of the fact that the present Ministry has ignored altogether the convention that they ought not to suffer defeat in the Council and be in office, not to talk of any critical occasion, on every possible occasion, we have been able to secure the majority of elected Members' votes. Therefore, speaking as one who has read the history of this Council for the last nine years and seen it myself for the last six years, I think I have a right to say that this is the most impotent Ministry I have seen or heard of in this Council, Ministry which has no policy or programme of its own, which has no following in the Council or in the country, which has not the courage or strength to enforce its will upon the House or the Reserved half and which has to go on as best as it can. I say it does not deserve existence, and it does not deserve the votes of this House.

" So far as the attitude of the Ministry towards the Simon Commission is concerned—I do not thereby propose now to discuss the merits of co-operation or non-co-operation with the Simon Commission,—I am discussing it from the point of view of what is right politically in a matter of that kind. It is a

first class political issue. My hon. Friend, the Chief Minister, in defiance of the vote of this House, in defiance of the vote of his own party not to co-operate with the Simon Commission, co-operated with it. My two friends resigned on that issue, and my submission on the floor of this House is, especially when my hon. Friend, the ex-Excise Minister stated that he was told by the Governor that the Commission and the Government are one and no one can be a Minister who is not willing to co-operate with the Simon Commission, in the view of that statement, did my hon. Friend the Chief Minister agree with that. My two friends accepted office on the distinct understanding given by them that they would not oppose the Simon Commission. This House may have changed its opinion afterwards ; I am not concerned with that, Mr. President ; but on those days when these critical situations developed, the vote of the House was, by an overwhelming majority, against co-operation with the Simon Commission. In that view, those Ministers alone should have retained office who were boycotters and as in the Central Provinces, those Ministers who respected the vote of the House should not have been compelled to resign ; but here in Madras the gentlemen who respected the vote of the House were turned out and he who snapped his fingers at the vote of the House was retained in the office and two men were appointed on the distinct promise that they would defy the vote of the House. I ask in all seriousness, ' Is this developing a sense of joint responsibility or ministerial responsibility to the House? ' It is neither, I submit. I therefore venture to say that on the first class political issue of the Simon Co-operation policy, this Ministry has betrayed the confidence the House has placed in it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will continue his speech to-morrow. The House will now adjourn and re-assemble to-morrow at 11 o'clock."

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1775 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on the 18th March 1929, page 318 supra.]

Year.	(a) Total amount spent on buildings.	(b) Amount spent on new construction.	(b) Amount spent on repairs.	(c) Income received from buildings.	(c) Percentage of income.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	PER CENT.
1923-24	1,56,610	Separate figures are not available.			
1924-25	67,013				
1925-26	1,85,033	1,13,870	71,163	29,130	15·7
1926-27	1,98,693	1,25,616	71,077	34,495	17·6
1927-28	3,10,064	2,37,573	72,491	33,283	12·8

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Tuesday, the 19th March 1929.

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.
Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
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.
Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. W. E.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr.
James, Mr. F. E.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.
Karant, Mr. K. R.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, Mr. Alladi.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachendra Bahadur Varu).
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.
Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.
Mahmud Sahamnad Sahib Bahadur.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M.
Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara *alias* Kumaran Raman, Mr.
Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.)
Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Nanjappah Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Narayana Rao, Mr. Mothay.
Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
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 Jeypore (Maharaja Sri Ramachandra Deo).
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
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.
Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.
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.
Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Slater, 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.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.

19th March 1929

PRESENT—*cont.*

Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Vanavadaiya Gounder, Mr. S. V.
Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatrangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wood, Mr. C. E.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Zamindar of Gollapalli (Srimannarayana Appa Rao Bahadur Garu, Meka).
Zamindar of Kallikota (Sri Ramachandra Mardaraja Deo).
Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Mirzapuram Raja Garu alias Venkataramayya Appa Rao Bahadur Garu).
Zamindar of Seithur (Vadamalai Tiruvanatha Sevuga Pandiya Tevar Avargal).

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Assignment of lands

Alleged disabilities of the Catholic Churches in South Kanara.

* 1778 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to the answer given to my question No. 1557 on the 28th February 1929 regarding the alleged disabilities of the Catholic Churches in South Kanara, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to place before the Council the opinion given by their Legal Adviser to the effect that the properties of all Catholic Churches in South Kanara are vested in the Pope and to obtain their opinion on the point whether the said properties are vested in the Pope as owner or Supreme Administrator ?

A.—The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. As regards the second part of the question, the Government will take legal opinion on the point referred to should they consider it necessary to do so for any purpose.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know with regard to the first part of the question, what objection is there for Government to place the opinion of the Legal Adviser before this House or to give it to me if it is not a confidential matter ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Because Government do not think it is in the public interests to publish the opinions given by their Legal Adviser."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" With regard to the second point the answer given is that Government will take legal opinion on the point referred to should they consider it necessary to do so for any purpose ? May I enquire what they mean by ' purpose ' ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The purpose which Government consider sufficient."

Survey

Districts in which survey and settlement operations are to be taken up in 1929-30.

* 1779 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state in which districts, if any, the survey and settlement operations would be taken up in 1929-30 ?

19th March 1929

A.—In 1929-30 survey operations will be taken up in the following districts :—

(1) Ganjam (mainly the survey of Bodhokimedi estate) ;
(2) West Godavari (canal irrigated non-Government villages of the Ellore taluk) ;
(3) Tanjore (Cauvery-Mettur project) ;
(4) Salem (Omalur and Uttangarai taluks) ;
(5) Malabar (Chirakkal and Calicut taluks) ; and
(6) South Kanara (Kumari villages).

Settlement operations will be in progress in the following districts :—

East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, Salem, Malabar and South Kanara.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know when the settlement operations in the East Godavari and West Godavari districts will be completed ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" They will be completed when the decision is come to regarding the rates."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know whether the present settlement operations will be brought to a close on the basis of the existing rates, leaving the alteration of rates to be dealt with by the ordinary Revenue Establishment ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" That is the idea, but we may probably need some supervising staff for the operations to be properly done."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know whether according to the original programme the settlement operations have to come to a close during the current fasli ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" That may have been an optimistic anticipation, Sir."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Regarding item No. 1 in the reply may I know whether the Bodhokimedi estate is surveyed under the provisions of Chapter 11 of the Estates Land Act and may I know whether the operations will stop with survey or record of rights or also settlement of rents ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I must ask for notice, Sir. I do not recollect."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" May I ask whether the Leader of the House knows that survey and record of rights form part of the operations and that it would be a hardship on the ryots to effect only survey, leaving aside record of rights ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not fully follow the hon. Member, but I note his opinion in the matter."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know whether the settlement parties will be instructed to complete all the fair accounts on the basis of the existing rates, leaving alteration of rates to be settled later on ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The present instructions are to that effect."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I ask, with reference to the settlement operations in South Kanara, whether they consist only in bringing books up to date or also of revising, the classification and altering the rates of assessment ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" They are at present engaged in writing up changes and dealing with objections from those concerned, but whether they will be alteration of rates is a matter for the future."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" May I take it that the Government have no idea of postponing these operations till a Land Revenue Bill is brought into effect or have they got any idea of bringing in a Land Revenue Bill ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The operations in progress are necessary for the administration whether there is a Land Revenue Bill or not."

Wild animals

Issue of gun licences for protection against wild animals in the Kottayam taluk, Malabar.

* 1780 *Q.*—Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to call for the information and state—

(*a*) how many persons and cattle have been killed by tigers and wild animals in Malabar, especially in the Kottayam taluk of Malabar district during 1928 ;

(*b*) how many applications for gun licence from the interior amsams of the said taluk were received by the District Magistrate of Malabar in 1928 and how many of them were granted and how many were rejected ;

(*c*) whether Government have received any complaints that wild animals do great havoc to agriculturists in the amsams of Arlam, Thillangeri, Kizhoor and Kannavam and other neighbouring amsams ;

(*d*) what is the number of gun licence-holders in those amsams ; and

(*e*) why more licences have not been issued ?

A.—(*a*) Nineteen persons were reported to have been killed by wild animals and snakes in the Kottayam taluk during 1928—one by an elephant, five by tigers and thirteen by snakes. The total number of persons reported to have been killed by wild animals in the whole district during 1928 was 193 (seven by elephants, five by tigers, three by other animals and 178 by snakes). The number of cattle reported to have been killed by wild animals in the Kottayam taluk during the year was 420 and the total for the whole district was 2,081.

(*b*), (*d*) & (*e*) A report has been called for.

(*c*) No.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" In view of the fact that such a large number of persons as 193 were killed in the Kottayam taluk and about 2,081 were killed by wild animals in the whole district, may I know from the Government what steps they have taken to prevent this sort of ravage by wild animals in the district ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I can only say that Government give rewards to those who kill animals."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" If that is the reason, may I know why Government have reduced the amount for the next year ? As a matter of fact, there is a reduction in the amount for the purpose . "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I am obliged to the hon. Member for the information. I do not know it myself."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know whether, apart from these rewards, any other step is taken by Government ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I must ask for notice. I personally am not aware of any."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Will the hon. the Revenue Member see that these rewards are increased as there are so many deaths ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" That is a matter which is periodically considered. If the hon. Member wishes it to be considered as regards the Kottayam taluk, I will be glad to do so, having regard to the special knowledge that I have of the tract."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether any present is given for killing snakes, because more people were killed by snakes according to the list given in the answer ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I believe not, Sir."

Education

The disciplinary action taken against the Law students who took part in the political functions.

* 1781 *Q.*—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any students attended the function of the presentation of addresses of welcome to the Simon Commission on 18th February 1929 at Madras and if so, in what colleges they are reading and in what classes ;

(*b*) whether the educational authorities or college authorities have taken any disciplinary action against them for attending the said political function ;

(*c*) whether the Principal of the Law College has dismissed three students of the Law College for absenting themselves from the College on 18th February 1929 ;

(*d*) what is the punishment ordinarily given to any student for absenting himself from the Law College for one day ;

(*e*) whether the Principal Mr. Ruthnaswamy has consulted the Director of Public Instruction in the matter and if so, what advice the Director gave him ;

(*f*) whether the said Principal has also consulted the hon. the Chief Minister in the matter and if so, what instructions he has given him ; and

(*g*) whether the Government intend interfering in the matter and restoring the students to the college cancelling the orders of the Principal ?

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

(*c*) Prior to the arrival of the Simon Commission some students of the Law College were known to be organizing a strike and the Principal warned them that such action would entail forfeiture of their term certificates as being subversive of college discipline. Three students who had organized the strike

contrary to the warning were absent from the college on the 18th February last. They were informed that, as the warning had been disregarded, they would not get their conduct certificates although they might attend the college. One of the three students tried to organize a strike in the college just after the 18th as a protest against the Principal's action. He was, therefore, sent away from the college for the rest of the term.

(*d*) Each case is dealt with on its merits.

(*e*) The Government have no information.

(*f*) The Principal informed the Minister of the action he proposed to take for maintaining the discipline of the college.

(*g*) The answer is in the negative.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know what instructions or order the hon. the Chief Minister gave to the Principal of the Law College ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It is clearly pointed out in the answer that no instructions were ordered to be given by the Chief Minister at all."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether it is a fact that the Principal himself told the students that he was willing to take them but that the Minister is against their being taken back ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not aware of any such thing being said by the Principal."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know that the strike alleged to have been organized after the 18th was a voluntary one by the students themselves ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is not the opinion of the Principal, but that may be the opinion of the hon. Member."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether S. Gopalakrishnan who was sent away from the college was remarked that he is ' emotional ' ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" He was sent away for the reasons stated in the answer "

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" As regards answer (*c*) in line 2, it is stated that some students of the Law College were known to be organizing a strike. May I know what for was this strike ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Strike to absent themselves from the college."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" On what day ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" On the 18th."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Why, Sir ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" They know it best."

Mr. P ANJANEYULU :—" Supposing it is for the Simon Commission, is that a strike against the authorities, I ask ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It was, as understood by the Principal, a strike against the college authorities."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" The answer given to (*a*) and (*b*) is that Government have no information. May I know whether the hon. Minister took any pains to get the information, to ascertain the sentiments of the students in the matter and the conduct of the Principal ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I do not think there is any necessity to ascertain the information."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know whether the Principal was the same person who once presided over the deliberations of this House, the same Mr. Ruthnaswami ? "

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" Was it brought to the notice of the hon. the Chief Minister that certain students when they gave a farewell party to the Principal expressed that he was not responsible for the dismissal and that he, the Principal, did not categorically deny that he was not responsible and that if he was not responsible, may I know who was responsible for that action ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not aware of any such statement."

Mr. A KALESWARA RAO :—" How many students were absent on that day, may I know ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I do not think any students were absent that day as far as I am aware."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Whether it is not a fact that about sixty or seventy or even eighty absented themselves from the college that day ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is the average number of absentees every day."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether some of the parents themselves wanted that their children should be absent from the college ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not aware of parents interfering with the discipline of the college. If they do so, they do not deserve to send their children to the college."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know whether by punishing the students like that, the Government desire to pursue a policy of stifling the political aspirations of Indian students and graduates ? "

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

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With regard to (*a*) and (*b*) the answer given is that the Government have no information. May I know whether the Government would call for the information contained in the question, namely, with reference to the students that attended the function of the presentation of the addresses of welcome to the Simon Commission ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have information on that. I believe some of them did attend the function."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether the Government have made any enquiries as to whether these students belong to any Government institution and whether any action was taken against them ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I do not think there is any necessity to take action."

[19th March 1929

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know the reasons from the Government why those gentlemen who welcomed the Simon Commission may be allowed, while those who organized hartal are punished ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The Government have made no such statement."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know why the Government do not consider it necessary to call for the information asked for ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It was not the taking part in the hartal that was objected to, but what was objected to was the organization of a strike."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether the organization of a welcome on behalf of the college students to the Simon Commission is part of the discipline of the college ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That was not done in the college as I have repeatedly pointed out."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to the last sentence of the answer to clause (*c*) that the student was sent away from the college for the rest of the term, may I know whether the student is going to be admitted during the next term ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is within the discretion of the Principal of the Law College."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the students who took part in the presentation of these addresses have attended the college or absented themselves that day ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I believe they attended the college."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" How does the Minister know this, Sir ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is my information, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" From whom, Sir ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" From the Principal of the Law College."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Only the Law College students attended the function ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" There were others. I think the question refers only to the Law College."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know how many students of the Law College attended the Simon Commission welcome ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not sure about the number."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether the hon. Mr. Ramadoss Pantulu asked his son not to attend the college and in pursuance of that his son did not attend the college that day ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is furnishing information."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I know whether the hon. Minister did or did not advise strong action in this case to the Principal ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN : —" As I said, the Minister has nothing to do with the discipline of the college."

19th March 1929]

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" How did the hon. Minister know that particular part of the information that the students attended the college after the harbour function ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Because of the nature of the question asked by some hon. Members."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know whether it is a rule that principals of colleges always inform the Minister as to the action they propose to take against students for the maintenance of discipline ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" There is no such rule of that kind."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know whether the Minister agreed with the Principal when he was informed of the proposed action ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The Minister entirely agreed with the action taken by the Principal of the Law College."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know the grounds on which the Minister agreed with the action of the Law College Principal ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Because I thought what the Principal did was best to pull up the college which had gone down in tone and discipline."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether there was any strike organized within the premises of the Law College ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It was because Mr. Gopalakrishnan threatened to organize a strike that he was sent away from the college."

Municipalities

Exemption to the Cocanada municipality from payment of instalment of the electricity loan payable in March 1930.

* 1782 *Q.*—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Cocanada Municipal Council passed a resolution requesting the Government to exempt the Municipality from payment of the instalment of the electricity loan payable in March 1930 and receive the same in instalments beginning from March 1931 onwards; and

(*b*) whether the Government have passed any and, if so, what orders thereon ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) A copy of G.O. No. 1019, L. & M., dated 28th February 1929,[a] is laid on the table.

Religious and charitable endowments

Temple committees in the Chingleput district.

* 1783 *Q.*—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to nominate again members of Temple committees in the Chingleput district ; and

[a] Printed as Appendix on page 440 infra.

[19th March 1929

(*b*) if answer to (*a*) be in the affirmative, why the Government have not thrown open the committees to election ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) As it was not found possible to do so.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" With reference to the answer to clause (*b*), may I know what stands in the way of holding elections ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The Hindu Religious Endowments Board advised Government that it was not found possible to hold the elections now."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" Is it in accordance with the existing Endowments Act to continue to nominate members to the Temple Committees ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It must be."

Public Health

Improvements to the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital.

* 1784 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the revised estimates for certain improvements to the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital were sanctioned by Government ;

(*b*) how long the Public Works Department was engaged in preparing this revised estimate ;

(*c*) what is the amount of the original estimate and that of the revised estimate ;

(*d*) when the work will be put in hand ; and

(*e*) what funds are to be allotted for expenditure in 1929-30 on the above work according to the budget proposals now under the consideration of the Government ?

A.—(*a*) The revised estimate has not yet been sanctioned.

(*b*) A complete statement of the requirements of the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital and the Lady Willingdon Medical School for Women was furnished to the Chief Engineer by the Surgeon-General in September 1927. The revised plans and estimates were received through the Surgeon-General in February 1928.

(*c*) The scheme as originally drawn up by Major-General Symons (the then Surgeon-General) was estimated to cost Rs. 8·55 lakhs. It was subsequently found that the scheme did not include several essential items of work. The amount of the revised estimate received in February 1928 was Rs. 14·50 lakhs, but this has, after careful scrutiny in consultation with the Surgeon-General and the Chief Engineer, since been reduced to Rs. 12·25 lakhs.

(*d*) It is not possible to say exactly when the work will be put in hand. The scheme will be placed before the Legislative Council for approval shortly. Detailed plans and estimates have also to be prepared.

19th March 1929]

(*e*) No provision for the work has been included in the Civil Budget Estimates for 1929-30 as it is proposed that the expenditure during the first year should be met from the proceeds of the invested funds forming the endowment of the hospital.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" Sir, as the repairs are very urgent, may I request the hon. the Minister to visit the place and satisfy himself whether the need is not urgent ? " 11-15 a.m.

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I shall visit the place and ascertain the urgency of the matter and then I shall, if necessary, expedite the most urgent matters."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know whether the hon. the Minister has visited any hospitals before ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I have visited a large number of hospitals ; and I generally visit them before giving the final sanction."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" If so, may I know why he has not chosen to visit this hospital ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Because the plans and estimates are not yet ready, and when they are ready I shall go and visit the place."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" In view of the fact that the matter is an urgent one why did he not visit it beforehand ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The need is already known and how far the need can be satisfied is the subject under consideration and when the scheme is ready I shall visit the hospital."

Supply of clothing and bedding to the hospitals by the jails.

* 1785 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the jails are able to manufacture and supply in time all the clothing and bedding required for the hospitals ; and

(*b*) if not, what arrangements are made for meeting this need ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Generally the Jail Department is able to supply all the articles required. On the very rare occasions when it is not able to supply any article, it is purchased locally.

The Advisory Committees constituted for the District Headquarters hospitals.

* 1786 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many of the advisory committees constituted for the district headquarters hospitals are functioning properly ; and

(*b*) whether the Government propose to extend this committee system to all hospitals under their management ?

A.—(*a*) From a report on the working of the advisory committees received in August last, the Government observe that the committees generally have not taken as much interest in the administration of the hospitals as they expected. They have

asked the Surgeon-General to prepare a memorandum on the composition and functions of these committees for circulation to members with a request that they should take an active interest in the administration of the hospitals.

(*b*) The Government propose to extend the system to the taluk headquarter hospitals recently provincialized.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know why these advisory committees are not taking part in the administration of the hospitals ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" So far as I am aware, it is due to the indifference of some members who constitute the committees."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether the Government propose to change the composition and revise the functions of these committees ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" If any suggestions are given in that direction, they will be considered."

UNSTARRED QUESTION

Labour

Strike in the Chittivalasa Jute Mills.

1787 *Q.*—Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that workers numbering about 3,700 have struck work since 16th January last in the Chittivalasa Jute Mills Company, Ltd., Chittivalasa ;

(*b*) what the reasons for the strike are ;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the police of Vizagapatam are interfering with the free movements of the strikers and are intimidating them to resume work ;

(*d*) whether the Government have received any communication on behalf of the strikers ; and

(*e*) if so, what steps the Government have taken in the matter ?

A.—A strike occurred in the Jute Mills at Chittivalasa on 17th January 1929 in which about 2,000 men were involved. The main cause of the trouble appears to have been the refusal of the management to give the workmen a bonus. The strike ended on 4th March 1929 and the workmen resumed work on 5th March 1929. A representation on behalf of the strikers was received from the Chittivalasa Labour Union but no complaint was made about police interference. Under instructions from Government the Commissioner of Labour went to Vizagapatam to look into the matter.

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

II

MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET FOR 1929-30

DEMAND XIII—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—MINISTERS AND CIVIL SECRETARIATS—TRANSFERRED—*cont.*

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Council will now pass on to the next item in the agenda, viz., the debate on Mr. Satyamurti's motion."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, in addition to what I said yesterday I want to mention one or two points. Sir, on the 21st March 1927 my hon. Friend from Chittoor said : 'The reason is, if even under diarchy any satisfactory work is to be achieved and in a manner acceptable to the popular portion of the House, it must be with the Ministers who have a certain amount of backing of their own party, so that they can assert at all times as against the bureaucracy. With a weak Ministry and a weak following the Ministers will not have that consciousness of power which they ought to have.' Sir, I rely upon the words 'with Ministers who have a certain amount of backing of their own party.' I ask my hon. Friend from Chittoor, for whose patriotism and shrewdness I have the greatest respect, whether to-day the conditions have changed even to a slightest extent from that when he uttered these words ? Then, Sir, my hon. Friend the hon. the Law Member with his accustomed frankness and expansiveness (laughter) said : 'My friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu has stated that it is only with the aid of their friends on the Swarajist benches that these Ministers can stand. That shows that power is divorced from responsibility. This is the negation of all principles.' May I ask the hon. the Law Member whether the conditions have changed to a slightest extent to-day ; whether the power to-day is not the power divorced from responsibility, and whether it is not a negation of all principles ? Then, Sir, on the same occasion my sweet-tongued friend from Nellore (laughter) said : 'Autocracy cannot be encouraged by this House, and I hope the Swarajist Members who are out for democracy and for Swaraj and for throwing down this diarchy with the large numbers at their disposal will certainly think of throwing out the Ministry and of occupying the Treasury benches themselves.' Thus, he said that the country is against autocracy and that when the Chief Minister stands for autocracy this House should rise as one man against that autocracy. Now, Sir, on the 24th August 1927, my hon. Friend from Tinnevelly, who, I am afraid, has not yet turned up (laughter) said : 'He has told us the present Ministers are not the representatives of any party that he could think of. I cannot do better than stating only what a leading member, and an eminent member of the Ministerial party said in the course of a post-prandial speech which he made at a dinner given in honour of the Chief Minister. He said, Sir, shortly after the elections and that when the process of Ministry-making was on the anvil three hon. Members met and formed that party from which hon. Members have been drawn ; it was a frank and a true statement also. That three became seven afterwards, and gradually swelled into the size of a dozen and a half which it was at the time the hon. Gentleman spoke.' He then went on in this vein and characterized the Ministry thus : 'I say, Sir, that even to-day they have not got the necessary elected strength, and to entrust the administration to the hands of a body which does not represent any definite

political opinion is the most disastrous thing that can happen to the country.' Then, Sir, the motion was pressed for a vote and, in it, 56 elected members voted for the motion and 33 elected members against, of whom seven have crossed the floor, since then ; and the result is the Ministry is now functioning with no elected majority.

"Then, Sir, the policy of the Swarajists was more than once reiterated, namely, that of preventing any Ministry functioning under diarchy. The Coimbatore resolution was passed soon after and the Justice party, it was thought, would vote with us. I want to remind that party whether they think that this Ministry has any backing from the elected members. Lastly, Sir, on the 20th March 1928, the present Law Member, Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Mr. Ramachandra Reddi, and you will remember, even our present Excise Minister—all of them tabled motions of no confidence against the Ministry. The position of the Justice party was explained by the late Raja Sahib of Panagal in very cautious words, which are characteristic of him. He said : 'I am not sure why you should oppose this Ministry ; why not wait and see how it will conduct itself ?' These were the words of the then leader of the Justice party on the 20th March 1928. The Justice party waited and waited ; what did it see ? What has this Ministry done ? Has it redeemed any of its pledges ? It seems the Raja Sahib of Panagal merely gave a lease of life to this Ministry. Now, it has functioned ; and I think I am right in saying that it has failed to justify itself in any manner.

"Now, I wish to offer my sincere congratulations to the Justice party on its decision to admit within its fold members of all communities. I think it is a great advance in the political life of this province. I see there germs of the rise of a political party formed not on ante-natal circumstances of birth, but on sound principles of politics. On this matter, I wish to support what I want to say by quoting the following lines from the *Madras Mail* which cannot be said to be supporting any revolution and which is considered to be a friend of the non-Brahmans : 'Apparently, the several non-Brahman groups have not actually united, but arrangements are to be made to avoid as far as possible non-Congress non-Brahmans contesting the same seats.' Sir, this is said by a paper which is considered as a friend of the non-Brahman cause."

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—"No." (Laughter.)

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"The paper continues : 'This arrangement may secure fewer three-corner or four-corner contests, but unless there be some arrangement for a common political platform, it savours of that bargaining which brought disaster to the Liberals at the last General Election in Great Britain. And if there be a common election programme and an agreed platform, there is little justification for perpetuating the present groupings.' (Interruption from the Justice party benches.) Now, Sir, I must submit that there is very little difference on one matter, and for the present, between the Justicites and the Swarajists. We said we would not accept office ; they too said so in the Coimbatore Conference ; we did not vote against the Ministry ; they voted for the Ministry ; and lastly we said that we would boycott the Simon Commission and they too said so in so many words. Certainly they change their views quickly. Therefore it seems to me that they must follow what the *Madras Mail* says.' (Cries of no, no.)

"Sir, I am not saying this from any personal or communal or party point of view. I have no personal grudge against any of the Ministers ; I claim them all as my friends ; and, in fact, some of the members of the Justice party are my staunch friends, and I value their friendship as of high value. Therefore I suggest that, in the interests of establishing democracy in future in this province, a sense of responsibility should be developed in this House. Sir, I say this not in a partisan spirit, not with a view to secure party triumph, but with an anxiety to see that sound democracy is established in this province. And, to that end, I appeal to my 'Justice' friends to see that each party stands on a programme of its own, and that no party is returned or allowed to hold office that has no political programme behind it. For these reasons, I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,38,000 for Ministers by Rs. 100."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"In seconding the proposition moved by my Friend, Mr. President, I do not want to traverse the ground that has already been covered by the learned Member for the University. The constitutional issues and all the history of the ministerialist policy and programme have been well brought out by the hon. Mover of the proposition. I would only like to state a few facts with special reference to particular events. I presume, Mr. President, hon. Members of this House have read the proceedings of the Bengal Council, where Ministers were charged with corruption, with having received bribes and given bribes. I stand here, Sir, to charge the Ministers of this Government also with corruption, not the corruption of the type which has been brought to light in the Bengal Council but of a different type. No doubt, Sir, Ministers are honourable men. They might not have received bribes or given money by way of bribes. But the way in which they have exercised the power of nominations, appointments and so many other things, and the manner in which they have exercised the patronage which comes within their province, not excluding the dinners and tea parties and so many other things—it is a long list which cannot be exhausted—in one word, the way in which these Ministers have conducted themselves in these various matters is nothing short of rank corruption. And what has been the result of their administration for these 2½ years, especially that of the hon. the Chief Minister ? What has happened to the educational progress of this Presidency ? I ask the Chief Minister what advance has he made in the direction of progress of education amongst particularly backward communities. I may here refer to the case of the Muslim community in particular. There has been no scheme in general for the mass education of the people of this Presidency. But from time to time facilities were asked for for the progress of education among the Muslims, and among the other backward communities. The Minister has always haughtily and insolently repudiated and denied the affording of any facilities to them. The simple question of providing conveyances for the gosha girls to go to schools, falling within the portfolio of the hon. the Chief Minister, the provision of lady doctors in the hospitals and dispensaries in the Presidency for the sake of gosha ladies and invalids, and such other small and simple and minor things even have not been attended to by these Ministers who are holding the respective portfolios. The administration of the local boards, the district boards, the taluk boards and the municipalities is a very miserable story. Members of municipalities have defied the Minister's orders. The Salem District Board, the

11-30 a.m.

Municipality of Chidambaram, the Municipality of Pollachi and various other bodies have defied the Minister's authority and the Minister felt himself quite incompetent and impotent to remedy the deplorable state of affairs that prevailed and prevail even to-day in several of the municipalities and local boards. He once issued a fiat that such and such a municipality or board should be dissolved and then he ate the humble pie. The Government have no doubt submitted a progressive memorandum to the Simon Commission, but if the administration by the Chief Minister of these municipalities and local boards alone is to be taken into consideration, I mean the administration of these local bodies as a whole, it will furnish a very sad commentary. Not a single board is free from corruption, not a single municipality is free from disruptive forces and corroding influences and the manner in which these factors are working in these municipalities is, to say the least, deplorable. The nominations have always gone in many cases to the supporters of the Minister within this very Council. No doubt, some election agents have also been provided with some seats here and there. But all through there is not a single member of his party—there might be some exceptions, but generally speaking—who has not had something or other from the Minister by way of some patronage in return for a vote. And there are many more who are still waiting for it. Nominations are meant and ought to be made to secure the representation of minority communities, and I have always rebuked the Minister against the way that nominations were utilized and I have very often stressed on the point that the power of nomination should be exercised for the sake of securing representation of minority communities. But the Minister has not been ever able to distinguish between minorities and majorities or arrive at any classification of communities or decide upon any principle for the division and recognition of minority communities. Sir, at one time he has considered the Nadar community to be a majority community. At another time the minority community of Padayachis in the South Arcot district was considered to be a minority community. On another occasion in another place the Berichetti community was considered to be a minority community. And then in a fourth place the Nattukottai Chetti community was considered to be a minority community. On what basis and on what principle this distinction is made and on what grounds this shifting of principle, if there is any principle at all, is carried on, I do not know. And despite several interpellations, the Minister has never yet been able to say on what principle he has acted in regard to the nomination of members desirable and undesirable to—municipalities and local boards.

"The Religious Endowments Board, Sir, is becoming from day to day a bankrupt organization. It owes to the Government to-day more than three lakhs of rupees. If the hon. the Minister goes out and seeks the opinion of the people at large in the Presidency, in the High Court and other places where lawyers have to appear before that Board, or from the individual members of the Board themselves, if the Minister only keeps himself in touch with the affairs of that Hindu Religious Endowments Board, he will come to know what a deplorable state of affairs prevails in the Board. Favouritism is rampant there and personal considerations are the rule. And this Religious Endowments Board has not been able to collect the contributions that are due to it; and from year to year and from term to term it is going on borrowing money from the Government. Very recently the other day in

the Finance Committee we sanctioned about Rs. 24,000 by way of fresh loan and the Government Member concerned, the hon. the Finance Member, has not been able to tell us whether that amount would really be repaid or not. On the other hand they have applied for the amount being written off, that is the three lakhs and odd rupees that have already been lent. That is the administration of the hon. the Chief Minister so far as the Hindu Religious Endowments are concerned. Demands were made in the Council that the Minister should divert his attention also towards Muslim religious endowments. Time and again Members of this Council wanted that full particulars should be furnished to them with regard to the exact state of affairs prevailing in the religious endowments belonging to the Muslim community; but the Minister has not cared to take any action. On the other hand he has found safety in the policy of shifting the burden on to the shoulders of others.

"Sir, the attitude of the Ministry towards all political activity in the country has been to say the least very disgraceful. Elected members they are not no doubt. But I know the hon. the Chief Minister is returned by a very handful of voters, a very small constituency, a pocket borough of 39 or 40 electors. If he is really a popular man, and if he wants to be a responsible Minister, I hope he will chuck off that small constituency and seek election through a general constituency where he will have to face 70,000 or 80,000 voters. . ."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid the hon. Member will have to take another opportunity to advise the Chief Minister which constituency he should go to for election (Laughter). Here he has to appeal to the House that the Minister does not command its confidence."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Sir, I was saying that the attitude of the Ministry towards political activities in the country has been a very disgraceful chapter. They have, from time to time, instead of fighting with the Reserved half against their repressive policy, always stood to support repression and repression with a vengeance. They have never raised their little finger against the repressive policy that was adopted from time to time by the Reserved half against all political workers and political activities in this country. Reference has already been made to their attitude towards the Simon Commission and also other constitutional issues that arise in connexion with the question of Simon Commission. I would say, Sir, that the Ministry has eggregiously failed in the matter of Indianization of the services. Not only have they done nothing to Indianize the departments which they are supposed to be in charge of, but they have not also exercised any influence with the other departments which they are supposed to be in touch with. The policy of Indianization is often talked of but very little seems to have been done with regard to it after the Justice party Ministry gave up office. The present Minister might say that he carried out the policy of the late Ministry, but it requires facts and figures to see exactly where and to what extent he has worked out that policy of Indianization.

"The industrial policy of the Development Minister has also been a deplorable chapter. He has been there for nearly a year, and he has convened a conference regarding the textile industry to suggest improved methods or to improve the department of textiles; But he will not give effect to the recommendations of his own conference. He has taken no steps whatever to promote industries which form and ought to form undoubtedly the

next big calling for the people of this country, after that of agriculture. Nothing has been done to promote cottage industries by this Minister and yet there he is, supposed to be responsible to the people. The Textile department and the Industries department is presided over by a non-technical man. Time and again this House has protested in regard to this matter, but the Ministers are so effeminate as not to be able to change the present Director and bring in a technical man for the department of Industries, which requires to be manned throughout by industrial experts and technical men. I need not refer to many other things but I may only say that this Ministry has been the most subservient Ministry to the Reserved half. Instead of exercising any influence of any kind whatsoever, they have always been lending themselves to be very easy tools or instruments in the hands of the Reserved half. If that is going to be their position, it is better that they honourably resign even before this vote is passed, and come out to face the electorates and justify themselves and their conduct. The last point which I would like to refer to is in regard to the way in which the Ministry has treated particular problems concerning Muslims. Mussalmans they have some in their camp for voicing Mussalman claims and demands. But even when none of these claims is considered by the Ministers, my hon. Muslim colleagues are still clinging on to the Ministry. They are not able to assert themselves, nor are they able to exercise any influence over the Ministry nor are they treated with any regard. I hope these muslim friends will realize that there is no use clinging on to the Ministry until and unless they are going to assert themselves against the Ministry, they would not be able to do any good to the constituencies, but would only demoralize themselves still further. They are utterly incapable of getting anything effected by the Ministry, and the Ministry itself is utterly impotent to carry out any programmes of which variety they have none. Even those that are suggested by the Opposition they have not been able to give effect to in spite of solemn promises and professions. Time does not permit me to refer to many more things which I wanted to refer, but I would only close by asserting that the Ministers do not command the confidence of the Council and the country. Such being the case, I hope my friends will take this early opportunity—at least at this late hour—and see that the Ministry does not get their confidence vote. With these words I have great pleasure in seconding this motion."

11-45 a.m. *Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja:—"Mr. President, Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Satyamurti, with his usual flow of words and with fine frenzy whipped up for the occasion, has thought fit to censure the present Ministry on three points, viz., that they remain in office with the help of the nominated members' votes which in his opinion are perfectly valueless; that the Excise Minister not only broke his election pledges but also has no policy of his own with regard to prohibition and Dr. Subbarayan was not only a political renegade because he flouted twice the mandate of this House but also none of his promises came to fruition. Sir, I ask my hon. Friend this simple question. Has not a nominated member as much statutory right to be in the Council and vote as he likes as any elected member? Does he become un-Indian and unpatriotic because he is nominated and votes with the Ministry? Mr. President, if to be an elected member is to be a political mounte-bank if to be an elected member is to break the solemn oath of allegiance to His Majesty and talk about mental reservations and legislative coercions, if to be

an elected member is to change his opinion as often as a chameleon changes its hues I refuse to be cajoled into the belief that an elected member like my hon. Friend is a model of political consistency and honesty as he makes himself out to be and a man of a little commonsense will easily see that such votes are not even quarter as valuable as those of the nominated members who fortunately have no pledges to break and whose love of the country remains single-minded and untainted.

"Mr. Satyamurti waxed eloquent and shouted at the Excise Minister because he broke the so-called election pledges. When the Justice party launched a no-confidence motion against Dr. Subbarayan and his then colleagues my hon. Friend Mr. Satyamurti sat in his place absolutely crumbled up ashamed to face any man because he was supporting the Ministry. Sir, surely this is not breaking of pledges at all and what is considered to be a crime in Mr. Muthiah Mudaliyar becomes a virtue in the case of my hon. Friend. About the policy of prohibition, the policy of propaganda is the most suited to bring about prohibition for the volume of public opinion must be the condition precedent to bring about total prohibition. This is the policy of my friend the Excise Minister.

"When Dr. Subbarayan and his then colleague Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar were defeated by the vote of this House and continued in office, that Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar is as much a political renegade as my friend Dr. Subbarayan. Why now such excessive love and why such applauding of his speeches whenever he cares to make a speech? Is it because he is voting with my friend Mr. Satyamurti or is it because this fondness is due to esoteric influence or to that common sympathy when they both stand at the threshold of divinity, may I say of independence? Is it possible to do anything great under diarchic dispensation and against such obstructive and destructive tactics of my hon. friends the Swarajists? I take my hat off to Dr. Subbarayan because with all his faults against all the calumny and dirt thrown at him he stood his ground and extracted the maximum of good from the minimum of opportunities under diarchy. I honour him also because he refused to tread the barren path of non-co-operation with the Simon Commission. Sir, hot air, high-flown language and dubious methods are poor substitutes for hard thinking and patriotic services as Sir John Simon rightly put it. With these words, Sir, I oppose the cut motion."

*Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro:—"Mr. President, Sir, within the short time we have got before us I propose to refer to a few points relevant to the motion before the House. For once all these years, the hon. Member representing the University argued his case in a sober and reasonable manner (A voice: Oh!) and I am sure the House would have been impressed by his arguments. He has placed his case before the House and appealed to the House that a sense of responsibility should develop amongst us, that we should lay the foundation for the sound principles of democracy. He appealed to this side of the House and the other and said that the Ministry has been guilty of so many instances of omissions and commissions and we should vote against the Ministry. But, Sir, it seems to be that the appeal should have been made more to himself and to his party than to us or other hon. Members of this House. It is quite certain that by this motion and by his own able argument that it is the Congress party that stands before the bar of public opinion and not so much the misdemeanours of the Ministry though they are

plenty. The facts and circumstances narrated by him are facts and circumstances which have been in existence not for a few weeks or months, but they have been in existence ever since December 1927 when the Congress party installed the Ministers. And in March 1927, a motion urging the same reasons, emphasizing the same principles of democracy and sense of responsibility was placed before this House by my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu. What was the attitude of the Congress party on that occasion? (A voice: Neutral.) Of the 42 members of the Congress party, only 12 were present on their benches, and these twelve members remained neutral. (A voice: How is that relevant?) The hon. Member for the University quoted the member representing Tinnevelly, Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, that the Independent party began with half a dozen and rose to one dozen and later to one and a half dozens; he quoted this with approval. Having realized then, having realized now, that they have had no following, that they have no programme, no principles and policy, how did this Congress, responsible party which stands for nationalism and national advancement support such a Ministry as that? (A voice: Question.) On the other hand, circumstances show that from the time of the formation of the Ministry it had got the active co-operation and the active assistance of the leading members of the Congress party. (A voice: Question.) That the Ministry came into existence by their co-operation admits of no doubt. (A voice. No, Sir.) I will refresh the minds of hon. Members of the Congress party by referring to the statements made by a certain champion of independence before the Working Committee of the Congress on the 26th and 27th December 1927 when the question of Simon boycott was discussed before the Committee. Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar and my hon. Friend the Member for the University said that they had brought the Ministry into existence and that the first Minister betrayed the trust placed in him; therefore they should do their best to dislodge him and turn out the Ministry."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I never said anywhere that I brought any Ministry into existence, nor Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid the hon. Member is not hearing Sir Patro carefully. He was referring to a certain statement made by another member in another capacity."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"This fact is further strengthened by the disclosure made by the hon. Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar that the leading member of the Congress party or the No-Changer party has assisted them for the purpose of introducing a Bill into the Council." (A voice: Oh.)

Diwan Bahadur R. N. ARGOYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I never said that."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"It shows, Sir, that the Congress party had been actively assisting the Ministers throughout. Again, Sir, when the motion for no-confidence was tabled by the Madras Congress party in August 1927, what was the result? The strength of the Congress party was 42 at the time, and when the motion came to division there were only 36 members on their seats. If the leader and deputy leader were earnest to carrying out the motion, would it not be possible for them to whip up their members to be in their seats at the time of vote? Then, last but not least, I shall refer to what happened in March 1928. When the Leader of the

Congress party tabled a motion of no-confidence against the first Minister, the party consisting of 42 members at the time (A voice: 'No')—whatever the strength may be—there were only 23 members that could be found in their seats. (A voice: 'What are you going to do now?') When the motion of the leader of the party, the strongest party in the Council, the most democratic party, the nationalist party that stands for justice and purity in administration, when that motion was tabled on 2nd March 1928, there were only 23 present at the time in support of such an important motion. There were not sufficient number present to support such a motion. I have made an analysis of the vote to show that the attitude of the Congress party with regard to the ministry has never been serious or sincere. I am unable to follow what their present motive is for this motion. I cannot believe that they are now more sincere in their attitude. The Justice party styled them as 'benami ministers' benami for the Congress party. I imagine that this motion has been tabled only for the purpose of demonstrating to the electorate that they are serious. But with the accumulated evidence I have referred to, we cannot take them to be sincere in the matter of impeaching the ministry. It is true that there are many grave irregularities in the work of the ministry. I do not contend that what the ministry has done is satisfactory. There is good cause for impeachment. They have done all that they could do. (Hear, hear.) It is also true that if the Congress party had assisted them, they are also equally liable for the censure. But the Congress party suddenly dropped them. (Laughter.) The Congress party, though they got all from them and took advantage to get many nominations for their men in the West Godavari, East Godavari, Kistna and other places, and gained every advantage from them. . . By their help the ministry gained strength from time to time in the House, and slipped from their hands. Now it is difficult to dislodge them from the position to which the Congress party has helped them to attain. (A voice: 'Question.') The result of their own political blunder or spite. In this connexion I may refer the House to one of the leading articles that appeared in one of the nationalist journals of Madras about Lord Goschen's task in November 1926 and again it appeared in December 1926. The whole case for the Congress party has been set forth there. The motive of the Congress party in supporting the Independent Ministry whom they knew to be miserable was not to lay the foundation for a substantial democracy in the country. Their actions clearly show that they did not desire the welfare of the country's affairs and establishment of sound political principles. It was to take revenge against the Justice party; (Cries of 'no, no' from the Swarajists benches). There is no use of crying 'no' Facts are staring at you. They would not allow the Justice party to come into power, and so actually assisted in setting up a people whom they now condemn. But for the scandalous and criminal acts followed by the Congress party this ministry would not be in existence. There is no use of condemning the ministry now alleging that it has no following, no programme and no political principles. 12 noon.

"What I now submit to this House, Sir, is that if the Congress party would accept the responsibility of running the administration, we for one will welcome them and give them a chance of forming a ministry. I would certainly vote for the Congress ministry if the Congress party is willing to take the responsibility of office. There is no other party that could form a stable ministry, etc., constitutionally. We will therefore follow the advice

given by my late lamented leader of giving them a chance to be improved in course of time."

*Mr. F. E. JAMES :—" Mr. President, I gather from the speech of the hon. the Mover of this motion that this motion of ' no confidence ' is not a motion to censure the particular Ministry, but to censure the system of diarchy. The Congress party has, as a rule, brought motions of ' no-confidence ' against every Ministry. The Mover of the motion has also admitted that the motive behind the motion is not to turn out either Dr. Subbarayan or any of the other Ministers. The motive underlying this motion is to demolish the whole edifice of diarchy. That is their real aim. This motion is a smoke screen ; a camouflage behind which their real intention is hidden.

" Sir, it is true that we, the European group, support this Ministry. It is because in our view we consider that on the whole the record of work of the present Ministers compares favourably with the record of work of the Ministers who have previously held these posts. (Laughter. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti : ' Is it better or worse ? ')

" Mr. Satyamurti has challenged us on the ground that we are always supporting the Ministry, that is to say, that whatever may be the composition of the Ministry, we, the non-official Europeans, always support that Ministry. I desire to state that though that might have been the practice in the past, it will not necessarily be so in the future. I assure this House that this group will carefully scrutinize the policy and programme of any party wishing to take office after the general election before supporting that party.

" If blame is to be attached to the position of individuals forming a Ministry with the acquiescence of miscellaneous groups, whose is the fault ? I lay the blame on the members of the Congress party. (Hear hear from the official benches.) They come into this House, but accept none of its obligations. They take all its privileges but do not fulfil its ultimate duties. They are the dead branch of the tree. Even on this motion they have practically usurped the whole time at the disposal of the House—a more selfish and futile policy I cannot conceive.

" I would respect them far more and put far more faith in them if they adopted either out-and-out non-co-operation or co-operation. It is ' non-non-co-operation which they are adopting, and I say that is a futile and sterile policy. I sincerely trust that they will come back to this House after the election, prepared to take office and then I am sure that they will find various groups prepared to co-operate with them. This they can only do if they will throw overboard the policy which they have hitherto pursued and come here with a will to work the constitution.

" I will leave it to this House to judge whether the Ministers are doing their best. They are working under very trying circumstances. They are not given a chance. How can they work when they have to face constant motions of censure for sins of omission as well as of commission ? I deprecate this attempt on the part of the Congress party to throw out a Ministry in season and out of season simply for the purpose of defeating diarchy.

" I therefore oppose the motion."

*The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, if you will bear with me for a moment, I should like to deal with the question of my constituency

because that was brought forward almost as the first charge in the hon. Member's opening speech, and that is, he talked of a small constituency. I would refute such an aspersion made on the landholders' constituency, and I would like to point out that trade, land and industry might not be vocal but they do represent a solid interest in this country. I am yet to believe that democracy means ' educated proletariat '.

" Mr. President, to go back to the year 1926, I can tell the hon. Members present here this morning, as I did this day almost last year, that I had no idea of office at all. I never dreamt of the office coming to me. I was in England when the elections were announced in August 1926. I returned in the middle of September 1926 and, as I said, the landholders' constituency put me into this Council not because of the pledges which my hon. Friend talked of, but because they believed that I was capable of representing them in this Council, and to this day my constituents have not said a word about the actions I have taken or condemned me for the policies I have pursued.

" The Swarajists, Mr. President, on the other hand, had a big majority. They promised to their electorates a new Heaven and a new Earth, lighter taxes, industrial regeneration and freedom for everybody. They knew very well that those promises were most dangerous and if they were to sit on these Benches they will not be able to fulfil an iota of the promises they had made to their constituencies. (A voice : That is why they have not sat there.) I am glad to be confirmed in my opinion from my hon. Friend. At the same time, they made it clear they would not like to have the Justice Party in office. And what happened ? They simply stood aside so that I and my hon. Friends sitting with them now might form, as they themselves say nonchalantly, a non-descript ministry. I do not deny it It was a non-descript ministry. But, as my hon. Friend, Sir A. P. Patro pointed out, that non-descript ministry, unfortunately to the taste of friends opposite, began to gather strength. (A voice from the Swarajist Benches : ' By going round and begging.') I never begged. Hon. Members on the other side might have done it. (Mr. Bakthavatsalu Nayudu : By offering patronage). Well, when there was no alternative Ministry, I thought it only right, as a person believing in constitutional government and ordered progress, that I ought as far as possible to try to form a ministry and run the constitution. As I have often said, Sir, I have had no part or lot in making this constitution, this imperfect constitution, I am prepared to admit, and, as I said, I was determined to work this constitution when called upon to do so. If I have continued to work it, it is because, Mr. President, the Council has been behind me. (Dr. Mallayya: ' Question.') No other ministry was subject to so much attack as the ministries I have had the honour of forming and leading for the last three years. To use a significant military phrase, they have tried bombs, they have tried torpedoing with submarines, ; they have tried flank attacks, and we have stood these. They are now trying poison gas. (Laughter.)

" If I have weathered two budgets, the resignation of two of my colleagues and many votes of no-confidence, it is because I feel, Mr. President, that the Council felt that they would rather have somebody work the system than go back to Government by Executive Council. (Mr C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar: ' Helping the Simon Commission.') The Swarajists wanted to keep up their reputation by the old game of attacking all Governments. As for achievements, Sir, maintaining orderly government in this province when the majority

12-15 p.m.

party has been prepared to use their giant's strength in the most irresponsible way, has been a great achievement. The reputation of this province for sanity and political judgment and orderly progress has been saved, I maintain. (Laughter.) I maintain that this province has also been saved from every kind of political cranks. (Continued laughter.)

"As for legislation, Mr. President, all the Bills that I have promised have been worked out and thought out in the minutest detail. (Mr. K. R. Karant: 'By whom ?') (A voice: 'Where are they ?') If you will wait you will hear. (Laughter) As Mr. James pointed out a moment ago, it has not been possible to do so as I have been subject to such continuous attack that there has been really no time. For example, I would refer to the Andhra University Act. Can the Swarajya Party lay their hands on their hearts and say that their Andhra friends were at any time clear as to what they wanted with regard to the Andhra University? (A voice: 'Quite clear.') I feel, Mr President, that my greatest achievement in the last two and a half years has been the fact that I have been able to show the Swarajists in their true colours (loud laughter) and they cannot any longer pretend to have the same glamour in the country that they had before. (Dr. B. S. Mallayya: 'You will see it, Sir.') It is clear that the party has no programme and no constructive scheme. It is full of dissent. The party is torn by internal quarrels. I repeat it deliberately in this House. That being the state of affairs in that party, they can certainly agree to indulge in violent attack on the Ministry which they cannot get the Council to turn out. (Dr. B. S. Mallayya: 'Ask the officials to clear out and see.') (Laughter)

"Then, Mr. President, the hon. Member for the University talked glibly of trust in democracy. That the Government as a whole have been able to take the view that what we want is complete responsible government in this province shows that the Government, both the Executive Half and the Transferred Half, are not afraid of democracy in this Province. We are willing to be judged by the people of this province. That is my answer to the gibe of my hon. Friend for the University. I am prepared, Mr. President, as I said before, to rely on the commonsense and political judgment of the electorate when the time comes to go before them. (Dr. B S. Mallayya: 'But you have only to face 14 voters.) But I will end as I began. I do feel that my greatest achievement has been that the hollowness of the members sitting opposite, members who talked so loudly of lighter taxes, democracy and so on has been shown and they have been really shown in their true colours to the electorates. And I am pretty certain that the judgment of the electorates will be in no uncertain terms." (Loud Ministerial cheers and Swarajist counter-cheers.)

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, it is not with the hope that the cut motion or censure motion which my hon. Friend, Mr. Satyamurti, has given notice of and spoken on will be carried in this House that I rise to speak in connexion with this debate. I am only concerned with a few statements made by my hon. Friend, Sir A. P. Patro and my hon. Friend, the Chief Minister.

"Sir, my hon. Friend, Sir A. P. Patro, charged the Congress party with want of sincerity in their attitude or conduct towards the present Ministry. Whatever might be the faults committed by the Congress party (some interruption from below the gangway) I do not want that a gentleman who is dependent upon the Ministry both literally and figuratively should taunt

others in matters like this. (Swarajists: 'Hear, hear.') (A voice: 'For a pittance.') Mr. President, I was saying that whatever may be the fault which the Congress party might have committed or not committed, the last charge that can be substantiated against the party is want of sincerety in their conduct towards the present Ministry. There is not the slightest doubt, nor did the Congress party at any time attempt to make a secret of the fact that they did not want to inseat Dr. Subbarayan's first Ministry, so long as the Congress Party had reasonable doubts that those seats would be occupied by the members of the Justice party in case that Ministry was unseated. (Loud cries of 'hear, hear.') As a matter of fact, in connexion with the motion moved by my hon. Friend from Chittoor, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, I, as the leader of the party, made a statement in which I categorically mentioned that we gave two pledges to the country, viz., that we would demolish diarchy if we can and that we shall not allow the Justice party to remain in office. ('Hear, hear.') True to this promise, we kept the Justice party out of office and it is for that purpose that we remained neutral. But at no time we supported this Ministry directly or positively. ('Hear, hear.') But once that doubt was removed from our minds, viz., that the Justice party would occupy those seats, and once a solemn declaration was made both in the conference they held and on the floor of this House that they will not accept office during the present term of the Legislative Council, no party, was more ready to join hands with its erstwhile enemies, the Justice party and vote against the present Ministry. (A voice: 'Empty benches.') I am very sorry. My hon. Friend is wrong in his charge. I can understand his ignorance on this matter. He was not then the leader of the party. If the Raja Sahib of Panagal had been alive to-day I am sure he would not have charged me with that want of sincerity in my attempt to move a censure motion againt the present Ministry. Myself and the Raja Sahib did not leave a single stone unturned in gathering our voting strength against Dr. Subbarayan's Ministry on the second occasion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has got only two minutes more."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"But we were not successful because of want of efforts on the part of others."

"My hon. Friend, Mr. James, the representative of the Planters' community, whose presence here has undoubtedly infused some life in the European block has said that he would be glad if the whole Congress party was out of this House. I know that our party and our politics are very inconvenient to him. (Loud cries of 'hear, hear.') It is obvious that were it not for people of his kind we would not be here in such large numbers to-day. It is our attempt to see that the European Members who harbour intensions of that nature towards the Congress party should be reduced to the barest minimum in this Council. (Mr. Satyamurti: 'Hear, hear.')

"With regard to my hon. Friend, Dr. Subbarayan's speech I have only to say this: He has admitted practically that he has no policy or programme; that he came here as an ordinary member of the Council; that he found all on a sudden an opportunity to create a Ministry; and that he did form a Ministry. No stronger condemnation and no more constitutional condemnation is necessary to prove that the Ministry has therefore no programme, no policy, no majority, no backing and no strength. (Dr. Mallayya: 'Bacha-i-Sakao.') I ask Sir A. P. Patro who accused us of insincerity

and who agrees with the reasons and arguments that we cited against the Ministry, why he should set a bad example? Even granting that we were wrong, is it not the duty of my hon. Friend below the gangway to teach better example and vote with us as against the present Ministry?"

The motion was put and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
2. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
3. ,, B. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
4. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
5. ,, S. Satyamurti.
6. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
7. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
8. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
9. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
10. Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
11. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
12. Mr. L. K. Tulsiram.
13. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
14. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
15. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
16. Mr. K. S. Karant.
17. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
18. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
19. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
20. ,, A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu.
21. Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu.
22. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
23. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
24. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
25. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
26. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur.
27. Mr. M. Narayana Rao.
28. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
29. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur.
30. Mr. C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
31. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
32. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
33. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
34. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.
35. ,, C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
36. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
37. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, ,, S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.
9. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
10. Maharaja of Jeypore.
11. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar.
12. ,, Hilton Brown.
13. ,, H. A. Watson.
14. ,, C. A. Souter.
15. ,, S. H. Slater.
16. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
17. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
18. ,, V. Ch. John.
19. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
20. Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
21. Mr. C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.
22. ,, H. B. Art Gowdar.
23. ,, A. B. Shetty.
24. ,, R. Foulkes.
25. Mahmud Sahamnad Sahib Bahadur.
26. Mr. Muppil Nayar.
27. ,, J. Kuppuswami.
28. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
29. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayana Chettiyar.
30. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad.
31. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
32. Mr. N. Siva Raj.
33. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
34. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
35. ,, W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.
36. ,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
37. ,, Daniel Thomas.
38. ,, S. V. Vanavudaya Goundar.
39. ,, S. Venkiah.
40. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
41. Mr. C. E. Wood.
42. ,, W. O. Wright.
43. ,, F. E. James.
44. ,, R. J. C. Robertson.
45. ,, H. F. P. Hearson.
46. ,, S. N. Dorai Raja.
47. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
48. Zamindar of Kallikota.
49. Mr. U. Ramaswami Ayyar.
50. Khan Bahadur P. Khalifulla Sahib Bahadur.
51. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
52. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
53. Zamindar of Gollapalli.
54. Mr. C. Gopala Menon.
55. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
56. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
57. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajula Nayudu.
58. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
59. ,, T. R. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
60. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
61. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.

Noes—cont.

62. Khan Sahib T. M. Moideo Sahib Bahadur.
63. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddiyar.
64. ,, B. Muniswami Nayudu.
65. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.
66. Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
67. Kumararaja of Venkatagiri.
68. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.
69. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
70. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.

Ayes 37. Noes 70.

The motion was lost.

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XIV—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

• The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move— 12-30 p.m.

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding 84·14 lakhs under Demand XIV—Administration of Justice.'"

• Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"I beg to move—•

'that the allotment of Rs. 84,18,900 for Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"My object in moving this motion is to express dissatisfaction at the administration of civil justice. One of the standing complaints against the administration of civil justice has been the high cost of litigation. Ninety and odd per cent of the suits filed in our courts in 1927 were in respect of money or movables and of the remaining suits nearly half were in respect of mortgages which are as good as money suits. The litigant has to pay in the first court 11¼ per cent as court fees, and the same amount in the second appellate court as well as in the third appellate court. Add to this vakil's fees at 5 per cent in each court; a litigant taking his case through the three courts has thus to pay nearly 50 per cent of the amount in dispute. If we take into account the other items of expenditure incurred for obtaining copies, filing documents and petitions and getting the attendance of witnesses, the expense of litigation may often come up to cent per cent of the amount in dispute. But this high expenditure is not the only grievance; the litigant has not only to spend heavily, but he has to wait inordinately long for obtaining a decision and even after that he has to put up with delay and ineffectiveness in execution. The delay in the disposal of suits and appeals and the unsatisfactory results obtained in the process of the execution of decrees have been the subject of repeated representation to Government in almost every province in India, and as a result of these representations, the Government of India appointed the Civil Justice Committee in 1928 to enquire into this matter and to report what could be done to provide for the more speedy despatch of the business transacted in the courts and for the more satisfactory execution of the processes issued by the courts. Have matters improved in any way as the result of the findings of this committee and the recommendations made by them? Let me draw the attention of the House to the Government Order, dated 4th January 1928 on the statistics of civil courts for the year 1926. The Government Order says:—

'Disposals in some of the district munsifs' courts did not come up to the standard. The work turned out in respect of disposals of original suits in subordinate courts was unsatisfactory. The fall in the number of civil appeals disposed of by District Judges was a regrettable feature. The average duration of contested suits in the Presidency Court of Small Causes increased from 116 to 127 in 1926.'

[Mr. A. B. Shetty] [19th March 1929

"Consider again the Government Order, dated 3rd January 1929 on the statistics of civil courts for the year 1927.

"It says:—

'The Government are again constrained to remark that in spite of the comments on the statistics for 1926, disposals of District Munsifs and Subordinate Judges continued to be poor. . . The Government hope that the Hon'ble the Judges will take measures to see that such an unsatisfactory state of affairs does not recur.'

"The Government say they expect a better outturn of work in respect of original suits in the district courts in future. Now this sort of delay in the disposal of suits and appeals is not a happy state of affairs. But it is made worse if you look at the execution side of the department. The Civil Justice Committee report shows that the number of execution petitions which usually become infructuous varies from 63 to 71 per cent. Things are not better to-day in this province. If we look at the report for the year 1927, the latest that has been given to us, we find that out of the total number of executions there has been full satisfaction only in 22 per cent; in 9½ per cent cases there has been part satisfaction and nearly 70 per cent of the executions filed have become wholly infructuous. If nearly ¾ of the decrees obtained cannot be executed, what is the use of spending so much money for obtaining decrees in courts? A few years ago Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said, 'I strongly feel that the time has come when some drastic steps should be taken to revise our whole system of execution of decrees, and to place it on a more satisfactory footing.' We feel in the same way now. The Government ought to examine whether the system of the execution of decrees is so faulty that dishonest judgment-debtors find plenty of loopholes for escape or the staff who are entrusted with this execution work are inefficient and, therefore, responsible for the large number of infructuous executions. We often hear it said that the hands of the subordinate officers of the execution department have to be greased if he want our work to be done. The pay of amins and process-servers is so low and inadequate that it is no wonder that they are tempted to be corrupt. Then again there is an impression among the public that the insolvency law is affording protection to an increasing number of dishonest judgment-debtors. If this is true the Government ought to examine this branch of law and find out what could be done to check this growing evil which is becoming a menace to trade and commerce. My hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha has drawn the attention of the Government to the treatment accorded to jurors and assessors in law courts. To the interpellation that he put a short time ago regarding this matter no satisfactory answer was given by the Government. Parties and witnesses who go to courts have to keep lurking in and about the courts. They are provided with no decent place for them to wait and they have often to be at the mercy of the menials who maintain law and order in the premises. I ask why better treatment cannot be given to these people who pay so much for the administration of justice in courts? If the object of the Government is to reduce litigation by charging heavy court fees, by delay in the disposal of suits and appeals, by not giving real relief in the proper way, and by showing scant courtesy to those who resort to law courts, there may be some justification for all this. But has litigation been really put down by these methods? I hope and trust that the hon. the Law Member will take this matter into serious consideration and see what could be done to remove the long standing grievances of the people in regard to the administration of justice."

19th March 1929]

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I beg to support this motion. The apathy shown by the several Law Members who have been in charge of this portfolio is very well-known to hon Members of this House. Time after time and year after year, there has been cry raised in this House and outside, to remedy matters but Government have done little or nothing. Nor the High Court have done much in this direction. They have been tinkering here and there but have not taken a comprehensive and bold attitude to remedy matters. Here is a report of the Civil Justice Committee lying in the library. That Committee was appointed to enquire into all the grievances in connexion with the administration of civil justice, but what has been done? That report is lying in the shelf without being even touched. I really do not know whether the hon. gentlemen of the Secretariat —Secretaries and others—have read this report or any paragraph of the report. I do not say that the Law Members are against making any reform in this matter. But what I say is they do not realize our complaint.

"I wish only to speak on one or two points more. Every Englishman is proud of the jury system. Can we, Indians, Sir, say that we are proud of the system? Let any hon. Member of this House say that he is proud of the jury system. Is any juror proud of it? Is any assessor proud of his position? No, we cannot; we are thoroughly ashamed of it, the way in which jurors and assessors are treated, the way they are accommodated, the way they are paid and in every other respect. They consider it almost derogatory to serve as a juror. The Government should see that the jurors are given seats to sit upon, that they are treated properly, that they are not called off and on, that they should not be asked to come and go without any system and that proper selections are made. There are so many other defects in the system. I think, Sir, that these defects must have been known to the hon. the Law Member. He has been a Judicial Officer; he has been a Vakil practising in many courts. I asked him for information regarding these defects to be called for from the civil courts. How many district courts are there? We have got only 25 district courts. It would have caused very little trouble; it would not take much time. In spite of the implication in my question, the Government said they had no information. It is disgraceful for the hon. the Law Member to say so. I do not think any Law Member would give that reply. The Government replied that it would cause much trouble to get information regarding the sufferings and humiliations which our jurors and assessors undergo. When an hon. Member of this House calls attention to the existing serious defects, is it right that the Government should say that they have no information? I hope that such a reply as that will be wiped out of our proceedings. The Government ought to have information and the Government have got the information; if they have no information, they should call for it, when an hon. Member asks for it. When hon. Members complain about the treatment given to jurors and assessors, it is most disgraceful that the hon. the Law Member should decide that it is not a matter of importance. It must be very humiliating to this Council to have such a reply. 12-45 p.m.

"There is another matter of importance. The execution work and the process-servers' work is done in our courts in a fashion which is most discreditable to our administration. That is well-known to the hon. the Law Member. We have got in this Presidency unlike many other presidencies, the unique system of the process-servers being paid Rs. 14 or

15 per mensem. No wonder they are corrupt. All kinds of powers are exercised by them. They carry summonses to attend the court; in the absence of parties they can affix the summonses to the door. They can take warrant of arrest. When process is taken for execution work, execution summonses are served and the process server can arrest also. He is paid only Rs. 14 or 15. There is a long chapter consisting of 50 pages regarding this matter in the Civil Justice Committee's report. There are several pages dealing with the low condition of these process-servers. I do not know if the attention of the hon. the Law Member has been drawn to the very strong remarks of the Civil Justice Committee consisting of several Judges and ex-Judges, of the High Courts, Indians and Europeans. I shall read a small extract: 'But whatever be the nature of the supervision exercised over the work of the process-servers (page 166 of the Report) it seems to us to be impossible to expect honest and intelligent work from the class of men, whom it is possible to recruit to the process serving establishment on the scale of pay and prospects at present in force.' Then they give figures. Bengal—Rs. 18; some other districts—Rs. 16; Patna—Rs. 9 and 10; Madras—Rs. 14 or 15. They also say:—'It is only in Bombay that the gravity of the situation has been realized and that a scale of remuneration has recently been sanctioned commensurate with their duties and responsibilties. The scale of pay in Bombay ranges from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 for the inferior class of process-servers, with an efficiency bar at Rs. 40, and Rs. 50 for the superior class of process-servers.' These include Amins and Bailiffs. 'It was suggested by some witnesses that the adoption of the higher scale of pay would only result in greater extortion. But this is not justified by experience.' This was the expression of opinion of several great Judges and I think their opinions must be respected. 'The evidence in Bombay points to the conclusion that a higher scale of remuneration will attract a class of recruits of a higher social level and ensures greater intelligence, honesty, and efficiency. The process-server will feel that he has something of value to lose. And the presiding officer in taking disciplinary action need entertain no apprehension, as is said to be the case in Burma, that the process-server will throw up his job light-heartedly and seek a more lucrative occupation as a coolie or menial servant.' This is one of the points on which they dwelt at some length.

"There are a number of other points. One of them is the inspection of our courts by a superior authority, not by District Judges as they do at present. There is absolute necessity for a gentleman of the position of the High Court Judge to go round and examine year after year some of the courts; after paying surprise visits they must see how things are going on in all these courts. The Government would then find that certain District Munsifs do not work up to the standard or the level required; then they ask for additional Sub-Judges and additional District Munsifs. Delay of justice and work done is a matter which requires thorough enquiry. Many Sub-Judges are doing good work; the only thing to be complained of is they do not do it in a proper system. To a great extent, these mistakes and delays can be avoided by following a proper system. There is nobody to guide them; nobody to see their work thoroughly. I do not think that the District Judge of the district should inspect these courts, because he is on very pleasing terms with the Sub-Judges and District Munsifs; they belong

to the same club; the District Judge cannot be very severe with the Sub-Judges and District Munsifs. But the District Judge of the neighbouring district or a High Court Judge going round and visiting these courts will be able to detect cases of delays and irregularities, from the top to the bottom. At the same time it is not necessary that these officers should go round very often. There are records in the High Court. The Judge can call for them. The Registrar or some special officer with some special establishment can call for the records and see what are the causes of delay. A District Munsif may have written very good judgments; he might be doing his work conscientiously; but he might not be working on a good system. He may not supervise the work of process-servers, which every one knows is full of mistakes. Execution work is neglected and not at all supervised by the District Munsif. These defects can be easily remedied. A special officer can sit for this purpose occasionally and call for the records. The explanation of the particular District Munsif may be called for. You need not appoint a High Court Judge for a long time for inspection. A High Court Judge may be entrusted with supervision work for two months in a year. He can pounce upon any courts and examine the records. If they know that a High Court Judge is likely to examine their records at any time, they will be very careful. This sort of supervision may be insisted upon. Myself and some hon. Members of this Council insisted on this being done. Some promise was held out by the Law Member's predecessor, Mr. Campbell. A question was put recently and the reply was that there was no hope of the appointment of a Judge for this purpose.

"I shall not weary the house with any more remarks; there is much to be said. I think the hon. the Law Member has real knowledge of these defects. I hope he will not treat the suggestions of myself and my hon. Friends on this side of the House with scant courtesy, as he did my important question regarding jurors and assessors."

*Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I desire to speak on this motion with special reference to the administration of justice in the City of Madras. We have been taught to look upon the High Court and other courts as the temples of justice and to speak about them with great reverence and awe. I therefore very particularly deplore, more than anybody else, that such temples of justice should be talked about not in very complimentary terms. There is evidence of this fact in the number of cut motions we find in regard to this demand. It is an open secret, Sir, that legal practitioners and litigants alike are thoroughly dissatisfied with the courts in Madras, particularly the High Court. Questions are asked on arrears of work, delay in disposal of cases and unpunctual attendance of Judges and they are answered briefly. One of the accusations is that Judges have likes and dislikes towards litigants."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The scope of the debate on this motion depends upon a correct interpretation of Standing Order No. 28 (2) (iv). The Standing Order runs thus:—'A member while speaking must not reflect upon the conduct of His Majesty the King, the Ruler of any Foreign State or the Governor-General or any Governor or any Court of Justice.' What may constitute a reflection on the conduct of a Court of Justice, will have to be avoided in a debate on the motion under the grant for Administration of Justice. I have referred to all available authorities as to the interpretation of the expression, 'reflection on a Court of Justice'.

"The expression will exclude criticisms of the *judicial* conduct of the
1 p.m. Judges of a nature intended to discredit them and aspersions against their character and integrity. In this debate therefore, no motives should be attributed and no offensive, discourteous or defamatory language should be used against the hon. the Judges of the High Court and their judicial action should not be called in question. Subject to these restrictions, the debate may proceed."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"I have heard your ruling very carefully and I hope, Sir, I will not trespass upon any of these restrictions that you have very rightly imposed upon the hon. Members of this House, nor do I think I have so far trespassed. I have been speaking about arrears of work and dilatory disposal of cases and about the irregular and unpunctual attendance and I was saying that some Judges have strong likes and dislikes . . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The moment the hon. Member says that Judges do administer justice according to their likes and dislikes towards clients and vakils, I think he is trespassing upon the forbidden ground."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"I bow to your ruling, Sir. At any rate, I am anxious that the High Court should be above accusations and should not be susceptible of accusations of the nature I was mentioning. Sir, if lawyers who are vociferous in other matters are silent in regard to some of these institutions, it is because their interests in a particular phase of the action of these courts are not more than the interests of those who resort to these courts. In a period of six years we have had an increase in the number of Judges. Unfortunately the appointment of temporary Judges had the reverse effect in the matter of the clearance of arrears. It is not my intention to attribute any motives to these hon. temporary Judges. But it seems to me, it is above human to expect that they are fully unconcerned with regard to their permanency. After a pretty long delay, temporary Judges were confirmed and yet we hear complaints of large arrears and delayed disposal of cases. The man in the street thinks that this is due to the irregular and unpunctual attendance of some of the hon. Judges owing to physical disabilities. I am extremely sorry that the cruel climate of Madras and its environments should have had such a detrimental effect upon the health of these hon. Judges. Ill-health in a judge either continuously or frequently, besides being a positive irksomeness to himself, is a positive danger to those who resort to the courts as well, for a judge, however eminent he may be, if he is suffering from a physical ailment cannot maintain that equanimity of temper and balance of judgment which are perhaps the most essential features in the disposal of justice to the public. ('Hear, hear.') Sir, there is also a complaint, and we hear these complaints with some insistence, that the Judges show a particular liking to particular kinds of work. For instance, some Judges like only criminal work, some Judges like only civil work, some other Judges like to sit only with some Judges in a bench and some other Judges would not like to sit with some other Judge in any bench. Sir, from one point of view, I should very much like that only those Judges who are both friends in law and friends in ordinary life should constitute a bench, at least to the benefit of the litigants, lest their own personal quarrels should import themselves in the cases. That such constitution of benches does not amount to speedy disposal of work, seems to mean that the constitution of those benches should be more thoroughly examined and whether a reshuffling of

some of these benches would not tend to speedy disposal of cases should be considered. Apart from this, Sir, in the interests of the health of the very Judges who are suffering from physical ailments, it seems to me that they must take long leave and recoup their health, both to their own benefit and to the benefit of the litigant public.

"Sir, one other matter I would like to mention in connexion with the administration of justice in this Presidency is that, as regards the disposal of petty cases, Government might constitute benches of honorary Judges as they do in regard to criminal cases where they have got what they call Honorary Magistrates. Likewise, I would suggest the appointment of Honorary Judges to dispose of petty civil cases.

"Sir, another matter which I would like to mention in this connexion is the office of the Official Assignee. I am afraid, Sir, the place that was created with a view to protect the interests of creditors is fast becoming a sort of obstacle for the speedy realization of the assets of judgment-debtors and for the disposal of dividends to creditors. Sir, I have known of instances where a dividend of a pie or two pies was sent to creditors after a lapse of eight or ten years. I am told that the Official Assignee is becoming an omnibus merchant. If it happens that the proprietor of a cinema becomes insolvent, he at once becomes the proprietor of the cinema show and if it is the case of a China Bazaar shop, he becomes the proprietor of the shop in China Bazaar. Several such instances may be quoted. I am sorry that instead of taking the earliest opportunity to dispose of the assets of the judgment debtor and to divide the proceeds among the various creditors, he should take upon himself the responsibility of administering these estates for a long number of years and make the creditors believe that they would get larger dividends. I would therefore make a strong recommendation to the Government that annual reports of the administration of this department should be published as they do in the case of the other departments. For instance, the Administrator-General publishes the annual statement of the stages in which the several estates under his control are from time to time. But we find no such publication in regard to the Official Assignee's office and the one department that requires such publication is that department. Of course, it has been stated that the volume of work and the number of estates are so great that it would be a huge task for the Official Assignee to make an annual statement in regard to the administration of the several estates under his control, but I should think, though he could not give a detailed account of the various estates under his control, yet a broader division showing the number of estates under him, the time at which these estates came under his charge and the progress which he made with regard to the realization of the assets and the division of dividends, will be enough for the present and that will be a great check upon the accumulation of these estates in the Official Assignee's office for a long number of years. With these few remarks, I support the motion made by my Friend, Mr. Shetty."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"Mr. President, I wish only to impress on two points. I do not propose to talk on the inordinate delays in justice, nor about the costly nature of the justice. The fountain of justice is the High Court and I wish only to add that the hon. the Chief Justice himself has become very ill of late and therefore, physical illness adds to the irritable temper of the Judge, and therefore . . ."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Of course, according to your ruling, Mr. President, hon. Members are at liberty to criticize within certain limits, but when my Friend goes on to remark about the physical incapacity of the Judge, I leave it to you, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am sure the hon. Member will agree with me that within the bounds I have prescribed, he will not be justified in referring to the irritable nature of Judges."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Therefore, Sir, he will have to be lifted up by his clerks and also has to lean on the shoulders of his daffadar when he gets up the stairs. I do not know from what illness or disease he is suffering. I only wish to submit that by an early examination by a competent Board of doctors he may be given rest till he becomes all right. I only wish to add one more thing about the unnecessary continuance of a sub-court."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" As to the suggestion of the action to be taken by the Government, I believe, the hon. Member is aware that the Judges of the High Court are not at all subject to the control of this Government. Since hon. Members are asked to give a certain amount for the administration of Justice, they are justified in refusing the grant or reducing the amount on grounds of delay and such other things, but to ask this Government to exercise a sort of control and supervision which is not vested in them by the Government of India Act is, I think, far-fetched. No useful purpose will be served by continuing the discussion of this point and I do not think even the Opposition will be very anxious to vest any power in the executive to control the High Court."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" I bow to your ruling, Sir. And then, I wish to submit that the Bar Association of Bezwada has been protesting continuously against the additional sub-court there. I have given notice of a cut, but the cut motion will not be reached and therefore I wish to bring the matter to the notice of Government. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Everything relating to the administration of justice is relevant on this motion."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" I also wish to point out that when an independent association like the Bar Association which knows the difficulties of clients and other circumstances very well, makes some representation to the Government and that too three or four times, the Government should pay particular attention to that. The complaint is that this additional sub-court is unnecessary and it is a waste of money to retain it and it is also causing inconvenience both to the litigants and also to the members of the Bar. The chief difficulty is that the present permanent sub-judge does not dispose of cases as quickly as he ought to do. The complaint is that he is unpunctual and his attendance is very unsatisfactory and he is also very slow and does not dispose of as many cases as he ought to. Now there is an attempt to continue the court beyond the 1st of March and the Bar Association sent in a representation to the Government not to do so. Then, Sir, on account of the unsatisfactory disposal of appeals in the permanent sub-court, appeals from Nuzvid Munsifs' Courts, hitherto going to the Bezwada Sub-Court, are now sent to the Kistna District Court, Masulipatam, and this is causing much inconvenience and unnecessary expenditure to the litigant population."

1-15 p.m

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" In connexion with this cut motion I wish to bring to the notice of this House one feature of the administration of justice obtaining in the High Court of Madras, a matter which causes considerable inconvenience to the practitioners of that Court. I mean the system of blank list introduced by the present Chief Justice. Sir, the lists of ready cases are published just before the commencement of the week and they show the cases that are likely to be taken up in the ensuing week and by what particular Bench. That practice was in vogue for a long time. But in recent times, after the advent of the present Chief Justice, or shortly after he became constitutionally or otherwise unfit to come punctually to the Court, the system of blank lists containing the names of cases, but not of the Bench of Judges before whom the cases may come, was introduced. Sir, due to this the litigants and the practitioners are at a loss to understand when their case will be taken up. They have to spend not only the whole day but also the whole week sometimes waiting for the case because they do not know when the case will be taken up and by whom. This is a matter that causes great inconvenience to the litigants and the practitioners and this arises directly out of the unpunctuality of some Judges or of one Judge. For these reasons, I wish to support this motion and I earnestly hope Government will, in the interests of the practitioners and the litigants, see that henceforth matters are carried on in a more businesslike manner."

Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI :—" Sir, in supporting this motion I wish to bring to the notice of Government the inadequacy of pay of clerks in the mufassal courts : and due to this the work turned out by them is not quite so satisfactory as it ought to be. Considering the large amount of work they have to do and also in view of the high cost of living prevailing all over the presidency I hope Government will revise the scale of pay of the mufassal clerks. I also would urge upon Government to appoint clerks in the village panchayat courts, and also one or two process-servers for each court."

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—" Sir, I wish to say a few words on the low salary of amins and process-servers in my district. Sir, a few months ago when the hon. the Law Member visited my district the amins and process-servers waited on him in a deputation and ventilated their grievances. And the hon. the Law Member conceded that the proceedings that take place after the decree is passed are most important. And those of us who have had anything to do with the execution of decrees will realize that. In fact, I may say the proceedings leading to the passing of the decree are nothing compared to those that take place after the decree is passed. No one will gainsay the fact that the execution of the decree depends upon the zest and intelligence of the amins and process-servers. Further, it is a well-known fact that under the present high cost of living they cannot lead an honest and decent living ; and therefore, they being in the service of administration of justice, it will be sheer injustice to deny them facilities to maintain and keep up the tone of disinterestedness and efficiency. I hope Government will favourably decide this question."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Sir, I wish to say a few words in support of this motion and in doing so I wish to champion the cause of the process-servers and amins. I submit that they are not only ill-paid but also often ill-treated. In one district, which I do not wish to mention, they are asked to pull punkas. If such treatment be meted out to them, there is no

wonder that complaints after complaints are heard about the corruption among these men. As the previous speaker remarked, the obtaining of a decree is no good. The benefit is lost in trying to execute it. It is only by improving the status and pay of the process-servers and amins and by according them better treatment that the tone of the judicial administration can be improved.

"I wish to refer also to the great difficulty which the people of North Arcot are put to by the absence of a district munsif's court at Cheyyar. I submit Cheyyar is a flourishing taluk and Cheyyar town is rapidly developing into a busy centre. There is no district munsif's court within a distance of twenty miles from Cheyyar, and you can imagine the trouble and difficulty which the people have to put up with under such circumstances. The subject was taken before the High Court by means of petitions and mahazars and one of the Judges of the High Court who visited the district, I am told, was favourably impressed with the necessity for a court at Cheyyar. I hope Government will expedite the matter and I would urge on Government the urgent need for a district munsif's court at Cheyyar.

"Another point I wish to say is with regard to the recent agitation regarding the location of the courts in Vellore. Sir, in the fort at Vellore are now situated all the courts and offices, but it is now proposed to shift a court to a very distant part of the town impartially inconvenient to the Bench, Bar and litigant public. I hardly see any necessity for the change and I need hardly say that it will cause much inconvenience to the people of Vellore, nay, North Arcot district. There is much outcry raised at present in connexion with this proposal and I hope Government will ask the authorities to drop the matter."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Coming as I do from the Nilgiris, I know the hardships the process-servers and peons are put to by way of conveyance in moving about to carry on their work. The salary given to them is so meagre that they find it quite difficult to make both ends meet. Several times I raised this question in this Council by means of interpellations to raise their salary. We got the reply saying the matter was in the hands of the High Court and finally, we were told, Government could not do anything in the matter of the increase of their salaries. I hope Government will reconsider this matter and improve the status of the amins and process-servers. Practically speaking, the lot of such officers in the Nilgiris district is simply pitiful.

"Another thing is there are no adequate representatives of the depressed classes in the several Bench courts. Many of our people have to go to these courts and, unless there is someone of our men, they cannot hope to have proper justice."

* Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO:—"Coming as I do from the mufassal, I should certainly do something to contribute by way of information and try to suggest some constructive methods by which the difficulties that so many Members referred to may be got over. There can be no gainsaying the fact that the process establishment is a dishonest service, because it is inevitable. I would suggest to the hon. the Law Member to consider the desirability of handing over to the parties concerned the witness summons and of issuing the defendant's summons through post, so that the number of processes may be minimised. Thus the staff can be reduced and much savings can be

effected. Then as regards the staff a good deal of trouble can be avoided by recruiting good hands and by increasing their pay. For example, there are a number of law graduates; start them on Rs. 50, give them good prospects, call the posts not by these undignified terms . . ."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Call them bailiffs."

* Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO:—"I am not speaking of the city: I am speaking of the mufassal. Call them by some high sounding name. If the present process-servers are continued, they cannot behave better, and there is no use saying that they are being ill-treated.

"Then with regard to the panchayat courts there is no use saying that they are working very satisfactorily when as a matter of fact they are not working well. We must be sincere when we say they are working satisfactorily. Many of the reports sent by the Collectors of the districts are only whitewashed accounts of the working of these courts. These accounts do not give the real state of these courts; they do not reveal the dissatisfaction of the people of the localities concerned."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. The hon. Member will continue his speech after lunch. The House will now adjourn and reassemble at 2-30 p.m."

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

* Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO:—"Mr. President, I was referring to the unsatisfactory state of the panchayat courts now functioning. I do not want to dilate upon their actual unsatisfactory state, but I would suggest to the hon. the Law Member how to improve their condition so that people may like freely to resort to such courts. My suggestion is that instead of electing five or seven members to the panchayat court as at present, you may have a panel of twenty gentlemen to be elected from out of the elders, and whenever a suitor comes forward with a suit, both the parties—the plaintif and the defendant—may be asked to select one each out of this panel of elders, and then a third gentleman may be elected as the president or the umpire. If that is done, I daresay that much of the complaint that now obtains may be avoided.

"Now, with regard to the delays in civil courts, I think that is a universal complaint. Though it is not possible to avoid much of the delay—and I am quite prepared to admit it—at any rate the evil may be considerably minimised if the recommendations of the Civil Justice Committee are strictly followed. What I mean by saying this is that in the matter of adjournment of suits, if more discretion is used and suits that can be taken up on a particular day and disposed of are only adjourned for that day and not adjourned at random in the hope of getting those suits compromised, I think there is a possibility of minimising the inconvenience felt by witnesses, and at the same time getting through with the work more quickly. This unsatisfactory system is resorted to on the off-chance of some of the suits being compromised owing to the pressure that is brought to bear upon the parties by the witnesses. If witnesses are asked to give up their legitimate work and made to hang upon courts from day to day, then they think that there is a possibility of these witnesses bringing influence to bear upon the parties to compromise. It is only with that object that this procedure of

indiscriminate adjournments is adopted. This is highly objectionable and if proper discretion is used in the adjournment of suits, much of this inconvenience may be considerably avoided.

"With regard to the payment of batta to witnesses in criminal courts, I think there is much scandal about it. It is left to the sweet will and pleasure of the presiding magistrate. Whenever he thinks that he could show some savings under that head, he believes—I do not know how far he is correct in his belief—that he could satisfy his superiors, and he says 'get away.' A man who has come there to do public service by giving evidence in a criminal court and gives evidence, for that man to be told 'get away' and that at his own expense, and not to be paid any batta, is not a satisfactory state of things. This is one instance to show that people with any self-respect would not go and attend criminal courts and at the same time do public service. Many people are dissuaded from going to court owing to this. Another circumstance is that they are not shown any courtesy at all. They are at the mercy of the peons who are loitering on the verandas and they are kept out and made to stand either in the hot sun, or if there is a tree near by, probably under its shade. This is the way witnesses are treated, respectable witnesses who come there merely to do public good. Such people especially ought not to be treated with such scant courtesy. I daresay the hon. the Law Member will certainly take sufficient precautions to see that they are not treated in this manner. Probably I may be met by an answer to the effect that there are sheds here and there. Certainly there is provision made in some instances, but there are many more cases in which such amenities of life ought to be provided for. There are offices where absolutely even drinking water is not provided. A man has to run a mile to quench his thirst. Is it possible under these circumstances that men who have any self-respect about them would be able or induced to go to such courts and give evidence? These are defects which ought to be remedied if at all the administration of justice has to be improved. In that spirit I have made these suggestions and particularly I would urge upon the hon. the Law Member to take into consideration this fact, namely, that the panchayat court has been much abused by the president and the members thereof, and unless some improvement is effected by some means or other, there is no opportunity of popularising these courts."

* Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, we do not aspire at present to the position of High Court Judges or District Court Judges. What we urge and ask the Government is to give to our poor people menial situations, namely, places of peons and attenders in these courts of justice. Most of these places of peons and attenders are monopolised by the high castemen, because they are engaged to suit the convenience of the officers who are their caste men in order that they may help these officers in carrying their meals or attend to their household work and so on. You will find in these courts very few depressed classes men are engaged. Again, these depressed classes who have any business in these courts, when they go there, are not treated in the same way as the other people are treated by the peons and menials there. So if these depressed classes people are engaged for the posts of peons and attenders in these courts of justice, they would be in a position to freely mix with other people, and in that way the depressed classes people who are now untouchables will to a certain extent in course of time have a feeling of self-respect like other castemen.

"The last speaker spoke on panchayats. I have not got the figures before me, but I think that out of 1,000 panchayats there are only about 100 which the depressed classes are allowed to take advantage of. The honorary organizers do not generally go to the cheris. In fact, the cheri people who are depressed classes are kept out of these institutions and are left in ignorance of the existence of these panchayats, and their usefulness. Only very few of them are taken in panchayats. I beg to bring to the notice of the hon. the Law Member that these panchayats, or most of them, have not admitted the depressed classes up to now. So I suggest that these panchayats may be abolished and re-selections may be directed to take place with a provision to elect the depressed classes men to the panchayats. So, Sir, such an arrangement should be made in all these panchayats, so that the depressed classes may take part in the, panchayats that they may understand the benefit of the local self-governing institutions and also enjoy their benefits as the other classes do. The funds of the panchayats are not utilized for the advantage of the cheris. There are very many ways in which the panchayat can exercise its discretion in favour of the depressed classes. In the villages when evidence of the depressed classes people is required, they are sent for and kept at a distance and their evidence taken from that distance. So in that way great injustice is done to them and they are not treated equally with other people. I therefore hope the hon. the Law Member will take all these things into consideration and see that proper arrangements are made to improve the situation of the depressed classes. According to the reports of Collectors, you will find that these panchayats are working very well. But in fact it is not so. In one of these districts at one time when some people of the depressed classes applied for representation in these panchayat courts, they could succeed. It was found by the Collector of the district and he found that it was nothing but jobbery. So I submit that these panchayat courts are more for the caste people than for the depressed classes. Let them have a chance of getting into these panchayats and enjoy other rights and privileges, so that they may in time take their own share in the local self-governing institutions."

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to make a suggestion with regard to the administration of civil justice in the city of Madras. I refer especially to the City Civil Court which was instituted in the year 1892 for the purpose of relieving the work on the Original Side of the High Court, and it was done as an experimental measure. That measure has proved very successful and to-day we find its work has increased by hundred per cent. The file to-day is somewhere near 800 original suits and 2,400 petitions. So that there is enough work for one single Judge and more. But the real grievance comes in when his jurisdiction is confined only to the sum of Rs. 2,500 as compared with the jurisdiction of Munsifs in the mufassal which has been raised recently to Rs. 3,000. There is no reason why the jurisdiction of the City Civil Court should not be raised to Rs. 5,000, so that cases which now cost a good deal in the High Court may be transferred to this cheaper jurisdiction. For example, petitions on the Original Side in order to be presented in the first instance have to start with a stamp fee of Rs. 5 in certain cases and Rs. 10 in others. These are high sums for the poor litigant." 2-45 p.m.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will not be in order in referring to the court-fees."

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—" I am referring only to the court-fee cost in litigation on the Original Side."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The court-fees leviable on litigation come under the Demand of court-fees. Therefore, the hon. Member is not at all in order in referring to them under this demand."

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—" If the jurisdiction of the City Civil Court is raised to Rs. 5,000, it will give relief to the litigants in many respects "

* The hon the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think hon. Members will be in order to suggest any alterations in legislation in the discussion of budget motions. That is the rule in England and I should like that that rule should as far as possible be adhered to here. The question of policy under the existing law is for discussion and not proposed measures of legislation."

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—" I shall not tread upon the ground which has been interdicted by you. I shall confine myself to saying that if another additional Judge is appointed to the City Civil Court . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does it not require an amendment to the Act ? "

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—" It does not, Sir. In the Act, the appointment of additional Judges is within the scope of the authority of the present Government. For example, in the years 1918, 1919 and 1920, an additional Judge was appointed and he worked on clearing the arrears in the City Civil Court. Such a thing is within the competence of the executive authorities of this province. There is also one other reason why this increased jurisdiction should be given. Small matters which are now litigated in the High Court may be transferred to the City Civil Court, which will very much benefit the poorer class of litigants, and the cost of litigation would thereby be lessened in the case of appeals. The litigation in the original court is also continued in the Appellate Side and the rates that are levied are the same."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Unfortunately, the hon. Member is again referring to the rates."

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—" The procedure that is adopted is that the cases pending before the High Court will receive the same kind of treatment as in the original court of trial. Mr. President, as under your ruling I am precluded from taking a number of other points which bear very directly upon the litigants I would suggest to the executive Government that measures may be taken to amend the Act or to introduce such alterations in the administration of the City Civil Court as to extend the scope of its usefulness."

* Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—" Mr. President, Sir, I support this motion, and in doing so I wish to point out that there is much dissatisfaction in the administration of civil justice. I shall only take one aspect of the question, that is, the paucity of Muslims in the Judicial Service. It has been repeatedly asserted by members on the Government benches that they are for doing communal justice, but they have done very little in practice in this direction. There are now fourteen Judges in the High Court. In this House several times questions were put and resolutions and cut motions were passed

about the necessity of appointing Muslims on the High Court bench. The former Law Member who was very profuse in his promises was good enough to say several times that when there is a permanent vacancy the claims of Muslims would be considered. There were several permanent vacancies since then. Yet nothing has been done so far. (Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed : 'That is the treatment you deserve.') There are about 20 civilian judges and 8 judges belonging to the provincial judicial service and one City Civil Court Judge. What is the percentage of Muslims here ? It is very very small. There are 41 permanent sub-judges and 20 acting sub-judges ; yet not a single one of them is a Muslim. Coming to munsifs there are 151 munsifs and about 20 acting munsifs. In this large number there are only four permanent munsifs and an equal number of acting munsifs who are Muslims. This is a very unsatisfactory state of things. It is not at all just that the administration of justice should be run wholly by particular sections of the people. We are asking for swaraj. Is swaraj only intended for particular sections of the community ? (Mr. Basheer Ahmad : ' Ask your friends.') It is quite immoral. Mr. Satyamurti is said to be against communal justice. He is supporting a monopolist policy. I think Government will rise to the occasion and do justice to all the communities."

* Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" Mr. President, Sir, as usual, my friends over here are very nearly tired of members from South Kanara. (Laughter.) (A voice : ' Especially of the last speaker.') I have told them that we should be glad to cut off from them as they should be glad to cut us off. As long as we continue together, we shall have to do the unpleasant duty of taking the time of the House to bring certain points to the notice of hon. members. There are certain cuts in this demand under my name which will come on at a later stage, but as I do not think they will be reached, I shall have to speak now. There are one or two points referred to by the earlier speakers on which I feel I should have my say, and one of them is, about the Chief Justice of the High Court. Several things were said to which I do not say yes or no, but from the enquiries I have made of certain of my friends in the High Court, I have come to know that they are eminently satisfied with his sense of justice and, above all, with the fact that he has no racial discrimination. I have heard many many members of the Bar say that they are perfectly satisfied, though here and there there may be certain eccentricities of the Chief Justice with which people are not satisfied. But I do appeal to the hon. the Chief Justice, through you, Sir, to see that he gives no room for such complaints, whatever they may be. But I think fairness demands that we should also appreciate what is good, and I may assure hon. Members that I have no particular object in saying this.

" Then there are some points about which I wish to say a few words, that is, as regards the conveniences to the members of the Bar and also to the litigants in the mufassal in this Presidency. It was said by the Leader of the Independent party in one of the speeches made by him in this House, that the Law Member was unfortunately even rude on certain occasions. I very much regret to have to say ditto to what he said. Certain questions were asked by my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha as regards the conveniences given to the litigant public. I am very sorry to say that not only did the Law Member say that he had no information, but he also said that it is not in the interests of the public even to call for and get the information. That there is not sufficient accommodation in several courts, that they are not

treated fairly and properly, and that assessors have no proper accommodation is a fact too well known. For instance, in Mangalore, we have got a very small Bar room and at the sessions time, jurors and assessors, police inspectors and sub-inspectors come and occupy half the space, and out of common courtesy we have to give some accommodation, because there is no other place for them. There are about 90 members of the Bar. I have been pressing this before the House, and the hon. the Law Member's predecessor was at least good enough to make some promise. But we know that he did not carry out many of his promises. But this Law Member would not even give courteous replies to questions. The High Court itself was repeatedly saying that this was an urgent matter, the extension of the Bar room. And the hon. the Law Member himself has mentioned in answer to one of my questions put on the 29th of November 1928, viz.,

'*Q*—Will Government be pleased to expedite the matter about the extension of the Bar room?'

'*A*.—The matter is being expedited, and Government have already sent reminders on the subject.'

3 p.m. "I know, as a matter of fact, that the High Court were sending repeated reminders to treat this as an urgent matter. But all at once, one fine morning, the Law Member says that the High Court have said that it is no longer urgent.

"I may mention, in this connexion, Sir, one instance. Very recently, about a few rupees were spent for the purchase of a table-cloth for the additional court just opened. The High Court (I do not think the hon. Judges have anything to do with this thing and it must be some petty clerk) wrote 'What is the need for a table-cloth?' After this, within the last one month, hundreds of rupees have been spent just to put in fine cemented tiles to the room of the principal subordinate judge. There were good flooring tiles already and they have all been removed and hundreds of rupees have been spent to have cemented tiles. If it is a matter of five rupees for the purchase of a table-cloth for the Bar table, it is being objected to, but there is no objection at all in spending any amount for the convenience of judges.

"I will mention another instance. All over the Presidency, I think, in the mufassal courts there are no punkahs, at least in most of the places. I asked a question in this House 'Whether the Law Member will be pleased to say in what places there are these conveniences, etc.? My question is No. 1134, dated the 29th of January 1929. I may mention here one funny fact that in our district from June to September, we have heavy rains and no punkah is needed. Yet for prestige of the Court or otherwise, we see Government spending on punkahs throughout the year. I asked for the information for the whole Presidency. The hon. Member was pleased to say that Government have no information and that the Government did not consider it necessary to call for a report. Now that is the sort of answer given by the Law Member. I hope he will take a more reasonable attitude towards all these points because he was a member of the Bar himself. (A voice 'He was a member of the Bar long ago.)' Though he was a member of the Bar long long ago and though he is now in a secure position, I do not think he will snap his fingers at the members of the Bar. I hope he will pay some

attention to the wishes of this House and see that at least cases which do not require a lot of money are attended to at once and that fair and respectable treatment is given to the members of the Bar and the members of the public."

* **Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM** then spoke in Tamil :—

"கனம் தலைவரவர்களே! கோர்ட்டு நடவடிக்கைகள் தமிழில் நடைபெறவேண்டும் என 744-வது மோஷனும் காபிஸ்டர்கள் விஷயமாகப் பேசுவதற்கு 813-வது மோஷனும் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். சொற்ப நேரத்தில் அவைகள் வராதென அவற்றையும் இதில் பேசுகிறேன்.

தமிழில் கோர்ட் நடவடிக்கைகள்.

"ஐயா! இங்கிலாந்து முதலிய நாடுகளில் நூற்றுக்கு 97 பேர்கள் படித்தவர்கள்" ஆனால் இந்தியாவில் நூற்றுக்கு 97 பேர்கள் படியாதவர்கள். படியாதவர்களது வழக்குகளை ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுவதால் நியாயவாதி எதனைப் பேசுகிறார் என, கட்சிக்காரர்களுக்குத் தெரிவதில்லை. சில சமயங்களில் நியாயவாதிகள் கட்சிக்காரனது கேஸை மறந்து பாதகமாகவுஞ் சொல்லலாம், வேண்டுமென்றுஞ் சொல்லலாம். தாய் பாஷையிலேயே பேசினால் கட்சிக்காரர்கள் தெரிந்துக்கொண்டு திருத்துவார்கள். தங்கள் கேசை காப்பாற்றிக்கொள்வார்கள். தாய்மொழியில் பேசினால் எங்கள் வகுப்பாருக்கு மிகவும் நன்மையைத் தரும். இப்போதும் வாதியாகவும் பிரதிவாதியாகவும் இருக்கும் ஆங்கிலப் படிப்பில்லாதவர்களிடம் கோர்ட்டுகளில் தமிழிலேயே வாக்குமூலம் வாங்குகிறார்கள். கட்சிக்காரர்களிடம் தமிழில் வாக்குமூலம் வாங்கும்போது என் எல்லா நடவடிக்கைகளும் தமிழிலேயே நடைபெறக்கூடாது. சில நாட்களுக்கு முன்னர் தமிழிலேயே நியாயவாதிகளிருந்தார்கள். அவர்களால் கட்சிக்காரர்களுக்கு மிகவும் திருப்தியிருந்தது. ஆங்கிலத்தில் நியாயவாதிற்குப் படித்து நீதிமன்றத்திற்கு வர சுமார் 35 வயதாகிறது. அவனுக்கு எவ்வளவு செலவாகும் என்பதை அரசாங்கத்தார் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கும்படி கேட்கிறேன். மிகவும் பணச்செலவழித்துப் படித்தபிறகு ஏழைகளை நசுக்கி பணம் எடுக்கவேண்டியதாகிறது. தாய்மொழியிலேயே இருந்தால் இந்தக் கஷடங்களில்லை. பல வித்வான்களும் நியாயவாதிகளாக வருவார்கள். மலேயா, கொச்சின், சைனு முதலான நாடுகளில் அவ்வங்காட்டு தாய்மொழிகளிலேயே நீதி மன்றங்கள் நிகழ்கின்றன. இந்தியாவிலும அவ்வாறே நடைபெறவேண்டும். இந்தியாவிற்கு சுயராஜ்ஜியம் அளிக்காவிட்டாலும் தாய்மொழிகளிலேயே நீதி மன்றங்கள் நடைபெறின் அது பாதி சுவராஜ்யமாகும். நீதிபதிகளுக்காகவும் நியாயவாதிகளுக்காகவும் நியாயமன்றங்களில்லை, ஆங்கிலம் தெரியாத ஜனங்களுக்காகவே மன்றங்களிருக்கின்றன. ஆதலால் எல்லாக் கோர்ட்டுகளிலும் தாய்மொழி வழங்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும்.

காபீஸ்டர்கள்.

"கோர்ட்டுகளில் காபீஸ்டர்களுக்குச் சரியானபடி சம்பளம் கொடுப்பதில்லை. கோர்ட்டுகளெல்லாம் காப்பீஸ்டர்களாலேயே நடைபெறுகின்றன. காபீஸ்டர்களுக்கு மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு இருபது ரூபாய்கள் சம்பளம் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். 3 அணு வீலையுள்ள காப்பீ ஸ்டாம்புகளில் எழுத

[Swami A. S. Sahajanandam] [19th March 1929

வேண்டும். ஒரு ஸ்டாம்பு கடிதத்தில் 22 கோடுகள் போட்டிருக்கும். ஒரு ஸ்டாம்பில் 175 வார்த்தைகளுக்கு குறையாமல் எழுதவேண்டும். 8 காபீஸ்டுகள் எழுதுவதை சோதிக்க ஒரு ரீடரும் ஒரு எக்ஸாமினரும் இருக்கிறார்கள். 8 காபீஸ்ட்டுக்கு 1 வீதம் எக்ஸாமினரும் ரீடர்களுமிருப்பார்கள். இவர்களுக்கு மேல் ஒரு சூபரின்டெண்டென்டு இருக்கிறார். இந்த காபீஸ்ட்டுகளிடம் ஸ்டாம்புகளை கொண்டு கொடுக்கவும் எழுதிய பிறகு வாங்கிக்கொண்டுபோய் கொடுக்கவும் அட்டெண்டர்கள் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த அட்டெண்டர்களுக்கும் ரீடர்களுக்கும் எக்ஸாமினர்களுக்கும் சூபரின்டெண்டென்டுக்கும் அரசாங்கத்தில் உபகார சம்பளம் கொடுப்பதாகச் சென்ற வருஷம் எப்படியோ முடிவாயிருக்கிறது. இவ்வளவு வருக்கும் வேலை கொடுக்கும் காபீஸ்டர்களுக்கு யாதொரு உபகாரச் சம்பளமும் இல்லை. ஸ்கூல் பைனல் பரீட்சையில் தேராதவர்களும் அல்லது ஸ்கூல் பைனல் படித்துத் தேறி ஸ்டாப் செலக்ஷன் போர்டில் தேராதவர்களுமே காபீஸ்ட் வேலைக்கு வருகிறார்கள். இவர்கள் எவ்வளவு கஷ்டப்பட்டாலும் 10 வார்த்தைக்கு ஒரு காசு வீதம் கணக்கு பார்த்து கொடுக்கிறார்கள். மாதத்தில் இவர்கள் செய்த வேலைகள் 20 ரூபாய்க்கு போதுமானதாயிராவிட்டால் அடுத்த மாதத்தில் அவர்கள் செய்த வேலையில் பிடித்துவிடுகிறார்கள். இக்கக் காப்பீஸ்டுக்களும் அரசாங்க ஊழியராம்.

இவர்களின் வேலை.

" பலவிதமான பத்திரங்கள், நியாய தீர்ப்புகள், வாக்குமூலங்கள், சிலா சாசனம், செப்பேடு, ஓலைச்சுவடி முதலான கஷ்டமான பொருள்களைக் கண்ணைத் துடைத்துக்கொண்டு பார்த்து எழுதவேண்டும். லீவு எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் சம்பளமில்லை. 30 வருஷங்கள் வேலை செய்துவிட்டு இன்றுவிட்டால் அவர்கள் கதியென்னும். மூப்பது வருஷங்கள்வரை கண்ணுங்கருத்தும் கையும் ஒய்ந்துபோக வேலைசெய்து வெளியிற்சென்று வருவாயின்றி கஷ்டப்படுவதைச் சொல்லுந்தரமன்று.

இவர்களால் வரும் லாபம்.

" ஒவ்வொரு காபீஸ்ட்டாலும் ரிட்டயர்ட் ஆவதற்குள் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு சுமார் பதினாயிர ரூபாய்கள் லாபமுண்டாகிறது. இப்படி லாபம் தேடியவர்கள் வேலை செய்ய சக்தியற்று பிறர் உதவியை எதிர்காடும் தள்ளாத பருவத்திற்கு உதவியாக அட்டெண்டர், ரீடர், எக்ஸாமினர், சூபரின்டெண்டென்டுகளுக்கு உபகாரச் சம்பளம் அளிப்பதுபோல் காபீஸ்டர்களுக்கும் மாதம் 20 அல்லது பதினைந்து ரூபாய்களேனும் உபகாரச் சம்பளம் அளிக்கும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to speak only on one or two points. I do not want to refer to the administration of justice in the High Court. But I would refer to the City Civil Court and I would request the hon. the Law Member to examine the question of putting the City Civil Court in charge of a Senior Munsif on a much lesser pay than what the present incumbent is receiving. Of course, the present incumbent may be promoted or transferred to some other suitable post in the Judiciary. I do not mean that he should be sent home. But what I do mean is to suggest that the work transacted in the City Civil Court is much the same as

19th March 1929] [Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed]

is being transacted in a District Munsif's Court. When the work is of the same type, I do not see why appeals from the City Civil Court are to be decided by a Bench of the High Court. I find, Sir, that this is very costly and also involves a good deal of waste of time and energy of the hon. Judges of the High Court. Appeals from District Munsif's Court go to the District Judge and Subordinate Judge and I do not see why there should not be a District Judge, appointed for the City of Madras to hear appeals from the City Civil Court. Besides this, for sessions trials, one hon. Judge of the High Court sits on the Sessions. I do not see any peculiarity between the cases sent up from the Presidency Magistrate's Court for trial in the High Court Sessions and those that are sent up by the committing Magistrates in the mufassal to the District Courts."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Is it not asking for an alteration of the Letters Patent of the High Court? The Letters Patent is really legislation."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"I would urge, Sir, that a District Judge may be appointed for the City of Madras to deal with criminal cases which are sent up to the Sessions. I would also urge that the Original Side work of the High Court may be left in charge of the District Judge instead of the High Court Judges. This is being done in other provinces, such as, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The Judicial Commissioner there transacts all Original Side work. So also a District Judge may be appointed to be in charge of Original Side work instead of having two Judges or sometimes even three Judges to sit on the Original Side of the High Court."

" I will then pass on to the case of process-servers. The process-servers' case has been brought up in this Council from time to time and the Government on several occasions said on the floor of this House that the matter was under consideration. But on one fine morning, in answer to an unstarred question put by one of my hon. Friends, they said that Government did not consider that their pay needed revision. Sir, the difficulties of process-servers can be explained only by those who are watching their life, and sympathize with them, especially their life in hilly districts like the Nilgiris. The process-servers are put to a lot of hardship in the discharge of their duties, and their pay is not commensurate with the work that they have to do.

" With regard to copyists, referred to by my hon. Friend Swami Sahajanandam, I would urge on the Government to take early steps. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" At this stage, the House would take it as a tedious repetition of another Member's arguments."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" To bring the copyists also into the regular service of the Judicial Department, and enable them to enjoy the privileges attached to the regular service.

" With regard to the appointment of Muslims in the Judiciary, Sir, I do not want to dilate much. I always stand for communal justice. I do not plead with the Government that there should be some Muslim appointed here and there. But I want that when they are following the principle of communal representation, they should work out that principle in fairness and justice to all. I want to assert my right and claim and urge on them to be more honest in the working of communal principle and in the appointment of persons according to communal representation.

"One other point, Sir. In the appointment of members of one community so far as high offices are concerned, I do not want, Sir, that simply because they are Muslims they should be appointed. I want that consistently with efficiency and competency Muslims, whether they belong to this Presidency or to any other Presidency, should be brought in, in order to give facilities for the development of Muslim law in the High Court and also to enable the Muslim community to derive some advantage or other, through persons placed in those high situations. I do not want, Sir, that incompetency should be enthroned in this Government as has already been the case, nor do I wish that the rights and claims of the community should be ignored for the sake of any individuals or on account of any high placed official."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, a number of points have been raised by my friends in different sections of the House on the Judicial Administration of the Presidency. I shall refer to those points one by one.

" One of the first points referred to was the delay in the disposal of cases, and my friend Mr. A. B. Shetty read from a review of the administration of the Judicial Department by the Government As a matter of fact, I may tell the House that both the High Court and the Government pay particular attention to the speedy disposal of cases. It has to be remembered, Sir, as my hon. Friends in this House know, that the officers in the Judicial Department, especially the Munsifs and Sub-Judges, are hard worked, and it must be said to their credit that they are doing their best to dispose of cases as well and as speedily as possible. The High Court are calling for quarterly returns (and, I believe, monthly returns also). The Government, as my hon. Friend Mr. Shetty read from the review, are laying stress on and emphasising the need for the speedy disposal of cases. One thing has also to be said in this connexion and it is this. It lies very much with the members of the Bar also to assist the Judiciary in the speedy disposal of cases. As a matter of fact, the Bar is now very much stronger than it was some years ago. When the members of the Bar ask for adjournment, it becomes difficult for the Munsif or the Sub-Judge to refuse their request, and, as I said, the capacity of the Bar is much higher than it was and greater time is
3-15 p.m. taken for the examination and cross-examination of witnesses. It is these things that contribute to some extent to the delay in the disposal of cases. However, as I said, the Government are paying particular attention to this.

" The next point referred to by my hon. Friend is with reference to the difficulties experienced in the execution of decrees. I am afraid that there is some force in that statement. It is as a matter of fact not due to any fault on the part of the courts that these difficulties are felt. The judges are doing their best to have the decrees executed when applications for execution are put before them. I may state, Sir, that the proceedings in connexion with this cut motion will be forwarded to the High Court and I am sure the High Court will pay particular attention to the various points raised." (Mr. J. A. Saldanha: Louder, Sir.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member had better come to his place, when he will hear better."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Another point that was urged was with regard to the convenience of jurors and assessors.

I am sure that if the inconveniences felt by the jurors and assessors were brought to the notice of the presiding judges, as far as it lies in their power, they would look into them and give them all the amenities and conveniences possible. With reference to this matter, Mr. Saldanha, who has been always speaking about this, wrote to the Government a pretty long communication dealing with the various points relating to the conveniences and inconveniences of jurors and assessors. I may tell the House that I have fowarded that communication to the High Court. (Mr. Basheer Ahmed: Thanks!) On receipt of the reply from the High Court such of the points as could be disposed of will be disposed of by the Government. There are some points in Mr. Saldanha's letter which the Government could not deal with. For instance, the right of women to be elected as jurors; that is a thing which is not in the power of this Government to do. The section in the Criminal Procedure Code, which relates to the assessors and jurors, says that men who are between particular ages should be selected as jurors or assessors. That is a matter which requires legislation and so it is beyond the power of the Government. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: Does not man include woman?) So far as it lies in the power of this Government, on receipt of the report from the High Court, particular attention will be paid by Government to the question of giving additional convenience to the jurors and assessors.

"Another point that has been referred to by my hon. Friends is that the inspection of mufassal courts should be done by the High Court Judges. As a matter of fact, it has been under contemplation for some time that the High Court Judges should go and inspect the mufassal courts. But on account of the pendency of cases in the High Court the Judges find it difficult to leave the headquarters for any length of time for inspecting the mufassal courts

" I am very sorry that my hon. Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti and some other members made themselves responsible for casting some reflections upon the Judges of the High Court."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Sir, ... "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Is it any personal explanation? "

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" I am afraid the hon. the Law Member has entirely misunderstood our remarks when he says that we cast reflections upon the hon. Judges of the High Court."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will kindly wait for some time more and see."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I thought his first sentence was enough "

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I am very glad to hear from Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti that whatever the import of the words that he used might have been, he had no intention of casting reflections upon the hon. Judges of the High Court. One specific statement with reference to the arrears that he made was that the Government were appointing temporary judges, and he added that they have an interest in seeing that the arrears are not disposed of He concluded by saying that they were human and that we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that being only temporary judges they have no interest in clearing off the arrears."

[19th March 1929

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I did not say anything of that sort, Sir."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Again, I am glad to hear that my hon. Friend did not mean what he said. As a matter of fact, I have made a note of what he said. In any case, I wish to emphasize on the floor of this House that all the Judges of the High Court, whether temporary or otherwise, are men of conscience. After all, now there are no temporary judges. The two temporary judges have been made permanent.

"Then my friends stated something with reference to the health of the Judges. With reference to that, I do not want to say very much. I was very glad to hear an observation made by a gentleman occupying the Opposition bench with reference to the Chief Justice, to the effect that he is a man of conscience and that he is a man entirely free from racial prejudice. I may state that he is one of the best Judges of the High Court and he does his best to keep up the reputation of the High Court. (Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu: 'What about his health?') I do not wish to proceed further on this point. I do not want to reply to the several insinuations and innuendoes made. (Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu: 'What about his health?')

"Sir, Mr. Madhavan Nayar complained about the posting of cases in the High Court. I may tell him that practically there is no substance in his complaint. There is a blank list prepared. That list contains only civil revision petitions and other matters which ordinarily go before admission courts. It contains no important cases. The system of preparing a blank list exists for the purpose of placing those small matters before any judge without causing disarrangement, if any of the fourteen judges happens to be absent on any day.

"With reference to the administration of justice in the City of Madras one of my hon. Friends stated that as in the case of the administration of criminal justice honorary benches might be constituted for the disposal of petty civil cases. The law does not permit it. There is provision in the Criminal Procedure Code for the constitution of honorary benches, but there is no provision either in the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act or in the City Civil Courts Act for the employment of honorary judges for the disposal of civil disputes. As things stand at present, it is not possible to do so."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The Demand will be put to the House at 3-33 p.m."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"If by that time I do not finish I will sit down."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"If he wants to finish all the points he may have to be more concise."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"(Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: 'What about the Civil Courts Act?') With reference to the mufassal the Madras Civil Courts Act III of 1873 also does not contemplate the constitution of honorary benches.

"My hon. Friend Mr. Kaleswara Rao spoke about the need for discontinuing the additional Sub-Court at Bezwada. As a matter of fact, the Bar Association at Bezwada had sent to the Government a memorial against the continuance of the Additional Sub-Court at Bezwada. I forwarded that

19th March 1929] [Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

memorial to the High Court and the High Court after the receipt of it, recommended the continuance of the Sub-Court there till the end of September. The High Court is the constitutional adviser to the Government and naturally the Government accept its recommendation. Therefore I am sorry to say that I cannot act on the suggestion of my hon. Friend.

"Sir, Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar referred to the need for having a Munsif's Court at Cheyyar. I may say that the power of fixing the actual place where such courts should be located is, under the Civil Courts Act, left to the High Court. The Government have practically no voice in the matter except ultimately to sanction the expenses of a new court if the High Court wants one."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"A word of personal explanation, Sir."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"As I stated, this representation will be borne in mind. Then with reference to . . ."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"I want to say . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member does not yield. Unless the hon. Member yields, Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar has no right to address the House. He will kindly resume his seat."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Then with reference to the question of increased remuneration to process-servers, I may say that first-class process-servers in the mufassal get Rs. 15 and the second class Rs. 14 at present. I examined the question of increasing their pay and found that even a small increase of Rs. 3 making their pay Rs. 18 and Rs. 17, respectively, meant an additional expenditure of about three lakhs. It is ultimately a question of finance and I believe that a small increase of two or three rupees will not add to their efficiency or honesty. (Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Living wages.)

"My hon. Friend Mr. Sarabha Reddi referred to the need for appointing process-servers in the village panchayat courts. Sir, under the existing Act, the village peons have to serve the process issued by the panchayats. When the number of cases in any court reaches 200 a year, the Collectors have the power to appoint additional process-servers if they think it necessary and pay them out of the process fees. If my hon. Friends are interested in the matter, they may make representation to the Collectors concerned, who if the number of cases in the panchayat courts reaches 200, will naturally appoint additional process-servers.

"Then, my hon. Friend Mr. Srinivasan suggested the desirability of employing members of the depressed classes as peons and attenders. I may tell him that attention is being paid to this and I will call upon the appointing officers in the mufassal to appoint as far as possible members of the depressed classes for these posts, if suitable men are available.

"My hon. Friend Mr. Karant referred to the convenience of members of the bar at Mangalore. I answered some questions put to me on this subject on the floor of this House. There was also a representation made to me on this subject. I forwarded that representation to the High Court. The High Court got a plan and estimate prepared for the purpose, costing about Rs. 5,050 and forwarded them to the Government with a remark that the

matter was not urgent. Naturally the plan and estimates were laid aside as the High Court remarked that it was not urgent and the matter was not pursued further.

"There are some other minor points to which I would like to refer. But as there is no time, I resume my seat."

3-30 p.m. * Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar:—"I want to make only one or two remarks and I shall be very brief as I have barely three minutes before me. The observation of the hon. the Law Member with regard to process-servers was highly disappointing and I should like only to refer to one or two points; I find that the speech that he made by way of reply was somewhat moderate and temperate with respect to the criticisms that we levelled against the Government and as regards some of our criticisms he did not say whether he repudiated the soundness or the correctness thereof. As regards process-servers, the income is 23 lakhs and odd and the expenditure is Rs. 19,96,000, leaving a surplus of 3 lakhs and odd. There are about 1,554 amins drawing a pay ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35. There are 6,287 peons, of whom over 2,000 get a pay of Rs. 15 and others Rs. 14. There is absolutely no reason as to why a portion of the surplus amount above referred to should not be utilized for the purpose of giving them greater and increased pay for which they have been clamouring all along. After all, they only want that their pay may be increased by two or three rupees more.

"As regards copyists, I should like to say that the income from sale of copy stamps comes to 11 lakhs of rupees. I find on the receipt side in the budget estimate that a sum of 11 lakhs of rupees has been put as representing the income from copy stamps. The cost of copyist establishment comes to 4·55 lakhs of rupees, and there is a surplus of a little over 64 lakhs of rupees in Civil and Criminal Administration for the year 1927.

"There is only one other point to which advertence has not been made in the course of the debate and that is the miserable honorarium that is being paid to the mufassal Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors. In districts where the offices have been bifurcated, Government Pleaders who deal with civil work are being badly treated, the retaining fee paid to them being ridiculously low when compared with the quality and quantity of work turned out by them. They get nothing for opinions on matters which tax them to the utmost. They have to wade through heavy files dealing with knotty questions. The retaining fee must be at least doubled."

The hon. the President:—"Order, order. The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 84,13,900 for Administration of Justice by Rs. 100."

The motion was put to vote and declared lost.

A poll was demanded which was taken and the House divided as follows:—

Ayes.

1. Mr A. B. Shetty.
2. ,, Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib.
3. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
4. ,, Daniel Thomas.
5. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
6. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
7. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
8. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
9. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
10. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
11. ,, S. Satyamurti.
12. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
13. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
14. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
15. ,, Basheer Ahmed Sayeed.
16. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
17. ,, Abdul Hameed Khan.

Ayes—cont.

18. Mr. L. K. Tulasiram.
19. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
20. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
21. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
22. Mr. K. R. Karant.
23. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
24. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
25. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
26. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
27. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
28. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
29. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
30. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
31. ,, K. Uppi Sahib.
32. Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
33. ,, K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
34. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
35. ,, K. S. Sivasubramanya Ayyar.
36. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
37. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
38. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
39. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
40. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
41. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, ,, S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar.
9. ,, Hilton Brown.
10. ,, H. A. Watson.
11. ,, C. A. Souter.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
14. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
15. Mr. V. Ch. John.
16. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
17. Sayed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
18. Mr. J. Bheemayya.
19. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
20. ,, J. Kuppuswami.
21. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
22. Mr. N. Siva Raj.
23. ,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
24. ,, S. Venkiah.
25. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
26. Mr. F. E. James.
27. ,, G. Premayya.
28. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P Patro.
29. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.

Neutral.

1. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
2. Mr. C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.
3. ,, T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
4. ,, W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.
5. ,, S. V. Vanavudaya Gounder.
6. ,, V. Ramjee Rao.
7. The Zamindar of Seithur.
8. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.
9. ,, T. K Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
10. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
11. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddiyar.
12. ,, B. Muniswami Nayudu.
13. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.

Ayes 41. Noes 29. Neutral 13.

The motion was carried.

* The hon. the President:—"I now put the main demand. The question is that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 84·14 lakhs *minus* Rs. 100 under Demand XIV—Administration of Justice."

The motion was put to vote and declared lost.

A poll was demanded which was taken and the House divided as follows:—

Ayes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Majoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
9. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar.
10. Mr. Hilton Brown.
11. ,, H. A. Watson.
12. ,, C. A. Souter.
13. ,, S. H. Slater.
14. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
15. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
16. ,, V. Ch. John.
17. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
18. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
19. Mr. C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.
20. ,, A. B. Shetty.

[19th March 1929

Ayes—cont.

21. Mr. J. Bheemayya.
22. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
23. Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur.
24. Mr. J. Kuppuswami.
25. Subadar-Major S. A Nanjappah Bahadur.
26. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
27. ,, N. Siva Raj.
28. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
29. ,, W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.
30. ,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
31. ,, Daniel Thomas.
32. ,, S. V. Vanavudaiya Gounder.
33. ,, S. Venkiah.
34. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
35. Mr. C. E. Wood.
36. ,, F. E. James.
37. Khan Bahadur Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
38. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
39. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
40. ,, G. R. Premayya.
41. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
42. ,, C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
43. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
44. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
45. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
46. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
47. Mr. P. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
48. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
49. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
50. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.
51. ,, B. Muniswami Nayudu.
52. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.
53. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.

Noes.

1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
2. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
3. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
4. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
5. ,, S. Satyamurti.
6. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
7. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
8. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
9. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
10. Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
11. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
12. Mr. L. K. Tulasiram.
13. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
14. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
15. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
16. Mr. K. R. Karant.
17. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
18. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
19. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
20. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
21. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
22. ,, P. Baktavatsalu Nayudu.
23. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
24. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
25. ,, K. Uppi Sahib.
26. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
27. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur.
28. Mr. C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
29. ,, K. S. Sivasubramanya Ayyar.

Ayes 53. Noes 29.

The motion was carried and the grant of Rs. 84·14 lakhs *minus* Rs. 100 was made.

DEMAND XV—JAILS.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move.

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 31·64 lakhs under Demand XV—Jails'."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I beg to move—

'that the allotment of Rs. 37,000 for Superintendence be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the bad treatment meted out to political prisoners in jails. Sir, political prisoners I should like to define as men who because of their idealogy, of their patriotism and of their sense of self-sacrifice are willing to take the consequences of their actions, even if they involve breach of laws of the powers that be for the time being; and I am sure every hon. Member of this House will agree with me when I say—whether we agree with them or not—they are the salt of the earth, men who risk anything worth having in life and court imprisonment for the sake of others, be it their country, their religion or humanity.

19th March 1929] [Mr. S. Satyamurti]

"In this connexion, Sir, I should like to remind the House of what Lord Morley wrote to Lord Minto when Mr. Keir Hardie was here. He wrote to the Viceroy and said 'I am glad you met Mr. Keir Hardie. Men of his kind are blind visionaries. But, but for these blind enthusiasts, this slow-moving world of ours will have made no progress whatever.' I should concede, Mr. President, that, so long as there is some established law, those of us breaking the law must and should be willing to bear the consequences. I only plead for the game being played according to the rules of the game. If the Government feel that they should put persons in prison, let them; I am not going to question, on this motion, the policy of political prosecutions or question whether there should be these prosecutions. I may say I entirely agree with my hon. Friend, the Planters' representative, when he said that no political movement can be put down by repression. It has not been so in the history of the world; it will not be so in the future. I am not talking of it now. But as soon as the Government want to pursue a policy of repression, I want them to play the game as among gentlemen. Sir, speaking the other day, Lord Irwin, Viceroy, said that no political progress is possible in this country except with the willing consent of politically minded Indians. I want to put it to my hon. Friend the Law Member who is also administering the portfolio of jails that many of those whom this Government have convicted of political offences or whom they may yet convict of political offences have been or may be found to be the leaders who are the idols of the people of this country, whose voice is heard by millions and who alone can deliver the goods on behalf of the people of India in any agreement between Great Britain and India, now or in the near future. So, it is but right that these gentlemen should be treated as people with whom the Government have only a difference of opinion. They are not ordinary criminals; they are not enemies of society; they are men who look forward and work for a better society. 3-45 p.m.

"Now, Sir, I am sure I have the authority of three distinguished Members of this Council who have spoken on this matter more than once. My hon. Friend, the Chief Minister, crossed the floor, I believe, towards the end of the year 1923, when the then Leader of the Justice Party, Sir Tyagaraja Chettiyar, said that political prisoners ought to be treated as worse than robbers and dacoits. He became highly indignant and crossed the floor saying 'I may be a political offender to-morrow and I cannot subscribe to the doctrine that such offenders ought to be treated as the Leader of the Justice Party stated.' My hon. Friend, the Law Member, has pleaded more than once from his place in the Opposition for the better treatment of political prisoners. My hon. Friend from Chittoor has also pleaded for the better treatment of political prisoners.

"Speaking on the question of the punishment of these political offenders, even from the point of view of the State, if the punishment is vindictive in dealing with high-souled men and women, if I may say so, I may at once mention to this House that such punishments will fail to have their effect. Punishment is always intended for two purposes, to reform the criminal in the jail or to act as a deterrent to others. So far as political offenders are concerned, no punishment will really convert their opinions. Secondly, with regard to the deterrent effect of punishment on these men, I may mention to this House, Sir, that going to jail for political offences has ceased to be looked down upon by anybody. The pleasant way in which the

jail is referred to in many political circles is 'Sri Krishna's birth-place' and the extent of a man's popularity to-day in political circles depends upon the fact whether he has gone to jail. You may agree with that mentality or you may not agree with that mentality. But those who are termed as political criminals have always been in the forefront of the struggle of their country for freedom. I only commend the history of Ireland, the history of Russia, the history of Austria, the history of Italy and last, but not least, the history of England herself, to show that in critical times of war or social or political revolution men who offend the rules of the Government are among the finest products of that society. Therefore they are not likely to be terrorized nor is the fact of the punishment being vindictive upon them going to be deterrent on others. I may mention for example with regard to the burning of foreign cloth, when the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, arrested Mahatma Gandhi for it, there has been more burning of foreign cloth because of that, than there would have been, if he had not been arrested. Therefore there is no use of the Government expecting that they are going to terrorize the people at all. What I want by this cut is this, that political prisoners, when their freedom is curbed by a sentence of a court of law, should be given the conveniences to which they are accustomed outside the jails. I am not asking for this as a matter of mercy but as a matter of justice, as a matter of fair dealing. As one who conceives swaraj as a practical and early political proposition, I may say that when we shall have the hon. Mr. James, and others as political prisoners we shall treat them just as correctly as we expect the present Government now to treat us. When there is swaraj in India and when they want to overthrow the Government, when that situation arises, we will prosecute them and if they are convicted, put them in prison, but there we shall treat them as first-class demeanants, as political prisoners are treated in any country and will not treat them as political offenders are treated here to-day. It is but right that political offenders, as I said, should have the same dress, the same bedding arrangements, the same convenience for bathing, the same convenience for food, and facilities for reading and writing which are of a literary kind which they would have enjoyed but for conviction.

"Although I recognize that the treatment of prisoners in our jails and also of political prisoners has improved a great deal, thanks to the pioneer activities of prison reformers like my hon. Friend, Mr. Kesava Pillai, much more still remains to be done especially in the matter of food, clothing and other facilities. I think, Sir, there is a great deal more to be done. They are to be freed from hard physical work to which they are not accustomed even though they may be sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment. To-day, Sir, European prisoners, those who belong to the community to which my hon. Friend, Mr. James, belongs, even if they commit murder or dacoity, are treated better than Indian criminals, better than Indian political prisoners. I challenge him to deny that statement; they can get tea; they can get toast; they can get breakfast; they get dinner; they get special coats and everything from jails because of their skin. If European prisoners are treated to-day as Indians, then there will be a huge cry. The hon. Mr. James was surprised at our position. He should admire our moderation. This is nothing but racial discrimination. Europeans convicted of murder or dacoity get better treatment than Indian political prisoners. Is it at all just? Is it justified? I put it to the Indian

Law Member to say whether this is a thing which he can honestly get up and justify. I do suggest that this matter should be treated as a matter of all parties. It is possible that every one of us who has got political convictions may come into conflict with law. Take for example Lord Pentland who was Governor of Madras not very long ago who refused to have his children vaccinated. I can conceive of many laws about it. There may be honest difference of opinion and if people break these laws they must take the consequences. I grant such laws. But let the Government play the game, let not the Government be vindictive. I think I am not asking too much and I move this cut."

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, it is with great pleasure that I second the resolution so ably moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Satyamurti. I have always pleaded for a kind and humane treatment of all prisoners and that due regard should be paid to the prisoners' previous habits of life in the matter of diet and clothing. We have achieved after a long agitation some success.

"Harsh and vindictive treatment of prisoners prevailed even in England for a long period till very recent times. Our Government, the hon. the Law Member knows, have always made racial distinction in the treatment of prisoners, Europeans and Eurasians being given food and clothing in conformity with their habits, while Indians were subject to one harsh uniform treatment as might suit the habits of the lowest class. The Government have, however, now introduced some wholesome changes and they have to do more to satisfy the reformed conceptions of prison treatment.

"I am sure that the hon. the Law Member would endeavour to see that the people convicted for political offences get better treatment than is accorded to ordinary convicts, if that could be done under the present system. If the present system would not allow it, they should change it.

"Once upon a time, some of my hon. Friends sitting in the Opposition had to undergo imprisonment for political offences. They had to suffer hardships like the hardened criminals and eat the coarsest food without any regard to their previous habits. At any rate, the food and the clothing have now changed for the better.

"I entirely agree with my hon. Friend that political prisoners or men convicted for political offences should be more humanely treated. It is wrongly held that prosecutions and imprisonments and cruel treatment would cow down people. On the other hand, political ideas spread and flourish in the wake of repression. See what has occurred in Russia with all its imprisonments and banishments to Siberia and what not. The Czar's Government has toppled over, and the Soviet now rules. So it has been in France and many other countries. Humane treatment will prevent bitterness and hatred spreading. I am not one of those that approve of the practice of burning foreign cloth in market squares or elsewhere to serve the national cause. I would give all that cloth to the poor who are so much in need of some clothing—and when one of these idealists gets into jail, he ought to be treated better than the ordinary criminal who is convicted of a heinous offence. I would appeal to the Government to see that the prisoners convicted for political offences, are treated with due consideration to their culture and habits. The Government have to enforce their laws and defend law and order. The Government will not lose by enforcing the law in a kindly and

humane spirit but are sure to embitter popular feeling against the Government and make matters worse if they do otherwise. I strongly support the resolution."

4 p.m. * Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, the question of giving better treatment to political prisoners is always a live question. Even to-day some of the best men are in jails. They will have to be so in larger and larger numbers as the movement and the struggle for freedom increases in volume. Sir, we are only in the beginning of a very great struggle that we shall have later on. What we urge as the representatives of the people is that those who go to jails for their conscience, for their ideals, and for the freedom of their motherland, ought to be given the same food, the same clothing and the same bedding as they used to have in their houses. Of course under swaraj, I do not think any free country will send people to jails for their conscience and for speaking something against the existing order of things or against the established Government of the country. Sections 124-A and 153-A of the Indian Penal Code and 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code are all unknown in a constitution like that of the United States of America. Nobody is sent for any free speech, thought or for expression to the jails. ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I request the hon. Member to come to the question of the treatment of persons who have become prisoners after those sections have been applied and they have been sent to jail."

* Mr A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Political offences include also those under which violence comes. I would ask for equal treatment of even those who have committed violence if the offence has been committed with a political motive connected with the freedom of the country. We of the Congress party deprecate violence. We do not believe in violence, but all the same the motive ought to be the criterion for giving them better treatment. Now the rule is that there should be no distinction in the treatment of prisoners whether they commit political or ordinary crimes. The Jail Manual lays down that all political prisoners ought to be treated in the same way as dacoits or murderers or those who commit theft or other offences. Of course, under medical examination, things are a little bit improved, probably under some secret instructions from the Government, I do not know. But, the political prisoners are presumed to be treated in the same manner as ordinary prisoners. That is, Sir, they are not given ghee, or buttermilk or anything else, except an ordinary morsel of food as other prisoners are given. Thanks to the labours of my hon. Friend Diwan Bahadur Kesava Pillai, they are given rice instead of cholam. Of course, what Mr. Kesava Pillai attempted to do was that those who were rice-eaters before they went to jail should be given rice food. Rice is given in the case of better-class prisoners. Political prisoners, to whatever caste or creed they may belong, are treated as better class, except that there is nothing to distinguish them from ordinary prisoners. They are also given iron necklaces or iron rings. When they are sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, they are given one or two hard mattresses to lie down upon and one set of small trousers and one set of shirts and two small handkerchiefs for cleaning themselves after bathing; so, there is no difference between a political prisoner and an ordinary convict. I, on behalf of the people of the country of whom I am an elected representative, plead that the Jail Manual should be so modified as to enable persons convicted of political offences to be given special treatment, that is, that they should be given no work and that they should have the same bedding,

clothing and food as they used to have in their homes. That is our plea. We plead that special treatment should be accorded to political prisoners, because canons of civilization require that when you take prisoners of war, you have to treat them as though they are gentlemen. You are already curtailing their liberties by separating them from their families and children, and you take them away from their homes and avocations of life. The only fault is that they carry on propaganda or agitation against Government and therefore their liberty is curtailed and they are to be under restraint. In addition to these restrictions, why these difficulties with regard to food, clothing, etc. ? The Government are putting them in nasty places where they do not even get light and air These are all really very bad for the Government to do, but in addition to these they are denied proper food and clothing. What we see generally when many of these leading men and women go to jails is that they contract some disease like consumption. We know the case of Andhra Ratna Duggirala Gopalakrishnayya who became consumptive in jail and died later on by that complaint in course of time. For these reasons, I support this cut motion."

* Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" Mr. President, it is no wonder that all the ex-convicts in this Council should be anxious to speak in support of this motion. As an ex-convict myself, my experience in jail enables me to give an authoritative statement on a motion like this. It is true some of us were shown some consideration in jail, because we formed the very first batch after non-co-operation to go to jail, but those that came later on, our successors, were put to much greater indignities and sufferings than we were put to earlier. But, even those that were given preferential treatment, know what hardships and sufferings ordinary prisoners and political prisoners have to undergo in these jails. For the edification of the hon. the Law Member and the Government, I may mention certain facts which the Government may understand and inwardly digest so that without any harm either to themselves or to their prestige, they can effect the necessary reform and entitle themselves to be called a more humane and civilized Government. I may say, at the outset, that political prisoners or persons that are convicted of political offences are not ordinary felons. Those persons like myself were persons who were at one time great loyalists who carried on vigorous campaigns for collecting funds for war, etc., on behalf of this Government. It is because we were driven by circumstances and by the repressive policy of the Government, because of our convictions and in obedience to the dictates of our conscience, that we had to go to jail; and not because we committed any offence which involved moral turpitude or violence. Why then, I ask, should such prisoners be not given the light, the air, the food, the clothing and other things which such persons are otherwise entitled to ordinarily ? That is the thing that I do not understand. Let them be incarcerated, let them be kept within the four walls of the jails, let them not be allowed to interfere with people outside and influence them to commit similar offences or other acts which the Government consider wrong, but why, in the name of common sense and humanity, I ask, why should they be denied the ordinary comforts and privileges of human beings ? This I fail to see. While I was in prison, I was locked up in a small cell 9 feet by 5 feet, or so with no windows, but with one door opening to the front. At 5 o'clock we used to be locked up, we were not given any light to be used inside the cell, but one or two pots for answering the calls of nature which will be stinking all the

night through and with which we had put up till next morning. The prisoners are given very coarse food. The very appearance of this food is repulsive. Probably, there is nothing hygienically wrong with the food, but the colour and the appearance of it and the pot in which it is given make it far from attractive. They are given only one curry day in and day out and the curry also, whatever its chemical composition, is of the poorest quality.

"Then, Sir, it is another rule that the prisoner ought not to know anything about what is transpiring in the outside world. Newspapers are a thing which are tabooed completely so far as these prisoners are concerned. I can understand their being prevented from having any communication with people outside, but why they should be kept out of all information of the world outside, why they should be prevented from knowing what is going on in the world, that is a thing which passes my comprehension. Let them not be given if you please, Sir, these extremist papers which the Government considers undesirable or dangerous, say the '*Hindu* or the *Swarajya*. But why not give them the *Madras Mail* or the *Times of India* which even the Government considers unobjectionable or, as some friends suggest, the *Justice*. Let some papers be given, whatever they be, so that they may know what is going on in the world and so that when they come out of the jail after 14 years or 20 years they may not be Rip Van Winkles. That is one thing which the Government have to consider, digest and reform. Another thing which I wish to mention in this connexion is the indignities which these prisoners are subjected to. I do not know whether any reform has been effected now so far as this matter is concerned, but in those days the ordinary prisoners and prisoners convicted of political offences had to remove the refuse, the urine, night-soil, etc., in the morning, themselves. If such things obtain even now it is a matter on which Government ought to bestow some attention and effect a change. I might also mention in this connexion that political prisoners, who are convicted not because they are guilty of any violence or offences involving moral turpitude but because of their conscience and conviction, ought to be given preferential treatment in a way different from that accorded to the ordinary prisoners.

4-15 p.m. "Generally persons who go to jails as political prisoners are persons of some position in life and accustomed to a certain kind of food and clothing, etc. If the Government cannot afford to provide them with food and clothing they are accustomed to, why not allow the prisoners to have their own clothing and food? Why not permit their relations or friends to supply them with these? Some improvements can be made with regard to the supply of books and magazines, in giving more light and air and such other comforts and freedom that will not detract from the restrictions which are absolutely essential to be imposed on such prisoners. Therefore, I submit, Sir, it is high time for Members of Government, especially for those who are Indians to see that some reform is made in the rules regulating the treatment of political prisoners.

"In this connexion I may make some reference to Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon." (Mr. K. R. Karant:—Hear, hear.)

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is the hon. Member sure that he was convicted of a political offence?"

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—"Yes, Sir. Sir, you will have observed that I am speaking with very great restraint, and I shall continue to do so even when I have to speak about Narayana Menon, a matter in which I feel strongly. With regard to Mr. Narayana Menon you know, Sir, that the Government have agreed to release him provided he gives an undertaking. They had gone further and stated in the Council that they would release him even if two of his friends give an undertaking on his behalf. He is therefore entitled to his liberty any day he chooses to avail of this offer. May I know why should that man be denied even ordinary comforts? I saw him recently and he told me that he has never entertained any hope of being set free and that he had no delusion that he would be released even during the regime of Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. At least he expected some small comforts, in jail during his term of office but he is obliged to give up even that hope. He is now put in along with some Eurasians whose society he does not like and he told me that his wishes for a change would not be complied with. It is not because the Law Member, the person who is in charge of the Jail Department, is not willing to grant that concession but because he is afraid to displease the Superintendent of the Jails or the Inspector-General of Prisons. (Laughter.) That shows the slave mentality of even the highest of our Indian officials. I do not deny that our present Law Member is not a man of good intentions. I know as a matter of fact he is very sympathetic and kind. But however sympathetic and however well-intentioned he may be, he is incapable of carrying out those intentions and translate his sympathy into action. I do not believe even for a moment that what I say will have any effect upon this Government. My only object is to make the Council and the public know all these things. I submit Sir, therefore, that this Government ought to be censured for their inhuman treatment of prisoners and especially of political prisoners."

*Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Sir, my friends talk as if there is anything like the term 'political prisoners' in the Jail Code. Let them search the Code from cover to cover, I shall tell them they cannot find any phrase like that. But there is one provision for better people, that is for people whom they consider as better people. There is one division called special division and it is defined as follows in the Code.

'Special division prisoners are prisoners who have been selected for inclusion in that division by the convicting court and the order of the court is subject to confirmation by the Government and pending such confirmation the prisoners so selected shall be treated as under-trial prisoners.'

"That is the only provision we have in the Code and perhaps the hon. the Law Member may say that that provision is there only for the political prisoners. Sir, one Superintendent of a jail told me that there was nothing like political prisoners in jails. So if a political prisoner has to claim better treatment he will have to satisfy a number of people. He will have first to satisfy the convicting court and if the court is pleased to grant that, then Government have to be approached, the Law Member, whoever he might be, or the whole Cabinet will have to meet, for it is a very important matter (laughter) and consider this and come to a conclusion perhaps in a year or two, and finally it may be rejected. We have the recent instance of the trial of Mr. Bulusu Sambamurthi. He was kept standing for hours and hours

together. I have seen instances where the trying Judges have provided chairs for the accused while in dock, but here the magistrate refused permission to Mr. Sambamurti to sit on the floor."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"May I point out to the hon. Member that the scope of the debate is the treatment of the prisoners in jail and not the treatment of persons by the court."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" I am referring to this to show how difficult it would be to get permission under the special provision. After the consent of the trying court is obtained the question will have to be examined by the Cabinet, because the existence of this very Government depends on that, and we may suppose better counsels would prevail; but finally it will fall, not because of want of sympathy, or want of knowledge of the real state of affairs but because the officer happens to be an Indian and finding the other members (who are Englishmen) strong on the point, he too wishes to be strong, or at least to appear to be strong in the eye of his colleagues and so the matter will be finally thrown off. But supposing the prisoner is put under the special division; what happens? He must supply himself with all his wants. For this he must be a rich man. Generally it happens that political prisoners are not rich men; but the Government do not arrest them until they have spent their earning in political propaganda work and thus when they are arrested and imprisoned they would have no money to supply themselves with provisions. Even supposing a prisoner happens to be rich his whereabouts may not be made known to his relatives; and in this connexion we may note how for some time the whole India was kept in the dark as to the jail in which Mahatma Gandhi was being kept. The consequence is the prisoner will have to starve the whole period; and Government will not move its little finger to supply him with the necessaries. In this connexion the House must remember that these prisoners do not get even that treatment that is meted out to the European rogues, dacoits and murderers. Thus you will see that in spite of the tall talk of equality of treatment there is the racial discrimination.

4-30 p.m. " If one looks into the Code he will find that the food which is given to a political prisoner who is placed in a special division is not in any way comparable to the food given to the European prisoners whatevor atrocious crimes they might have been guilty of. That is the situation. The reason why we make this motion to-day is not because we have got the hope of succeeding, but we do so with the hope that the Government would show to this Council and the prisoners some generosity by saying that they would like that these political prisoners might be given better treatment. My hon. Friend Mr. Kesava Pillai was thinking that the old times have changed and now we have got into better times. There were times when political prisoners attempted to commit suicide because they got so much despaired of their life, owing to the treatment they received in the prison. Perhaps such things are happening now. It would not be proper to tire this House by recitations of these things. But I may say that when the treatment given to one was so bad that the prisoner refused to take food, the Superintendent said 'I do not care if you die, but I would see that the world must not know that you have died here.' What I submit is that if the Government want to do anything in this matter there must be some rule inserted in the Code. Without that rule in the Jail Code, representations to this Council, to the Executive Government or to every one in the world would be of no use at all. If Government want

to do anything for the political prisoners, they must bear the extra charge of providing them with extras. Otherwise there will be no good, as every prisoner cannot afford to provide for the extra charges. With these words, I support this motion."

*Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to speak on this motion not to plead for any generosity for the political prisoners. I stand here to demand the rights of political prisoners. (Hear, hear.) To-day's rebel is to-morrow's ruler. To-day's extremist is to-morrow's Minister. And therefore all countries in the world, all civilized countries have accepted the policy of dealing with political prisoners as if they were the equals of the administrators. There is absolutely no doubt that even in ancient times political opponents, the bitterest opponents, opponents whom a man could have liked to do away with on the battle-field, opponents of that nature were treated on equal terms with the king himself. And to-day in democracies there is no question of political prisoners being anything different from the administrators of the country when the time arrives for them to administer and to deserve the vote of the country. The prisoner of 1908 is to-day in the position of the opponent of the British Government on these benches and if he chose, if his party chose, he could have administered this province as much as the men on the Treasury bench are administering it to-day. Therefore, I claim on behalf of the political prisoners that the treatment to be meted out to them should be equal to the treatment that might be meted out to the equals of administrators. Now, Sir, that is the reason why civilized countries have admitted the claim of political prisoners for special treatment and accorded them such treatment. But in this country, remaining as we are under British domination, under bureaucratic domination of the worst type, under the domination of businessmen like my Friend the representative of the Planters' Association who would rather not have us here, as we are under this domination, this Government has been practising the barbarity of the antediluvian ages against its political opponents. I have myself been in His Majesty's prison for three years. That was in olden days and the worst of it I have had to suffer. I am not sorry for suffering the worst of it. I am on the other hand glad that I am able to add to the volume of the opposition to the Government in this country. I am equally glad to think that I stand the chance of defeating the Government every day on the floor of this House on account of that suffering. Otherwise this Government would never have yielded one inch. This bureaucracy would never have shaken in its place. But the treatment of political prisoners has remained what it was in those days except for a tinkering here and a tinkering there. The whole angle of vision has to change if really the boast of democracy has to be maintained by the Treasury benches in this House. If really the Ministers are sincere in their protestations of representing the people, if really the Government is sincere in its protestations that it is prepared to grant a democratic system of Government to this country, the whole angle of vision with regard to political prisoners must change. The political prisoner is really the man on whom the future of the country depends either for good or for evil. It does not matter what hue the political opinion of a man may take. He may hold extremist views and yet he is entitle to better treatment at the hands of the people who claim to guide the destinies of democracy. On that ground I claim that a special division and a special treatment should be accorded to political prisoners, not the special division or ward that exists to-day, not the

kind of concession which the executive authority may be prepared to make for certain people out of mere generosity. Generosity is not the thing that I claim on behalf of the political prisoner. If so, it would be open to the Government to say that they shall not be generous in some cases they may not like. It is open to the Government to say now that they would adopt the barbarous practices of olden times, even practices much more barbarous than the practices of olden times, to say that they shall restrict, that they shall repress and try to trample under foot the mental convictions, to trample under foot the moral convictions and the political convictions of men, try to oppress humanity and drive them out of their ideals of high patriotism. It is open to them to do so and to maintain that the worst treatment should be accorded to political prisoners. It is equally open to them to say that they confess that the ideals of the world have progressed in matters political, that they confess that there should be freedom of thought and expression, that they confess that for purposes of mere administration they have to deal with certain people in a rigorous manner, that they confess that they will change their whole angle of vision and deal with political prisoners as they ought to. It is open to them to say what they are willing to do, whether they are willing to say that they are prepared to go on in the old barbarous way, and that they are prepared to accept the challenge from those who are for political advancement. But if they are prepared to say that they will behave in a gentlemanly fashion, in the fashion in which true democrats should behave to these political prisoners, so much the better for them. They will be elevating themselves in the eyes of the world if they pursue a better policy, if they abolish the present policy and do away with the iron ring and the iron chain and the rest of it. The present special division is no good. I doubt if it can be of any use even if the magistrate chooses when the imprisonment is rigorous. I doubt very much if this special class is of any advantage: It is a special class provided for with a different purpose in the Jail Manual before these political prisoners were ever thought of as an entity in the political life of this country. We know between 1908 and 1914 the Government never thought of the political prisoners as they are doing now. It is only after the age of Gandhi dawned on this country, the Government came to its senses and found that political prisoners have to be treated a little differently if human sentiment has to be satisfied. Having recognized it, though tardily, they may be expected to put their own views into execution, to look at it from a different angle of vision and create a new class of 'political prisoners' so that they may have the best treatment that it is possible to give to opponents. I have therefore great pleasure in supporting this motion."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Sir, I may begin by stating that the distinction between prisoners who are called political prisoners and other prisoners is one that does not exist in any country in the world. (A Voice :—'He does not know'). As regards political prisoners, there are prisoners and prisoners. I can very well understand the ideas, the feelings and the opinions of persons like some of my hon. Friends who have spoken in this House. I can respect their feelings however much I may differ from them. But are all political prisoners of the same class, Sir? For that matter, Kudhiram Bose who threw a bomb and killed two innocent women in Calcutta some years ago was a political prisoner. Would my Friends push their arguments to their logical conclusions and say that persons who are guilty of murders and attempts to murder for political purposes should also be treated as

political prisoners and should receive a treatment different from that which is meted out to other prisoners? (Mr. S. Satyamurti :—'They are usually hanged.') What about the person who threw a bomb at His Excellency Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy. Fortunately for the country he did not die, and if it had been found possible to detect and arrest the offender (Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—'Remember General Dyer'), he would have been sentenced to severe punishment. But still he is a political prisoner. (A voice :—'What about Dyer?') Would my Friends plead here that the person who threw that bomb on the Viceroy should have been treated in the same way as respectable 'political' prisoners who are guilty of only minor offences and who are capable of high motives are treated? So that, I submit it is not possible to place all political prisoners in the same category. And again, we often hear of what are called political dacoits, persons who commit dacoities for the purpose of earning money with the object of advancing their political aims. Should those persons be treated in the same manner as persons like Mahatma Gandhi? (Mr. S. Satyamurti :—'What about them? How are you treating them?) So that I submit this distinction between political prisoners and other prisoners is one that cannot be carried into actual practice. Distinction should be made between persons and persons, and probably this interruption from the other side shows that they have now discovered the untenability of their position. It is only when these things are pointed out to them that the patent absurdity of their plea dawns upon their minds. So that, it is not possible and it is not desirable to treat what are called political prisoners in a way different from that in which the other prisoners are treated.

"My Friend, Mr. Kaleswara Rao, made a statement which took my breath away—my other friends Mr. Harisarvottama Rao and Mr. Madhavan Nayar did not say so. Mr. Kaleswara Rao said that motive alone should be taken into consideration. My other Friends did not specifically say that 'political' prisoners who are guilty of violence should be treated in a kinder way than that in which other prisoners are treated. I am surprised that my Friend, Mr. Kaleswara Rao, went to the length of saying, and even emphasized it, that motive alone in crimes should be taken into consideration, and that even persons who are guilty of violence, if that violence was done in furtherance of a political object, should be treated differently from other prisoners. I do not know whether he realizes the consequences of his statement. 4-45 p.m.

"Having said that, I may as well state here that I am myself of opinion that persons who are not guilty of serious offences, but who are guilty of only trivial offences due to objections arising from conscience, arising from political opinions, persons who are induced to commit crimes on account of those motives, should be treated in a kinder way. But what I say further is that there is provision in the Jail Manual even to-day for such treatment. (A voice: 'Why don't you do it?') For instance, my hon. Friends Mr. Swami and Mr. Harisarvottama Rao referred to what is known as 'special division' prisoners. There is a provision in the Jail Manual to that effect. There is a provision that persons who are sentenced to simple imprisonment can be ordered by the Magistrate or the Judge sentencing them to be placed in what are called 'special divisions' on account of their education, on account of their position, on account of their attainments, on account of their station in life which they were occupying till then. They

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar] [19th March 1929

are called 'special division' prisoners. And I may tell my friends that there were such prisoners in our jails in 1923 and 1924. (A voice: How many now?) They are not compelled to keep company with other prisoners. (A voice: What about your friend Mr. Narayana Menon?) They are allowed to have their own bedding, their own clothing, their own books and their own furniture. With reference to my friend Mr. Madhavan Nayar's statement regarding Mr. Narayana Menon, I am rather surprised at the statement made by him. I myself visited the Madras Penitentiary where Mr. Narayana Menon is confined, and I had a long talk with him for about an hour. He told me plainly, specifically, clearly that he was treated very well and very kindly and that he had no complaint whatever, so far as treatment in prison was concerned. His complaint of course was that he was not yet released. When I went there he was reading the 'Bhagavat Gita'. All the comforts that are possible to a prisoner are given to him, and he has gained in weight, so that I was surprised when my friend Mr. Madhavan Nayar made that statement as to the information that he received from Narayana Menon. I submit, Sir, that it is not possible to place 'political' prisoners on a plane different from that on which other prisoners are placed. The existing law as stated has made provision for treatment of high-class persons who have the misfortune to be convicted, in a different manner."

* Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—"Sir, a word by way of personal explanation. The statement made by the hon. the Law Member might imply that I have not made a true statement before the House. I saw Mr. Narayana Menon two days ago and he entrusted me with the mission of telling the hon. Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar that he has given up all hopes of getting even the ordinary comforts in the jail. He wanted me to tell this to him. It is not my practice to go to the Government Members and make requests. I have not done that hitherto."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I was rather surprised at the speech of the hon. the Law Member. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) For the last ten years, this question of the treatment of political prisoners has been practically an annual. (A voice: Hardy annual.) When I first entered this Council and when such a resolution was moved, it was usual for the Members of the Cabinet to criticise and say that the resolution was not properly worded, that as worded the resolution could not be accepted and so on. The hon. Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar has been accustomed to that kind of answer. Instead of accepting the spirit of the resolution the member has criticised the wording. In this matter, I am of opinion that the Government have not been doing the right thing. The Government should give up the spirit of mere criticism of the resolution but should give a satisfactory reply on the point. Nobody says that a man who is guilty of grave crimes, such as dacoity or murder should be treated as a political prisoner. What is asked for here is that respectable persons who owing to conscientious scruples or for other reasons have submitted to imprisonment, like Mr. Sambamurti, should be treated in a better way. Is Mr. Sambamurti to be treated like an ordinary felon? Is he not to be given a better position and better treatment? That is all we ask. Instead of going through the regulations and satisfying himself as to the necessity or otherwise for relaxing the rules in special cases, the member is giving the stereotyped reply usual to Government Members. I am sorry he has become too bureaucratic (hear, hear, and laughter), and I hope that hereafter at least when we discuss

19th March 1929] [Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu]

matters of this sort he would assume a more sympathetic attitude and try to tell us, his colleagues, whatever views he may have and enter into the spirit of the matter without attempting stereotyped replies. I hope in that spirit Mr. Krishnan Nayar would see what reforms he can introduce with a view to minimise the sufferings of the political prisoners who are mostly educated people and have submitted to the punishment owing to conscientious scruples."

The motion was put and declared lost.

Mr. Harisarvottama Rao asked for a poll, and the House divided thus:

Ayes.

1. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
2. Mr. A. B. Shetty.
3. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
4. Mr. G. R. Premayya.
5. ,, V. Ramjee Rao.
6. ,, P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
7. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
8. ,, K. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
9. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
10. ,, S. Satyamurti.
11. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
12. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
13. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
14. Bicheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
15. Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
16. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
17. Mr. L. K. Tulasiram.
18. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
19. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
20. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
21. Mr. K. R. Karant.
22. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
23. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
24. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
25. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
26. Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
27. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
28. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
29. ,, K. Uppi Sahib.
30. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
31. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
32. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
33. Zamindar of Seithur.
34. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.
35. ,, C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
36. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
37. Rao Bahadur G. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
38. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
39. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
40. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
41. ,, T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
42. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib bahadur.
43. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.
44. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
45. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
46. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. Mr. Hilton Brown.
6. ,, H. A. Watson.
7. ,, C. A. Souter.
8. ,, S. H. Slater.
9. Mr. A. McG. C. Tampoe.
10. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
11. ,, V. Ch. John.
12. ,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
13. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
14. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
15. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
16. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
17. ,, R. Foulkes.
18. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.

Neutral.

1. The hon. Mr. M. R. Sesturatnam Ayyar.
2. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
3. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
4. Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
5. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
6. Mr. J. Bheemayya.
7. ,, S. V. Vanavadaiya Goundar.
8. ,, S. Venkiah.

Ayes 46. Noes 18. Neutral 8.

The motion was carried.

(There were cries of 'resign, resign' from Congress benches when the result of the poll was declared.)

The Council adjourned to re-assemble at 11 a.m. next day.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

APPENDIX

[Vide answer to question No. 1782 asked by Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th March 1929, page 383 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 1019, L. & M., dated 28th February 1929.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Chairman, Municipal Council, Cocanada, Cur. No. 23/Sup. of 1929, dated 8th February 1929.

Order—Mis. No. 1019, *L. & M., dated 28th February* 1929.

The Government are unable to grant the request made by the Cocanada Municipal Council in its resolution No. 441, dated 4th February 1929. In view however of the difficulties referred to in the Chairman's letter they now permit the Municipal Council to utilize a portion of its water and drainage tax fund for the payment of the annuities due in 1929–30 on the loans taken for the Electric Lighting Scheme. Any amount diverted should be made good in 1930–31.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Local Self-Government)

S. RANGANATHAN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Cocanada.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Wednesday, the 20th March 1929.

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.
Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu, Mr. P.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., C. W. E.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr.
James, Mr. F. E.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.
Karant, Mr. K. R.
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.
Krisnaswami Ayyar, Mr. Alladi.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachendra Bahadur Varu).
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.
Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M.
Muniswami Nayudu Rao Bahadur, B.
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Moppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran Raman, Mr.
Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) S.
Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major, S. A.
Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Narayana Rao, Mr. Mothay.
Narayana Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
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.
Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Slater, 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.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, Mr. K.
Vanavadaiya Gounder, Mr. S. V.
Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. G.

PRESENT—*cont.*

Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wood, Mr. C. E.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Zamindar of Kallikota (Sri Ramachandra Mardaraja Deo).
Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Mirzapuram Raja Garu alias Venkataramayya Appa Rao Bahadur Garu).

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Agriculture

Demonstration of new methods of jaggery-making in Hospet taluk.

*1788 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of attempts made by the Department of Agriculture to demonstrate better methods of jaggery-making in sugarcane areas of Hospet taluk, Bellary district, and the years in which these efforts were made;

(*b*) how many of the above efforts were successful and how long they were continued;

(*c*) how much jaggery of better sort was made in the different years;

(*d*) whether any ryots in Hospet taluk are now using or have ever successfully used in the last eight years new furnaces and new methods of jaggery-making; and

(*e*) whether the Government propose to demonstrate new furnaces and methods of jaggery-making this year?

A.—(*a*) Demonstrations of better methods of jaggery-making have been conducted in Hospet taluk from the year 1922. They were conducted in three different centres in the years 1922 and 1923. Sindwahi furnaces were constructed at Chitwadigai and Kampli in the year 1927-28 and the method of preparing jaggery was shown to the ryots.

(*b*) All the efforts were successful and demonstrations were continued as long as the ryots came forward to supply juice to conduct demonstrations during the season. In the year 1927-28 the work was done for 10 days.

(*c*) One hundred and sixteen maunds of jaggery were prepared in 1927-28. Figures for the previous years are not available.

(*d*) No. Ryots have not adopted the improvements for the following reasons:—

(i) quality of jaggery is at present of little consideration and so good jaggery does not, as a rule, fetch better price than the local jaggery;

(ii) merchants discourage ryots taking up the improvements lest the department trespass on their monopoly of dealing with them as they like;

(iii) merchants, who are the suppliers of local made jaggery pans to ryots, fear that the introduction of new pans suited to the improved furnaces will free the ryots from their clutches;

(iv) local pans of thick sheet iron, which last for many years, are now used and the ryots are reluctant to purchase new pans suitable for the new furnace when they have old ones; and

(v) preparation of jaggery is done by professional contractors who control the sugarcane growers and they discourage them from taking up the improvement.

(*e*) Yes. Work has already been started at Chitwadigai and it will be taken up at Kampli and Kamalapuram in the course of the year. The department will persist in the work by studying local conditions and adopting the necessary improvements and in educating the ryots to overcome the commercial and labour interests. In course of time it should be possible to create a demand for better jaggery when the full benefits of the departmental method will be realized and appreciated. It is only question of time.

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"May I know, Sir, if similar attempts are made in other parts of the Presidency than the Bellary district?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"I think there is one at Coimbatore."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"May I know, Sir, if similar attempts are made in other parts of the Bellary district?"

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

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether the Minister for Development will institute enquiries to see as to whether portions of the Kurnool district do not require such an experiment?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"That will be done."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"May I know the expenditure involved in these demonstrations?"

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

Work done by the Livestock section of the Department of Agriculture.

*1789 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the object with which the Livestock section of the Department of Agriculture was established;

(*b*) how far this object has been achieved;

(*c*) how many stud bulls, buffalo bulls and rams have been placed by the department either by sale or otherwise for breeding purposes in each of the last five years in the Ceded districts and in the Bellary district;

(*d*) what breeds of cattle have been recommended by the department as best suited for Ceded districts—

(i) for draft purposes,

(ii) for milk and

(iii) for both purposes; and

(*e*) whether the Government farms in the Ceded districts are keeping for their use typical draft bullocks and dual purpose cows and bulls?

[20th March 1929

A.—(*a*) The Livestock section was established mainly for the improvement of agricultural livestock, both for milk and draught purposes. Work on sheep and poultry has also received some attention.

(*b*) Breeding bulls and cows have either been sold or placed at stud.

Thirty-nine farm bred bulls have been placed at stud in the districts in veterinary hospitals, jails, farms, etc., for serving outside cows.

There are 32 bulls approved under the premia scheme and more than half of these have been supplied by the Livestock section to individuals or private bodies. Eleven applications for bulls have been received by the Director of Agriculture and they are receiving attention.

The Government have under their consideration a scheme for concentrating attention on breeding in some of the forest areas by placing stud bulls in the forests.

A detailed account of the work done by the Livestock section will be found in the annual administration reports. The Director of Agriculture will shortly publish a bulletin entitled "The work of the Livestock section."

(*c*) One Ongole bull was at stud at Hagari Experiment station from 31st July 1924 to 2nd June 1926.

One bull was loaned to the trustee of the Mahanandeswar temple in Nandyal in June 1926 and withdrawn in March 1928 as it was neglected. The bull was then kept with the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon for some time and withdrawn as it was found unfit.

It is proposed to supply a Sinde bull to the Superintendent, Alipuram Jail, Bellary.

(*d*) No survey of cattle has been undertaken in these parts and no applications for advice, etc., have been received from any party. It is proposed to commence work on the survey of cattle in Kurnool district in April next.

Attention on breeding is being concentrated in the breeding tracts of Guntur and Coimbatore districts at present.

(*e*) No. Only bulls suitable for farm operations are kept.

Industries

Winding up of Government industrial concerns.

* 1790 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of industrial concerns wound up since they were first started;

(*b*) the nature of each;

(*c*) the reasons for closing them;

(*d*) the loss sustained in each; and

(*e*) when they were started and when they were closed?

20th March 1929]

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Three; during the last decade, namely:—

(i) Glue Factory, Madras,

(ii) Fruit Preserving Institute, Coonoor, and

(iii) The activities of the Government Industrial Institute, Madras, so far as they relate to the manufacture of fluid inks, ink powders and tablets.

(*c*) The experimental manufacture of glue was terminated because a market could not be found for the glue which would absorb a quantity adequate to render manufacture on a commercial scale possible. The Fruit Preserving Institute was closed because experience showed that the demand for jam and preserves within the area which it served or could ever hope to serve was quite insufficient to absorb an economic output. The commercial manufacture of fluid ink, ink powders and tablets has been discontinued owing to the limited demand for good quality ink and the difficulty of competing with small manufacturers of inferior products.

	RS.	A.	P.
(*d*) Glue Factory (loss on working)	37,078	11	0
Fruit Preserving Institute (loss on working)	80,459	10	6
Ink Factory (loss on working)	10,160	6	10

(*e*) The Glue Factory was started in October 1921, and was closed in July 1924.

The Fruit Preserving Institute was started in September 1921, and was closed in March 1926.

The Ink Factory was started in October 1919, and was closed in February 1929.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know why the Government failed to find a market for the glue manufactured?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"I cannot say, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"What attempts did the Government make to find a market?"

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

Excise

Compensation to losses sustained with regard to excise revenue.

* 1791 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any and, if so, what compensation was given in each of the last twenty years to Indian States and French settlements in connexion with losses sustained by them with regard to their excise revenue;

(*b*) how much for each; and

(*c*) why such compensation was given?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Complete information is not available, but has been called for.

(*c*) The information will be found in paragraph 38 at page 25 of the Budget Memorandum, 1929–30.

[20th March 1929

Depressed Classes

Boarding houses for depressed class students in the Presidency.

*1792 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of boarding houses in this Presidency intended mainly for the depressed classes;

(*b*) where they are situated;

(*c*) what the accommodation in each is;

(*d*) how many applicants there were in the last year;

(*e*) how many were provided; and

(*f*) how many of these are intended for girls?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*e*) Information is available only as regards hostels and boarding houses either maintained by Government or subsidised by them and is given in the appended statement.*

(*f*) None.

Education

Utilization of public funds for Sanskrit or Hindi propaganda.

*1793 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the First Provincial Self-Respect Conference which was opened at Chingleput by the hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan has passed and communicated to Government a resolution that public funds should not be utilized for propagating Sanskrit or Hindi in the educational institutions; and

(*b*) what action the Government propose to take to stop the instruction in Sanskrit or Hindi in Government or aided schools or schools managed by local bodies in pursuance of that resolution?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) No such resolution has been received by Government.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Did the Chief Minister know of these resolutions?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I did, Sir."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Does he propose to take any action?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"No, Sir."

Local Boards

Elected President for Malabar District Board.

*1794 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a public meeting held at Calicut has passed a resolution requesting the Government to throw the presidentship of the District Board of Malabar open to election; and

(*b*) whether the Government are prepared to throw it open to election?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The question is under consideration.

* Printed as Appendix I on page 507 infra.

20th March 1929]

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Nominations to Negapatam and Tanjore Temple Committees.

*1795 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government nominated the members of the Negapatam and Tanjore Temple Committees in 1927–28 only for a period of six months;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that by the expiry of the said period of six months the respective temple committees had prepared the electoral rolls, arranged for elections and even fixed the dates for nomination of candidates and election;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the temple committees were prepared to have elections; and

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the Government have again nominated the members of the said temple committees; and if so, why?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no definite information but have reasons to think that the electoral rolls were ready.

(*d*) Yes. Nominations were made to the Tanjore Temple Committee because the Committee or the Hindu Religious Endowments Board could not provide the cost of holding elections. As regards the Negapatam Temple Committee, the Board first recommended its abolition as it failed to allot members for the different circles forming the electoral area and as it was not working properly even otherwise. The Government, however, preferred to form a new committee with appointed members.

Bills

Introduction of Bills relating to Marumakkattayam system of law.

*1796 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Mr. Karant, M.L.C., and Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar, M.L.C., have applied to the Government for sanction of the Governor-General to introduce Bills relating to the Marumakkattayam system of law;

(*b*) what the last occasion was when the Government conducted an enquiry into the working of the Marumakkattayam system; and

(*c*) whether the Government intend to appoint a committee to enquire into and report about the evils of the Marumakkattayam system and the changes that should be made in that system?

A.—(*a*) Yes; and the sanction asked for was accorded and communicated to the hon. Members in question.

(*b*) & (*c*) Opinions were collected on the occasions when Bills were proposed on the subject, but as no such Bill was introduced in the Council, Government so far had no occasion to constitute any committee of enquiry or to formulate a definite opinion.

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to appoint a committee as soon as possible?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I shall consider the suggestion."

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"May I know why the sanction of the Governor has not been given to my Bill though it is nearly a year since I asked for it?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Probably sanction of the Governor is not necessary. That is all I can say at present, Sir."

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"Will the hon. the Law Member look into the matter?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Yes, Sir, certainly."

Forests

Appointment of a committee to enquire into forest grievances.

*1797 Q.—Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have decided to appoint a committee to enquire into the forest grievances; and

(*b*) if not, what action they are going to take regarding the resolution passed in the Council recommending the appointment of such a committee?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The matter is still under consideration.

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB:—"May I know, Sir, whether orders will be passed on the matter at least by the end of this year?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Yes, Sir, as I have said several times, I shall certainly settle the question after the budget discussion is over."

Inland Waterways

Restrictions on vessels plying for hire in the Godavari river.

*1798 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, with reference to answer given to question No. 1248 on 1st February 1929, whether the Government have imposed or propose to impose proper restrictions with reference to the seaworthiness and capacity of the plyers to secure safety to passengers?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers given to clause (*b*) of his question No. 1242 on 31st January 1929.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government intend to safeguard the safety of the passengers from one place to another alongside the river, i.e., not merely of persons crossing the river in boats but alongside the river?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I do not quite understand what the Member means. If he means along the river, the answer is, 'Yes'."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"May I know, Sir, whether the application of the Canals and Ferries Act refer to passengers along the river?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"At present, the Government is under the impression that it will."

Irrigation

Extension of wet cultivation in the Kistna delta.

*1799 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF MIRZAPURAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased—

(i) to lay on the table a statement showing the talukwar areas in the Kistna delta for which water applications were accepted since the construction of the six feet shutters over the Kistna Anicut at Bezwada; and

(ii) to state—

(*a*) how much of the above area was cultivated with wet crop prior to the construction of the six feet shutters and how much of the area has been subsequently cultivated with the wet crop;

(*b*) the definite instructions issued for the guidance of the Public Works Department officers in the matter of accepting applications for water for extension of wet cultivation in consequence of the facilities afforded by the construction of the six feet shutters; and

(*c*) whether the Government will be pleased to furnish villagewar statistics showing the area further available for cultivation with wet crop in each village commanded by the Kistna delta, for how much of it water can be allowed under the existing circumstances and how long it will take before the maximum irrigated area is reached?

A.—(i) So far as the Kistna Eastern delta is concerned the reports received from the local officers are incomplete and further information has been called for. The system of water applications is not in force in the Kistna Western delta.

(ii) (*a*) As regards the Kistna Eastern delta the attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (i). In the Kistna Western delta the increase in wet cultivation prior to the installation of the shutters was gradual and was in 1924-25, 16,124 acres in excess of the figure for 1920-21, and in 1927-28, 9,994 acres over the figure for 1925-26. But talukwar figures are not available and have been called for.

(*b*) The Government, as observed in the answer to clause (i), have called for complete information in regard to the Kistna Eastern delta. Generally the rules observed are that lands situated in wet blocks and on the same level as the adjoining wet lands and those which cannot keep out water percolating from the adjoining lands, and lands which are already raising unauthorized wet crops are treated as eligible for inclusion. Applications will not be accepted for lands which can raise a dry crop.

(*c*) Until the special division proposed to be sanctioned in April 1929 investigates and submits its report, it is not possible to give villagewar figures, nor can it be stated how long it will take before the maximum irrigated area is reached. It is expected that water will be available for the irrigation of about 35,000 acres in the Kistna Eastern and about 40,000 acres in the Kistna Western delta.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether the water for the irrigation of 35,000 acres in the Kistna Eastern delta is for ordinary wet crop or does it include short crop ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" That is a matter under investigation. I believe it will be short crop."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"May I know, Sir, what advantage there is in allowing water to short crop when water is available for ordinary crop ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The Government are of opinion that enough water will be available for short crop after providing for the ordinary crop."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" With reference to answer to clause (*c*) that water will be available for the irrigation of 40,000 acres in the Kistna Western delta, may I know whether the Government intend taking special steps to bring into existence any particular scheme of irrigation out of the many schemes that were already submitted to Government ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not follow the hon. Member."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" There were some schemes like Appapuram Project which were taken up by Government and later on given up. I want to know whether such schemes are being investigated by Government."

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

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether Vempadi Project and extension of Kistna East Bank Canal Scheme for which some money was provided in the last year's budget are included in this ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" If the hon. Member refers to the Vempadi Project, that is being proceeded with."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, in case the Government find water available, whether they will be prepared also to consider pumping schemes ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Any suggestion the hon. Member makes will be considered."

Land Revenue Establishment

Alleged kicking of an idol by the Tahsildar of Gudiyattam.

* 1800 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINABAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased—

(*a*) to lay upon the table the papers connected with the kicking of a Hindu idol by Mr. Gnanaprakasam on a previous occasion when he was acting as Tahsildar of Gudiyattam ; and

(*b*) to state whether it is a fact that his claims for confirmation as tahsildar were overlooked by Mr. Leach, the permanent Collector of the district, and whether he was confirmed as tahsildar by the acting Collector Mr. A. Appadurai Pillai ?

A.—(*a*) After considerable search an anonymous petition has been found preserved in the Secretariat records of March 1926. The Government do not propose to give it publicity now.

(*b*) The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative and to the second in the affirmative.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know, Sir, if the permanent Collector, Mr. Leach, overlooked the claims of the Tahsildar on account of the reasons mentioned in clause (*a*) ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" It is stated in the answer itself ' the answer to the first part of the question is in the negative'."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know, Sir, whether the present Collector, Mr. Appadurai Pillai, has absolutely no regard for the religious sentiments of other people ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I am not aware of it, Sir."

Legislative

Postal concessions to M.L.C's.

* 1801 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to the answer to my question No. 1574, dated the 1st of March 1929, regarding postal concessions to members of the Legislative Council, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to place before the House the report of the House Committee and the recommendations made by the Government thereon to the Government of India and the reply, if any, received from the latter on the above subject ?

A.—A copy of the resolution of the House Committee* is laid on the table. The Government do not propose to publish their letter to the Government of India before that Government replies. The Government of India have not yet replied.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government have recommended to the Government of India in pursuance of the resolution of the House Committee ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" It is not usual to answer such questions when the matter is still under correspondence. I may say that they have."

II

MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET FOR 1929-30.

DEMAND XV—JAILS—*cont.*

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Council will now resume discussion on the Budget."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg leave to move

' *that the allotment of Rs.* 37,100 *for Superintendence* (*Jails*) *be reduced by Rs.* 100 '

to discuss the reforms needed in the administration of jails and treatment of convicts.

" The present administration of jails in this Province has made notable advance in many directions, and many of the recommendations made by the Jails Committee have been adopted here. But criminal law and procedure and prison administration have not yet been reformed to the extent which

* Printed as Appendix II on page 507 infra.

Criminologists want. Our own Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt.-Col. Cameron, who, I am glad to note holds very advanced views in this matter, has said that 'Our present system is by no means ideal. There is much that can be done without undue expenditure of Public Funds to improve the prison administration in India on modern penological lines with the object of reducing crime'. He has made a number of suggestions in a note on the prevention and reduction of 'crime' regarding the most effective methods of dealing with different classes of convicts, long-term and short-term prisoners, youthful offenders and incorrigible habituals. A large number of our convict population in jails are first offenders with short sentences. In the latest year of which the Administration Report has been given to us, 12,933 sentences, that is, two-thirds of the total sentences passed, are of less than six months' duration. Of these 1,684 only were released on probation under section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code. These people have to be under police supervision. What we want is that these released men should be under the charge of probation officers of the right sort. The Government cannot appoint such probation officers unless there is a Probation Act. Now this probation system is one of the most important measures of Prison Reform undertaken by civilized Governments and, as long ago as 1907, they passed the Probation Act in England. They have been making increasing use of it since then. In 1927, as many as 80,000 people were dealt with under this Act. In the Administration Reports, the Inspector-General of Prisons has been repeatedly emphasizing the necessity for passing a Probation Act on the lines of the English Act. If we had a Probation Act, a much larger number than 1,684 could have been given the benefit of it. A properly directed system of probation for first offenders with short sentences would save them from a life of crime and also save the Government the cost of putting them in jail. It is said the Government of India are contemplating legislation in this matter. I trust, Sir, that the hon. the Law Member will press on the attention of the Government the necessity for introducing legislation in this matter without any further delay.

"Next we shall consider the case of mental deficients. They are known as borderland cases. They are a troublesome lot. They are shunned by their relatives when let out of jail and they are incapable of earning their own livelihood and so they drift back to prison. In the opinion of our Inspector-General of Prisons, this class of convicts require permanent segregation and institutional treatment. I hope that the Law Member will pay attention to this matter also as early as possible. We want alienists to detect cases of this sort so that they may be segregated and treated in the way required.

11-15 a.m. "Then we have a class of habitual offenders who form as much as 20 per cent of our convict population. There is an incorrigible class among these and they are deterred neither by the fear of punishment nor can they be reformed by any means however earnest and well directed. They are a perpetual source of worry to the police; they are the despair of the courts; and they are a nuisance to the public.

"The present method of dealing with these convicts has been condemned by the Inspector-General again and again as puerile and unscientific. In many of the civilized countries they have adopted some system or other of preventive detention for dealing with this class and he has urged that we should similarly segregate these people permanently. It is no use letting

them loose on society by granting them remission for good conduct and releasing them until they are considered safe for society. In Burma it is said they have set apart an agricultural settlement on an island where these people would be encouraged to settle as self-supporters when they are released on ticket-of-leave. Our Government, in their order reviewing the administration report, agree with the Inspector-General that a proper method of dealing with this class of criminals will result in reducing professional crime, but they have not taken any steps in this direction. I trust, Sir, that the attention of the hon. the Law Member will be directed to this matter and that no time will be lost in providing a proper system to deal with this class of convicts so that we may bring down professional crime and protect the public from the confirmed recidivist in this province.

"Sir, no reformation of a convict is possible by any system however good and well-intentioned it may be, unless we have the proper sort of men to deal with the convicts in our jails. Our prison officials do not consider it usually their duty to reform the convicts and make them good citizens. They are there to do their daily routine of work, to exact work, to maintain discipline, and to see that there are as few escapes as possible. And for these things, they rely on rules and coercive procedure. There is very little of sympathetic human contact between the inmates of prisons and the prison officials. If the handling of crime is to be made scientific, as medicine and nursing have become, it is imperative that we should have in our jails trained men and women. The Inspector-General has stated that the men selected for service in our jails should undergo a preliminary course of training before they are appointed and the Conference of the Inspectors-General of Prisons held in Madras in 1925 was unanimously of opinion that a central training school should be opened attached to a central jail in each province. In Punjab the candidates undergo a preliminary training in jails and have to obtain a certificate from the Superintendent before they are considered eligible for the assistant jailors' posts. In the United Provinces also the candidates have to undergo six months' training. In Burma they have established a school for jails in 1926. Why should Madras lag behind in this matter when it has gone ahead of other provinces in many directions? We badly need a school for training the upper subordinates in our jails and in fact all jails officials have to be trained in up-to-date methods of penology. If our prisons are to achieve reformation, it is necessary, as I said, they should be manned by trained experts comparable to the staff of physicians and surgeons in hospitals.

"Lastly, Sir, I want to say a word about the after-care of released prisoners. It is no doubt true that we have the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society in Madras with its branches in many parts of the mufassal. This society with its homes for discharged prisoners, its probation officers is making fairly good progress. But the administration report says that out of 14,015 persons released during the year only 1,015 people applied for help from the Society. We cannot surely say that these aid societies are doing all we can in this matter. There is a good deal more to be done. An efficient system of aid to a discharged prisoner is essential for reducing crime and Government ought not to leave this work entirely to a non-official agency. They ought to encourage the establishment and functioning of these societies in the mufassal. They must see that their district officials take

interest in this work. Whenever possible they must give employment to ex-convicts so as to set an example to other employers of labour. Even in England where philanthropic bodies are carrying on this work in an efficient way, the Government are helping them to a much greater extent than in our province.

"Now to sum up what I have said, the four most essential measures necessary to reform our Jail administration are : (1) a properly directed system of probation for offenders of the less serious type ; (2) institutional treatment under expert supervision for people who offer some hope of reform ; (3) permanent segregation for incurables and degenerates who cannot be reclaimed at all ; and (4) an efficient system of aid for the released prisoners. I feel sure that if these reforms are carried out, they will result in reducing crime, in bringing down the population in our jails, in reducing our budget on police and jails and in making our jail administration a model for others to follow. Here is an opportunity for the hon. the Law Member to achieve lasting good name and do good to the country. Will he do it?" (Mr. S. Satyamurti : He won't.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—(After a pause.) "The motion, not having been seconded, falls to the ground."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, I move—

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,88,300 for Presidency Jails by Rs. 100'

in order to recommend the supply of khaddar clothing to convicts.

"I support my recommendation by three arguments. The first is that any money spent by this Government should wherever possible be spent for the benefit of the people of this country. My second argument is that white khaddar has now reached a standard of perfection and compares favourably in fineness and texture with the corresponding Indian mill-made cloth. And thirdly I say that the price of the kind of white cloth which is usually supplied to the convicts if it is made of khaddar will be exactly the same as mill-made white cloth in Madras. As a member of a committee of the Madras Corporation I had occasion recently to go into the prices of these cloths. The white four-thread khaddar, as it is called, costs exactly the same as mill-made white cloth here. On these three grounds I suggest to the hon. the Law Member to accept this motion and, if he does not, I ask the House to pass the cut."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I second the motion."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"With reference to this, my hon. Friend Mr. Satyamurti the mover says that the price of khaddar cloth is not higher than that of mill-made cloth. My information is otherwise. I understand that khaddar is more costly than the ordinary cloth and less durable. But, inasmuch as my friend makes a definite assertion now, I will make further enquiries into the matter. As a matter of fact, when the cut motion was tabled, I made enquiries and the information given to me is, I submit, that this khaddar cloth is more costly and less durable. (Mr. S. Satyamurti : By whom?) Then there is this further circumstance. We have recently erected in the jails in Coimbatore a machinery at a cost of Rs. 4,00,000 for the purpose of spinning. It is cloth manufactured in jails

that is supplied for uniform to the convicts as well as to some of the Government departments such as Excise, Police and so on. (Dr. B. S. Mallayya : 'Not for the Law Department?') Inasmuch as this costly machinery has been erected, it will be a great loss to the Government and to the tax-payer if that machine is not made use of for the purpose of spinning yarn. So far as the suggestion of my hon. Friend Mr. Satyamurti is concerned, I shall consider it."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I am very sorry that the hon. the Law Member made a statement that the khaddar cloth is more costly and less durable than mill cloths. I may state, Sir, as one who is interested in mill cloth and as one who is using khaddar cloth that the cloth, if it is to be in fine texture, would cost a little more than mill-made cloth. But if people use fairly rough cloth like myself—I speak from experience—it is more durable. Taking the cost into consideration, I have no doubt that khaddar is cheaper than mill cloth, taking duration also into consideration. (Mr. W. P. A. Soundarapandiya Nadar : 'Not at all.') I am surprised to see the other (Ministerialist) side Whip challenging me. I would certainly admit my mistake if it could be proved. If my hon. Friend rises up there and says that he has at any time compared the two different cloths by using them, I shall agree with his opinion. I do not think that he has ever in his life used khaddar and therefore it certainly does not lie in his mouth to say anything about the use of khaddar cloth.

"The only one objection that can be raised—and reasonably too from the point of view of Government—is that in the jail in Coimbatore a costly power machinery has been recently erected. I am afraid my hon. Friend is a little wrong in saying that it was erected recently. The weaving mill has been in existence there for several years."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I referred to the spinning mill."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"The spinning mill began to work no doubt only a few days ago. There was great difficulty in appointing a proper driver for the engine and therefore work could not be commenced till very recently. With a very small number of spindles to run a factory is very costly. After all, that machinery is a very small one having only about 3,000 spindles. I do not think there will be any difficulty in disposing of this machinery and whatever objection there might be from persons interested in these industries to Government running power factories would all be removed by doing it.

"There is an advantage in having khaddar manufactured in jails. Many convicts working in the jail at Coimbatore have to work in this factory and the general complaint is that the time allotted for work of the ordinary prisoners and work on the machinery is the same. That is a little hard.

"I am sure the hon. the Law Member will look into this question. I do not know if the Commissioner of Labour is aware of all these things and it is an unfortunate thing that, owing to this rule being enforced a little rigorously, there was a short strike in the Coimbatore Jail. Anyhow, having a power spinning factory inside the mill makes convicts find it very hard to find good work when they go out. What is hard in the case of these people is they are not able to get proper work outside. Reference has been made to the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society men and I may say, Sir, that it is very

11-3 a.m.

difficult to get work from them either in factories or elsewhere after their release. If people are trained in hand spinning and weaving work in the jail, they will have plenty of work outside. I think the hon. the Law Member was not correct in giving expression to what I consider to be his off-handed and unconsidered statements and I have no doubt, if he goes into these matters very carefully, he will come to the conclusion that khaddar must be supported and encouraged much more than at present."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is ' to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,88,300 for Presidency Jails by Rs. 100 '."

The motion was put to vote and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :

Ayes.

1. Mr. A. B. Shetty.
2. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
3. ,, S. V. Vanavudaiya Gounder.
4. ,, U. Ramaswami Ayyar.
5. Khan Bahadur Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
6. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
7. ,, P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
8. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
9. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
10. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
11. ,, S. Satyamurti.
12. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
13. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
14. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
15. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
16. Mr. K. V. R. Swami.
17. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
18. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
19. Mr. K. R. Karant.
20. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
21. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
22. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
23. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
24. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
25. ,, A. Kaleswara Rao.
26. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur.
27. Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
28. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
29. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
30. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
31. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar.
32. ,, B. Muniswami Nayudu.
33. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. Mr. Hilton Brown.
6. ,, H. A. Watson.
7. ,, C. A. Souter.
8. ,, S. H. Slater.
9. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
10. Mr. V. Ch. John.
11. ,, R. Foulkes.
12. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
13. Mr. C. W. E. Cotton.
14. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayana Nambudiripad.
15. Mr. N. Siva Raj.
16. ,, W. P. A. Soundra Pandia Nadar.
17. ,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
18. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.

Neutral.

1. The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
2. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
3. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
4. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.
5. Mr. P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
6. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
7. Mr. S. Venkiah.
8. ,, S. N. Dorai Raja.
9. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
10. ,, C. E. Wood.
11. ,, F. E. James.
12. Mr. R. J. C. Robertson.
13. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
14. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
15. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
16. Mr P. T. Rajan.
17. Muhammad Khadir Mohideen Sahib Bahadur.
18. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidu Sahib Bahadur.
19. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.
20. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.

Ayes 33. Noes 18. Neutral 20.

The motion was carried.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I beg to move

' *that the allotment of Rs.* 6,00,000 *for Central Jails—Dietary Charges—be reduced by Rs.* 100.'

" Sir, I wish to draw the attention of Government to the bad food supplied in jails and the need for improving the same. I only desire to say two or three sentences in support of this cut motion. These jail convicts deserve to be treated like human beings and the food that ought to be given to them should be sufficient to keep them in health, not in comfort, but certainly in health. The food that is supplied, although it may be chemically pure, is so often abhorrent to the taste of the prisoner. Secondly, the vegetables which are usually grown in the gardens attached to jails and which are supposed to be supplied to these convicts more often go to places for which they are not intendend than to the kitchen where the food for these convicts is cooked.

" Then as regards ghee and buttermilk, especially for those who are accustomed to such kinds of food before they became convicts, it is desirable that they are given these elementary necessities of their food. In this connexion, I would draw the attention of the hon. the Law Member to the treatment meted out to European, i.e., non-Indian, prisoners. They get practically all kinds of food to which they were accustomed previously, viz., mutton, bread, butter, etc. May I ask, is it because of their skin? I do suggest to the hon. the Law Member that he ought to look into this matter carefully and see that proper food is supplied to these people and they are treated as human beings. I have very great pleasure in moving this cut motion."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" I entirely endorse the remark that human element is wanting in the administration of jails. I have had absolutely no reason to be dissatisfied with the kind of food that is supplied to these people. More than once I had to refer to it in my remarks in the visitor's book in my capacity as honorary visitor of the jail . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Is the hon. Member seconding the proposition ?"

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Yes, Sir.

" As for ghee and buttermilk, notwithstanding the fact that on several occasions I insisted upon the fact that some convicts who have been accustomed to this kind of food had to be supplied with the same, the Jail Superintendent said that in the absence of a provision in the Manual to that effect he was powerless and he could do nothing in the matter. As regards vegetables, greens and pumpkins only are supplied, and brinjals and plantains are excluded. When I insisted upon buttermilk being supplied, the Jail Superintendent told me in so many terms : ' We are not having cows and we do not want to purchase buttermilk from outside which may contain bacilli and thereby lead to an outbreak of epidemic.'

" As for the quantity of food supplied I should like to make one or two observations. Each man is given in the course of a day a certain quantity of food and in one of my inspections some convicts told me that they were getting excess quantity of food, i.e., more than what they wanted, while others told me that the quantity of food given to them was less than they needed. When I requested the several Superintendents—the misfortune of my district is to

have a number of Superintendents in the course of a year—that it was much better to take the whole quantity of food that is supplied into consideration and equalize and distribute it in such a way as to satisfy all the convicts, the reply was 'rules do not permit.' I therefore request the hon. the Law Member to look into these matters and introduce human element in the administration of jails."

* Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—" On this question I may also place before this House a little that I know of. So far as the Trichinopoly Jail is concerned, as my hon. Friends want me to speak, I may say that I have been a non-official visitor of that jail for some years and I do not think I can endorse what my hon. Friend, Mr. Satyamurti, told us regarding the supply of vegetables and other materials to these convicts. I have taken pains to question these prisoners regarding the quantity of food supplied to them and they have told me that they are absolutely satisfied with the same. As regards the quality of vegetables that is supplied to these convicts, they get much better vegetables than we do. As for the remark that these vegetables go to places for which they are not intended, I may say that the authorities do not do such things so far as I have seen. Whenever I went and inspected the jail—and I did so without notice—I always saw very good vegetables being supplied to these convicts and that in abundance. In confirmation of this statement I may say that the convicts in the Central Jail at Trichinopoly are gaining in weight unless there is some special indisposition in particular convicts. I may also inform the House that the Jail Committee unanimously recommended that buttermilk should be supplied to these convicts, but that recommendation was turned down—and it was really a surprise to me and also to the committee—the ground alleged being that buttermilk was considered to be a luxury. Many of the hon. Members here are accustomed to buttermilk and I do not think that anybody will consider it a luxury even to the poorest in India. The one main ground which induced the committee to recommend the supply of buttermilk to these convicts was that it would avoid the numerous cases of diarrhœa which we find affecting the jails particularly in the hot season and it was really unfortunate that this small recommendation should have been turned down. As a matter of fact it would not have cost the Government any tangible amount. On the contrary it would have saved the Medical department a lot of trouble and expense. I request the hon. the Law Member to bear in mind this point and see that this bare necessity of every South Indian is given to the poor convict who is undergoing his term in the jail."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Apparently there is some difference of opinion amongst hon. Members who have spoken on this motion. My hon. Friend, Mr. Satyamurti, thinks that the quantity of food supplied to the convicts is not adequate. My Friend Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar on the other hand thinks—and he speaks from personal experience—that in some cases it is more than adequate and in some other cases it is inadequate. With reference to the quality of food there is the testimony of my hon. Friend Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar and also that of my hon. Friend from Trichinopoly, Mr. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib.

11-45 a.m. " Some of the hon. Members who spoke yesterday on this motion and my hon. Friend, Mr. Satyamurti, who spoke to-day stated that the quality of the food supplied is not good. As I said, the other two gentlemen my hon.

Friends, Mr. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib and Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar, bore testimony to the fact that the quality of the food supplied was good. Perhaps I may say from personal experience—I have visited many jails—that the quality of the food supplied is very good. (A voice : 'Will you take that food ?') Certainly I shall not hesitate to take the food that is supplied to the prisoners. As a matter of fact I have questioned many prisoners ; they told me that they were satisfied with the quality of the food given. (There were some interruptions.) There is no use of unnecessarily interrupting me when I am speaking. As I submitted, so far as the quality of the food is concerned, it is very good. The quality and quantity of the food are fixed after carrying on experiments and after consultation amongst the Surgeon-General, the Sanitary Commissioner and the Inspector-General. So far as the quality is concerned, there is nothing to complain of. So far as the quantity is concerned, there is substance in what my hon. Friend Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar stated, namely, that a certain measured quantity is supplied to the prisoners. Some of the prisoners are quite satisfied with it. Other prisoners, at the commencement of their career in jails, are not satisfied ; after a few days they become accustomed to it. The fact that the quantity and quality of the food supplied to the prisoners are good is borne out by the circumstance that the prisoners generally gain weight after they have been in jails for some time.

" With reference to the vegetables that are supplied, I do not understand the insinuation contained in the statement that the vegetables do not go to the kitchen intended for these prisoners. I did not quite follow the inuendo or insinuation made by my hon. Friend. He is contradicted by my hon. Friend Mr. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib, who says that on several occasions he had visited the jails as a non-official visitor without notice and he found that the vegetables were being really taken to the kitchen intended for the prisoners.

" Then buttermilk is certainly good for the people. But there are two considerations which have to be borne in mind and they are these. In the first place the class of people from whom prisoners are ordinarily drawn do not use buttermilk as part of their daily diet. That is one important consideration. That shows that buttermilk is not very necessary for them. Secondly, there is another circumstance, viz., when buttermilk is prepared in small quantities, it can be prepared in a purified form. But when buttermilk is prepared for such a large number of prisoners, as 1,200 or 1,500 which is the usual number of prisoners that are confined in our central jails, it cannot certainly be said that it could be prepared without any contamination. (A voice : 'What do people do on wedding occasions ?') Does my hon. Friend mean to say that milk should be purchased for the purpose of these prisoners in jails and that buttermilk should be prepared just as people prepare buttermilk for use on wedding occasions ? There is a financial side also to this question. After all, as I said, they are not accustomed to take buttermilk. Is it possible to purchase milk and prepare buttermilk for such a large number of prisoners, as 1,200 or 1,500 ? It is absolutely impossible. Do hon. Members desire that these jails should be converted into dairy farms ? There is also an important element which has to be taken into consideration. They are not taken there for being treated as guests. Therefore, there is no substance in the statement of my hon. Friend with reference to the supply of buttermilk for the use of prisoners.

" These are the points that were referred to by my hon. Friends. Both in respect of the quality of food and the quantity of food that is supplied

I may say that it is good and quite adequate. The very fact that these prisoners gain in weight after having been in jails for some time is the best testimony both to the quality and quantity of the food supplied to them."

* Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—" Mr. President, Sir, I am sorry I have to differ from what the hon. the Law Member has stated. He loses good cases by bad answers. (A voice: 'He usually does so.') Not in law courts while he was practising. I may mention one fact to which the attention of this House and the hon. the Law Member should be drawn. It is this. Over and above what has been stated by hon. Members I wish to bring one particular feature so far as the prisoners in jails are concerned. You must be aware, Sir, that prisoners in jails are given food in earthen *chatties*. As far as I am aware, no Indian eats out of earthen *chatties* or pots. They ordinarily take food in leaves and after all the expenditure for supplying leaves suitable to their condition would not be a very great factor in making some reformation in this matter.

" Then again, Sir, with reference to the question of buttermilk I was surprised to find the hon. the Law Member taking his stand that buttermilk is not necessary at all. As far as I am aware and you, Sir, are aware, there is a certain school of medicine which thinks that buttermilk is a panacea for all evils of intestine complaints which are set down to be due to want of lactic acid. There is lactic acid in buttermilk and it is a cure for all sorts of dysentery. In the face of that fact and in the face of the fact that most people in Southern India use buttermilk in large quantities I fail to understand why the hon. Law Member should take his stand upon the fact that these prisoners are not guests and that buttermilk need not be supplied to them. Prisoners are human beings, though they are not guests. If they are used to buttermilk, they ought to be given buttermilk. They are not sent there for the purpose of being punished day after day for the sins they committed. They are given imprisonment; imprisoment is their punishment. They should not be deprived of their daily necessities. That aspect of the question must appeal to the hon. the Law Member. I would ask him to reconsider the question of at least supplying buttermilk to the prisoners. It is possible to have buttermilk supplied whether it is in large quantities or small quantities. It is a necessity and as such it must be supplied. Does the hon. Member state that, because there are too many persons in jails, the quantity of rice supplied to them should be diminished? Certainly not. He would indignantly deny that charge. If there are 100 prisoners in a jail, does the hon. the Law Member mean to say that there are too many persons and that therefore the quantity of rice should be diminished? Certainly not. Similarly, therefore, with reference to the supply of buttermilk and other necessities of life which are ordinarily used by these people, they ought to be supplied. I expect the hon. the Law Member to reconsider the question."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" The cut motion and the demand are to be put to the vote of the House at 11-55.

" The question is 'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,00,000 for Central Jails—Dietary charges, by Rs. 100.' "

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I now put the demand to the House; the question is 'that the Government be granted an allotment of Rs. 31·64 lakhs minus Rs. 300 under Demand XV—Jails."

The demand was put and carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XVI—POLICE.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move that—

'the Government be granted a sum not exceeding, Rs. 158·52 lakhs under Demand XVI—Police'."

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—" Mr. President, Sir, I move the following motion standing in my name, viz:—

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,58,53,700 for Police by Rs. 100.'

" I want to discuss and disapprove of the method and policy of Police Administration.

" With reference to the method of police administration, I may say, Sir, that enough has been said during discussions on kindred motions before this House during this budget session and on other occasions to show that the police administration of this Presidency is very unsatisfactory, to put it most mildly. I may say that this administration is carried on in such an irresponsible manner that the hon. Home Member who is in charge of this portfolio was driven to the corner of having to state that an All-India politician was arrested without his knowledge and without his instructions; even after the lapse of a month the Government happen to have absolutely no information at all as regards why he was arrested, when he was arrested and in what manner he was arrested. That is sufficient to show that the administration of this department is not satisfactory. The man who was arrested is not an ordinary individual. The arrest is for a political offence under section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In the matter of important prosecutions, in the matter of important steps being taken against persons of known reputation or of known character, known throughout the whole length and breadth of the land, in such matters, I expect the Government to take the initiative, to consider the merits of the question and then launch upon these prosecutions. To give a *carte blanche* to the police in matters of that sort would lead the Government into a ridiculous position. If the Government leaves the management of all these things in the hands of the police entirely, what really happened in the case of that gentleman, Mr. Bulusu Sambamurti, would always be happening. He was arrested in tragic circumstances. Although there was an officer particularly posted to watch Mr. Sambamurti, day and night, that officer was not courteous enough to say, when Mr. Sambamurti was arrested, under what circumstances he was arrested or would give any other information. He was not arrested under ordinary circumstances. He was arrested at 3-30 in the night when he was going to catch the train with his wife. He could have been informed while at home. In the case of these political prisoners, my point is this. Do the Government really believe that these political workers are carrying on propaganda without the knowledge of the Government or without the knowledge of the public? Do the Government really believe that these workers are carrying on their propaganda covertly and it is not possible to get at them? My point is this; these political workers are carrying on propaganda in a broad and open fashion and any man in the street will know what a particular political worker is doing; they are not doing it in a hide and seek manner. What is the necessity for going out of the way and not dealing with them openly and getting hold of them in an annoying way? It was a police officer that arrested him, and the hon. the Home Member had to admit that he had absolutely no

knowledge about these matters. The hon. the Home Member actually replied the other day that this arrest was made without the knowledge of the Government.

12 noon. "That is why I say that it comes legitimately with the province of this cut. I may submit in detail about the arrest of Mr. Bulusu Sambamurti. The police officers themselves arrested Mr. Sambamurti for speeches made in the month of January 1928. Well, Sir, if this speech made in January 1928 were harmful to the people, they were harmful even before the month of February 1929 and what is the meaning of taking action against him in February 1929 for speeches made in January 1928. That is a thing which I fail to understand . . ."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Before the hon. Member proceeds further, I should like to make the ground clear. The Opposition have taken a vote on the question of the repressive policy of the Government on the Secretariat grant. The same questions are now raised. Further we have to guard against tedious repetition of things. If the same arguments are repeated, I do not think any useful purpose will be served."

*Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"I feel, Sir, that there has been a repetition in what I have been saying and I also plead guilty. I will not repeat it further. I do not wish to repeat to the House, as the hon. President has ruled it out—the very unjustifiable circumstances under which the Andhra leaders were arrested. I leave it there. So far as the policy of the administration of police is concerned, I may submit that it is a top-heavy administration. The men of the police service who are really required to face critical situations at the risk of their lives and even at the risk of personal safety, are the people who are ill-paid. I am sorry for the policemen, and although they do not belong to the ranks of people who are not after all over-intelligent or educated, but all the same they have got to perform the duties which are attended with more risks than the officers in the higher ranks. It is unfortunate that these police officers in the lower grades are the most ill-paid. Rupees 22 per month in the City and Rs. 17 in the mufassal is not even a starving wage. For these police officers who have to stand the whole day in the sun and have to do most of the traffic and control duty one rupee more is paid per month. On the other hand, you have got so many Assistant Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners, all very highly paid officers, and I do not know what they are required to do. They are called upon to do their office work of an intellectual type of course. I think that all these people are supernumerary officers and we do not want so many highly paid officials in the police service. What we want is really police force which will be in the country as help-mates to the people, instead of being persons who are apprehended by the people as somewhat against their safety. You must pay these lower officers more and you must get more advanced people, that is, men of higher educational qualifications, and then they will be discharging their legitimate duties of being the guardians of person and property. On the other hand, if you recruit these people from the lower ranks and pay them low salaries, instead of being the guardians of person and property, they become persons of whom even the law-abiding citizens are afraid. Let them not be a terror to the law-abiding citizens.

"Again in regard to the Police reorganization in the city which was contemplated recently, by which the sergeants, a particular class of people, are to be paid much more than the persons who are doing more work and attended with greater risks than these sergeants are subjected to, I do not see the necessity for this discrimination between race and race. In regard to the administration of police in the city, as I said before, the hon. the Home Member ought to administer the portfolio with a greater sense of responsibility and he ought to be acquainted with the administration in a much greater manner than he seems to be. The administration is certainly top-heavy and it is unfortunate that even here racial discrimination prevails. Therefore, I move this cut and I hope the Council will accept it."

*Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Mr. President, Sir, in seconding the cut motion of my hon. Friend Mr. Ramasomayajulu, I desire to confine my remarks to the Police force in the City of Madras. I must admit that during recent years there has been a perceptible change in the appearance of police force at any rate. In the place of the decrepit and dilapidated human frames we now see cheerful, though somewhat arrogant, youthful appearance in the constabulary of the city. But, I am afraid that all these improvements are one-sided and purely external. I must also say that the material from which the constabulary is now recruited seems to be of a better material than the one from which they used to do and it will therefore be most unjustifiable if the material is not properly used for the benefit of the citizens. To-day, the police constable of the city of Madras is a human semaphore diverting traffic in the city. More than that, I am afraid, we cannot lay anything to the credit of the police force in the city. Of late, there has been an epidemic of burglaries and even of murders and I must say that it is not complimentary to the police force in the city that most, if not, all the murders that have been committed practically in daylight have been left undetected. Of course, grievances of this sort will only make the executive officers put up proposals for the reorganization of the police force and in that name advance and increase the pay of those people whose pay is already very high. Some time ago when questions were put, the hon. the Home Member stated that certain proposals were under contemplation of Government, that they were in a confidential stage and that the Council must wait till they were published. We now understand, Sir, that these proposals have been placed before the Finance Committee, both in connexion with the city police force and with regard to the mufassal police force and we are also told that the Finance Committee knocked down the recommendations of the Government in regard to the mufassal police force and sanctioned only those for the city police force. All the same, the proposals concerning both the branches are now for the consideration of this House. While I find fault with the Government for not respecting the opinion of the Finance Committee and decline to place the mufassal police force proposal also in connexion with the budget, I must say that so far as their proposal of the city police force is concerned, those proposals are based more upon racial discrimination than those on the discrimination of merit. It is the practice with the Government to charge agitators of fomenting racial discord and disharmony. I must say that the Government is the worst offender in that matter. I throw back that charge of disaffection and disharmony among the various sections of the Indian population by Government increasing the pay of one set of people with a particular colour and not minding the just and legitimate grievances

of persons belonging to the colour which the hon. the Home Member belongs to. It will be practically useless from the Indian point of view to have Indians as Members of the Executive Council and to have these portfolios in their charge, if they, while in office, are oblivious to the legitimate grievance of Indians. It is up to the hon. Member to repudiate in as strong terms as possible that he has not meant any discrimination of this sort and that he had dealt with the grievances of all people alike. Sir, it is notorious that the sergeant of the city police force is a human doll. He has no title to any of the qualities which the Indian sub-inspectors or for that matter, Anglo-Indian sub-inspectors or Inspectors possess. They look no doubt very gaudy. They may impress a villager who comes all on a sudden to the city of Madras and the villager may at times even mistake him for His Excellency the Governor. (Hear, hear.) The brass which they put on might have been burnished and it might be glittering, but within that ostentatious frame there is absolutely nothing. It will be a pity, indeed a thousand pities, that these sergeants should be paid more than their Indian compeers either in their own grade or even of inspectors and sub-inspectors. After all, this Government depends for its continuance more upon police and jails and, even from that point of view, it seems to me that the Government ought to treat the Indian police servants much more considerately and much more justly than they are being treated now. Sir, I shall also have to state in this connexion that the constabulary in the city of Madras is not yet taught the sense of duty to the public. He is now merely a part of the great mechanism of repression of the Government. He is not taught to consider himself to be a servant of the public and to be helpful to him. There are still small things of curruption around him. He has not yet ceased to levy his petty exactions on the fruit-sellers or on hawkers or for that matter even on the village cartmen. He has not yet ceased to be a partner in the rickshaw plying; nor has he ceased to be the real proprietor of the betel-nut bazaar. These things are still going on and it is necessary that these persons should be drawn away from those temptations. Sir, the attitude of the Government with reference to the politicians has given the police an undoubted advantage over them. We hear of cases of hon. Members of this House being shadowed. I can very well understand that these police constables, sub-inspectors and inspectors, who are unable to trace the offenders, must necessarily be engaged in the more harmless pastime of shadowing hon. Members of this House. By that pleasant duty, I think, they are entitled even to draw conveyance allowances. For, if the hon. Member goes in a motor car he must necessarily follow him at his heels and for that he must perforce engage a motor car. There are instances where these police men have confidential talks with the persons whom they have to follow; and in these conversations they fish out their routine of visits and other engagements; and from this these policemen submit reports from their homes to their higher authorities stating that at such and such a time that particular person was with such and such a person. For, what necessity is there for him to follow the person as he has already learnt about his engagements?

12-15 p.m.

"Sir, recently we have been witnessing these police constables parading the streets of Madras with small lathis and sometimes with big lathis. I do not know for what they are intended for? (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: 'To beat dogs.') (Laughter.) Sir, this will create a very bad impression on those who visit Madras and they will think that the whole city is in a state

of rebellion, and that these are engaged in quelling that. If only Madras wants to rebel, I do not think these policemen will be able to prevent it. (Hear, hear.) Even on occasions of festivals and fairs we see these persons carrying lathis. And should a fracas ensue these persons stand aloof. Sir, about the 3rd February last year there was a big meeting in the Madras Beach and some of the speakers were about to be roughly handled, the audience was disturbed and yet the police were seen standing in the portico of the Presidency College and they did not move one inch from their place to drive away the disturbers. So, when the actual time for the preservation of peace comes these policemen are nowhere. I know from what the Government have been saying time and again these policemen have formed a very wrong sense of their duty and they seem to think they would be pleasing Government if they worry, annoy and bully Congressmen particularly. In the elections of November 1926 I know the police did identify itself with one particular party as against another. Meetings held by the Congress party were invariably disturbed, while persons belonging to the other party were protected all round the City of Madras. I want the Government first to issue instructions to the police not to interfere with the elections and leave the various political parties to fight their own battle; and also to tell the police force that it is not unlikely that when the day comes when the Congressmen are their masters, their lot will be not pleasant if they are going to treat Congressmen in this manner to-day.

"Coming to the recent event I must record my emphatic protest against the manner in which the most respectable men of the city were treated in connexion with the boycott procession. Sir, I must confess I had not the necessary grit and willingness to accompany the procession. But I must say that it is not open to any Government to prevent a peaceful demonstration like the boycott procession the use of the thoroughfares of the city for that purpose. I ask the hon. the Home Member to tell me why he thought it necessary and justifiable to prevent the Congress boycott procession from going as far as the harbour. Sir, it came to us as a surprise when the hon. the Home Member answered the question put to him in this Council by saying that as there was already another party in the harbour there would be a conflict if the two parties met. I do not know if the hon. the Home Member is going to meticulously calculate the opinions and views of the various political parties and decide for himself whether the grouping of two parties will result in a clash or cohesion. I am afraid the hon. the Home Member is taking too much upon himself to say that these parties would come to a clash. He knows well that the Congressmen are not going to welcome the Simon Commission and if they are allowed to proceed to the harbour the chances will be of the two parties joining together instead of coming into conflict with each other; for I really think the party that had gone there to welcome the Simon Commission will surely join the Congress party if the latter had been allowed to proceed to the harbour."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"The *vice versa* would have probably happened." (Laughter.)

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"In my opinion there is no justification for the restriction of the movements of a particular body on that day. It is a pity that the Congressmen do not go to law courts and establish their rights. But that is no reason why the hon. the Home Member should prevent the Congressmen from exercising even the ordinary rights of citizenship.

"Sir, while talking about the harbour I am tempted to speak about the cost of maintaining the police force in the harbour. I understand, I shall be glad to be corrected if I am wrong, that the harbour authorities do not want these police force in their premises, and that they suggested to the Commissioner of Police that they would make their own arrangements and that the Government need not levy any contribution by supplying any police force. If that be so, I should very much like to know why Government should not withdraw the police from there and allow the harbour authorities to make their own arrangements. Sir, with regard to the lending of the services of the police, a similar request was made by the Madras Corporation and it was not granted. In order to prevent the commission of nuisance in the city, the Corporation applied to the Government to allow their municipal overseers being invested with police powers of prosecuting the offenders of nuisance. If Government are unwilling to invest the municipal servants with those powers, to which they are by no means less entitled than the policemen either from the point of pay or conduct I would suggest them to lend some constables for this service, and no doubt the Corporation will pay for it.

"Sir, with regard to the motor accidents in the city I must say that since the advent of Mr. Cunningham as the Commissioner of Police the restrictions placed upon these rash and irresponsible motor drivers have resulted in an appreciably decreased number of accidents, which were till then as frequent as infantile deaths in the city. It seems to me that a permanent improvement in this direction cannot be guaranteed unless these motor drivers are made to undergo training in some recognized institute of motor driving. We find the railway engine drivers are made to undergo training for a certain period in the railway institute for this purpose. Motor driving is no less responsible and no less risky than the railway engine driving and I would recommend to Government for the recognition of certain institutions of motor driving. Because I know, and there is no gain saying the fact, of some instances of licence being obtained *in absentia*, as in the case of obtaining degrees in convocation.

"Sir, with regard to the distinction made between the city police force and the mufassal police force it seems to me that this is set up according to convenience. If the executive officer thinks that a particular mufassal police inspector should be brought to the city then the argument is trotted out that no difference should be made between the city and mufassal police and that the seniormost man must get the higher post. But if the mufassal inspector is not to be preferred then the stock argument is trotted out that the city police must be kept separate from the mufassal. Whether you are going to incorporate both into one or keep them separate it must be a permanent conclusion; it ought not to be varied from time to time. I have heard it from persons who were affected by this that this stock argument is resorted to according to the particular whims and fancies of the executive officers. I do not know whether this occasion also is used for that similar purpose or whether it is going to be made a permanent arrangement.

12-30 p.m. "Mr. President, I should like to mention another fact. And that is with regard to the prevention of overloading of carts. It is no doubt a primitive feature of the city life that we are still having hand-carts and carts drawn by bullocks and buffaloes. The extent to which these carts are loaded is never known, and instances are not rare when these unfortunate beasts are most

cruelly treated. It perhaps requires a couple of annas to silence the police constable on duty to carry on this sort of cruelty with impunity. I would like the installation of weigh bridges at places where these carts are plied, to know the heaviness of the load and to prevent those from offending against the rules in regard to this matter. This is a very necessary step and I would commend it to the acceptance of the hon. the Home Member.

"With these few words, I second the motion moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Ramasomayajulu."

*Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"Mr. President, Sir, I heartily support the motion to censure the administration of the Police department in this province."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It is only to discuss the administration." (Laughter.)

*Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"To discuss and disapprove."

*Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"Sir, the object of this motion is to raise a discussion and express disapproval of the policy of the Government and if I stand to speak on this motion it is because I have given notice of similar motions with different objects, and I take it that this is my chance to speak on the points of view that I want to impress upon the House. I therefore feel that this should be taken as a censure motion disapproving the Police administration in this province. Sir, I have to state here that the Police administration is both inefficient and irresponsible, inefficient and irresponsible in the sense that they have not fulfilled the purpose for which they were created. Time and again we are told that we have little sympathy with the police. The reason is very clear. The police here are not the same that you find in self-governing countries and specially in countries like England, and much less the London Police. The police here take delight not only in torturing the people but also in putting up cases merely to justify their existence. I will quote from the statistical abstract of British India only to justify this allegation. I quote figures of the year 1926, and I quote here the number of cases that were proved or declared to be false as also the number of cases in which the people charged were either discharged or honourably acquitted. Comparing our province with the provinces of Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and especially with those of Bengal, United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa where the population is as much as that of Madras and even more, hon. Members will see that while in Madras 3,186 cases were declared as not being proved or declared to be false in the year 1926, in Bombay only 1,447 cases, in Bengal 1,200 cases (Bengal with a population of 46½ millions), in United Provinces with a population of about 45½ millions they have got 2,205 cases declared to have not been proved or declared to be false, Bihar and Orissa with practically the same population as Madras, has got 1,521 discharges. So, Sir, it will be seen that the police not only take delight in putting up cases merely to justify their own existence but also just to torture the people and create an atmosphere of terror in the country. Similarly, it is the case with the success of their charges. While in Madras 7,214 cases were declared as discharged or the accused acquitted, in Bombay you have got 4,511 such cases, in Bengal it is 6,118, in United Provinces it is 4,430 and in Bihar and Orissa it is 1,822. This clearly shows that the Police administration in this Presidency has been far from satisfactory, and that the Police department has failed to fulfil its mission. It has failed in its

purpose to teach the people to respect law and order and has wasted tax-payer's money and utilized the same to terrorise him. If teaching cowardice and terrorising the people are the main idea for which the police force is maintained, it has satisfied the bureaucracy and fulfilled its purpose.

"Sir, the expenditure under the department of Police was far below two crores when reforms were inaugurated; and, thanks to the reforms, we not only get more of terror, more of the repression from the police, but also we are saddled with more expenditure. Well, Sir, we need not mind much to pay money but to use that money against us and to stifle our liberty is a state of things which we cannot tolerate and we shall not tolerate. Sir, very often reports against magistrates are submitted to the district magistrates from the superintendent of police, and on these reports action is taken with the result that more often than not these unfortunate magistrates are either reduced or suspended. It shakes the very foundation of the independence of the magistracy and consequently the chances of acquittal for the accused in cases where people are charge-sheeted by the police are rare. This is one which the hon. the Home Member should seriously enquire into and see that it ceases. Sir, I have to speak about the costly nature of the administration. Madras has about 42 millions of people. In provinces with more population and where crimes are by no means rare, that is, provinces like Bengal, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces or Assam, the expenditure is not only low but the administration also is far better. As I have already proved by quoting figures, the expenditure on the police in this province is far more than that of any one of the above provinces. Thus, the Government of United Provinces are able to get on with their administration with 180 lakhs of rupees, with more population (I think it is 5 millions of people more than Madras), and with greater extent also. Bihar and Orissa with about 58 million population gets on with its Police administration with much less than a crore of rupees. Central Provinces spends proportionately far less as also Assam. I therefore ask the hon. the Home Member why should he not take a leaf, take a lesson, out of those administrations and carry on ours much more cheaply by looking to the retrenchment in the department. Sir, law and order, though a Reserved subject, has been kept in the hands of Indians in this Presidency. And is it our fault if we say that Indian administration has been a failure, seeing that repression is more rife and expenditure is more heavy and extravagant, and offices are kept far above the sanctioned strength in the department? Under these circumstances, I think we cannot have a good word for the administration of the Police department by the non-officials of the Treasury bench.

"Sir, Lord Willingdon gave us the promise that he would make the departmental heads to reduce expenditure by 25 per cent, and after that famous declaration by His Excellency, a Retrenchment Committee was constituted with my hon. Friend, the Chief Minister, as one of its members. In this Retrenchment Committee, if I remember right, my hon. Friend after very great care and caution came to the conclusion that two posts of Deputy Inspectors-General should be abolished. The Chief Presidency Magistrate who was also a member of that committee came to the same conclusion. These being the recommendations, I think my hon. Friend there cannot say that the present Chief Minister of the Government with his ultra loyalty was a swarajist, a socialist or a nihilist or a communist. He cannot say that the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the hon. Dr. Subbarayan made

these recommendations or consented to those recommendations without due consideration of the necessities of the province. The Chief Presidency Magistrate who was a party to this report now adorns the bench of the High Court as one of the Judges. These recommendations, coming as they do from such persons of eminence and experience, I think, ought to have been given due weight in considering retrenchments in the administration of the department. Now, I would put it to the hon. the Home Member what he has done and to what extent he has given effect to these recommendations. Looking into the police adminstration report for 1927, which is the latest on hand, I see that there is the same number of officers, i.e., we have six Deputy Inspectors-General the same number when this blessed Retrenchment Committee was appointed. If that is the position of the Government, if that is the tenacity with which they would stick to their position, why then waste our money on retrenchment committees, and why waste our time and energy on retrenchment proposals?

"Having said that much about the administration of the department in general, I come to my district. Sir, the administration of the police in our district has not been very satisfactory, satisfactory in the sense that they have not been able to safeguard or protect the people in times of necessity. I have found and I have placed this complaint before the hon. the Home Member also that the police have been taking unnecessary interest in cases which ought to be charge-sheeted by the proprietors of estates where the Madras Forest Act is under operation. Under the provisions of the Madras Forest Act, the proprietors are declared as forest officers under the Act. They are vested with summary powers under the rules. Why then should the police interfere and intervene in these cases and charge-sheet these unfortunate people so as to terrorize them in the first instance and in the second instance to make it impossible for these people to escape from these charges as they come from the police. Once these unfortunate people are charge-sheeted by the police, there is no go for them, specially as this Forest Act has got its own Code of evidence as against the Evidence Act. This being the case, I would implore the hon. the Home Member to inquire into the matter and see that these guardians of law and order do not show excessive zeal in the preservation of law and order, in which the people of the country where private owners are able, intelligent and rich enough to bring to book any trespasser. 12-45 p.m.

"Then, Sir, I had been to the Vizagapatam Agency and I know something of the Ganjam Agency, and I must say here that the vetti service about which many complaints have been in this House year after year has not yet ceased. Sir, I must confess that Mr. Saunders, than whom we cannot have a better police officer in this Presidency amongst the superintendents, put down this vetti service with a strong hand. Soon after his going away from the Agency, vetti service has again been revived. When I was going round the streets of Jeypore one day, I found a police head constable going with his family, with about 25 vettis about him. I first thought it was a marriage party. It is time that the Government take steps to see that this vetti service is done away with and these unfortunate people protected from this inhuman oppression. The Government claim to protect the people in the Agency and they should see therefore that people are really protected from the repression of these guardians of law and order.

"Then, Sir, my hon. Friend, the Home Member, claims equal justice for all the communities in this province. I ask him what justice he has done to this unfortunate community, the Oriyas, who stand in point of numerical

strength, the fourth in the province. Up to this day, there is not one Oriya in the provincial cadre in spite of the protests from the people. Though we have got many inspectors who can occupy responsible positions, none has been made a deputy superintendent. What is the meaning of calling candidates for direct recruitment, and what useful purpose is served by the appointment of a Staff Selection Board, if you select people whose selections are already decided! A lot of money is being wasted on this farce and much trouble is caused to these unfortunate Oriya candidates with qualifications coming from long distances only to go away disappointed, though they possess all the qualifications, educational and physical. Why then this tall talk of doing justice to all the communities? I think the time has come for conducting a proper selection of candidates. I shall not be sorry if the Oriyas do not get any high place if they do not deserve it. But as long as there are deserving candidates both in and out of service among us in that community, chances must be given to them.

"With these words, I commend the motion to the House. If my hon. Friend, the Home Member, is not benefited by the series of censure motions passed against his Colleague the Law Member, I think we will have to teach him also a lesson. (Hear, hear.) We will not be blamed for doing that."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Mr. President, Sir, European cities are said to be proud of their police. The police there carry on their work in an atmosphere of public confidence. They are chosen and trained well. They employ scientific methods for the detection of crime. The unfailing courtesy of the English Police has become proverbial. I shall not be far wrong if I say that such courtesy is lacking in the police in our country. Of course, there must be a change of mentality both in the people as well as in the police; the general attitude of the police to the public as well as of the public towards the police is not what it ought to be. The Government order, reviewing the administration report, also calls attention to the criticisms that have been levelled against the sub-inspectors to the effect that officers of this class mingle far too little with the people at large, and are inclined to have exaggerated notions of their own position. This is a matter which must receive the attention of the authorities concerned.

"The work of regulating traffic, of dealing with large crowds at certain places, of preventing disorder, of apprehending criminals—each of these has a technique of its own; especially the work of detection requires men of high intelligence and proper training. The police force must, however, be the instrument for not merely detecting crime but also for preventing crime. The preventive policeman will be the policeman of the future. He must try to keep people from falling victims to crime, as the Health department keeps plague and pestilence away. (Dr. Mallayya: Where?) That is what they are trying to do. (A voice: In vain.) Certainty of apprehension of criminals is indispensable for reducing crime. The first essential for it is to have an honest and expert police system. Is any specialized training in methods of detection following the model of the Scotland Yard given to our police officers either at the time of training or subsequently? The Government say: 'on the quality of sub-inspectors depends to a large extent the quality of the Police administration.' As regards the efficiency of sub-inspectors, the report for 1926 says 'There is little detective ability in many of the sub-inspectors.' The average efficiency is not high and there is room for improvement of the sub-inspectors.

The Government Order reviewing this says: 'Government observe with concern that sub-inspectors and inspectors have not answered the expectations entertained in regard to them, both in the matter of detective ability and control over subordinates.' The administration report for 1927 says that a considerable proportion of sub-inspectors fall below the requisite standard of efficiency, especially in regard to investigation and detection of crime. The solution of the problem depends according to Government upon raising the standard of recruitment and training. The Government are recruiting a better class of men now, but the standard of training has not been raised.

"Then, with regard to another important duty which the police have to do, namely, traffic control, I am very glad to note that so far as Madras City is concerned it is being tackled very efficiently, and the Inspector-General as well as the Police Commissioner deserve credit for the success achieved in this work. But I am afraid, so far as the mufassal is concerned, traffic control still continues to be inefficient. I have sent a question asking for statistics of motor accidents in the mufassal. Government have not yet replied to it. We are not in a position to know whether there has been any diminution in the number of accidents. In the mufassal also they have laid down speed regulations. But those regulations are not enforced as they ought to be. I am told that the police officers on traffic duty take down the starting time of buses and also their arrival time, but they do not take care to check whether those buses really exceed the speed limit. As a matter of fact, I know in my own district buses going outside the town are taken at dangerous speeds. Again in the matter of issuing driver's licences, sufficient care is not taken. What are the tests imposed in giving licences to drivers? Does it depend merely upon an individual's driving capacity? A man may be a very good driver. But if he has any eye or ear defect or if he is a drunkard it will not be safe to give him a licence. It will be interesting and useful to analyse and find out how many of the accidents are due to drivers being new and inexperienced or drunk at the time of the accident or to their having some physical defect. I hope that these matters will receive the attention of the hon. the Home Member and that he will do what he can to make traffic control administration more satisfactory in the mufassal by seeing that the police properly understand and perform their duties in this matter with due care."

* Mr. R. J. C. ROBERTSON:—"Mr. President, Sir, I should like to say a few words generally in appreciation of the police. I do not feel I am qualified to speak as regards the police in mufassal, because most of my time in India has been spent in the cities. It is very easy to criticise the police, but I think in many instances they are subjected to uninformed criticisms, which are typical of the man in the street, who only sees a certain action taken and does not know what led up to such action. The police work under great difficulties and do not get as much help as they ought to from the public and not always the right kind of help when they do. I have heard with great sympathy proposals made by hon. Members of this House for the improvement and betterment of the conditions of the police constables and the lower grade officers. There, I think, lies one of the solutions for their improvement. If this House will vote the necessary money to attract a better type of constable and better educated men (hear, hear) many of these difficulties would disappear automatically. They would be more capable of benefiting by the training they received and if better paid they would then be less open to the temptation of taking small bribes from the public.

1 p.m.

"As regards the direction and control of motor and other traffic, to which some hon. Members referred, I was very glad to hear the tributes paid by them to the police officials of this city. I myself consider that great steps have been taken in this direction. It is easy to talk of oppression and repression by the police. These are relative terms. The ordinary well behaved and peaceable citizen has nothing to fear either in Madras or the mufassal. Those who in various ways put themselves under suspicion and the necessity of control must be prepared to take what comes to them.

"Mention was made of the arrangements in the City of Madras during the visit of the Simon Commission. I think they were wholly admirable, but at the same time I regret the necessity for them to be made. Taking into consideration what happened on a previous occasion, I do not see that less could have been done, nor do I see why any objection should be taken to the methods adopted by the police to control demonstrations. I think they would have been particularly unwise had they allowed the boycott procession to proceed to the harbour, as that would possibly have led to a real clash between two opposing factions. I think that the police had every right to exercise such control. Such control is exercised over all kinds of processions, even in the case of weddings.

"I do not agree with those hon. Members who make the suggestion for the sake of retrenchment that the higher officials of the police are overpaid. The labourer is worthy of his hire. Considering the amount of work which the higher officials undertake, the onerous duties they have to perform, the pay they receive is not too much. One hon. Member said he did not know what they did for it. I venture to say, that if he was in any of their places he would not then consider that he was by any means overpaid. I consider that they are a very capable lot of men faithfully performing their duties, sometimes under very trying circumstances. If these things are taken properly into consideration, we can only come to the conclusion that they are by no means too highly paid. After all the police force can to some extent be compared to any large business concern or big commerical company, for the Directors of which to be efficient we must be prepared to pay decently. While therefore I am prepared to agree with those who wish to better the prospects of the subordinates and the constabulary, I cannot by any means consent to retrenchment being attempted at the top.

"Mention was made about corruption. I think such cases are proportionately very few. I also think that every one must agree that when we employ such a large body of men, there are bound to be some bad characters and weak men among them. However, I should like to make it clear, that personally,—I consider that the Police of this City, as a whole, are a very sound body of conscientious and hard working men, and I should like to pay my tribute of appreciation of their services to the country."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Mr. President, Sir, I wish first of all to deal with some points raised by my hon. Friends in connexion with this debate.

"First of all, my hon. Friend Mr. Shetty discussed the matter relating to the training of the police. I may say, Sir, that we are giving our sub-inspectors and constables sufficient training before they are employed in the Police department and as hon. Members are aware that sub-inspectors

before they are appointed undergo training in Vellore, and if anything further has to be done in the way of giving any kind of special training as has been pointed out by more than one hon. Member the question will be considered.

"With regard to non-recruitment of Oriyas to the Provincial Police Service, I have to reply to my hon. Friend, Mr. Biswanath Das, that the question will be considered when qualified people are available. After all qualification is a thing that we cannot overlook.

(A voice from the Swarajist benches : 'Except in few cases.')

"With regard to the very good suggestion made by my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, regarding the installation of weigh-bridges at certain stations, I am prepared to have the question examined. I entirely agree with the hon. Member about its utility and that it ought to be welcomed. But the question requires to be examined. I shall take the earliest opportunity of considering it.

"Some questions were raised about the contribution the Madras Port Trust makes. I may say, Sir, that the existing strength of the Harbour Police is 1 inspector, 3 sub-inspectors, 11 sergeants, 24 head constables and 26 constables. Under the proposed reorganization of the City Police, it has been decided to revise this strength to 1 inspector, 2 sub-inspectors, 13 sergeants, 23 head constables and 32 constables. Under the existing arrangements the Port Trust authorities bear two-thirds of the cost of the police including pensionary charges, clothing and equipment, and house-rent. This rate was fixed in consultation with the Port Trust authorities and was accepted by Government in 1919. (Mr. S. Satyamurti : 'Why not they pay the whole ?')

"Certain questions were raised with regard to the reorganization of the City Police force. As I said before that about this time last year a number of questions were asked with regard to the condition of motor-vehicle traffic in the City of Madras and the Government promised to look into the question of the improvement of motor-vehicle traffic. The attention of the Police Commissioner was drawn to it and the Commissioner of Police came to the conclusion that it is very desirable that the department of the motor-vehicle traffic in the City of Madras should be placed under a Deputy Commissioner. Now there are only two Deputy Commissioners and this department of the motor-vehicle traffic could not be placed under any of them. So in the reorganization scheme we have provided for three Deputy Commissioners—one to be in charge of motor-vehicle traffic, another to look after the detection of crime and the third to preserve law and order.

"With regard to the question of differential treatment given to sergeants, I should like to say that there is no racial prejudice or discrimination at all. (A voice : 'Then.') What I should like to point out is that the sergeants are recruited at the age of 40 and the sub-inspectors at 25. The sub-inspectors have many openings before them. He can become an inspector and even a Deputy Superintendent whereas a sergeant is recruited at the age of 40 and he has no great prospects. (A voice : 'Why at the age of 40 ?') (Dr. Mallayya : 'We think that it is unnecessary.') You may think that it is unnecessary but we think that it is necessary. We want men with military training. (Interruptions.)

"I do not want interruptions." (Mr. S. Satyamurti: 'Who are you to say that?')

The hon. the HOME MEMBER:—"Who are you to ask me?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think the Opposition will hear the Home Member calmly and with due courtesy."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"He must be courteous."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is not in order. If the hon. Members do not heed my warning, I may have to resort to the provisions of the rules for maintaining order." (Hear, hear from the official benches.)

D B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know, Sir, whether the hon. the Home Member is in order in saying 'Who are you to ask me?'"

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"He is in order."

*The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, the sergeants are men who have served in the Army and they possess military training and we want for the sergeants only men who have served in the Army. Therefore, Sir, there is no racial discrimination at all. (Mr. S. Satyamurti: 'Are there Indians?') I think the hon. Member knows that there are no Indians.

"As regards the salary of constables, Sir, I may say that in the city the head constable of the first grade gets Rs. 42, in the mufassal Rs. 35; and second-grade head constables in the city get Rs. 38, in the mufassal Rs. 30; the third grade Rs. 35 in the city and about Rs. 26 or Rs. 27 in the mufassal. The constables in the city get from Rs. 22 to Rs. 30 and in the mufassal from Rs. 17 to Rs. 22 and this pay has not been found to be inadequate. (A voice: 'Is it so?') What the constables in Madras wanted was more rest and according to the reorganization scheme, out of three nights the constable will be on bed for two nights and he will be off-duty one day once every seven days. This is a very great advantage and is being appreciated by the constables.

"My friend Mr. Ramasomayajulu said that the police administration is not satisfactory and the reason that he advanced was that they arrest people. As I have said before, if anybody makes a seditious speech calculated to bring the Government established by law into contempt, proceedings will be taken against him. Generally these steps are taken by the Police and the Government cannot interfere in the matter as the Police are within their rights.

"I am extremely glad to hear Mr. Robertson for the manner in which he has approached the question. He is a gentleman who knows the working of the Police both in this country and in his own country. He rightly said that he was pleased with the arrangements made on the arrival of the Simon Commission.

1-15 p.m. "He also regretted the necessity for making those admirable arrangements. He regretted, I suppose, the necessity for the Government to have incurred the expenses in connexion with those arrangements. The Government are not responsible for it. The Government knew that there were forces and movements in the country whose object is to bring about disorder in the country. (Mr. S. Satyamurti: 'Question. Prove it if you can or withdraw it.') I will come to it. There is no use of denying it. It is a well-known fact that about

the 3rd February 1928 there was a meeting in the Beach—it was referred to by some hon. Members—at which the ex-Deputy Leader of the Opposition who presided or took a prominent part had to run through the Government House."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"A word of personal explanation, Sir. It is a terminological inexactitude. I never went to the Government House. Is this the way he is instructed? It is a lie."

*The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I was told that he had to run."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I never ran."

*The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have seen reports to that effect." (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: 'But you must take the denial.')

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"If anybody wants to deny statements made by Government Members, he will be given an opportunity to make a personal statement. The debate can continue, I think, till 2-55 p.m. There is ample time for making statements. If the hon. Member for Government is making statements regarding particular Members of this House, they will have ample opportunities to make counter-statements if they want."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Thank you, Sir."

*The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"When it was brought to my notice that Messrs. Satyamurti and Muthuranga Mudaliyar had to run followed by some urchins (laughter), we thought it was the duty of the Government to see that such things did not recur. We therefore were forced to take measures to see that nobody took undue advantage on the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission on the 18th February 1928.

"This year again we had to make arrangements on account of the fact that trouble was apprehended. It was expected that there would be trouble and the procession had to be protected by a large body of police to see that it was taken safely along the route given by the leaders. (A voice: 'Was the route given?') I will come to that.

"My friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti vehemently denounced the police for not allowing the procession to go to the harbour. The Commissioner, as the officer in charge of the preservation of law and order in Madras, knew that, if this procession was allowed to go to the harbour, it would come into conflict with those who had gone there to welcome the Commission. He was strengthened in his opinion by the letter he received from the President, Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar and the President, Andhra Congress Committee, Mr. K. Nageswara Rao. (Mr. S. Satyamurti: 'Read the letter.') I thought of giving the purport of the letter."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Regarding quoting from documents, as far as the Government Members are concerned, two methods may be adopted. They may publish the document and then quote from it or they may give an undertaking to publish it and read it in the House. If the hon. Member proposes to circulate copies of it to the Members of the House, he will be in order in quoting from it."

[20th March 1929

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I will lay copies on the table to-morrow. This letter is dated 15th February 1929 and addressed to the Commissioner of Police, Madras. It reads thus :

'Sir, we beg to inform you that the Simon boycot procession will start on the 18th morning at about 7-15 a.m. from the Napier Park (Chintadripet) and proceed along Mount Road, Wallajah Road, Band Beach Road, cross the Napier Bridge and hold a meeting on the sands, north of the bridge opposite to (what is known as) the Cupid's Bow. Yours truly,

S. Srinivasa Ayyangar,
President, Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee,
K. Nageswara Rao,
President, District Congress Committee, Andhra, Madras, and Secretary, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee.'

When this letter was placed in the hands of the Commissioner of Police, he thought that these leaders themselves thought that it was not safe for them to go to the harbour. (Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: 'That was the route.') They wanted to lead the procession along the route mentioned in their letter and then hold their meeting on the sands opposite to (what is known as) the Cupid's Bow. Now, where is the question of these gentlemen trying to take the procession to the harbour? (Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: 'Because the Commission's route was changed.') The leaders were carrying on conversations with the Commissioner of Police saying that they would go only as far as the Cupid's Bow and assemble there. So, according to the leaders who led the procession, they had absolutely no intention of going to the harbour at all. But on the morning of the 18th February a mere pretence was made to advance towards the harbour. (Loud laughter.) The Commissioner, of course, would not allow it. They then assembled opposite the Cupid's Bow and had their shouting. (Cries of 'Withdraw the word.') I fully justify the action of the Commissioner on that occasion. But I want hon. Members to remember that the gentlemen who wrote the letter to the Commissioner, the leaders of the procession were not in favour of going to the harbour at all. (Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: 'Question.') I hope, Sir, in view of this fact, the House will not allow this motion to be passed.

"I shall now satisfy the House with regard to the efficiency of the police by giving some facts and figures. There are :—

	In 1904.	In 1919.	In 1928.
Dacoity	445	965	202 cases
Robbery	693	1,144	652 cases.

Regarding house-breaking, cattle-theft, ordinary theft, etc., I find from table I have in my hand that in 1928 the percentage of crime was lowest. I hope the House will therefore reject this cut motion and pass the demand."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Which of the hon. Members wish to make statements? Before further debate is begun, I want to give an opportunity to Members who are desirous of making personal statement to do so.

"(After a pause) If nobody wants to make personal statement, we shall continue the debate."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"We will make our personal statements when we speak on the motion, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It is, I think, better to have personal statements, if any, made now. Personal statements may be made immediately after the member occasioning those statements resumes his seat."

20th March 1929]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Then another opportunity will be afforded to speak on the motion?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Oh, yes; if time permits."

* Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, in the course of his reply, the Home Member mentioned my name clubbed with that of Mr. Satyamurti and said that we both, on the date of the first arrival of Simon Commission in Bombay, had to run. (Laughter.) I do not know if he included my name also as having gone to the Government House."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Not to the Government House."

* Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"He said that I ran away along the beach in company with Mr. Satyamurti. (Laughter.) I deny the whole thing. The fact is that on that day, in company with Mr. Nageswara Rao and accompanied by about 200 others I started from the sixteen-pillared mantapam of the Kapaleeswarar Koil at Mylapore and went in procession to the Tilak Ghat. We attended the meeting and from there repaired by the same route (laughter) to Mylapore; while Mr. Satyamurti started with others from the Mahajana Sabha Hall and in the midst of showers of stones (cries of shame) encouraged by the police officials came to the Triplicane Ghat. He was there along with us. He took part in the meeting and as soon as the meeting was over he also left the place. I left the place after Mr. Satyamurti. In returning from the meeting, we met each other nowhere. We neither ran away from the meeting, nor along the beach, nor to the Government House."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Mr. President, I had no intention of intervening in this debate at all. I felt so tired. But if it comes to this, that hon. Members of Government are going to make wild statements of cowardice and of falsehoods against their hon. Colleagues, I think it is time that every Member of this House, to whatever party he belongs, stands up to put this down. I never accused any Member of this House of what he is supposed to have done, according to C.I.D. reports, on certain occasions. 1-30 p.m.

"With regard to the meeting which my hon. Friend the Home Member referred to, I will give a brief unvarnished tale of what happened. That was a week before the critical 3rd of February 1928—the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission at Bombay. On that date there were two rival meetings advertised to take place at what is known as the Tilak Ghat or Triplicane Beach opposite the Presidency College. After a time, when the Mussalman members of our audience headed by Mr. Yaqub Hasan, the President, retired to prayer, and our meeting was going on, a large number of people from the other meeting rushed on our meeting, threw stones and handfuls of sand in the eyes of our people, used lathis, soda water bottles, and air guns aided and abetted by at least one member of the police who 'was present,' and whose name I shall give to my friend during the lunch hour if he wants, and created a disturbance which practically frightened every member of an audience of 10,000. I am not very proud of the fact that 10,000 people got so easily frightened; but that is due to the systematic policy of this Government of disarming the people and demoralizing them to the extent they can. (Cries of shame.) Dr. Varadarajulu Nayudu and myself and others stood on the platform for 15 minutes when rowdies aided and defended by the police used lathis. (Shame.) After 10 or 15 minutes, remembering

our creed of non-violence, we retired from the meeting. We never went to the Government House. We went to our Government House—Mahajana Sabha. Sir, I do not know when my hon. Friend got this information, whether he verified it, and why he should have made this statement. I thought my hon. Friend was a gentleman. I have to revise my notions of him. He has no ideas of political honour, of what is due to political opponents. I have differed from him, but I have never desired to accuse him of many things: how he went about begging for jobs? Sir, is it right to go on reading from C.I.D. reports and accusing people?

"As for the undertaking supposed to have been given by the revered President of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee and by the President of the Madras District Andhra Congress Committee, the way in which he has talked of them shows the stuff of which he is made. Those men are men who if they had cared could have sat over his head as Viceroy's Executive Council Members or Governors of Provinces, men of greater educational attainments, men of greater abilities and of greater self-sacrifice, than he, who is unfit to unloose the shoe strings on their legs." (Laughter.)

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Council will now adjourn and re-assemble at half past two."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I am thankful to you, Sir."

After Lunch (2-30 p.m).

Mr. N. SIVA RAJ :—"Mr. President, I rise to a point of order. Th hon. Member for the University when he was speaking about the hon. the Home Member before lunch addressed him that he was unfit to occupy the post and so on."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"What is the point of order there?"

Mr. N. SIVA RAJ :—"He said he was unfit and also used some other expressions. (Voices: 'What are those expressions?')

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"What is the point of order? If I understand Mr. Siva Raj aright, he seems to suggest that no member of this Council is entitled to say that a particular member has not got the same merit or capacity as another member or an outsider. Does he say that?"

Mr. N. SIVA RAJ :—"Of course that is the meaning of the remark of my hon. Friend Mr. Satyamurti, but I am objecting to the expression he used."

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—"Mr. President, he said that the hon. the Home Member is not fit to unloose the latchet of the shoes of his masters . . . "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Does the hon. Member admit that he said so?"

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Yes, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Then I think, it is better to withdraw that expression."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Yes, Sir, if you think so."

"Sir, I am thankful for the lunch hour having been allowed to intervene between the close of my speech and this time. I am anxious to avoid all excitement in the course of this debate. Naturally, as any otherhon. Member

would have been, I too was provoked by the kind of language used by my hon. Friend the Home Member. I do not know if 'pretence' is a parliamentary word. But I do not propose to raise a point of order.

"Sir, the hon. the Home Member in referring Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar who for some time occupied the high position of His Majesty's Advocate-General for Madras and Mr. Nageswara Rao Pantulu, a great and distinguished Andhra patriot and the President of the Andhra Districts Congress Committee, Madras, characterised them as having made a 'pretence' of leading a procession towards the harbour. I ask my hon. Friends on the other side, whether it is consistent with one's ideas of gentlemanliness, whether it is right of even the hon. the Home Member to accuse men who are his equals, if not his superiors, of false conduct, of untrue conduct, of conduct which is not worthy of a gentleman, especially when they are not here, and when they cannot defend themselves. I was present on that occasion along with several other hon. Members of this House, and we were physically prevented from going onwards. There were fiery spirits amongst us who wanted to break the police cordon, and if orders had been issued by our leaders to march onwards, the police cordon would have been broken. Of course, Mr. President, ultimately the police would have triumphed by the use of rifles and other things. Undoubtedly, Mr. President, having pledged themselves to a creed of non-violence, our leaders rightly apprehended that there would be bloodshed, if they allowed the procession to march further and they therefore withheld from proceeding further. Is it for that they are being accused? Does the hon. the Home Member want that they should have actually broken the police cordon and inevitably created bloodshed by fighting with the police? If we had marched further, there would have been violence, and we would have been termed breakers of the peace. I do not know how to please the hon. the Home Member. I do not know either he wants us to break the police cordon or not to break it. If we break it and march further to the harbour, then he would charge us for having committed a breach of the peace. If we do not march to the harbour, then he charges us of having made a pretence of it. I say, to say the least, this is most ungentlemanly and unchivalrous.

"Let me take this House to the prologue to this incident. We understood on the highest authority that if we did go and hold our meeting in the beach near the Springheaven Road, there would have been an inevitable clash between the opposing forces of those who wanted to welcome the Simon Commission and those who wanted to avoid the welcome. We were told on the highest authority that we should not and we thought about it very carefully and when we were deliberating upon the best course, under the circumstances, we were told again by that highest authority that, if we did so, we would be prevented by physical force and dispersed. These were the words used by the highest authority. In that state of affairs, knowing the incident of last year and the part played by the police therein, we were anxious that we should not come in contact with the opposing forces and create bloodshed. I protest most strongly against this accusation being levelled against gentlemen who are held in the highest esteem not only in this province but throughout the country.

"Now to go back to the incident of 26th January 1928, I want to remind the hon. the Home Member and the House that as a matter of fact the police were present at the place and at the time of this rioting taking place none of

the police force came to our assistance. When we found that we could not get on with the meeting, and when the platform was being invaded, we had to disperse the meeting and naturally we had to go home. Does the hon. the Home Member want us to stick to our places and does he consider that we are guilty of that charge? Suppose some 100 rowdies walk into this House with lathis and knives, does the hon. the Home Member want all of us to stick ourselves to our places?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"Yes, yes."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"My hon. Friend, the Finance Member, says 'yes' and he will have his credit. Even the House of Commons has been the scene of such incidents and we have never seen Members there sticking to their places, and fighting there. If my hon. Friend, the Finance Member, has such primitive notion of preventing bloodshed, it is because he belongs to the steel frame and believes in the policy of 'blood and iron'. But I believe in dealing with human nature, we have to take into consideration the human mind. This is a questien where we ought to consider whether we should create bloodshed or not create bloodshed. We have to see whether an unarmed crowd could go on, standing in the same place and face an armed crowd. We are pledged to non-violence. That is the theory on which we should act. We wanted to tell the Government that they would get our co-operation in non-violence and that we would always be non-violent. If Government now say that that is not the theory they are going to propagate, but they want violence for violence, then we may welcome it. After all, we are many and they are few. But we were moved by a high sense of responsibility; we too have every respect for law and order as much as any body else, and so left the platform to the rowdies and went home. But my hon. Friend, the Finance Member, tells me 'that whatever may happen we should remain there and fight.' If that is the real opinion of the Government, I have no hestitation in welcoming it.

"I want every hon. Member of this House to understand that during these days in January and February 1928, when the Commission arrived in Bombay such disorders as took place in Madras were with the aid and connivance of police, certainly passive, if not active. The trouble in Madras near the High Court arose probably owing to the enthusiasm of crowds and owing to the indiscreet acts of certain people, both Europeans and Indians. But the two incidents to which I am referring to, I am speaking from my personal knowledge. These are instances where the police were dangerous to public peace. When the procession headed by myself and others was going from the Mahajana Sabha Hall in the Mount Road to the beach, a number of constables, sergeants and inspectors were going before and behind them and a number of people threw stones at us and the police never interfered, but merely looked on. That is the way in which the police behaved. The incident near the iron bridge is too well remembered to be forgotten by the citizens of Madras from the way in which the police on the spot were behaving towards the people who were attacked, but would not deal with the rowdies. Some of the citizens were molested and missiles were thrown on the people. I am sorry that in a debate of this nature where we should raise large questions of retrenchment, methods of Indianization and so on, my hon. Friend, the Home Member, should have introduced personal consideration and sought to justify the conduct of the police. Assuming that all his arguments against us are correct, how will the

hon. the Home Member justify the action of the police in displaying all their forces for the purpose of, as we saw it ourselves, terrorizing those who wanted to non-co-operate with the Simon Commission and encouraging those who wanted to co-operate with it? My deliberate charge against the City Police is, both last year and this year, that they used all their giant's strength for the purpose of demoralizing, if possible, those who wanted to non-co-operate with the Simon Commission, and encouraging those who wanted to co-operate with it. It is no wonder Sir John exclaimed at Ootacamund, 'Why all this protection of police for me?' I cannot have better testimony to the officiousness and bungling, if not worse, of the police at Madras, than that of Sir John Simon's.

"There are other points however with regard to police administration on which I want to say a few words. I am one of those who believe that there ought to be more and more of rapid indianization in the police force. My hon. Friend, the Sheriff of Madras, gave a certificate to the police which my hon. Friend, the Home Member, cherished very highly. I may assure the hon. the Home Member that, whatever he does, he will get that testimony from the European Sheriff of Madras at any time. The police can do whatever it likes, and if strong measures are taken against Indians he is satisfied. Therefore this testimony is not worth very much from our point of view. 2-45 p.m.

"Then, as regards the question of pay and prospects of the police, I would say this thing, that, while the higher ranks are paid, while the European members are paid very highly, the Indian constables and head constables who have got to bear the brunt of the work in the heat of the day do not get as much as they should get. Especially in the mufassal and in Madras the ordinary constable does not get what I consider a living wage. Is it any wonder that sometimes this living wage is sought to be supplemented by methods the reverse of what one would associate with a police force?

"In spite of his answer by figures about dacoities and robberies in Madras, may I ask him whether the dacoity in Justice Wallace's house has been detected? What has the police done except shadowing respectable persons and giving reports which are obviously false? Then, Sir, we have got, as my hon. Friend reminds me, the Mannady murder case and the Bangalore train tragedy. What has the police done with regard to any of these matters? I say I agree with my hon. Friend from South Kanara that, in the matter of investigation and prevention of crimes, the police need very much to be improved. We, in Madras, are accustomed to the police merely as a force which will try to terrorize people or to get somehow convictions. They have not yet learnt the art of investigating crimes or preventing crimes. I may say this for what it is worth. I understand that the Madras police is developing deficiency in the art of investigation. They have got some well-known K.D.'s or men who are called desparados or delinquents. Whenever there is a crime committed, they get hold of some of these unfortunate fellows, and give them Rs. 5 or 10 to somehow or other find out the culprit. If these people do not do so, their horror becomes still more horrible. Lastly, Sir, dacoities have taken place in Madras which are yet undetected.

"Then, Sir, there is in the branch of the Criminal Investigation department, a special department, in which only Europeans and Anglo-Indians are appointed. No Indian is appointed to those posts. My hon. Friend, an

Indian, is considered fit enough to hold the portfolio ; but in a department under his charge no Indian is supposed to be good enough or to be qualified enough to hold that place. It seems to me, Sir, that that is also a factor which must be considered very carefully. I know, Sir, that the Lee Commission and other subsequent Parliamentary Commissions have held the view that the Indian Police and the Indian Civil Services are the key services of the country, that there should always be an European element in the Indian Police Service, and that it should not be reduced, whatever may be the cost. Now, I put it to my hon. Friend whether it is right that we should encourage the police in this manner to have European Superintendents and Europeans at the top. I think, Sir, as I said, we must have rapid indianization.

" Then I come to the question of the supernumerary officers and the strength of the supernumerary officers in the department. They have got Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors, Deputy Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and District Superintendents. I remember, Sir, that a distinguished predecessor of my hon. Friend, the late lamented K. Srinivasa Ayyangar, drafted a scheme of police administrative reform in which he wanted to eliminate one or the other, if not both these grades of intermediary officers, viz., Inspectors and Deputy Superintendents. Sub-Inspectors, I believe, are in charge of investigation of crimes and the District Superintendent is there to see that the work is carried on and is done in a proper and efficient manner. Then why have this fifth wheel to the coach—the Inspectors and the Deputy Superintendents ? It seems to me we have got too many officers in this department to justify us to make this large grant for the police.

" Then, Sir, how many listed posts are there now for the Provincial Service in the Police Department ? Have they been filled up ? If not, why have they not been filled up ? There is no Indian Superintendent of Police either. It seems to me, Sir, that from all these points of view it can be seen that the police are not doing their duties properly and they ought to be retrenched and indianized as completely and as rapidly as possible.

" One other matter, Sir. My hon. Friend said that, so far as the Police department administering the sections of the Criminal Procedure Code are concerned, he is satisfied that they are taking proper action. I remember the case of a Bengali, Mr. Manoranjan Gupta, who was arrested under section 151 of the Police Act, that new discovery of the hon. the Home Member or his subordinates, at dead of night, when he was ill, lying in his bed, dragged out of his bed, taken to the jail, kept there in the lock-up the whole of that night, produced before the Magistrate the next day and then released on bail. Was the peace of the Madras Presidency so insecure that, but for the arrest of this fragile Bengali young man on his sick bed and at dead of night, it would have been broken ? Does my hon. Friend, the Home Member, justify that action of the police ? The action of the police under section 151 against political workers, I must submit, is an abuse of the powers. So long as my hon. Friend holds the portfolio, he cannot be allowed to ride off on the plea that the police may do as they like ; he is responsible for the policy. Then, Sir, the proceedings under security sections which are being inaugurated all over the Presidency also cast a reflection upon the conduct of the police.

" Last, but not least, Sir, I would say that the police are directing all their activities towards the Congress movement in this Presidency. May I ask, is it right, is it chivalrous, is it just ? As I said the other day, if we break the

laws of the land, we must take the consequences and we will take the consequences. But, Sir, there is such a thing as playing the game. The Congress party is the only party here which is making the Government Members most uncomfortable ; meet us with arguments, meet us with facts, meet us if you please with your voting strength. But is it right that you should use the giant's strength of the police and the Government to see somehow or other that we are demoralized or defeated at the polls ? That is not playing the game. It is a game at which two can play. I put it to the Indian Home Member whether it is just that all the strength of the police should be used only against the Congress party of this province. The elections are coming on, and they are anxious that we should be defeated at the polls. But we are confident. The more we get the disrespect of the police, the more we get attention of the police, the more we shall get the respect and attention of our own people.

" My hon. Friend said that the police should have the co-operation of the people ; yes, if they deserve it ; if the police do not and are not getting the co-operation of the people, it is because they do not deserve it ; they have not earned it ; they have not deserved it. In London when a case of some unsavoury nature was brought against a big man and the police were supposed to be involved in it, there was an uproar in the House of Commons, a public enquiry was demanded and was held and the report is just now published. To-day, we are bringing facts to the notice of this hon. House to prove to them that the police are dogging the footsteps of honourable and respectable gentlemen and are using all their forces for manufacturing a welcome to the Simon Commission. I put this to my hon. Friends, the elected and nominated Members ; this turn may come to any one of them to-morrow. My friends of the Justice party who are leading a democratic movement may come into conflict with law. Some other Home Member will be there. Will they then laugh or shall we then laugh ? I promise them ' no.' I feel in this matter that, so long as we are taking part in popular movements, we are bound to come into conflict with the police. When we so come into conflict with the police, we ought not to allow ourselves. . . "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will resume his seat. The question is ' to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,58,53,700 for Police by Rs. 100 '."

The motion was put and declared lost.

Mr. Harisarvottama Rao demanded a poll and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
2. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
3. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
4. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
5. ,, S. Satyamurti.
6. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
7. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
8. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
9. Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
10. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
11. Mr. K. V. R. Swami.
12. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
13. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
14. Mr. K. R. Karant.
15. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
16. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
17. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
18. Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu.
19. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
20. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
21. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
22. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
23. ,, K. Uppi Sahib.
24. ,, Mothay Narayana Rao.
25. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
26. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
27. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
28. ,, B. Venkataratnam.
29. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
30. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
31. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.
32. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.

[20th March 1929

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Setturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar.
9. ,, Hilton Brown.
10. ,, H. A. Watson.
11. ,, C. A. Souter.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
14. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
15. ,, V. Ch. John.
16. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
17. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
18. Mr. A. B. Shetty.
19. ,, R. Foulkes.
20. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
21. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
22. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
23. ,, J. Kuppuswami.
24. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
25. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar.
26. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad.
27. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
28. ,, N. Siva Raj.
29. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
30. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
31. ,, W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.
32. ,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
33. ,, S. V. Vanavudaya Goundar.
34. ,, S. Venkiah.
35. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
36. Mr. C. E. Wood.
37. ,, F. H. Wright.
38. ,, F. E. James.
39. ,, H. E. P. Hearson.
40. ,, S. N. Dorai Raja.
41. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
42. The Zamindar of Kallikota.
43. K. Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur.
44. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
45. Mr. G. R. Premayya.
46. Khan Bahadur Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
47. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
48. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
49. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
50. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
51. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
52. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidu Sahib Bahadur.
53. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.
54. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.
55. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
56. The Kumararaja of Venkatagiri.
57. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.

Neutral.

1. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi.
2. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.

Ayes 32. Noes 57. Neutral 2.

The motion was lost.

3 p.m. * The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I now put the demand to the vote of the House.

"The question is that Government be granted a sum not exceeding 158·59 lakhs under Demand XVI—Police."

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XVII—PORTS AND PILOTAGE.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'*that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 30,000 *under Demand XVII—Ports and Pilotage*'."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Mr. President. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Order, order. I was made to understand by the Secretary of the Congress party that none of the cut motions would be moved. The indication from the Secretary was that this demand might be put to vote without discussion. I request the Secretary of the Congress party not to bother me hereafter with any notices or communications about the moving or not moving of the cut motions."

20th March 1929]

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"I am sorry that there has been some misunderstanding. I am telling you that I do not propose to move. . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member has got a right to speak and he may proceed with his speech."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Mr. President, Sir, my object in taking part in this debate is to urge upon the necessity of amending the Madras Port Trust Act. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will not be in order to refer to any proposals for legislation."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"I bow to your ruling. I do not propose to make any speech."

The demand was then put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XVIII—SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS (OTHER THAN HYDRO-ELECTRIC SURVEYS).

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'*that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 72,000 *under Demand XVIII—Scientific Departments (other than Hydro-Electric Surveys)*."

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XIX—EDUCATION—RESERVED.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—

'*that Government be granted a sum not exceeding* 7·98 *lakhs under Demand XIX—Education—Reserved*'."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the amendment standing in my name, viz.—

'*to reduce the allotment of Rs.* 7,97,700 *for Education—Reserved, by Rs.* 100.'

"to urge abolition of reservation in education and effect economies.

"Sir, this is an old question which I once raised in this House and I stand here to repeat it. In the name of civilization and in the name of democracy there does not seem to be any reason for retaining longer in the hands of the Reserved department a part of education. The subject of education is a Transferred one and that portion of it which relates to European schools only is Reserved. In no civilized country would a position like this be tolerated. Education is a common purpose. It is a common purpose not only for the people of one nation, but it is a common purpose for the people of the whole world. These are days when we find the establishment of universities on a cosmopolitan basis. Even men like Sir Rabindranath Tagore have been attempting to do their best to give culture a world-wide nature and it has been set apart for this Government to set at nought all canons of development of culture and introduce differentiation into the educational system in this country.

It was sometimes argued that this was education in the English language and that therefore it was necessary in the interests of pupils whose mother-tongue is English. I can understand culture being imparted in any language and I should not feel any compunction in advocating schools that are run in the English language where such a course becomes necessary. As a matter of fact it is the misfortune of this country to have schools run in the English language even for children whose mother-tongue is not the English language. In the girls' schools of this city, I find that from the first form onwards every lesson is taught in the English language. Although a great deal has been said of vernacularization, yet it is very far away from realization in the boys' schools, not to speak of the universities. Therefore the argument that this is intended to be a way out of the difficulty where English-speaking people are concerned, may not stand. The only argument that can be adduced on behalf of reservation in this manner is this, that the civilization of the Europeans is a higher civilization than the civilization of other sections in this country. That is really the inward motive of this reservation. I am afraid, Sir, that it is a comment on the British administration of 150 years. I repudiate the claim of the European to a higher civilization. Our country has possessed, possesses and is bound to possess a better form of civilization than any other country in the world. Apart from that, the British Government has been here for over 100 years administering the affairs of this country and if they come forward to-day and tell us that to support their own civilization in a great measure to the children of this country they have to reserve a part of education in the hands of the Reserved section of Government, they condemn the whole educational policy of the British Government that has been carried on for the last 100 or 150 years."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. I am considering whether I should allow a discussion on the question of the transference of some subjects from the Reserved to the Transferred list. No doubt under the demand for Executive Councils and Secretariats in previous years the question of the transference of subjects was allowed to be discussed though it was not quite relevant to the budget debate. But here, considering the fact that the whole question is being examined by an outside body, I do not know whether the Congress party should be very anxious to speak on this subject. Hon. Member must be aware that it is only within the province of the Secretary of State to allow transference of subjects as long as the present constitution remains and that the matter has nothing to do with the powers of the local Government."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" According to the Government of India Act, the local Government can recommend after the end of five years for the transference of any of the subjects."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"As far as the question of recommendations of the local Government are concerned, every Member of the Council is aware of the recommendations that have already been made by the local Government regarding the question of transference. I do think that I shall not be justified in cutting out the debate, but I think no useful purpose will be served and I leave it to the House and more especially to the Leader of the Opposition whether, under these circumstances, the question has to be discussed at all."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Mr. President, it is not the intention of the Congress party to suggest that any Reserved subject should be transferred. Understanding that this cut only means that the reservation of schools

to Europeans should be given up, I do not think my party is at all anxious to impress that aspect of the question."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, I never intended to convey the idea that it should be a Transferred subject or a Reserved subject. My point was that in an administration like this, there was no room and it was wrong that any part of education should have been specially set apart for administration in the interests of a particular type of civilization. It was the question of administration that I was raising. I had no intention of saying whether it should be transferred or not. To my mind it appears that there was absolutely no need for a department of this kind and that the department should immediately be abolished. I am not talking of the transference at all. The department does not deserve to be there. That is my contention and therefore the department has to be abolished. It is in that view, Sir, that I was speaking on the question.

" I was saying, Sir, that the point about the language of the children does not arise, in so far as there are institutions already and there can be institutions run where English forms the medium of instruction and there is no need to press the point of specialized civilization, because that is a bubble that has been pricked sufficiently and exploded, except that it still persists in the imperialistic Britisher who arrogates to himself a higher type of life than the rest of the world. I therefore have much pleasure in moving this cut motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" For want of a seconder the motion is lost. The grant is for the discussion of the House." 3-15 p.m.

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" I rise, Sir, to speak on the grant. This is, Sir, a subject that is in the hands of the Indian Home Member. I think the Muslim community, according to the verdict of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India, of which the hon. the Home Member is the president, stands in the same position as the European community in this country. It is not my view, it is the view of that association. Then, Sir, that association has pressed on the Government, and the hon. Minister for Education and the hon. the Home Member that Muslim education should be placed under the care of a special inspectorate and that it should form a separate subject and be placed within the portfolio of one of the Members of Government. I want to know whether the hon. the Home Member who is in charge of European education has referred the subject to the Government or will take steps to see that Muslim education becomes a Reserved subject even as his own association wanted. Sir, that association has also submitted a memorandum to the Hartogg Committee to that effect. I only refer to this to find out what opinion he holds on the memorandum submitted by his association and whether he will influence the Government to place Muslim education on the same footing as European education."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Sir, with regard to Muslim education, it does not belong to the portfolio of the Home Member, and therefore I cannot dictate any policy. That subject belongs to the Minister for Education and it should therefore be referred to him."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is ' Government be granted a sum not exceeding 7·98 lakhs under Demand XIX—Education—Reserved '."

The demand was put to vote and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XX—EDUCATION—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, I beg to move that on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor Government be granted a sum not exceeding 197·88 lakhs under Education—Transferred."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is Government be granted a sum not exceeding 197·88 lakhs under Demand XX—Education—Transferred."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" Sir, I move—

' to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,94,92,000 *for Education—Transferred by Rs.* 100.'

" In moving this motion I shall not take much time of the House. I have got only a few points to place before the hon. the Chief Minister. I want to refer to the policy of education that is being pursued in this Presidency by the Education Minister. The original policy, which was known as the ' filtration theory ', pursued before the fifties of the last century is still continued by the hon. the First Minister. Originally when Government first took up the subject of education in India it was urged that Government should themselves take up the task of educating the people of this country; but the Governors and Governors-General decided that education should be placed entirely in the hands of private and local enterprise. That theory was followed for a very long time and very strictly and strenuous efforts were made by men like the late Mr. Gokhale to make expenditure on education one of the important charges upon the revenues of the Government and it was after a long struggle and with great reluctance that the Elementary Education Act was passed in one or two of the legislatures of the country and was also assented to by the Government of India. Still, in spite of the repeated and persistent resolutions, the Government of India would not permit the Provincial Governments taking upon themselves the whole charge of educating the people. Even to-day a very large portion of education is in the hands of local and private agencies, and the result is that we are to-day in the sphere of education, where we were years ago. I assert that in this country, if education is to be spread, it cannot be done without Government undertaking that task upon themselves. At first private efforts were concentrated on high schools and colleges and Government supported them by means of grants-in-aid. Then arose the need for universities and Government found themselves compelled to establish a few of them and so they founded a few universities and colleges in all important centres, like the Presidency towns. But, when the need for more high schools arose private effort could not cope with the demand. And still Government would not open enough high schools to meet the demand. But fortunately at that time the gates were thrown open to missionaries and they emigrated to this country in large numbers with enormous funds and established high schools to relieve the demand. Thus it will be seen how reluctant Government were to educate the people. But in spite of that theory of ' filtration down ' having failed and it was settled that the education of the people should be from the lowest stages, primary and secondary education was not taken up in right earnest and Government only made up their mind to allow municipalities to take upon themselves the task of educating the people at the earlier stages but without the means for it Even after the reforms they would not allow sufficient funds for the rapid spread of education among the masses. They allowed municipalities to levy cess and the revenues from these cesses have always proved inadequate and insufficient. And even in the matter of the

utilization of Government grants by municipalities, whose revenues are already meagre and tender, they have imposed several limitations. I may refer to only one instance which was the subject-matter of controversy between the Corporation and the Government. I mean the question of providing the pupils in the Corporation schools with midday meals. The poor people who send their children to these schools find it difficult to provide their children with midday meals and consequently on account of their poverty they have to stop sending them to school. The Government must note that besides providing for midday meals, the parents have to provide their children with neat dress. How can the poor parents afford to do all these things ? Therefore I would urge upon Government to take upon themselves the responsibility of educating the boys of this country up to the primary and elementary stage, and make it free, compulsory and universal. Concentration by Government on higher and collegiate education, and leaving primary and elementary education in the hands of private local efforts and local self-governing institutions, has proved futile and not conducive to any progress. So much for the policy of education pursued by Government.

" Then, Sir, with regard to the system of education, the very old system originally brought into existence by the East India Company is being continued to this day. The hon. the Minister for Education, himself a very educated man, a Doctor from Dublin, has not thought fit to change the system of education in this Presidency, in spite of the two and a half years of the responsible position he has been holding. He claims as a feather in his cap the amendment of the Madras University Act. What is it, except the amending of the old Act of Sir Patro. It remains the same old ass in the tiger's skin ? By the Amending Act what has he done except to abolish the Council of Affiliated Colleges ? There has been no substantial change in the system of education carried on by this University. Has the Madras University been made a teaching and residential university ? It may be said to be a teaching university only in the sense that some professors of private colleges are styled professors and readers of the university, giving lectures to the students of the other colleges besides their own, and for this they are paid by the University. It may be said that he has established the Chidambaram University and for that he was congratulated. For that, the Founder had also to be congratulated. But while the Founder has been conferred the title of ' Raja ', I do not know why the hon. the Chief Minister has not been rewarded with a similar title. For he had secured for that university a sum of 27 thousand rupees. I do not know why Government have not thought it fit also to confer on the hon. the Finance Member a similar title ; for has he not sanctioned 27 thousand rupees for that university. I hold and maintain that the Annamalai University is a luxury and the Madras University was more than enough to cater for collegiate education. How long is the present system of education to go on ? Are our boys to be mere cramming machines ? Is there to be no scope for our boys to develop and utilize their faculties in fruitful channels ? Sir, times without number the Education Minister had admitted and acknowledged that the present system of education was very defective and that it required a radical change ; and still he has not done anything in that direction.

" Then, Sir, with reference to the Industrial Institutes, Engineering and other such colleges where instruction in technical subjects is said to be imparted, what are the students taught there ? The students coming out of

those colleges are fit for nothing except for clerkships in Government service. Are they able to start any industrial concerns themselves; are they proficient to serve in any industrial concern; are they able to inspire in moneyed people the spirit of enterprise to start industrial concerns? No, they are fit for nothing except to serve in Government offices. The graduates of the Engineering College are left in the lurch if they are not employed in the Public Works Department. They are not fit to undertake any engineering project by themselves, nor are they capable of evolving and working out any independent schemes of engineering. Our universities have produced no captains of industry, no leaders in commercial enterprise. Higher chemistry so essential in every process of manufacture is not taught by the universities or technical institutes. The higher sciences such as metallurgy, dyeing and minerology, etc., have not been thought of hitherto by the Education Department in this Presidency.

"With regard to the condition of particular communities, I do not want to dilate upon that. The necessity for the rapid education of the backward communities like the depressed classes is an admitted one. I am very sorry, whenever I have to refer to the backward communities, I have to add also the Muslim community. (Laughter.) Sir, the facilities that have to be afforded to these communities are but just, legitimate and very necessary. But the hon. the Minister will not do anything. Much has been talked of the parental love that Government have for the depressed classes, but what have they done for them in the matter of education? What is the proportion of the depressed classes that is now going through the university, the secondary and elementary courses of education? They have not progressed even to a slightest extent. The same thing applies to the other communities. I want that adult education and also education of the female section of the population are attended to promptly with greater zeal and sincerity by the
3-30 Minister for Education. The education of adults has not at all been cared
p.m. for by the Minister. There is no scheme evolved, and there is no policy enunciated hitherto with regard to the education of adults. And with regard to female education in the various communities, except the one old school for Muslim girls in the City of Madras, the Minister in his long period of office of two and a half years has not established any new school. And except the one college, the Queen Mary's College, no other facility has been afforded for non-Muslim girls in the Presidency for their education. I therefore hope, Sir, that the Minister will not do things in the manner in which he has done hitherto, but will take interest, real interest, in the matter of education and carry out a well-thought-out policy, viz., the Government taking up itself education as their primary function and itself making it a first charge on the revenues of the State.

"I want to mention one other thing, and that is the policy of Government in providing funds for such institutions as do not admit a certain section of the public. For instance, I refer to one or two exclusive colleges which do not admit within their portals students of other communities. I do not see what justification there is for public funds being utilized for the sake of those colleges or institutions from which certain sections of the public are excluded and not allowed to derive the benefit.

"With regard to religious and moral instruction, the Government has always taken shelter under the policy of 'religious neutrality.' They will not and ought not to interfere in religious matters. But it is their duty

that they should make provision for such of the students as require to be educated on religious and moral lines: they should provide them with facilities for the purpose. It is but fair that the Government should allow the members of such communities to be educated according to their own systems of religion and on their own systems of morality rather than take shelter under the so-called policy of 'non-interference.' The Government has said that religious education might be provided in the school at the cost of the management, but why should they deny these institutions the benefit of public funds? I do not see what difficulty there is in the matter.

"With regard to Mappilla education and stipends to Muslim pupils I do not wish to say much. It is a patent fact that nothing appreciable has been done in the direction. I hope the Minister will take note of these and make amends therefor. I have therefore great pleasure in making this motion."

*Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"Sir, if I may be permitted to make a suggestion to the hon. Minister in charge of Education, I would just make one submission for the benefit of the depressed classes. As the hon. Member is aware, so far as the education of the Mappillas of Malabar is concerned, a special officer has been deputed to take charge of that branch of education. May I suggest with reference to the depressed classes a special officer may be appointed for the whole presidency and that in each district headquarters or taluk headquarters schools may be opened at which stipendiary students could be educated so that these stipendiary students may hereafter be employed as teachers in schools devoted to the education of the depressed classes and depressed classes alone? It is only by tackling the question like that that you will be able to solve the question of the education of the depressed classes. Much has been said about the exclusiveness of schools in which higher castes are educated. Much has been said also of their reluctuance to admit boys of the depressed classes. When once you set up schools at which boys of the depressed classes alone are educated as stipendiary students, you will be able to get a larger number of teachers who can be broadcast over the land and who will take charge of education of the depressed classes, and you will thus be able to develop these classes to a state of equality with the other advanced classes. And in that way the educational problem of the depressed classes can be solved. Until that is done this difficulty will not be solved. I put that suggestion forward for the consideration of the hon. Minister."

*Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"Sir, the Government of India Act of 1919 lays down that after the ten years of its operation there will be a Statutory Commission appointed to investigate many things of which education is an important item. . . ."

*Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"I rise to a point of order, Sir."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is the hon. Member ready with his point of order? If not, Mr. Biswanath Das will continue his speech."

*Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"Sir, the hon. the Minister for Education who undertook to work the Act of 1919 . . . ."

*Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"On a point of order, Sir. I want to know whether the motion has really been seconded by Mr. Raman Menon or not. There was an hon. gentleman who stood up to second the motion at the time. Discussion is now being continued without permission being allowed to the hon. gentleman for seconding it."

[20th March 1929

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am not yet able to understand the question raised in this point of order. The motion is to record disapproval of the educational policy of the Government. If the hon. the Leader of the Opposition will kindly look into the object of the motion given in the agenda, he will see that it is about the educational policy of Government. And I hope he recognizes that the educational policy regarding Mappillas and depressed classes also comes under this word 'policy'. And a Member that seconds need not exhaust all the list that has been mentioned by the Mover. (At this stage Mr. Harisarvottama Rao stood up to speak.) The hon. Member must recognize that no Member can get up and disturb the President while he is on his legs. That is an elementary principle, and if any Member hereafter violates that elementary principle, I will have to enforce the provisions of the rules. (Mr. Harisarvottama Rao again rose up to speak.) Will Mr. Harisarvottama Rao apologize ? "

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I beg your pardon ; I have no objection to apologize, Sir, and I unreservedly do it. I never intended to offend the President."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will resume his seat."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" We naturally expected that the hon. Minister for Education will have not only a policy but also a programme of work to carry on the expansion of education in this province. It is a great surprise after he has been in charge of this department for two and a half years we find that he has no policy nor has he attempted to evolve a policy and much less a programme for education specially for primary education. The Ministry from whom he took charge gave undertakings after undertakings to the hon. Members of this House on this floor that they would pay particular attention to elementary education with a view to see that free compulsory education is very soon started in this province. Not only was the idea of compulsory education given up but also the policy that was started by the late Ministry to open a school in every village with a population of 500 is also buried underneath. To this day there are villages with this population of 500 which have yet to get their schools. Regarding the policy of education, the Government before handing over charge to the Reformed Government enacted a number of Acts of which the Elementary Education Act of 1919 was one. The hurried way in which the Government went on to enact the Act was protested by the people of this province. It had in it a number of reactionary measures for which both the Government and the people now, after its full operation, regret. The hon. Minister's predecessors in office time after time promised to revise the Act, and they had given us assurances that they were collecting information to revise the Act. The hon. the Chief Minister followed closely their footsteps, and took grants from this House to appoint a special officer to go into the whole question and put up an amending Bill very soon which would be satisfactory to this House. Even conferences were called for and every method was conceived though nothing came out of this long tedious strain of a conception ! Thus the code of policy handed by the bureaucracy is still their sacred canon. Secondary education too is equally neglected and uncared for. Sir, the old Ministry started the secondary education boards on mere executive authority and then took time to consider the question of secondary education being put on a statutory basis. I think five years have already elapsed since the day when his predecessor in office, Sir Patro, gave us the promise. Long have we waited and yet we are to see no Bill in sight.

20th March 1929] [Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo]

Then, Sir, big promises were made time and again to vernacularize the secondary education courses. The University of Madras as also the Andhra University were consulted. The district secondary education boards were also asked to give their opinions. But we have yet to know what has resulted from these consultations. Then, Sir, looking into the educational report, hon. Members will see that the main stay in the progress of education are the aided institutions. The hon. Minister for Education during the whole period of his office with his pocket full of money, nay now overflowing, has done little to encourage these institutions, except that he enhanced the grant in aid to elementary schools by pittance of one rupee a month. Want of a well-regulated policy or programme has made the hon. Minister lapse year after year large sums of money. As a member of the Public Accounts Committee it was my painful duty to see that the Transferred Departments and specially the Education Department has allowed lakhs of rupees to lapse though in the mufassal the cry of want of funds is dinned into our ears. The old Ministry as well as their successors gave us very many promises that the educational outlook would be altogether changed soon after the remission of the provincial contributions. The provincial contributions have been remitted for these two years and yet we fail to see any progress. No programme has been laid either before this country or before this hon. House regarding the advancement of education.

" Though the Director of Public Instruction is a gentleman with sympathy, the grip of the bureaucracy is seen in the administration of the Education Department. The District Educational Officer of Vizagapatam is a gentleman who hails from Malabar. I do not know to what extent he will be useful in giving model lessons in the elementary schools or in the training schools, if it is the intention of the hon. Minister that the Educational officers of a district should know the vernaculars of the place to which they are posted. We, especially the Oriyas and the Kanarese, have to enter into a caveat against reactionary policy of Government. It is time that they remove such difficulties. Such difficulties are felt even in the posting of Deputy Inspectors, with the result that the so-called inspection does nobody any good. When you post a Telugu Deputy Inspector for Oriya schools or a Tamil Deputy Inspector for Kanarese or Telugu schools, the object of inspection as also of setting model lessons is totally frustrated. I heard from my colleagues that similar difficulties are felt in Kanarese areas. I appeal to the hon. Minister to see that such mistakes are not repeated, to avoid heart-burning, and minimize expense to Government and inconvenience to the people. 3-45 p.m.

" Then, Sir, I come to scholarships. Their distribution has been far from satisfactory, especially so with regard to scholarships tenable in foreign countries. Fortunately or unfortunately in this country we have four or five language areas, i.e., Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Oriya and Kanarese. It is time that the Government learn that every area should have a chance of sending their men to foreign countries on deputation or on scholarships to students tenable there. The Oriya area has not at all been benefited by such scholarships. I do not know about other languages nor do I propose to deal with them. I therefore earnestly implore that the various language areas should be given opportunities to get the benefits of these scholarships tenable in foreign countries as also in Bombay and Bangalore for industrial and technical training. The progress of education during the hon. Minister's regime is very small. When reforms

began we had 4·4 per cent of the population receiving instruction. In 1925-26, that is just, after the close of the Justice regime, it was 5·5, and now, after two and half years, it is only 5·7. If this be the progress of elementary education, it will take generations and not decades before we reach our ideal of free compulsory education. (Hear, hear.)

" One point more and I shall have done, and that is about the abolition of the post of Agency Educational Officer. Sir, the Agency tracts in this country cover a wide area of 17,000 square miles, with about 1,000 institutions, including two high schools, about six middle schools and a number of elementary higher schools and training institutions. Now, after the abolition of the Agency officer, it is proposed to allot the work to the Educational officers of the Ganjam, Godavari and Vizagapatam districts. The result will be that none of these educational officers will be able to do justice either to their own work or to the work in the Agency. Here it is my painful duty to express that the Government have taken a very wrong step in entrusting the work of inspection to the revenue divisional officers. In the first place, many of these officers are not people of those parts and know very little of the language of the place ; in the second place, they will not be able to do justice either to their revenue work or to the educational work ; and thirdly, I do not agree with the Government that the divisional officers, the steel frame of the province, have so very elastic feet to step into any pair of shoes. Government would therefore be better advised to have the educational officer for the Agency once more revived and those educational officers of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari be relieved of the Agency work.

" With these remarks, I hold that the hon. the Minister for Education within his long tenure of two and a half years has justified neither his promises nor our expectations and has therefore discredited himself and disappointed the country."

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to speak on this motion in order to know from the Government whether they have adopted any policy or programme for the extension and development of women's education, or what steps they are going to take in that direction, seeing that women's education is very backward. The latest figure for the girls' education in 1928 is 2·8. Of course, boys' education is backward also as compared with other civilized countries and as compared with the neighbouring Native States, where also girls' education is very much advanced. Again, as we rise in the educational ladder, the disparity between boys and girls increases, e.g., when we come to the secondary education, for every nine boys only one girl receives the benefit of higher education and in the case of university education one girl for every 24 boys is reading in the college. I am not so much concerned with university education for our girls, but I feel that primary and higher education must be within the reach of every boy and girl. The report of the Director of Public Instruction says that there is no hostility either from the parent or from the public to girls receiving higher education as when schools are opened for girls, they get filled to overflowing which shows that there is a keen demand for girls' schools. From the various interpellations put in this council and from the reports of women conferences, it is patent that there is a genuine desire on the part of the parents as well as the public to educate their girls. When we come to the expenditure on

women's education, it is only 17·2 per cent of the total expenditure on education. Another interesting feature is that compared with the Anglo-Indian and Christian girls, the education of the Hindu and Muhammadan girls is very backward. That is because of the Mission aided agencies who are actively engaged in promoting the education of our girls, by which the Christian girls are benefited while the Muhammadan and Hindu girls are not attracted to these Christian institutions. Most of the Christian institutions are boarding institutions. Hindu and Muhammadan girls will not like to be boarders. Besides, these institutions are situated at a distance, away from the heart of the city. Of course we know it is not possible for Muhammadan girls who observe parda to go to such institutions. The parents of Hindu girls also do not like that their girls should walk long distance to attend a school. Especially, in the last quinquennium the progress of girls' education has not been satisfactory as compared with the previous quinquennium. In the previous quinquennium, i.e., 1917—1922, the institution for girls rose by 58 per cent, whereas in this quinquennium, 1922—27, by 26 per cent. This was due to the fact that no provincial subsidy was given towards the development of girls' education during the last quinquennium and the primary education was transferred to the charge of local bodies, which local bodies have not been very enthusiastic to open girls' schools in their areas, and the result was that the girls lagged very much behind the boys. Again, when compulsion was introduced by 27 municipalities only three municipalities introduced compulsion for both boys and girls. That is also another reason why girls lagged behind boys. As for women teachers, they are reluctant to take service under local bodies because they have to appear before a tribunal of men and also their appointments under local bodies are not ensured. So, I would suggest that there should be a local committee of women to look after the girls' education in the districts. The local committee may consist of the Inspectress of schools and the wives of officials with the headmistresses of secondary schools which committee may be entrusted with the task of developing girls' education. They would be a sort of advisory body to the local bodies ; they would submit suggestions to the local bodies so that they may act upon those suggestions ; they would be responsible for the opening of schools, for the appointment and transfer of women teachers and drawing up syllabuses and curricula. Also the provincial subsidy must be earmarked, that certain amount should be spent on the development of girls' education and compulsion for girls should be insisted on whenever a scheme is submitted because when compulsion is applied only to boys, the girls are put to a disadvantage as parents in the villages make the girls do the work of boys and it is not in the interests of either our individual progress or national progress that this dualism should be allowed to continue—the dualism of educated manhood and ignorant womanhood.

" As regards secondary education of girls, in the last quinquennium, only one girls' school was opened, in spite of the fact that there are in the whole presidency only a few secondary schools which are chiefly located in the municipalities. There is only one Muhammadan secondary girls' school for the whole presidency, which is in the city of Madras. So it is no wonder if there is a gap between the secondary education of boys and that of girls. It is therefore necessary that Government should take up the responsibility of opening up a large number of secondary schools in the districts within a few years. Of the 41 aided agencies, only one is serving the needs of Muhammadan and Hindu girls. I will strongly urge upon the attention of the Government that the secondary education of girls be provincialized.

"Now, coming to co-education, it will not be possible without a sufficient number of women teachers on the staff. In the mixed schools where there are men teachers, they do not pay sufficient attention to the girls. The girls are generally made to sit in the back benches, away from the board and light. Not only that, the men teachers turn their backs towards the girls and they never ask questions. Unless there are a sufficient number of women teachers who will combine tact, patience and love towards the girls, girls' education will not make any rapid advance; and they won't attain any permanent literacy if they read only up to the third class. Therefore, the Government should have a definite programme for opening up a large number of training schools in the districts to train the village women for working in the village schools.

4 p.m. "I have said, Sir, that secondary education has been dominated by the University standard. As we know, Sir, secondary education for boys, as at present, has produced a large number of literary men who are going about the country without any employment. Now I do not want that fate should befall our girls. The number of girls who take to professions such as teaching, medicine, etc., is very small and the majority of girls are meant for home life and our social system is such that our girls marry very early at the age of 13 or 14 and the education that has to be imparted to them should be such as to enable them to look after their homes in a most efficient manner.

"Sir, we need an Indian University on the lines of the University started at Poona. Further, I do not want commercial value to be put on girls' education as is now done with the boys' education. We have learnt to our cost that pure literary education is of no use to our boys and we want vocational training. So, technical institutions should be opened for girls also. I have noticed hon. Members of this House asking for alternative courses of study for girls. Various women's conferences have suggested that they should have a parallel course as the majority of our girls do not want to enter professions. So they must be taught hygiene, physiology and a bit of anatomy as they will be of much use to them in their daily life.

"Then I would suggest that these subjects may be taught through the vernaculars and English may be a secondary subject. Unfortunately English is given prominence in our schools, but as our girls have to leave their schools when they are 13 or 14 it is better that they learn the varnacular so that they may acquire the required knowledge earlier. It would also be easier for them to learn if they were to be taught these things through the medium of the vernaculars. I think it is high time for the Government to provide a University for girls, both to satisfy the demands of the public and the parents and also to make women really practical and efficient wives. I find in the Queen Mary's College that the course of study for girls is the same as for the boys. What the girls have to get is a diploma in Domestic Science. I find, Sir, that in Madras there is an European school wherein this diploma is granted. Our Indian girls need this diploma much more than the Anglo-Indian girls who study for the sake of getting an employment. Similar diploma courses should be instituted in the Queen Mary's College. They are going to have a Geography course and a History course. What is the use of these courses? No doubt they gain knowledge, but what they need more is a knowledge of hygiene, physiology and domestic science.

Under our present conditions there is so much of illness in our country due to ignorance. To minimize disease in our country, our girls should be trained in these subjects as they will be of immense value to them in their daily life.

"Regarding the training of women teachers, there should be a better type of training. As it is, we have not got a sufficient number of women teachers to teach kindergarten. In other countries women teachers with kindergarten training have proved very good teachers. We should have such women teachers.

"Regarding the scholarships and stipends, only 27 scholarships have been given for all the girls. There are the girls from backward communities, there are the girls from the Adi-Dravidas and non-Brahmin girls for undergoing secondary training in the Lady Willingdon School. That is very inadequate. We want a large number of women who have passed the School Final course to be trained in nursing and midwifery work. So, the Government should institute a large number of scholarships. There are some scholarships given by the Labour Department for Adi-Dravida girls which I find have not been applied for by them. Why not this be changed into residential scholarships.

"Then, as regards the play-grounds for girls, the less said the better. When compared with the provision made for the boys they are very unsatisfactory. Now, in our own city if anyone would visit the school for girls in Tulasingaperumal Koil street, he will find a school which has to accommodate 300 girls. The building in which this school is situated is utterly unsuited for a school. There is not sufficient light or air. The girls sit in darkness and read their books with the result that they will very soon become short-sighted. There is not sufficient room for these children to move about freely, and these children who are going to be future mothers of the nation! Are they to be kept and taught in such insanitary and unsuitable houses? It is an old house, centuries old, and it is now used for a school. Surely if the hon. the Chief Minister were to inspect the building to-morrow, he will not allow the school to be held there even for a day.

"Then there is the demand for the construction of a hostel for girls. This is a demand which is coming before the House for the last four or five years and yet nothing has been done. We are told that there is the Ice House. But, Sir, the Ice House is for widows. The lot of the widow is a very sorry tale known to all and we should not disturb the widows at any cost. Most of them come from orthodox families and their life is already miserable and we should think many times before we disturb these poor widows from their place. By allowing others to share the hostel with them, we will be inflicting on them a punishment. They will be withdrawn by their parents. They come from mufassal parts and their parents are very conservative. I want these widows to get educated and serve the country. They have not the choice of marriage and they will be very useful to the country either as teachers or midwives or nurses. Now we have women coming from western countries as nurses. We have not women of our own who could do such a kind of work. But Poona has now set an example. There is the Poona Seva Sadan who have opened a branch in Madras. They train the widows and send them to villages on mission work, as teachers, midwives and nurses. Our Presidency should encourage them by providing similar facilities.

"As regards Muhammadan girls, higher education among them is very backward. They do not attend any of the missionary schools because of the parda. It is impossible to abolish parda in one day. We know what is happening in Afghanistan where King Amanullah has been forced to abdicate because he tried to break this parda. Now there is a demand from the Muslims themselves. They ask for compulsory education. The All-India Muslim Conference have passed a resolution for the compulsory education of their women. I know large numbers of Muslims are not giving up their parda. What can handful of women do? So I would ask the Government to provide conveyances. The question of finance may be raised. But I would humbly ask the hon. the Chief Minister after all what does the Government spend on the education of girls. It is not one-sixth of what they spend for the education of boys. So I would ask the Government that considering the many disabilities from which both Muslim and Hindu women are suffering it is their duty to give them education, which would bring them enlightenment and enable them to dispel ignorance and fight the time-honoured customs and habits which hamper their physical and mental growth."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I doubt, Mr. President, whether I would be at all in order in speaking on this motion which is to express disapproval of the educational policy of the Government. I am afraid there is no policy at all. Therefore when there is no policy, I am afraid I will not be in order in speaking on this motion. Whenever the Minister is asked as to what he has done, so far as the Education Department is concerned, he says 'I am considering,' as if that is an achievement. Any man may say so at any time that he is considering about everything and he may go on till his death saying that and that will be his achievement. So far as the Educational Department is concerned, there has been no policy or programme worth mentioning. Taking elementary education it is practically where it was, to my knowledge, half a decade ago. From the time he took up his post he has been repeating that elementary education was under consideration and the Director or the Deputy Directors and the Council Secretaries all of them have not been able to get even one section in the old Act amended or added which admittedly has not been working well. No doubt from the very beginning of this Reformed Council the expenditure has gone up from 1 crore to 2 crores. So far as education is concerned, our submission is that all this money is practically wasted, at least a large portion of it, for the officers at the top. There is a large increase in the number of directors and other subordinates. I do not think any real good is being done so far as elementary education is concerned. An ounce of action will be worth more than tons and tons of expression of sympathies.

4-15 p.m. "One great thing we have been agitating for is the amendment of the Grant-in-Aid Code that applies to all the departments of Education. The hon. Minister himself has in very many places stated that the Grant-in-Aid Code requires urgent revision. And yet, it is still being postponed and the question of the proportionate cost to be paid by the Government is still under consideration. The one complaint of teachers both in aided schools and in local board schools is the want of fixity of tenure. The hon. Minister has admitted that this question deserves early disposal. It seems that he has not finished consideration of this question also. Sir, we have had numerous complaints from the teachers in various localities saying that they

are much disturbed by this want of fixity of tenure. I hope the hon. Minister will immediately revise the Grant-in-Aid Code granting these people fixity of tenure.

"Again, Sir, as regards the payment of grants to secondary schools, there is no fixed rule at all. A school in a particular place getting Rs. 100 this year is granted Rs. 1,000 next year. Again one school gets Rs. 100 while another school in the same locality gets Rs. 1,000. All this shows that the distribution of grants is made on no well-defined principle at all.

"So far as the secondary education boards are concerned, there again, the Government do not know their own mind. It was in 1923 just before the election for the Legislative Council in that year that these boards were created. The hon. Minister then in charge said that he would soon place the secondary education boards on a statutory basis. Five years have now gone by and a general election has been held and yet this promise has not been fulfilled. Not only that. The period of the existing secondary education boards is being extended from month to month and from year to year. Even the new members elected are not recognized and the Government takes no notice of them. The existing boards do nothing except probably recording that they meet and dissolve once in three months or so. (Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti: 'Much worse than this Council?') In spite of repeated requests to either give them some real power or dissolve them, nothing has been done.

"Therefore, Sir, so far as women's education is concerned, this Government have not got any policy. With regard to that, our lady representative has very well spoken of the wants of any policy so far as this Ministry is concerned. Can this Ministry show that any real progress has been made in regard to female education? No doubt appointments have been created, but no encouragement has been given to girls to come forward and join the schools. The one great need in regard to female education is the fixing of a proper curriculum. Every aided school for girls is now asked to simply teach the various subjects taught to boys and if there is a slight deviation from it, the school is deprived of the grant. So, as regards the elementary education of girls, my experience unfortunately is that there is no room for progress and, if the Government have been able to show some increase in the number of girls attending schools, it is in spite of the Government's policy. It is due, as has been forcibly put by the Deputy President, to the desire on the part of the public at large, both Hindus and Muhammadans, to have the advantage of education for their girls. If the Government takes early steps to revise the curriculum of female education, there is no doubt whatever that there will be a very large number of girls attending the schools, both secondary and elementary.

"Sir, the question of compulsory education has been thrown to the winds and is played with as a toy. Whenever this question is referred to in this House, the hon. Minister gets up and says that the Finance Department says that it will cost 7 crores, but that his opinion is that it will cost 12 crores. So according to him there is not going to be introduced the system of primary and compulsory education in the near future. Is it not the duty of this Government to curtail expenditure in other directions and find money for this purpose? Is it not the duty of the seven Members representing the Government to appeal to the Government of India to make some contribution for this purpose? We

have often been told especially at the time of Coronation that the Government of India would bear their own share of the burden if free and compulsory education was introduced. In this direction this Government have not done anything at all.

"As regards the midday meal, again, the hon. the Minister will say that it is a question of cost. Does he know what is being done in this connexion in the small State of Cochin? There midday meal is given to boys and girls. If in Cochin they can provide midday meal to elementary school children, why should this big Government capable of spending over 17 crores of rupees, plead inability to do the same thing? Especially in the case of Adi-Dravida children when we insist upon their compulsorily attending the schools it is necessary that some provision should be made for midday meal. One great objection in the villages for compulsory education is that the boys and girls belonging to the depressed classes would not find their parents at home when they go home for midday meals and therefore would have to go without meal. The parents would have gone for work and would not return till the evening. If midday meal is provided for these children there would not be any objection to compulsory education.

"In this connexion I would refer also to night schools. It is an undoubted fact that in our province a large percentage of the adult population is illiterate. By concentrating on children's education we are likely to forget this problem. The immediate necessity is to prevent waste of money in litigation and other things by the illiterate adults. We can do this only by making large grants to night schools where these people can be given some education. The Government will probably say that the night schools are now large in number and that progress in this direction is fairly satisfactory. But I say that the complaint in my district where I am interested in a large number of night schools is that the authorities do not give sufficient help to maintain these night schools. The school inspectors who go to inspect them once a year sometimes say that these schools exist only in the imagination of people, except when they visit the villages. If these inspectors find scanty attendance at these schools on account of harvest or on account of some festival, they at once conclude that the schools are not satisfactory. That is not the way to treat the attempt of a large number of people to start night schools. No doubt the Government have increased the percentage of grant to be given to these night schools. But I would ask them to go a step further and take the management of the night schools in their own hands, at best pay the whole of the teachers' salaries. That is one of the crying needs of the day. Unless the percentage of literacy among the adult masses is increased by means of these night schools there is no hope of spreading education among the masses in the near future.

"As regards the University education I believe my hon. Friend the Member for the University will deal with it satisfactorily. But there also, the Government are starving both the Andhra and Madras Universities for some reason or other. Our misfortune in this respect is that our Minister is a very intelligent man. I wish that he was not as intelligent as he is. If he was less intelligent he would have understood the view point of others and would not have risen in his place and said 2 and 2 make 5 and went on to justify it with his Doctorship of the Dublin University. Sir, as regards the whole education question the House is unanimous in its demand for speedy progress. I appeal to the Minister to rise equal to the occasion and instead of asking us to wait till the

waves in the ocean stop rolling, to say that he has decided to take some definite steps. I hope, Sir, my appeal to him will not be in vain as our appeals to the Government generally prove to be in vain."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, if I rise on this occasion it is not to make destructive criticism on the policy pursued by the Government, but to congratulate the Minister for the efforts he has made to improve the lot of the depressed classes. When the provincial autonomy question was discussed on the floor of this House, Sir, I said that universal education must proceed universal franchise, that is, adult franchise. Recently, I came to know that only 1·9 per cent of the depressed classes were literate, etc. Time and again the various parties in this House and outside have been levelling charges against the depressed classes for not joining with them. I would ask them in this connexion whether a community with only 1·9 per cent literates among its members could join them when their percentage of literacy is more than 5 or 6 per cent. Recently, I know the Education department has started a scheme of compulsory education in some of the districts. Unfortunately the depressed classes due to their economic conditions cannot take advantage of the equal opportunities or the equal benefits afforded to them. As rightly pointed out by my hon. Friend Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar the starvation stands in their way, and they cannot take advantage of the opportunities afforded to them. If I am asked whether primary education is to be made compulsory for the depressed classes, I would say there must be a special agency for inspection and supervision and also to special facilities for the depressed classes. As rightly pointed out by my hon. Friend, Mr. Raman Menon, this difficulty is more clearly seen in Malabar than in other districts and special arrangements are to be made for these people. 4-30 p.m.

"Another point that needs the attention of the hon. the Minister for Education is to safeguard the lives of elementary teachers in some districts. Recent events in Salem district go to show that the lives of teachers in primary schools are in danger. Some of the district and taluk board members who go about the schools require the teachers thereof to stand up and salute. In the ordinary course of events a teacher is expected to teach the children and not to look outside as to who is going about, and salute them. In regard to the recent incident at Salem, of course, the culprits have been brought to book. Apart from this I may say that several school buildings have been burnt and the personal property of teachers has been stolen. I think the time has come when proper safeguards should be given to these teachers.

"Some months back the hon. the Educational Minister was kind enough to invite some of the representatives of the depressed classes, the Labour Commissioner and the Secretary to the Law Department in order to formulate a scheme whereby the schools now conducted by the labour department may be brought under the control of the local boards. After going round the districts and discussing this matter with the people in the villages I have been convinced that if this is done it will be a step in the wrong direction and will not be to the advantage of the depressed classes. As I have pointed out the depressed class teachers are oppressed by caste Hindus and if labour schools are to be brought under the local boards there will be more oppression and there will be a stop in the progress.

"In the district the scholarships that are given to the depressed classes are not adequate. I know that in my own district only very few students are given scholarships. For the total population of the depressed classes in the

various districts the scholarships that are given are not at all in any proportion. Some of the depressed class students after coming out successful in the School Final Examination cannot take up collegiate studies owing to their economic condition. No doubt they apply to the Educational department for scholarships but it takes months for them to know whether they have been granted scholarships or not. Consequently many of them have to go away without taking themselves to collegiate courses.

"As already pointed out by Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddi about the education of girls I need not add much. But still there is the cry that the stipends now offered are very low and special facilities have to be given. If real work is to be turned out I again stress that there must be a special agency for inspection of schools that are conducted for the depressed classes. I know that at present the deputy inspectors are asked to inspect and supervise the working of the various schools, and they have to inspect more than 75 schools every year and there is hardly time for them to go and inspect even one school efficiently. If such is the case of inspecting agencies, who else can give the requisite attention to the needs of the depressed classes?

"Coming to adult education I think special facilities must be afforded to the non-official public so that they may take some interest to make propaganda among the illiterate masses about the necessity of education. I think if these facilities were to be offered to the depressed classes there may be some hope for them to take part in the body politic."

* Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I must say at the outset that the policy that has been pursued with regard to the education of the depressed classes in this Presidency has not been of the right type, even considering that Government have been spending more and more money for higher education than they ought to have done. Some hon. members of this House have drawn the attention of the Government to this matter. The Government are anxious to see that a large number of highly qualified teachers are brought into existence by opening not only colleges for the training of teachers but also by bringing into existence new universities. For this purpose the Government have brought into existence the two universities, one at Chidambaram and the other in Andhradesa. I say, Sir, we have enough number of teachers to see that elementary education is spread throughout this province and it is made free and compulsory. Sir, in connexion with elementary education, I must say that Government must change their policy with regard to the qualification and training of teachers. The teachers that are employed now in schools do not possess the necessary qualifications. Their education is not enough for them to teach. They are themselves in the position of being taught. In my opinion—and I dare say that experts in education will also agree with me—that one of the essential pre-requisite of education is that we must lay the foundation more strongly. It is a wrong policy to think that children in their tender age should be entrusted to the charge of unqualified and incompetent teachers. Therefore, Sir, in the matter of primary education Government must see that the teachers that are employed possess qualifications as high as possible. Even if they are trained graduates I dare say it would be much better. Opinions have been advanced that with regard to elementary education especially of children, boys and girls, under the age of 10 or 12 it would be preferrable to employ qualified lady teachers in preference to men teachers. I think that would be a proper thing to do. I am sure that education among women has advanced enough to make it possible for

Government to secure a large number of highly qualified lady teachers throughout the province for the purpose of substituting women teachers in place of men teachers.

"With regard to the kind of education that is given in our schools, I say our education in arts has advanced sufficiently. We need not spend more money in the matter of higher education. I say, Sir, that Government must devote more attention to the spread of technical and technological education in our province. That side of education has been neglected by the Government. One of the greatest educationists has stated that if we abandon our education in arts even for 50 years, we will not be the losers. What we want to-day is scientific education, education in applied sciences, so that we may be able to advance better materially.

"With regard to secondary education, it would be shocking to note that whereas for European education this Government spends to the extent of Rs. 21 per head, they spend only As. 10 for Indian education. This is a deplorable state of affairs. I do not know why this disparity should exist and why should such a large sum of money be spent on European education and such a paltry sum on Indian education. I hope the Government will look into this matter carefully and see what could be done to improve matters.

"With regard to Muslim education in this province, I must say that sooner a non-official committee of this Council is appointed to go into this question and report upon the same the better. A notice of such a motion has already been given. I have examined very many places in this province and I found that though the municipalities are anxious to see that compulsory elementary education is spread in their area, because of the fact that they are not aware of the necessities of the Muslim community they have not been able to give sufficient attention to Muslim education. I know in Chingleput district alone there are no schools for the Muhammadan children in many places. In some villages there are schools for children where Tamil is being taught. In view of the fact that the vernacular of the Muslim children is Urdu, separate schools for them have not been opened in many of the villages in the Chingleput district. This is not the case of one district alone, but it is the case throughout the Presidency.

"I know there are some districts where compulsion is introduced and schools are thrown open for Hindu and Muslim boys and girls. But the municipalities are aware that there is such a provision in the Act which says no Muslim boys or girls should be compelled to go to a school unless provision is made there for their religious instruction. The municipalities take advantage of this provision and they refrain from opening schools and thus they do not compel Muslim boys and girls to go to schools. In view of these considerations I think the sooner the non-official committee is appointed to survey Muslim education in this province, the better.

"With regard to the Muhammadan college in the city, I must say that this Government have done something in the direction of improving that college. First of all, they have provided in this year's budget for the extension of the buildings of the college; secondly, they have made provision for sending three lecturers of the Muhammadan College for getting higher education in London so that they might come back and take up the teaching of higher courses in the college itself. 4-45 p.m.

"With regard to the education of Muslim girls, the state of affairs is far from satisfactory. Our Deputy President has already referred to that question. For the last two years I have been bringing to the notice of this Government the want of another high school for Muslim girls in the city. There is one such high school, the Hobart High School which is located in one part of the city. It is absolutely impossible for Muslim girls from all parts of the city to go to that school especially in view of the fact that the Muslim community is comparatively poor. I brought this matter to the notice of the Deputy Directress. She undertook to place this matter before the Government. I do not know, Sir, whether that proposal was placed before the Government and what the Government have done in the matter.

"Sir, with regard to the Superintendentship of the Hobart High School, last year it was possible for us with great difficulty to get a Muslim lady with very high qualifications, England-returned, to apply for the Superintendentship of that High school. I do not know who is responsible for her application being practically thrown into the waste paper basket. The hon. Minister for Education is anxious to help the Muslim community by appointing that lady. I do not know if he has been prevented by the educational authorities under him. I do not want to disclose these things; but I am afraid, Sir, that the Deputy Directress was, for various reasons, known to herself, is not pleased to place this proposal before the Government.

"With regard to scholarships, I am afraid, Sir, that the policy of the Government has not been towards helping the Muslim community to the extent to which they ought to help. Scholarships are given to a number of communities who are not sufficiently advanced in the matter of education. The Muslim community has been regarded as a community which is not advanced in the matter of education; the number of scholarships that are given to Muslim boys and girls is not enough.

"I think the Government are now going to increase the number of Deputy Directors. There are only two now and I think they are going to add one more. If it is for looking after elementary education in this province, I must say that it is a move in the right direction. But I must bring to the notice of the Government this fact that out of four or five officers in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, the Director, Deputy Director and the Deputy Directress, there is not even one Muslim. I say, Sir, that there ought to be one Muslim in the Director's office, because it is only there that they come to know of the realities and the educational needs of the community in the province. Therefore unless a Mussalman is there to look after the interests of Muslim education, they will not be able to follow the policy of Muslim education in the right direction.

"With regard to Mappilla education, I must say that that community is one which deserves the most careful consideration of the Government. If I repeat here in this Council the claim of the Muslim community with regard to education, I do so deliberately, because we in this Presidency will not advance a step further unless we take the communities which are backward in education, along with us. It is with a view to bring these backward communities to the level of the most advanced communities, that I say that emphasis must be laid on this point. With regard to Mappilla education, no doubt the Government appointed a special officer to look after the education of that community. But

the fact remains that that gentleman is not an independent officer. He is only a subordinate of the District Educational Officer of Malabar. Inasmuch as he is only a subordinate officer responsible to the District Educational Officer his hands are tied and he is not able to initiate any policy for the progress of Muslim education in Malabar. Unless he is made an independent officer answerable only to the Director of Public Instruction, I am sure he will not be able to do anything to advance Muslim education in Malabar. Although I do want that Muslim education should be reserved or it should be made a separate branch as the European education, it is my conviction that, with a view to advance the education of the Muslim community, it is necessary that the Government should appoint a special officer, a Muslim District Educational Officer, to look after their education, in this province.

"With regard to the reorganization scheme which has been under the consideration of the Government, I hope they will see that no injustice is done to any community. I hope they will see that all the communities in this province will have their due share when the reorganization scheme is brought into effect."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, my object in speaking on this subject is to offer some helpful criticism to the hon. the Minister for Education. As hon. Members of this House are aware, Sir A. P. Patro introduced the Madras University Bill with a view to make the University a teaching and residential one. This was followed by the Andhra University Act and all the colleges in the Andhra districts were cut away from the jurisdiction of the Madras University with the prospect of having, very soon, a teaching and residential university. Then, thirdly, there was a demand for a Tamil University and I know that the then Development Minister paid a visit to Trichinopoly, presided over a very enthusiastic meeting of Tamilians and gave hopes that the scheme would very soon materialize. The Tamil University Committee was also constituted; but unfortunately some centres were not very eager and willing to take up the burden of having a university within four or five years. At this juncture that great philonthropist Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiyar, happened to give a large sum for the purpose of having a teaching and residential University. It was but natural that the hon. Minister should jump at that opportunity and welcome that grant and have a Tamil University started at Chidambaram. Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiyar is willing not only to develop the literary and scientific courses but also oriental culture. He has a good oriental institute attached to Sri Meenakshi College. It will not be difficult for him to encourage oriental studies also. If I remember right, the chief intention of the members of the Tamil districts was that a separate Tamil University was necessary for the promotion of Tamil culture and Tamil language. Therefore now that a great benefactor has come forward and is willing to develop the oriental side, especially Tamil culture in his teaching University, I think the hon. Minister has more or less realized the wishes of the Tamil districts in this regard. But, Sir, a difficulty yet remains to be overcome. The fact that we have a Tamil University at one corner of the Tamil area makes it imperative and necessary for a long time that the Madras University should exercise its affiliating functions over all the colleges scattered over the southern districts of the Madras Presidency. As regards the Andhra University, I remember that, as one who took part in the deliberations of the Andhra University Committee—if there was one fact which was very clear, it was the general desire to have a teaching

and residential university, though my hon. Friends from the Andhra districts were not in a position to agree with regard to the locality or the centre of the university. Therefore when the committee recommended that Anantapur should be the centre, they expressed their determination that there ought to be a teaching and residential university; it was no matter in which part of the Andhra desa that university was located. That was how I understood the voting of the committee. Here again, we find the hon. Minister already arranging to have the university located at a certain place. That is quite in consonance with the resolution of that Andhra University Committee. But I will earnestly press upon his attention the desirability of seeing that almost all the colleges in the Andhra districts are somehow or other affiliated to the university by having an external side set up in this university to discharge the functions of affiliation. Although I am not an Andhra, I for one can understand the desire, can sympathetically enter into and share the sentiments of my Andhra friends who do not like to see Andhra desa divided, one residential, teaching university functioning in one corner of the affiliation of all their colleges to the Madras University. The Madras University has already a great deal of affiliating functions to discharge and it has to exercise supervision over so many colleges scattered over the length and breadth of the southern districts, and I do not think it fair that it should be burdened with this function of seeing to the affiliation and supervision of the colleges in the Andhra desa. The Andhra desa, for educational purposes and for university education purpose, is and ought to be always a distinct and separate unit and in whatever part of Andhra desa the teaching and residential university is started, it must have an external side attending to these functions of affiliation.

"Sir, I now come to secondary education. I am really very sorry that the recommendations made by the Secondary Education Committee have not yet seen the light of day, have not after the lapse of five years taken shape and have not, in any manner, been given effect to. The object of hon. Members of this House in advocating that secondary education should be a distinct unit by itself and should be an immediate preparation for life was to make secondary education in our province what it is in countries like Germany and France. Take Germany. The German gymnasium immediately prepares students for life. Some proceed to universities; the vast majority of the students join professional colleges or technical colleges or other institutions which equip them for life ; . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The House will now adjourn and re-assemble to-morrow at 11 a.m."

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

20th March 1929]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1792 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th March 1929, page 446 supra.]

The number of boarding houses in this Presidency intended mainly for the depressed classes (excluding boarding houses for criminal tribes). (a)	Where they are situated. (b)	What the accommodation in each is. (c)	How many applicants there were in the last year. (d)	How many were provided. (e)
Maintained by Government.				
1. The Paddison Hostel, Madras.	Royapeta, Madras.	55	71	Eleven new admissions and 44 pupils of previous year re-admitted.
2. The Government Depressed classes hostel, Masulipatam.	Masulipatam.	50	150	50
3. The Government Depressed classes hostel, Calicut.	Calicut ..	12	17	12
4. The Government Industrial Hostel, Madras (started on 1st February 1929).	Perambur, Madras.	Non-contributing pupils 60. Contributing pupils number not fixed.	Started only on 1st February 1929.	
Subsidised by Government.				
1. Hostel at Chidambaram, Swami Sahajanandam.	Chidambaram.	50	No information.	
2. Hostel at Salem, Mr. K. V. Subba Rao.	Salem ..	20	Do.	20
3. Boarding houses at (i) Atmakur, (ii) Nandyal Taluk Board, Nandyal.	Atmakur ..	32	No information is available.	
	Nandyal ..	32		
4. Boarding house at Mangalore —Depressed Class Mission, Mangalore.	Mangalore ..	21	No information is available.	21
5. Boarding house at Guntur Hindu Depressed Classes Mission, Guntur.	Guntur ..	100	Do.	86
6. Boarding house for Badagas at Ootacamund.	Ootacamund.	50	Do.	50

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1801 asked by Mr J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th March 1929, page 451 supra.]

Resolution of the House Committee passed at its meeting held on the 9th October 1928.

Service stamps to the value of Rs. 5 for carrying on correspondence with the officers of the Local Government in regard to matters relating to the affairs of Government be given to each non-official Member of the Legislative Council in the first instance; unused stamps being returnable to the Legislative Council Office at the end of the term of office of each Member.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Thursday, the 21st March 1929.

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.
Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu, Mr. P.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. W. E.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr. T.
James, Mr. F. E.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.
Karant, Mr. K. B.
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 Ayyar, Mr. Alladi.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Maharaja of Venkatagiri, K.C.I.E., Captain Sir the (Raja Velugoti Sree Govinda Krishna Yachendrulavar.)
Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M.
Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara *alias* Kumaran Raman, Mr.
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.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Obi Reddi, Mr. C,
Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
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.
Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S
Robertson, Mr. R J. C.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Shetty, Mr. A. B
Siva Raj, Mr. N
Slater, 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.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib, R.
Subrahmanya Mopanar, Mr. S.
Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, Mr. K.

PRESENT—*cont.*

Vanavudaiya Gounder, Mr. S. V.
Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wood, Mr. C. E.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Zamindar of Kallikota.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
Zamindar of Seithur.
Zamindar of Singampatti.

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Irrigation

Reconsideration of G.O. No. 2616 I., dated 19th October 1928, on the report of the Mettur Project Deputation.

* 1802 Q.—Mr. S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR: With reference to the resolution of this Council, dated 29th November 1928, regarding the reconsideration of the G.O. No. 2616 I., dated 19th October 1928, on the report of the Mettur Project Deputation, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the work of investigation has been commenced as promised in the Government Order;

(*b*) if so, in what district; and

(*c*) the progress that has been made till now?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Salem and Trichinopoly districts.

(*c*) The staff began work last month. It is too early to call for a progress report.

Land Revenue Establishment

Appointments to upper grade vacancies in Cuddapah Collectorate.

* 1803 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the number of upper grade vacancies in the Cuddapah Collectorate that were filled up by promotion from 1920 with special reference to the community to which the promoted persons belong?

A.—The Government have not the information and regret they are unable to call for it as they do not think the work involved in its preparation would be commensurate with its value to the public.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"In reply to the question Government say that they have not the information and that they do not think that the work involved in its preparation would be commensurate with its value to the public. May I know whether the hon. the Revenue Member is aware that the standard that he fixed to the value of the public is different from the value that the representatives of the Council or of the people attach?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I do not know, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"In that case, may I know whether the hon. the Revenue Member will supply the information?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"No, Sir."

21st March 1929]

Survey

Progress of Survey and Settlement operations in Godavari and Kistna districts.

* 1804 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the survey and settlement operations have been completed in Godavari, East and West, and Kistna;

(*b*) if not, at what stage they are;

(*c*) what the amount spent on them up till now is; and

(*d*) how much of this would be recovered from the ryots concerned?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*)—*Survey Operations* have been almost completed in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari and Kistna. There remain to be surveyed certain land in the non-Government villages of the Ellore taluk, the rented villages of Yellavaram and the non-koya villages of Polavaram.

Settlement Operations.—East and West Godavari districts. The revision of the registration of holdings, the description of lands and the classification of sources and the writing up of new registers has been completed in the following taluks:—

West Godavari district.

1. Narasapur (old).
2. Tanuku (old).
3. Bhimavaram (old).

East Godavari district.

1. Razole.
2. Amalapur.
3. Ramachandrapur.
4. Chodavaram (division).

Such work is in progress in the following taluks:—

West Godavari district.

1. Ellore (upland).
2. Nidadavole.
3. Chintalapudi.
4. Tadepalligudem.

East Godavari district.

1. Cocanada.
2. Peddapur.
3. Rajahmundry.
4. Yellavaram (division).
5. Polavaram (division).

The work has not yet been taken up in the delta tract of Ellore taluk.

Kistna district.

The revision of the registration of holdings, the description of lands and the classification of sources and the writing up of new registers has been completed in the Divi taluk and is in progress in the following taluks:—

1. Bandar.
2. Gudivada.
3. Bezwada.
4. Kaikalur.
5. Nandigama.
6. Gannavaram (Zamin).

The work has not yet been taken up in the following taluks :—

1. Nuzvid (Zamin Deputy Tahsildar's division).
2. Tiruvur (Zamin Deputy Tahsildar's division).

(*c*) The amount spent on survey and resettlement up to the end of 1927-28 is given below :—

Districts.	Survey.	Resettlement.
	Rs.	Rs.
East Godavari	7,83,687	4,33,657
West Godavari ... ... }	9,09,201	7,49,928
Kistna ... ... }		

Later figures are not available.

(*d*) No portion of the cost of the resettlement operations is recovered from the ryots.

In regard to survey charges, under section 8 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, VIII of 1923, only the cost of the labour employed and of the survey marks used in the survey is recovered from the ryots. The rules for the determination of the rates at which the survey charges have to be levied (i.e., rules framed under section 26, clause (2) (*g*) of Act VIII of 1923) have already been published. Cost rates (of the work chargeable to ryots) are worked out periodically under the rules and communicated to Collectors. The average rates per acre in respect of the taluks in the three districts completed up to 1927-28 are given below :—

Year.	District.	Taluk.	Average cost per acre.		
			In fields of 50 acres and less.		In fields of over 50 acres.
			Dry.	Wet.	
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1922-23 ..	Godavari	Razole (Delta tract) ..	0 13 2	0 13 2	..
1923-24 ..	Kistna	Narasapur (Delta tract).	0 12 11	0 12 11	.
1924-25 ..	Do.	Divi (Delta tract) ..	0 8 3	0 8 3	..
1925-26 ..	Do.	Do. ..	0 8 9	0 8 9	(Revised).
Do. ..	West Godavari ..	Tanuku	0 11 11	0 11 11	0 3 0
Do. ..	Kistna	Bandar	0 8 2	0 8 2	0 2 ½
1926-27 ..	West Godavari ..	Bhimavaram	0 10 7½	0 10 7½	0 2 8
Do. ..	East Godavari ..	Ramachandrapuram.	0 9 7	0 9 7	0 2 5
Do. ..	Do. .	Amalapuram	0 10 8½	0 10 8½	0 2 8
Do. ..	Kistna	Gudivada	0 7 10	0 7 10	0 1 11½
Do. ..	Do.	Bandar (inam lands).	0 10 4	0 10 4	Nil.
1927-28 ..	Do.	Beswada	0 6 8	0 6 8	0 1 8
Do. ..	East Godavari ..	Cocanada	0 7 8½	0 7 8½	0 1 11
Do. ..	Do. ..	Rajahmundry ..	0 8 9	0 8 9	0 0 11

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" With regard to the description of lands, may I know whether the reclassification of the permanently improved lands which was recently ordered by Government would be put into operation without waiting for the introduction of the revision settlement ? "

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

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know the reason why it should not be brought into operation, I mean the reclassification of the permanently improved lands ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Ordinarily it would not be done but if the hon. Member wishes that the matter should be specially looked into, I shall do so."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" With regard to the writing up of new registers, may I know with regard to what taluk or taluks, these registers are completely written up on the basis of the existing rates and with regard to what taluk or taluks these registers are being written up keeping the rates column blank ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I must ask for notice. I do not know whether the existing rates are written up or left blank."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" I know as a matter of fact that the rates column is left blank with regard to some taluks. May I know whether the Government will be pleased to order that these new registers should be written up completely for all the taluks filling up the rates columns on the basis of the existing rates ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The rates column would not be filled up until the decision has been come to in the matter. We are waiting for the report of the committee."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know why it is in regard to certain taluks only the rates column is being filled up on the basis of the existing rates ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I did not know there was that difference."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether Government has issued an order to the Secretary of the East Godavari Association that it has accepted the report of Mr. Holdsworth ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Not that I am aware of, Sir."

Civil Justice

Extension of the additional sub-court at Bezwada.

*1805 Q.—MR. A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the term of the additional sub-court at Bezwada was extended from May 1928 to December 1928 and again has been extended till March 1929;

(*b*) whether the Bar Association protested against the continuance of the said additional sub-court by communicating to the Government on 1st April 1928, 29th April 1928, 21st November 1928 and again on 4th February 1929 that the said additional sub-court was unnecessary and that its location was causing inconvenience to the bar and the public ;

(*c*) what the cost of the establishment of the said additional sub-court per month is ;

[21st March 1929

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the present sub-judge of the permanent sub-court of Bezwada is attending the court every day very late in the afternoon and that he is not disposing of the work that he ought to dispose of;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that the District Judge, Kistna, sent the said sub-judge of the permanent sub-court a mild rebuke for his unpunctuality;

(*f*) what are the number of original suits and appeals that any sub-judge is expected to dispose of during any year, and what is the number of original suits and appeals that the said sub-judge of the permanent sub-court, Bezwada, has disposed of during 1928, 1927 and 1926, and the number of original suits and appeals instituted in the said court during those years;

(*g*) whether the appellate jurisdiction over the Nuzvid District Munsif has been taken by the District Court at Masulipatam; and

(*h*) whether the Bar Association, Bezwada, has protested against the transfer?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The average cost of the establishment of the additional sub-court per month is Rs. 188.

(*d*) & (*e*) The Government have no information.

(*f*) No uniform standard annual outturn of work has been prescribed for all sub-judges in general. The annual standard outturn fixed for the Principal Sub-Judge is as follows:—

Original Suits	72
Appeals	193

As regards the number of original suits and appeals instituted in the Sub-Court, Bezwada, for the years 1926 and 1927, the hon. Member is referred to the Annual Administration Reports on Civil Justice for those years. The Government have no information as to the number of suits and appeals disposed of by the Principal Sub-Judge alone for these years. As to the year 1928, the number of original suits and appeals instituted in the Sub-Court, Bezwada, was 73 and 167, respectively. The number of original suits and appeals disposed of by the Principal Sub-Judge was 36 and 81 respectively.

(*g*) Yes.

(*h*) Yes.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know in view of the figures given in the answer, that is original suits being 72 and appeals 193 that a Principal Sub-Judge ought to dispose of and in view of the institution figures, and of the suits and appeals that have actually been disposed of by the Sub-Judge, whether the work of the Sub-Judge is satisfactory?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It is a question of opinion. My opinion is that the work is not satisfactory."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether any arrangement will be made to make it more satisfactory and to remove the additional sub-court?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It will be brought to the notice of the High Court."

21st March 1929]

Education

Elementary and Secondary schools for Muslims in the Krishnagiri and Hosur taluks.

*1806 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many elementary and secondary schools there are for the Muslim boys and girls in the taluks of Hosur and Krishnagiri;

(*b*) how many of them are maintained by the Government and how many by the local board;

(*c*) what is the average strength of Muslims in each of these schools; and

(*d*) whether the Government or the local board have made any provision for the teaching of Urdu and the imparting of religious instruction and hand-spinning in these schools and if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The following statement furnishes the information:—

—	Government schools.	Board schools.	Schools under private management.	Total.
Hosur taluk.				
Elementary schools (for boys).	..	4	6	10
	..	6 Urdu sections in schools not chiefly intended for Muhammadans.	..	6
Elementary schools (for girls).	..	2	1	3
Secondary schools (boys and girls).	..	..	..	..
Krishnagiri taluk.				
Elementary schools (for boys).	..	4	1	5
	..	1 Urdu section in a school not chiefly intended for Muhammadans.	1	2
Elementary schools (for girls).	..	1	1	1
Secondary schools (boys and girls).	..	..	..	..

(All the Board schools are maintained with the aid of subsidies given by Government.)

(*c*)—

	Hosur.	Krishnagiri.
Average strength in Board schools ...	87	65
For Urdu sections in schools	36	37

(*d*) The medium of instruction in all Board schools for Muhammadans in the area is Urdu. In other schools to which Urdu sections are attached Urdu munshis are appointed wherever available. Public funds are not utilized for the religious instruction of any denomination. Instruction in hand-spinning has not been introduced in the Muhammadan schools in the area.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether it is the Government or the local boards who start and maintain secondary schools?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Secondary schools are mostly maintained by local boards and aided bodies."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—'Are there no secondary schools maintained by the Government also?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"There are some."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"In that case, may I know why Government has not started secondary schools in these taluks?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Because we thought that the local boards would serve the purpose equally."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"In view of the fact that the local boards have not started such schools, will Government do it?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I do not think there is any necessity to start."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"With reference to the answer to clause (*d*) it is stated that the public funds are not utilized for the religious instruction of any denomination. May I know whether Government is aware that under the Education Act when Muslim boys and girls are compelled to go to elementary schools, the Government have to provide religious instruction in these schools?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"In areas where compulsion has been introduced."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Why do Government say that public funds are not utilized for religious instruction?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It means, in ordinary circumstances."

Number of schools inspected by Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

* 1807 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total number of schools which the senior or junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools have to inspect and the number allotted to each junior and senior Deputy Inspector for inspection; and

(*b*) the average number of visits paid to a school in the course of a year by the inspecting officers?

A.—(*a*) A statement [a] showing the number of elementary schools for boys in each district on the 31st March 1928 and the number of senior and junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools employed in each district is appended. The Government have no information as to the number of schools allotted for inspection by each Deputy Inspector. The allotment is made by the District Educational Officer concerned.

(*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 104 of the Madras Inspection Code.

[a] Printed as Appendix I on page 578 infra.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Has the Government received any representation to the effect that the staff of inspectors is inadequate for effective supervision of schools?"

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

Aid to depressed class students reading in secondary schools.

* 1808 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of students belonging to depressed classes studying in forms I to IV;

(*b*) how many of them stay in boarding houses;

(*c*) whether any of them are given any help by the Government; and

(*d*) if so, how many and how much each on the average?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) The Government have no information but have called for it.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Am I to understand that Government is not spending anything under this head hitherto?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"They have been doing so, but information as to what is the amount is not available, but we have called for the information."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether Government will be pleased to call for the information with regard to the figures of Hindu depressed classes separately?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Yes, I will consider that suggestions."

Local Boards

Alleged utilization of the Chingleput District Board lorries for the personal works of the President.

* 1809 *Q.*—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the staff of the District Board Engineering department, and the District Board lorries in the Chingleput district were utilized for the private personal works of the President of the District Board in his village; and

(*b*) if the Government have no information, whether they will call for the same?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have no information. They have called for it.

[21st March 1929

Public Health

Strength and pay of Indian, English and Anglo-Indian nurses in hospitals in the Presidency.

* 1810 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Indian nurses employed in the hospitals in the Presidency;

(*b*) the number of English and Anglo-Indians; and

(*c*) the scales of pay for each?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) 46 Indian, 58 European and 119 Anglo-Indian nurses are employed in Government hospitals in the Presidency.

(*c*) All fully qualified nurses whether European, Anglo-Indian or Indian, draw the same scale of pay, namely, Rs. 75—2½—125.

Agriculture

Fowl breeding in the Government Agricultural farms.

* 1811 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) what effort has been made to introduce better breeds of fowls into the different parts of the presidency;

(*b*) how many eggs and birds of better breeds have been sold in or otherwise sent for the purpose of introducing and increasing the breeds in the Ceded districts and in the Bellary district;

(*c*) whether any of the Agricultural Departmental farms in the Ceded districts are keeping better breeds of fowls and whether they are selling eggs and birds;

(*d*) at what price the poultry section has been selling eggs and birds during the last two years for breeding purposes and for table purposes; and

(*e*) how many eggs have been produced; and how many have been sold in the last year?

A.—(*a*) Breeds of white Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds and Light Sussex are maintained at Coimbatore, and white Leghorns at Hosur. Birds and eggs are sold at a cheap rate for breeding One poultry demonstration centre has been opened in Perintalmanna, Malabar district, for the benefit of the Cherumas.

(*b*) None. Some students from these parts when leaving the college may have purchased some eggs and birds.

(*c*) No. The Agricultural Department have not taken up poultry as a main line of their work. Till more important matters have been adequately dealt with the department cannot take up poultry as a major proposition.

(*d*) The information is contained in the appended statement.[a]

(*e*) In 1927-28, 4,899 eggs were produced and 3,861 were sold. The figures for the current financial year up to February 1929 are 5,722 and 4,609, respectively.

[a] Printed as Appendix II on page 579 infra.

21st March 1929]

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—" In view of the fact that poultry is one of the chief subsidiary industries for agriculturists, will Government consider the question of making it a major proposition?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" The hon. Member should not assign arguments."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—" Will the Government consider the desirability of opening poultry demonstration centres at each one of the districts?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—" In reply to the hon. Member's question, I will refer him to the answer given in clause (*c*)."

Avocation pursued by the ex students of the Agricultural Middle School at Taliparamba.

* 1812 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many have passed out so far from the Agricultural Middle School at Taliparamba;

(*b*) how many of these have taken to farming their own lands and how the others are employed; and

(*c*) whether the Government propose to employ these men as assistants to Agricultural Demonstrators or to utilize their services for any other work?

A.—(*a*) Sixty.

(*b*) Twenty-one are engaged in farming, two are on the plantations and nine are employed as teachers under local boards and other non-official agencies. No information is available regarding the rest.

(*c*) The object of the school is to train the sons of farmers who would go back to their lands and carry out thereon the improved methods of agriculture learnt at the school. It was never intended that these men should join Government service and the Director has in consonance with the avowed purpose of the school, been rejecting all suggestions for appointing them. Further, the students who pass out of the school do not come from classes who would accept the posts of demonstration maistris.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I ask whether a sufficient number of young men are seeking admission to this school at Taliparamba?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—" I do not know, Sir."

Fisheries

Cost of bringing the trawler in charge of Captain Cribb from Bombay to Calicut.

* 1813 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the trawler in charge of Captain Cribb was brought to Calicut from Bombay in November last; and

(*b*) if the answer to (*a*) is in the affirmative, what is the value of fish caught and the amount of expenditure involved in bringing the trawler to Calicut and its working on the seas?

[21st March 1929

A.—(*a*) The trawler which had been sent to Bombay for inspection by the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard in connexion with the preparation of estimates for certain improvements and alterations returned to Tuticorin on 5th November 1928. She went to Colombo to take coal and thence proceeded to Calicut for commencing her fishing cruises. She was engaged in deep-sea fishing from 17th November 1928 to 4th December 1928.

(*b*) The sale-proceeds of fish caught during this period amounted to Rs. 162-15-0. A quantity of approximately eight tons of fish was thrown overboard, as they had become soft on account of long exposure and as, in several hauls, the fishes caught were very small which could not be salted owing to want of sufficient room in the trawler. The amount of expenditure involved in bringing the vessel from Colombo to Calicut is Rs. 494-7-0. The cost of working of the trawler for the period she was engaged in fishing was Rs. 3,090-12-0.

Police

Alleged arrest of Babu Manoranjan Gupta.

*1813 *Q.*—Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Babu Monoranjan Gupta (Bengal) was arrested at Bezwada on 11th instant without any warrant;

(*b*) if so, (1) the time of arrest; (2) by whom he was arrested; (3) under whose instructions; and (4) under what section;

(*c*) whether he had come on insurance business on behalf of the Bengal Insurance Company;

(*d*) whether he was undertaking any political activities in this Presidency and if so, what were his political activities; and

(*e*) whether it is a fact that he was suffering from fever and cough at the time of his arrest and whether the Government propose to take any steps to expedite the trial?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*e*) He was arrested on the 12th March at Bezwada. The Government have called for information on the other points in the question.

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to say when he will get the information and whether he expects to furnish the information before the Council closes this session?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The information I had in possession on the 16th when the question came to me is supplied here and we have called for information on the other points. As for the other suggestion, it will be considered."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Will the hon. Member find out for how long a time he was kept under remand even though he was prepared to offer bail?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The question will be considered."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"Under what section was he arrested?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have no information."

21st March 1929]

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"May I request the hon. Member to issue orders in matters like this that immediate information should be sent up to the head of the Government when political workers are arrested?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Government see no necessity to pass such orders."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know what offence he was going to commit?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"As I have said already, I have no information."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"May I know whether Government is prepared to make a rule that in the case of political offenders this kind of arrests should not be made until the Government is informed and until the order of Government thereon is obtained?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am not prepared to agree to the suggestion."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"May I know whether that is the policy of the Government to leave the police free in these matters of political workers?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—They interfere where they have the power under the existing law."

UNSTARRED QUESTION

Jails

Quantity of yarn spun in jails.

1814 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the quantity of yarn spun in 1928 in the various jails in this province; and

(*b*) what use was made of the same?

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

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

II

MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET FOR 1929-30.

DEMAND XX—EDUCATION—*cont.*

The discussion on the cut motion of Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,94,92,000 for Education—Transferred by Rs. 100 was resumed.

*Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, the percentage of students in England and Scotland as compared with India who proceed to universities after the completion of their secondary course, is small. The majority of them enter life. Some become apprentices and others go through an additional course in professional or technical or industrial institutions.

Therefore the disinction is kept up in England between popular education intended for many and university education or specialized study or research intended only for a few. In the United States practical courses are to be found in all schools and colleges so that I for one am prepared to attribute to this arrangement the predominant position held by the United States as a commercial nation. It has become a formidable menace to England. Even in France where education was purely academic based on the humanities, we find that, after the war, great importance has been given to practical courses at all the different stages of education to make the country self-sufficient and independent of other nations in the matter of production of articles necessary for home consumption, for expansion of trade, and it may be also, for capturing as many markets as possible. Here, in India the criticisms have been levelled at this kind of education. Some say that India being an agricultural country can never become an industrial country; and that there cannot be openings for industry for many Indian students. Japan has answered this question by affording facilities for students to acquire necessary knowledge and skill. It is possible for us by providing such equipment in this country to develop India into a great commercial and industrial nation. Even here facilities can be afforded to students which would enable the teachers and the students to discover latent capacities and turn them to the best advantage in commercial or industrial pursuits. This question like the question of unemployment is largely a psychological one and success depends upon the change in the angle of vision. I think a welcome change has already come over India. I have known cases where scores of graduates have turned to agriculture and have been trying to form some kind of experimental farms. I know that in many conservative Brahman families academic distinctions are no longer very much priced as possession of property and capacity to develop and improve lands. At least degrees or academic distinctions have not got the old commercial value in the matrimonial market The few schools of this kind are really flourishing at present and students are afforded facilities which they did not enjoy before. Thus, in his report on education, the Director says: 'The Engineering schools in Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam were continued during the year. The strength of these two engineering schools increased from 66 to 86 and 96 to 113 respectively.' And it is a melancholy fact that in spite of the rapid increase in the number of students, the hon. Minister has suppressed the institution at Trichinopoly. Even in the interest of academic education I maintain, Sir, that it will be better to follow the recommendations of the Committee, namely, of having two types of schools, encouraging two courses of study, one for university courses and the other for imparting instruction in practical courses. A more intensive training in the former will go a great way in making the pupils of the secondary schools follow with better advantage the university courses, instead of being a drag on other students, which of late has been responsible for the lowering of standards in university colleges.

11-15 a.m.

"With regard to Muhammadan education I find there has been no progress whatsoever. In my experience very many Muhammadan gentlemen have come to the forefront as capitalists, as captains of industry; and it has been a wonder to me why they in spite of their superiority to other communities in respect of wealth and social status, at least the rank and file of them, should fight shy of education. The report says the number of students receiving instruction in schools intended for the Muhammadans rose from 3,265 to 3,464; but there was a decline in the number of private institutions from 771 to 674, and consequently the strength of the pupils fell from 33,945 to 28,299.

"Next, Sir, coming to secondary education, so far as it concerns women, I find the progress has been far from satisfactory. We are told in the report that though there was an increase in the number of secondary schools for girls there was only a small increase in the strength of those schools. In the case of schools for boys we read as against 349 institutions in the previous year there are 365 institutions in the present year, and the number of candidates sent by these institutions for examination rose from 15,597 to 17,179. Thus, it will be seen that the cause of women's education has suffered much; when it is remembered that the hand that rocks the cradle has great influence in shaping the destinies of the future generation, it is desirable that it should feel not merely the promptings of instinct, but the ennobling, refining influence, the breadth of outlook and vision which come with culture the present rate of progress cannot be accelerated and our efforts at improvement and expansion will prove a wild dream. And there again with regard to the education of girls the Committee recommended two kinds of schools, as all the girls are not going to have a course of university education. In fact, a large number require some practical courses of study which will be useful to them in their after-life, certain accomplishments that will be of help to them as mothers and wives. Anyhow it is very desirable that something should be done to improve the education of girls. Might I suggest in this connexion that every encouragement and inducement should be given by the Education department to the aided agencies that are struggling to maintain schools for girls. Considering the slow progress of female education is it not desirable that Government should not grudge paying teaching grants to institutions started within a given area, provided they satisfy all the other conditions, viz., efficiency of teaching staff, accommodation and equipment, the full compliment of pupils, etc. Then, Sir, there is a line in the report which is certainly painful reading; It is almost inevitable that the teachers in these (municipal) schools should take a leading part in the municipal politics and thus render themselves incapable of giving undivided attention to the teaching work. (Hear, hear.) (A voice: Self-respect Conference in Chingleput.) Many of my friends are presidents of district boards and I hope they will not misunderstand me when I say that knowing human nature to be what it is, it is not a wholly unusual thing that politics are not excluded from them, and that the services of teachers may be utilized for other than strictly educational purposes.

"Then, Sir, we have the case of the precarious condition of teachers in private institutions. Government refuse to interfere in this matter under the plea that they have no right to interfere in the management of private institutions. Sir, if they do not, or cannot interfere openly is it not within their power to frame certain rules to ensure the fixity of tenure of these teachers. Sir, I myself have come across several cases of teachers of ten or twelve years' standing who have been drawing one hundred or a hundred and twenty rupees for at least a few years and then all on a sudden being asked to go away—why? because the institutions cannot afford to pay them that salary; and then raw, inefficient, inexperienced and untrained graduates are appointed on fifty rupees or even on a lower salary than that. Sir, I have the greatest

sympathy for these poor teachers and therefore I request Government to frame rules to the effect that teachers of some standing should not be sent away on any account whatsoever except for inefficiency or for gross misconduct.

"Coming now to elementary education, I think all the members of this House will pardon me if I say that we should avoid as far as possible waste of money. I have a limited experience of the working of a few of these elementary schools. Many of them are single teacher schools. No doubt there is the inspecting staff, but what can they do? They visit each school only once a year. I know of a school where the single teacher managing a certain school is the postmaster of a village three miles distant from his school. To which work will he devote his attention? The fact is that in the first year the number of students joining the first class will be large. But towards the end of the year you will see the classes becoming empty and the third year will see the school practically empty. The result is due to the inadequacy of the teaching staff the children of the locality relapse into illiteracy. Sir Patro when he was Minister for Education entertained the idea of making the panchayat the unit for the expansion of elementary education. But as this did not meet with any encouragement the idea had to be dropped. On this topic I may with profit tell the House one or two facts from the report. We are told a large number of panchayats have shown commendable public spirit in providing well furnished buildings for these schools. Certain panchayats have promised their willingness to pay additional remuneration to the teachers besides that granted by Government. Sir, it is a matter for gratification that the hon. the Minister for Education has promised to see that these schools are provided with more than one qualified teacher. Sir, I honestly think that if all these institutions are developed and given more and qualified teachers the problem of elementary education will be solved to a great extent.

"Sir, my experience shows that the schools started for the reclamation of Kallars have in the past four years shown remarkable progress. Compared with the progress of the depressed classes institutions these institutions have achieved remarkable progress. And I for one will attribute this progress to the boarding establishments attached to some of these schools. I myself saw in the school at Usilampatti the boys at work from morning to evening going through their round of duties almost with clock work regularity. Then, Sir, many of these labour schools or schools started for the depressed classes should be grouped as feeders to one or two middle schools with hostels or boardings, so that the spread of education may be effective and more quick In elementary schools the details of the curricula should be left to the managers and the task of proper working, regular attendance and so on should be left to the supervising authorities. Sir, I understand a deputy director of education is to be appointed; I think he will be placed in direct touch with the elementary schools. A great deal will depend upon the sympathy, insight, practical knowledge and wide experience of the person who fills that post; and these qualities are generally found in the District Educational Officers Sir, they are the only persons who have had actual experience of the working of the Elementary Education Act, of framing any policy of expansion and carrying it out in actual practice. Hence, I submit that the ablest of them will be fit persons for that post.

"One word, Sir, and I have done. Even now most of the work of education is done through aided agency, chiefly missionary institutions. Government is expected to give them adequate encouragement. But Government have not only the right of control but have also many colleges under their management.

"This principle of the same body having the control of education and running schools extends to the district educational council. The latter have been condemned for not having formulated or initiated a policy of expansion. In other words they have been condemned for not having been invested with powers for collecting funds, for raising taxes without which it is idle to speak of any formulation of policy. Whatever committees are going to take the place of these district educational councils, even then it is desirable that aided agency should be encouraged as the proper agency in the matter of primary and secondary education, and that the representation of aided agencies should be adequate and satisfactory. For the representatives of the local bodies who have the power of raising the taxes, collecting funds and disbursing these funds, will naturally look with favour on their own institutions. So, in view of this principle of the school committees being not only responsible for the spread of education and the control of education but also for running efficiently schools of their own. it is very necessary that the hon. the Minister gives them the representation that will safeguard their interest. He should show a marked sympathy with regard to aided institutions and see that they are in no way harassed or hampered, that the rules of the departments are not administered in a cast-iron fashion but more or less with sympathy, and the faults of these managing agencies be pointed out and everything done to smoothen the work of the aided agency. The last thing, Sir, as I have said, is this. It is a melancholy fact that in our country governments are still adhering to the policy of working from the top downwards. Lakhs upon lakhs have been spent on university education, and I think the time has come when we should cry halt and devote all available resources for the expansion of elementary education on sound and right lines and also for starting more schools for girls and for improving the education of the depressed classes and my Muhammadan friends." (Cheers.) 11-30 a.m.

*Mr. K. Koti Reddi:—"Mr. President, Sir, much was expected when the hon. the Chief Minister took charge of the Education portfolio. From his educational attainments most of us expected that the educational policy of this Presidency would be revolutionized to the advantage of this Presidency. But, Sir, except a few promises of changes of policy and sometimes some criticism of the Government that had charge of education before, nothing substantial has so far been done in regard to this matter by the Minister. I will devote my attention first to the question of primary education. In this matter, Sir, it is agreed that this country compared with other civilized countries of the world is very very backward. This is an age of universal literacy, and the figures relating to the various countries of the world clearly show that we are very much backward in that respect. And unless serious and sincere attempts are made to introduce primary education and make it compulsory and free at the earliest possible time, I do not think that this question will be satisfactorily solved. But at the same time I must warn the Government that it is much better to have a good and efficient primary education confined, if necessary, to as few pupils as possible rather than have the good-for-nothing type of education that we have at present: I do not

know, Sir, what the experience of other parts of the Presidency is, but in the parts from which I come, the Ceded districts, I find that the quality of primary education that is given is really most deplorable. It is no wonder that with the sort of teachers that are now engaged in instructing in the public schools, a better quality of education cannot be given to the pupils. It was my misfortune one day to ask one of those elementary teachers to write one of the ordinary words in the Telugu language and he committed two mistakes in that single word. I asked him to write the word 'కృష్ణుడు' and he committed two mistakes in that word. And such is the type of people that are supposed to instruct young children in the villages. It is a fact that even to-day in many of the villages where there are board schools some of the ryots in the villages do not send their children to those schools but would prefer to send their sons to get education from a private teacher. It is most deplorable that so much money should be spent in giving good-for-nothing and useless education to the people in this Presidency. And I hope the hon. the Minister before he makes any attempts for the expansion of elementary education would devote his serious attention to see that he gets teachers able to give better instruction. I do not mean to say that he ought not to expand elementary education, but what I say is this. I would much rather prefer, if it is necessary, to instruct fewer pupils and give them better elementary education than try to give education to each and everybody, an education which means really nothing, an education which the pupils forget as soon as they leave the school, an education which does not teach them practically anything of value. I know the immensity of the problem and the difficulties to be faced in the matter. But, Sir, when we look at the progress that has been made by any civilized country in the matter of education, we can realize the importance of the problem which is facing us and which must somehow or other be solved. I would only like to suggest a few constructive proposals with regard to the matter in order to see that we give a better type of primary education to our people. You know, Sir, that in all civilized countries attempts are being made now to employ the most highly qualified teachers in the primary schools. If I had my own way, if our finances permitted, I would much rather have preferred, as one of my friends suggested, to have graduates to teach the primary school children. It is to teach children that we require men of intelligence and men of sound knowledge. What can we expect from the men that we have at present? They know nothing about the world and they have not learnt much themselves and when children put questions for information, they will say to them, 'You keep quiet; you know nothing'. Such is the case. But even within the financial limits of this Presidency, serious attempts can be made more successfully in order to improve the level of the teaching that is given in the primary schools. With the amounts that are now given to the teachers a better type of them cannot be expected to be forthcoming. One way of getting a better type of these teachers is, undoubtedly, to increase their salary. And I believe it ought to be done at any cost. Rupees 15 to 18 is, I think, a very small amount to induce properly educated man, when the average wage of a labourer in a village is 8 annas a day. Such being the case, I believe the teacher ought to be paid more than what can be earned by means of manual labour. There is the problem of giving a proper training to these people. People who are practically illiterate and with absolutely no knowledge are sent to these training schools which are manned by people

who, I doubt, are really highly educated, and they are supposed to learn the elements of teaching under them for a year. This is not sufficient. They must give instruction in these training schools for at least two years. I would also suggest, Sir, that the inspecting staff is at present really insufficient and it is absolutely necessary that proper supervision and inspection ought to be made with regard to the schools even under the control of local boards. It is not to be expected that the presidents or even some of the members of these boards could visit each and every school more than once in the year. And if the inspector is also expected to inspect these schools only once a year I do not think anything advantageous can accrue. So far as the teacher is concerned, there is practically no inducement for him to teach and I do not think there is any serious attempt for examining pupils. Moreover whenever the inspector goes to a village he naturally gives previous notice that he would go there on a particular day. The pupils in the village who ordinarily absent themselves are gathered and some show of teaching and inspection is made. This is what is really done when the inspector goes for inspection. If on the other hand these inspectors are serious enough about their work, they ought to go about without informing the teacher and inspect the schools. Then, they will really know the real state of affairs. That will be really much better, and such a method is absolutely necessary in the interests of proper inspection of the village schools.

"Some of our friends, Sir, are very keen about separate schools for Muhammadans and for depressed classes and for girls. And I believe the Minister is seriously devoting his attention to the problem of introducing the plural teacher system; and if the demands that are being made to have separate schools for each and every community are given up at the earliest possible moment, it will be better for the education of the Presidency as plural teacher system can be introduced. For example, if all the pupils to be instructed in one village Muhammadans and non-Muhammadans, depressed classes and non-depressed classes, boys and girls up to a certain age, would not be more than twenty or thirty, it would be more efficient and cheaper to put them in one school. But to have one teacher for each community would be really uneconomic and impossible. If, on the other hand, there is no such attempt at separate schools, it would be much easier, more efficient and more economical to employ more than one teacher when all these pupils are gathered together in one school. So far as the sexes are concerned, I do not see any objection why boys and girls should not be taught together till they attain the age of 13 or 14. And we need not separate them below those ages. I know the hon. the Deputy President who naturally is expected to speak on this matter with much better authority than myself seems to be in favour of separate schools for girls. She seems to advocate separate schools for girls not necessarily on the ground of difference of sex but on account of some difficulties that these girls are being put to at present, viz., seated on the back benches, teachers turning their backs against these pupils and so on. If such difficulties exist, the remedy that is suggested, namely, separate schools, is not the proper one. If girls are put on the back benches, they can be put on the front benches and instructions can be given to the heads of such schools. I would therefore much prefer to have these boys and girls taught together in the early stages, and it is absolutely unnecessary to separate them, and from the financial point of view also, this system would be much better.

11-45 a.m. "On the question of the necessity of having separate schools for depressed classes and Muhammadans, I disagree with some of my friends. I admit there are difficulties in the way of the depressed classes pupils getting access to the schools. Some of the orthodox people put obstacles in the way. But I believe any agitation for separate schools will not solve the problem, but serious steps should be taken both by the Government and the non-officials to see that the depressed class pupils and the non-depressed class pupils are brought together. That is also economically as well as educationally profitable. Of course there will be opposition to that in some of the villages or in some parts of the country. That ought not to be allowed to stand in the way. I do not think my friends representing the depressed classes will mistake me. I do not yield to any one in my desire to see the depressed classes advance educationally, socially and economically. But I feel at the same time that this attempted separation by Government and the members of the depressed classes will cut at the very root of the problem. We must face the problem and face any amount of opposition to solve it and not run away from it. If there are any people who ought to be separated and segregated it is the orthodox people and not the general classes who ought to be made at least to study together, if not to live together and also dine together.

"There is one more suggestion that I would like to make to Government. More than one member has pointed out the desirability of engaging women teachers in primary schools. I am also one of those who think that it is more advantageous to employ women teachers. I do not know how far it is possible at present to attract more women teachers to these schools. The experiment to employ both husband and wife in the same school has much to be said in its favour and has to be made. If the Government is serious about it, it will not be impossible to give effect to it. If sufficient temptation is put before them, they would come and teach in the same school. That is one way in which the problem could be solved. Unmarried ladies do not easily come. If both husband and wife are to be employed they would be more easily be available and take more interest in their work, and the expenses also will be less.

"There is another matter to which sufficient attention has not been given. Sir, the time has come when we cannot any more depend on a foreign language to serve the purpose of nationalism in this country. A common or a national language is the crying need. The substitution of Hindi for English—or Hindustani which is much the same—is seriously to be thought of. I think, Sir, that it is absolutely necessary that Hindi or Hindustani should be made a compulsory language even in the primary stages (Hear, hear). If Hindi is made compulsory in primary schools, I do not think there will be much agitation for separate schools for Muhammadans. Both Hindus and Muhammadans may be taught the Hindustani as well as the other vernaculars. I hope the hon. the Minister will take early steps to see that Hindi is introduced as a compulsory language in the primary schools.

"A word about the present teaching in the primary schools. I speak with some experience when I say that the teachers in the village schools have absolutely no interest in the education of the boys entrusted to them. First of all they are ill-equipped and most of them have very poor knowledge of the subjects taught. The next thing is, their pay is very inadequate, and so they take little interest. So some attempts should be made to give them a small

increase in their pay so as to make them take more interest in their work. In days of old, the teacher took more interest in teaching because of the system of grant that had been in vogue then. They always expected that if they could get a percentage of passes they would get some grant. With the abolition of that system, the inducement has been taken away and the teachers do not care much for the improvement of the boys. I do not wish it to be introduced entirely, but I would prefer that some sort of grant-in-aid system might be adopted in their case also or a new system might be adopted to give them something more in addition to their ordinary pay. A combination of both pay and grant will certainly induce the teachers to take more interest in their pupils. These are the few suggestions that I have to make with regard to primary education which I believe, Sir, is really in a very deplorable condition. If the present state of affairs is to continue, we can rather scrape the whole system. I am not acquainted with other parts, but so far as Ceded districts are concerned, primary education is deplorably unsatisfactory.

"There is one more subject in which the Government have not taken any interest, that is, adult education. This problem has been very successfully solved in a country like Russia, which was also practically illiterate before the war. Russia stood on the same ground as India stands to-day. Soon after the revolution, the Russian Government took up the question and they have wonderfully succeeded in educating not only the children but every adult illiterate male and female. I hope the hon. the Chief Minister will take some steps to see that the illiterates are educated to a certain extent. Education does not necessarily mean reading and writing; it is one form of it. Attempts should be made to see that some enlightenment is brought to the illiterate people in this Presidency. So far, no serious attempts have been made on the part of the Government.

"Then, coming to the question of secondary education, it is again in a deplorable state. Boys who are receiving instruction in the English language do so in the hope of getting employment after passing the examinations. Their parents also send them to school in that view and it is not with a view to make them better educated. It is purely an economic view point. If the value of English education in the high schools has hitherto been judged from its economic side, what is the good of maintaining the same system now when we find that it is absolutely impossible to give employment to all those people when they come out of the schools. If, on the other hand, attempts are made to vernacularize the instruction in the high schools, what will be the result? The parents will at once begin to think that by getting their sons instructed in the vernacular they will not get employment. Only such of them will send their sons to schools as are anxious that their sons or daughters should get enlightenment and do not care whether they will get employment or not. The result will be that attempts for increasing the secondary schools will be automatically lessened. And within five or six years there will be a change. The S. S. L. C. students who hold the certificate are at present really no better for their having spent all those years in the school. If those five or six years are spent in educating them through the vernacular, I am pretty sure they will be more enlightened and intelligent and will at least be equal to a graduate of the present day. And they will also be a better asset to the country. So, unless the Government make serious

attempts to see that in future, at any rate, all high school instruction is imparted only through vernaculars, no useful purpose would be served by spending all this money on secondary education. I hope the hon. the Chief Minister will devote his attention to this question.

"With regard to the industrial education, I do not know what the mind of the Chief Minister is.

"I do not know either what his policy or programme is with regard to university education. Sometimes he seems to be in favour of residential universities, sometimes against it, sometimes in favour of concentration, and sometimes against it. So much so, I am led to think that he has no mind of his own with regard to this matter. (Hear, hear.) I think it is time for him to make up his mind one way or the other, no matter which way, and follow some definite policy. I do not propose to say anything more with regard to his achievements in university legislation. It is a non-controversial legislation and I do not know what credit he may claim with regard to his achievements therein. In the matter of the Andhra University, he has flouted the opinions of those members whose opinions ought really to be counted.

12 noon. "It is a fact, Sir, that the representatives from the Ceded districts, a distinct majority, were against their separation from the Andhra University and in spite of this it was done. When, Sir, Anantapur was not made the headquarters of the University, some of our friends in a moment of passion unfortunately worked for this separation but my hon. Friend the Chief Minister also knows that some of us were against such a separation. And yet he used his strength for such separation. In the end we slipped into the right path of concentration of our efforts at one centre, whether it is here or there it does not matter. I am one of those who believe that under the present financial conditions of this country or for the matter of that although even if our financial conditions are much improved, that it would be much better to have a good and efficient University rather than multiply them in each and every place. That was my opinion from the beginning. I stood against the policy of the previous Government and I also stood against the wavering policy of the present Government. I trust that the Chief Minister will favour concentration.

"I hope, Sir, that the Chief Minister will now devote his attention to see that sufficient funds are made available for developing the Andhra University at Vizagapatam. Now we find that practically no provision has been made in the budget, but perhaps that was due to the fact that the Bill was passed at a very late stage. But the Finance Member has promised that he will place sufficient funds at the disposal of the Andhra University for the purpose of its development. I hope the Minister will make a similar promise, though some of his promises, I would rather say, some of his expressed policies, are still to see the light of day, and see that it is fulfilled.

"With regard to education for women, I am strongly of opinion that it is absolutely unnecessary to start separate colleges for women so long as the instruction imparted to boys and girls in these institutions is the same. I am one of those who maintain that it is necessary to have separate high schools for girls under the present conditions of the country But once a stage has been reached when the girls have been educated in a high school,

I think it absolutely unnecessary to maintain separate colleges for women so long as the instruction imparted for boys and girls is the same. But at the same time I agree with the hon. the Deputy President of the Council that barring a few exceptions, under the present conditions of the country, we should have a different outlook with regard to women's education. The time may come when probably as in other countries our women may have to be made economically independent but I think the time has not come in this country for the majority of women to be independent economically and so long as that continues, I think serious attempts should be made to give women a different kind of education from that given to the boys, which would enable them to be useful wives and mothers. At the same time, such of our women who would like to be instructed in the same system as the boys can easily enter colleges where admission is given both to boys and girls. In this connexion, the attempts to see that some committee is appointed to investigate and recommend to the Government the sort of education we should have for the good of our women should receive a sympathetic response at the hands of the Government. I trust that the Chief Minister will agree with me in this matter and will see that a committee is appointed as soon as possible. Of course, he is always ready to appoint committees, though I know he does not usually carry out their recommendations. I hope that with regard to women's education also he will do the same thing and see that serious attempts are made to give them a different sort of education from that which is now given to the boys.

"Hon. Members have already impressed the necessity for devoting more attention to Industrial and Technical education in this country. I am one of those who believe that this country ought to a large extent depend on the agricultural resources for sustenance and God has favoured us with enough resources which make us more or less dependent on raw produce. But by that I do not of course mean that we could afford to be for ever dependent only on agriculture and send all our products to foreign countries to be turned into manufactured goods to be imported into this country. Serious attempts ought to be made to see that all our raw products are manufactured into goods and those goods consumed in our own country and for that it is absolutely necessary that proper industrial and technical education should be given. Any serious attempt made in this direction will, I am sure, be welcomed by one and all in this country. In this connexion I may say that some of us including non-Andhras had voted in favour of Vizagapatam with the belief that Vizagapatam is a place best suited for the development of technological subjects in this country and I trust that the Minister will see that unstinted financial attempts will be made to see that that place is developed into a first-class technological institute. There was a time, when soon after the report of the Industrial Commission, we thought that the Government of India would make serious attempts to open a big technological institute in the country but unfortunately those hopes have been shattered. I do not believe that the Government of India is likely to make any serious attempt in that direction I feel that it is absolutely necessary on the part of the Madras Government to see that some technological institute is developed somewhere in this country. I believe, so far as Andhra desa is concerned, if not the whole of the Madras Presidency, but whatever that be, so far at least as the Andhra desa is concerned, I do not think there is any dispute in regard to the suitability of Vizagapatam for

technological education. So, I hope that enough financial help will be given for this institution.

"Some of us who are keen on primary education have said that the Government is devoting greater funds for secondary and higher education at the cost of primary education. My hon. Friend, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, said that the university has received too much funds at the cost of primary education. I do not suppose that is the full truth. It is true only comparatively but when we consider the amount of funds that are utilized for both primary, secondary as well as university education in other civilized countries, the amount we spend is nothing. We cannot really have useful university instruction by spending only a few rupees but much more has to be spent. At the same time, much more must be spent on primary and secondary education also. The amount of money which is now being devoted is absolutely inadequate compared with the amount that ought to be spent for the purpose. The hon. the Chief Minister may say that the expenditure on education has increased, i.e., has nearly doubled for the last five or six years. It is not a question of doubling. It is a question of increasing tenfold. Unless at least a few crores are spent on education, both elementary, secondary and university, nothing substantial can be achieved. Even if this involves taxation, it should be resorted to by the Government as I am sure that nobody will feel dissatisfied with the Government provided the right sort of education is imparted to our children and larger sums spent on the same by the Government. I know the mind of the people. Even in villages people are anxious to get their sons educated on proper lines and they will be prepared to bear the burden. They do not want to disregard education. Every community, every caste is anxious that their children should get the right sort of education. It may be otherwise in other countries. But on the other hand, I believe that this country looks on education in a different light and any steps that the Government may take will be welcomed by all sections in this Presidency."

* Mr. A. V. BHANOJI RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I shall confine myself to the policy of the Government with regard to the Andhra University. To begin with, we require funds for a new university where we desire to have technological studies as well as honours courses opened at the headquarters. In the budget I find nothing has been provided. The university have asked for Rs. 1,58,220 and the Government were pleased to sanction Rs. 1,22,000. They have asked further for another grant of Rs. 75,500 for employment of bureaus, students unions and other things; but no provision has been made for them. Another grant has also been asked for from the Government for a lakh of rupees for the Science Institute. No provision has been made for it in the budget. I think the Government should provide the university with sufficient funds if it is their intention to see that the university functions efficiently. No doubt we are thankful to the hon. the Finance Member for the statement that he has made to the effect that he would provide funds on the same lines as the other universities.

12-15 p.m. "We are glad of it, but at the same time I fear the amount will not be sufficient. The university at Chidambaram has the advantage of the munificent donation of Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiyar, but our university has not got sufficient funds for it to properly develop in various directions.

"Sir, I find no provision made in the Act to enable the students of the Andhra University during the transitory period to come and join the university courses in Madras. Probably this is due to an oversight. I request the hon. Minister to rectify this mistake by bringing forward an amending Bill.

"Sir, it is essential that honours and post-graduate courses should be developed as early as possible in the Andhra University and for this purpose the Government should provide the necessary funds. I wish that the Government look into the question seriously and provide sufficient funds to enable these things to be done without further delay."

* Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—"Sir, it has been said that the hon. the Chief Minister has no educational policy. I deny that statement. I say that he has a policy and that his policy is one of maintaining the *status quo*. (Laughter.) (Mr. S. Satyamurti : Fine policy that.) But the thing is that that policy is unfavourable to Muhammadan education. This subject has been dealt with thoroughly by several able members and so, I do not want to take up much of the time of the House and dwell on it at length. I will, however, briefly refer to some important points connected with elementary education and offer some practical suggestions. Sir, speaking from my experience of the elementary schools on the West Coast, I can say that many of them are dummy schools—schools which exist only in name. Only on Amavasai days or so or when the inspector goes to inspect the school, the teachers gather some students and make a show. On other days no boy attends these schools. I know of schools with two or three teachers continuing like that for years with only a handful of boys. Similarly, there are schools with one or two teachers but having more than 100 boys. In such schools there are not sufficient number of teachers. Several of the schools are single-teacher schools, and these single-teacher schools have only one or two classes. I think it is quite necessary that if a school is to be worth its name it should have at least four or five classes. If elementary education among the Mappillas is to make any progress, the Government should open a large number of higher elementary schools. I say higher elementary schools because the Mappillas even without going to these schools learn to read and write in Arabic characters. So single-teacher schools are useless for them. Sir, for the uplift and education of the Mappillas, higher elementary schools will have to be opened in several centres.

"Sir, we have been talking of compulsory primary education for years. There are several difficulties in the way. First of all, we want funds and secondly we want a large number of trained teachers. But what I say is that no earnest attempt is made in that direction. I find that nothing is done to train the required number of teachers. From the administration report of the Madras Presidency, you will find that the number of training schools in the Presidency remains what it was last year, viz., 60. If a real attempt is to be made to introduce compulsory primary education, we will have to provide more training schools and more trained teachers. But nothing has been done in that direction. I would request the hon. Minister to start more training schools without any further loss of time.

"I wish to say one word more about the introduction of compulsory education. If compulsory education is introduced, Mappillas would not be

able to take advantage of it, because they cannot be compelled according to the Act to attend a school where religious instruction has not been introduced. So, the first thing necessary in order to enable the Mappillas to benefit by the system of compulsory education is to introduce religious instruction in all the schools where Mappilla boys attend.

"Coming to secondary education, secondary education, Sir, must be made a complete unit by itself. I mean to say that secondary education imparted must be such as will enable the youth to be qualified for the different walks of life. Sir, collegiate education is to many people a luxury and therefore unless secondary education is so modelled as to give some sort of professional teaching to our young men, the problem of unemployment also cannot be solved. If this is not done, the money, the energy and the time spent on this sort of education will be wasted. Therefore the policy in regard to secondary education must be changed and a new policy introduced which would enable the students to qualify themselves for some profession or other.

"I have several times impressed upon the department and upon this House that the only solution of the problem of Mappilla education was to start a certain number of high schools for Mappillas. Of course several hon. Members including Mr. Koti Reddi said that they are against the principle of having separate schools for the different communities. Well I have no objection to that. I am also for having the same school for all communities, Christians, Hindus, Muhammadans and depressed classes, provided that provision is made for teaching Arabic and religion. It is also essential that more Muslim teachers should be employed. With this condition I support the proposal to have the same schools for boys of all communities. I quite see that it will promote national feeling.

"There is another thing which I want to bring to the notice of the House. Sir, without raising the pay of teachers and improving their condition we cannot improve education. As it is, the teachers in higher elementary schools get only Rs. 25. This low pay and the frequent transfers of these people do not enable them to make both ends meet. With this sum of Rs. 25 it is quite impossible for a teacher to engage a house, maintain a family, etc. In the case of secondary grade teachers also, the pay is very low, being only Rs. 35 and is quite insufficient. I would earnestly request the hon. Minister to raise the pay of these teachers and show them greater inducement. In the case of school assistants their starting pay is Rs. 75 and that is also not attractive. The other day the Director of Public Instruction wanted some Muhammadan graduates to be employed as teachers and I requested some Muhammadan youths to come forward. They said that the salary was quite insufficient and therefore they could not accept. On the whole, Sir, in order to attract competent men, the pay of the teachers should be raised.

"I want to refer to one more subject and that is the question of the islanders. There is a large population in the Laccadive islands and the total amount spent on their education is only Rs. 4,300. These islands are in the Arabian Sea and are considered to be important. But very little attention is paid towards the improvement of these people.

"I sent some questions about the islanders, but I was informed that these islands came under the scheduled tracts and therefore no questions could be asked about them without the permission of His Excellency the Governor, and that his permission could not be obtained because these questions were not considered to be sufficiently important. Except during the six months in the summer during the South West Monsoon these islands are quite cut off from the main land. Two years ago when a ship was carrying provisions to these islanders, all the provisions were lost in the sea and there was a probability of famine there. Then about these also I asked some questions, but I was told that these questions too could not be allowed. 12-30 P.M.

"I have often pressed for recognizing indigenous Arabic school. Some grant also must be given to aid these schools. I am sorry the hon. the Minister for Education is not kind enough to attend to me when I am representing the urgent need of the community. Several representations have been made and several petitions were sent for recognizing some of these indigenous private Arabic schools; but nothing has been done. One application is still pending with the Director of Public Instruction which was sent some years ago for recognizing a certain Arabic school in the Kasaragod taluk. There is only one Arabic school in Kurnool which is recognized and receives some aid; even that school is given only a step-motherly treatment. Nobody is there to find out the needs of the school, none to inspect or examine the school. Some money is given to this school but nobody knows how that money is being used for want of a qualified inspector. While in the case of Sanskrit schools a sum of Rs. 14,300 is sanctioned for superintendence alone, not a pie is spent for the superintendence of Arabic schools nor any pie for aiding the indigenous Arabic schools that are now existing, as is done in the case of Sanskrit schools. My hon. Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar referred to the fact that a special Deputy Director is going to be appointed for reorganizing and co-ordinating the elementary schools in the Presidency. I request the hon. the Minister for Education to see that an experienced Indian Educational Officer who knows the vernaculars of the province is appointed for this post.

"Some of my friends asked me why, whenever I speak, I refer to Muhammadan interests. My answer to that is 'that is only as a sort of division of labour'. There are several able and enthusiastic gentlemen who can represent other important questions. For them this question may not be so important as other questions. There are only some, a few of us, I hope Mr. Hameed Khan is one of them—who take some interest in these matters. It is only crying child that gets the milk."

* The Zamindar of KALLIKOTA:—"Mr. President, Sir, I wish to confine my remarks to only one aspect of the educational policy of the Government, namely, the grant-in-aid to local boards for secondary education. District boards and other aided institutions have realized the importance of the study of agriculture and are introducing this special course of study as an optional subject for the secondary school-leaving certificate course. Government ought to encourage this scheme which serves a very useful purpose especially in these days of unemployment and enables boys who have a special liking for the subject to learn enough agriculture to be of some use to their community and to their village after completing their education. Under the present

system of fixed subsidies to district boards for the maintenance of secondary schools, each board gets a certain fixed amount but in this fixed grant the study of agriculture is not included. After the fixed subsidy system was introduced by Government some district boards have introduced a special course of agriculture in some of their schools and in doing so the board has to incur a large additional expenditure and unless the Government come to the aid of district boards and pay at least half of the cost of such schemes the district boards will find it difficult to make both ends meet. The Ganjam District Board has introduced the study of agriculture in one of its high schools and when it approached the Government for a special grant for this purpose it was informed that the question of introducing an alternative course in agriculture in select middle schools is under consideration and until a decision is arrived at the district board should bear from its own funds the expenditure involved in the introduction of agriculture as an optional subject for the S.S.L.C. course. This order of the Government is dated as far back as 10th January 1928 and I regret that until now no policy or decision has been arrived at. I wish to impress upon the hon. the Minister for Education to consider seriously the question of granting aid to some select schools of the district board for the special study of agriculture. I wish to know what the hon. the Minister wishes to do in the matter and when he expects to arrive at some decision."

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" Mr. President, I rise to speak about the education of Mappillas. You know, Sir, the hon. the Minister knows and the whole world knows, that in recent years the one community that has suffered most disastrously is that of Mappillas. This is due, it is admitted on all hands, to their ignorance and I must say that after the rebellion, during the regime of the Justice Party for six long years, that party did not raise even their little finger in ameliorating the condition of the Mappillas or removing their abysmal ignorance. But I must express my gratitude on behalf of my community to the hon. the Chief Minister for the sympathy he has shown during the two years he has been in office. I must say, however, that what little he has done is not even an iota in the mighty ocean. You all will admit, and the hon. the Chief Minister will also admit, that Muhammadan education is a separate problem from the general education, and within that separate problem Mappilla education is a very acute and knotty problem. It is gratifying to see that for the last 12 years he has tried to tackle with this question. In season and out of season I have been harping upon the educational problem of Mappillas in this House. I was telling in this House that the late Ministers might have solved this problem if they cared to do so. I again repeat that if they hear me they can easily solve this problem. It has been solved in the neighbouring State of Travancore. Mappillas were never apathetic to education. There is not a single Mappilla man or woman who has not attending a school once in his or her life-time. The reason for their not taking to western education is that it does not impart religious education. So there must be provision for giving them religious education. Mappillas have got special treatments from the Government. The Government have got a special police for them, have got a separate jail for them, a separate island for their transportation and a special Act to deal with them—The Mappilla Outrages Act. If you will look into the budget you will find that a provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been made for the special police for Mappillas. five to six lakhs for special jail for Mappillas. Although during the last

150 years of British rule the Government have been grudgingly spending some monies for Mappilla education—a few thousands or a few lakhs of rupees—and although they have got more money for spending for Mappilla education they will not do it and they do not do it. I would only ask the hon. the Chief Minister to be more liberal in dealing with this question. The sort of compulsion that has been introduced in the storm centre of Malabar rebellion is a mere farce. It has been introduced only to hoodwink us. It is provided in the Elementary Education Act that no Muhammadan boy or girl should be compelled to go to a school if there is no provision to teach their religion. What is going on is that the Mullah in the neighbouring mosque is asked to shift his maktab to the school and from there he gives instructions from 7 to 9 a.m. and then asks the boys and girls to go home and take tiffin and then return to schools. But these boys and girls never return after tiffin. As a matter of fact the money at present spent in this direction is a mere waste of money. I would insist upon the hon. the Chief Minister to introduce religious or at least Arabic teaching simultaneously with the teaching of other subjects in schools so that the boys and girls may not leave the school after learning Arabic.

"Secondly with regard to primary education instead of compulsion we can introduce another system of education among the Mappillas. It has been introduced in Travancore when Mr. President, your predecessor, was the Diwan of that State. He had to solve the problem of Mappilla education there. How did he do it? He entertained all the available Mullahs in the country in the service of the State on condition that they would pass certain examinations the texts for which were prescribed by a Board. Within two or three years after this order all the Mullahs were trained and they became trained teachers. Now they have got two examinations in the Travancore State for training Arabic Munshis. The hon. the Chief Minister may rise up and say we cannot alter a policy which we have been following for the last so many years. This policy which we have been following for the last 100 years has produced disastrous results. You are not going to learn even by past results. Giving religious education is not interfering with their religion. It is only making a provision for learning a particular language, viz., Arabic. I think the hon. the Minister for Education will have no objection to introduce that language in Muhammadan schools.

"I would ask the hon. Minister to try this system of appointing Mullahs in certain schools in some parts of Malabar as a tentative measure and ask them to undergo examinations prescribed by the Government or by a Board constituted by the order of the Government. If there are Arabic classes also in the school, you can solve the problem of Mappilla education in Malabar. Another point which I wish to bring to the notice of the Government is this; the Mappillas do not take to western education because there is no provision in high schools and colleges to teach Arabic. Through ignorance they thought that the Government is against them. Therefore they stood aloof from western education. I would request the Government to open an Arabic school in some central place to train teachers for all these Muhammadan schools and colleges in Malabar and outside Malabar. 12-45 p.m.

"Then, Sir, want of trained teachers is also a problem in Mappilla education. The number of teachers available now are not sufficient to cope with

the development and progress of Mappilla education. Then I would request the hon. the Minister once more to do something special towards educating the Mappillas as they have done something special for the Mappillas in other directions, a special jail for them, a special Outrages Act, a special police for Mappillas. If you do something special for their education also, it will be appreciated. The Mappillas in the centre of rebel area, viz., Ernad, are complaining that full fees are levied from them. I hope the hon. Minister will consider the question. There are one or two High schools in Ernad. Boys should be admitted in those schools on half the usual fees. Now, Sir, one more point. All the local vernacular papers are full of stinking news about the quarrels between the Headmaster and the Principal of Government Brennen College in Tellicherry. I would ask the hon. the Minister to enquire into the matter and put matters right."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Sir, with your permission, before I begin I must express the feeling of a large section of this House that, though a number of amendments have been given notice of, unfortunately we have been going on only with one amendment for a long time. I think there is something wrong in the rules ; there is power or no power in your hands to curtail discussion by putting time-limit. If there is that power, I request you to exercise it at least in future. . . "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. I think I have stated on previous occasions that, if it is the feeling of the House that a time-limit should be placed on speeches during the discussions on budget grants, a suitable Standing Order should be framed either fixing a time-limit or vesting a discretion in the President to fix a time limit. It is up to Members or the Leaders of parties to take the necessary steps."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Sir, I am sorry for having made those remarks. I would now appeal to hon. Members of the House to give opportunities to hon. Members who have given notice of various motions to move them. I am afraid too much importance is given to leaders. They have to move closure. They have to move amendments to standing orders. I must respectfully submit that the rights of individual members are being curtailed. I submit, Sir, that you will have to look into the matter carefully.

" So far as the subject itself is concerned, I shall refer to one or two points. I am glad that the policy of merely increasing the number of elementary schools for boys at 500 each year has not been adopted this year and I think the intention of the hon. Minister is to consolidate the work already done, to evolve a system by which instruction is made more effective and to see that the amount spent is properly utilized. If it will lead to an exhaustive examination that the money is properly spent by all the authorities in the field of elementary education, so that the education and instruction may be imparted by one authority in one place it will be a step in the right direction. However, I may refer to certain difficulties that are felt, on behalf of local boards which form one of the institutions that are running schools. So far as elementary education is concerned, the funds that are intended for the expansion of elementary education are earmarked under the Elementary Education Act. There is absolutely no fear of any diversion of that fund for any other purpose than education itself. Previous to the

Reforms we had the system of full grants being given by the Government for schools and for the educational buildings also. After the Reforms possibly owing to financial stringency the idea of granting full subsidies to school buildings has been given up, though a large number of schools are being started freely with the help of the subsidies of the Government. Therefore the questions that have to be considered are, firstly, how far local boards are helped by the Government by the orders issued under the Elementary Education Act to achieve the object they have in view, secondly, how far they require to be helped further. So far as the first portion is concerned, I am sorry to say that the Government have not been issuing orders as quickly as they ought to do in the matter of giving some amount of elasticity with regard to the application of funds by the local boards. Sir, under the Act, local boards are entitled to levy the cess, called the Elementary education cess ; that requires the previous sanction of the Government ; the Government have been, of late, adding a condition that, when such taxes are levied, the proceeds of such cess should not be utilized for raising the pay of teachers in old schools and that the amount should be utilized solely for future expansion of elementary education. The result is this : I am giving a concrete instance of a taluk board. It has got a number of schools and the schoolmasters of those schools are paid only Rs. 15 although they have put in 20 or 25 years of service. The Government have been recently sanctioning the opening of new schools by the taluk board and a salary of Rs. 19 per month is sanctioned by the Government for the teachers who are appointed to these new schools. The result is that though the taluk board has got funds by the levy of additional cess, it cannot increase the pay of old teachers who have put in 20 and 25 years of service but give them only Rs 15 each per mensem, while new teachers appointed in the new schools are straightaway given Rs. 19. That is the position, and the applications to Government made by one or two taluk boards in my district to remove the condition under which they are asked not to spend the proceeds of the education cess for improving the position and the pay of the several old teachers have not met with any satisfactory result at all. Rather, the question is said to be under consideration ; how long it will be under consideration or it will continue to be is a matter that my hon. Friend, the Minister would tell us. I think, Sir, the delay is becoming scandalous. (Hear, hear.) I hope that, before long, the hon. Minister will see that this condition is removed. I think, Sir, personally that this restriction is *ultra vires* of the Government and yet probably if objection is taken, they would turn round and say ' we will surcharge you.' Though we feel that the orders issued by the Government imposing restrictions like these are not right, we are not willing to trespass those rules because we are liable to surcharge. I hope, Sir, that, in these circumstances, the hon. Minister will look to it that orders are passed as early as possible so that the old schoolmasters who have put in long service may be properly dealt with and their pay and status improved.

" The next point that I want to refer is the question of secondary education. I want the hon. Minister to tell us what exactly his view is on secondary education. Does he think that expenditure on secondary education is a legitimate charge upon the local boards and whether it is not a State concern ? Is the expenditure required for the spread of secondary education one to be primarily met from provincial funds or local funds?

That is a question which I would request the hon. Minister to consider. In the year 1919 a committee was appointed by this Government, called the Financial Relations committee; it was presided over by Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib and it had a number of members of whom the present Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Grieve, was one. There was Diwan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao on the committee; there was Mr. Madhava Raja and my hon. Friend, Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar also on the committee. That committee, Sir, went into this question and made recommendations to the following effect :—They say, Sir, that so far as secondary education is concerned, it is really a State concern and not a concern of the local bodies. The funds that are collected by local bodies by way of road cess and other taxes ought, properly, to be utilized for the benefit of the villagers and not to pay for secondary or collegiate education. With regard to collegiate education they say straightaway that all colleges should be removed from the charge of local boards. With regard to secondary education, this is what they say : ' With the coming into force of the new Local Boards Act secondary schools in such areas will all come to be administered by the district board, which should maintain a pooled account for them. The net cost of secondary education as a whole under the district board should be ascertained, and the Government subsidy should be based on it, the district board being left to distribute it among the different schools.' Lower down, they say ' the grant should further be based upon actual net cost, instalments being paid in advance and the final adjustment made at the end of the year. We would earnestly press for the calculation of the net cost on proper principles. The practice now is to arrive at the net cost by deducting the cost of staff and contingencies from the receipt from school fees. We would define it as the difference between the ordinary expenditure on the service and the ordinary receipts'. In considering the proportions in which the net cost should be divided between Provincial and Local Revenues, they say as follows :—' we are clear that the expansion of secondary education should be predominantly a national charge.' I request the hon. Minister to note the opinion of that Committee. ' If schools are to be administered by local bodies, it is not reasonable that the whole of the net cost should be borne by Provincial funds. While improvements in efficiency which involve large expenditure on buildings, equipment and salaries, demand that the State should shoulder the greater portion of the net cost, it seems necessary that some portion of it, however small, should fall on local resources, if only for the purpose of making the local body interested in economy of expenditure. We would therefore recommend that the net cost be shared between Provincial and Local normally in the proportion of 3 to 1 ' That is the recommendation that they make. They also say that our immediate ideal should be a secondary school in each municipality and one at least in each taluk in local board areas. That is the report of a committee which was presided over by a distinguished member of this Council. The present Director of Public Instruction was one of the members. They have laid down that, so far as secondary education is concerned, the charge should predominantly be a national charge. If local bodies have to contribute, it is only to see that they are economic in their expenditure. Now, I ask the hon. Minister what his views are on that point. No doubt in passing orders in 1921-22 the Government had to take into consideration the then financial position of this province having regard to the large contribution which had to be made

to the Imperial Government. Therefore if, in those days, that recommendation was not fully accepted, it is not right that the hon. Minister should not give effect to it now. He has to revise the orders already passed and accept those recommendations. I appeal to the hon. Minister to pass orders as early as possible especially in view of the fact that the contribution to be given to the Imperial Government has been completely released. While other departments have gone on developing and improving, this department, especially, the Local Self-Government Department has been stagnating. I appeal to my hon. Friend to come forward with his proposal and press upon the hon. the Finance Member to see that the right thing is done by the local boards.

" The next point I wish to refer is the peculiar procedure that is adopted by this Government. It is stated that effort should be made to have a secondary school in each municipality and one at least in each taluk in local board areas. When a local board comes forward with proposals to open a school, the proposal is turned down with the remark that it has to be met from the board's own funds. The Government say they are considering the question and until they come to a definite conclusion they cannot do anything. A high school was taken over from a private body by the District Board, Chittoor. The Government were pleased to give one half of net cost as grant in the first year. Next year they said they could not give it. Twice I wrote to the Government and twice they have turned down the proposals. I have appealed for the third time, I hope, not with much success. But all the same I shall not stop, I shall be appealing further until my request is granted. Anyhow it is really unsatisfactory to defer deciding the whole question of grants and then say we would not give you any relief until orders are passed. We have to wait for the decision they arrive at.

" The third point I want to submit is that the Government have adopted that if a local board has money, Government grant should not be given to that board. That, I submit, is not a proper view of the matter. The report referred to clearly goes to show that the charge is predominantly national. If local bodies are made to pay it is with a view to see that the funds are properly managed. It is not because the local boards are poor that the charge is made national ; the grant is said to be given because it is predominantly a Provincial charge. Therefore I submit that the time has come for revising the old orders and accepting the recommendations of the Committee in toto.

" The only other point that I have to refer to is with regard to accommoda- 1 p.m.
tion. The budget closes with a surplus of more than two crores. No adequate provision is made for subsidising construction of school buildings. A sufficient sum should be set apart to be given as grants to local bodies to enable them to put up proper buildings ; such expenditure would be a non-recurring charge to be thought of in connexion with the disposal of these surpluses. Sir, we find in the latest report of 1927-28 on Education at page 124, in regard to school accommodation for secondary schools for boys, there are 526 institutions of which only 400 have got buildings of their own, while the other 126 schools are held in rented buildings, so that not more than 60 or 70 per cent are held in buildings of their own. When we come to schools under local bodies, the total number of such schools is 185, of which only 119 have got buildings of their own and the remaining 69 are held in rented buildings, so that more than one-third of the schools have no buildings of their own. Now, I ask whether Government are satisfied with this state of

affairs and whether they are aware that the local bodies are not in a position to find money for constructing these buildings. If the local bodies are not in a position to have their own buildings, it is the bounden duty of the Government to come forward with help. If it is a question of the extension to the Presidency College or any other college at Rajahmundry or some other place Government do not stint. Then, why, Sir, with regard to these high schools only, liberal help is not given to local bodies. In this connexion, I may refer to the recommendations of the Finance Relations Committee with particular reference to school buildings for adoption by this Government With regard to elementary schools, we find that out of a total of 48,407 schools only 20,089 have got buildings of their own. Of these the local boards have got 13,160 schools of which only 3,600 have buildings of their own; that is, not even 25 per cent have buildings. Is the hon. Minister satisfied with this state of affairs in regard to elementary education before he ever thinks of compulsory elementary education? He should not merely see that there are more teachers and schools. He must be satisfied that there is sufficient accommodation and equipment for the schools already in existence. It is therefore necessary that some amount should be set apart to help these local boards in order to put up suitable buildings. It is not enough that local bodies should be asked to find funds for this purpose. I can say without fear of contradiction that the financial position of local bodies is such that the local bodies cannot afford funds for this purpose and *a fortiori* they are not in a position to raise loans for the purpose of the buildings. Elementary Education Fund is a separate account and there is not much left for the local boards to be spent on buildings. It is therefore incumbent on the Government to set apart a certain amount of money as non-recurring expenditure in order to help these local bodies to put up buildings. I hope the hon. the Chief Minister will see his way to accept the report of the Financial Relations Committee as soon as possible and consider the suggestions made."

*The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"MR. President, I am really much obliged to the hon. Member opposite for the general discussion on the Education budget, because they have surveyed the whole system of education in this province during the last two days. Of course members like Messrs. Hameed Khan, Uppi Sahib and Schamnad have naturally devoted themselves to the education of their community and the hon. the Deputy President has devoted herself to the question of women's education. The policy that has been pursued during the last two and a half years with regard to elementary schools has been to continue the policy that was adumbrated by a committee appointed by Sir A. P. Patro, that is, to have schools in all the villages with a population of 500 boys and over and I can now say that we have schools in all villages with a population of 500 boys, and that is the reason why this year no provision has been made for the opening of new schools. As Mr. Muniswami Nayudu said, it is the intention of the Government to try and consolidate them so that the money that is being used now for these elementary schools is properly used and we do not hear complaints as we often hear of single-teacher schools. In this connexion I would also refer to the point he made with regard to the elementary education tax. I entirely agree with him that it is wrong to say that the sum ought to be utilized for the opening of new schools, because, I think, that policy which has been tried for the last eight years with regard to local bodies has not proved beneficial. I think orders will issue and I hope they are being issued permitting local

bodies to utilize the education tax not only for opening new schools but also for improving the pay of teachers and also for adding teachers to schools which require additional teachers. I know that several of the members of the Legislative Council have urged that compulsory primary education should be introduced immediately. I am sorry that the Government are not in a position to introduce compulsory education immediately, because my hon. Friend the Finance Member said that it would cost 6½ crores according to the calculation which he has himself made, but what we can do, as I have said before, is to consolidate the schools that we have got and see that the money that we have is made available for educating more boys and girls and to get more boys and girls of school-going age in schools than has been the case before. With regard to girls' schools, it has been the policy of the Government to start girls' schools in all villages with a population of 2,000 and more and, as will be seen from the budget, provision is made now for the opening of new girls' schools this year. At the same time, Government have had under consideration the question of co-education in primary schools. I think the best policy will be to stuff all primary schools with women teachers. My hon. Friend the Deputy President, I am sure, will approve of this, because I feel that women teachers in primary schools will be better able to look after the wants of the young men teachers. . . (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: 'Distant future'.) My hon. Friend from Coimbatore talks of distant future. What is a distant future is a relative term. It was also stated that the Elementary Education Bill has not seen the light of day. The Bill was published long ago and criticisms were offered by various members but it was thought more urgent to place the Local Boards and Municipalities Bill before the conference that met and it has not been possible for the conference to discuss this Bill. It will perhaps be possible to arrive at a conclusion with regard to the Elementary Education Bill soon. As has been pointed out more than once, it has been the policy of the Government to depend mainly on private agencies and to encourage such agencies with grants-in-aid in regard to secondary education. Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar naturally complained that the much-looked-for revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code has not seen the light of day. I must plead guilty to that charge and I am really sorry that it was not possible to bring out the proposals with regard to the new Grant-in-Aid Code. Unfortunately it was such a complicated affair that it was not finished before the budget proposals for 1929-30 were taken up and so it was not found possible to introduce the new system of grant-in-aid in this budget, but I do hope that it will be taken into consideration as soon as possible. And, if the new proposals are ready and if further expenditure is found necessary, I hope it will be possible to move for a supplementary demand. In this connexion I may also tell my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu that we want to treat the local bodies in the same way as we treat the aided agencies and that we should not treat one board as different from another as has been the case before, because I know the complaint was that the Government in the case of many local bodies refused to give any subsidies, because the Government felt that the finances of local bodies were in such a state as not to warrant a subsidy. I think that is a wrong system because if an aided agency is to get aid from Government and not the local bodies, naturally, it will mean that the Government are laying a heavy burden on the local bodies in cases where local bodies have schools of their own. I think that is a wrong system and in the new Grant-in-Aid Code, as I have said, we want to treat both the local

bodies and aided schools on the same basis and we do not want the system of subsidy as has been followed before for a long time. The question why these subsidies have not been revised about which my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu also referred was, because this new Grant-in-Aid Code is under consideration and naturally he is rather annoyed at the delay, but in all transitional stages these hardships have to be endured. Some of the hon. Members, and I think also Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar referred to the question of the report of the Secondary Education Committee. Orders have already been passed on the report of this committee and I hope it will soon be placed on the table of this House. I am sorry that I have not heard the hon. and learned Member for the University with regard to the University grant. I do not know whether he will have time when I sit down to deal with this question. I think it is but proper that I ought to refer to one motion at least that he has given notice of and that is that the University of Madras should at least be given a block grant of three lakhs of rupees a year. That matter was gone into fully by the Vice-Chancellor—I believe, the present Vice-Chancellor—, the Finance Member and myself and after a great deal of debate we arrived at the conclusion that besides the statutory grant of Rs. 88,000 a block grant of Rs. 2,30,000 would be sufficient for the purpose and it has been agreed by the Vice-Chancellor himself that this should be liable to revision after a period of three years. The Madras University Amendment Bill has now provided as hon. Members are aware a further statutory grant of 2 lakhs of rupees and so the block grant will only be Rs. 30,000 but after a period of three years if it is seen that the university advancement would require more money, then will be the time to talk of revision. At the same time, I would like to point out to hon. Members opposite that if we want a rapid growth in elementary education, we have to see, as far as possible, that secondary and university education (A voice from the Congress Bench: Starved)—I am afraid my hon. Friend is wrong in saying 'starved' but should get as much as they want, but we should try to conserve our resources for elementary education. I am sure, hon. Members will realize the difficulty in which the Government labour with regard specially to university education, because I feel secondary and primary education should come first than university education.

1-15 p.m. "My Friend Mr. Bhanoji Rao made an eloquent speech no doubt (Hear, hear) on behalf of the Andhra University and he pleaded that it ought to be treated in a different way than the Annamalai University. I think Government have given that university as much as they could under the present financial condition. Mr. Muniswami Nayudu has been complaining that nothing has been done for rural upliftment and all the money has been given to the universities. Sir, we have given an endowment grant of 27 lakhs, a recurring grant of 1½ lakhs and a building grant of 7½ lakhs to the university; and besides this I am afraid Government cannot give any more money. My Friend Mr Muniswami Nayudu has been crying out that the rural upliftment has been neglected and we have to conserve money for that and we must make our villages better places to live in."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTI:—"Remove the drink shops."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Then, Sir, my Friend Mr. Bhanoji Rao talked as if the whole grant they asked for has not been granted. Let me tell him that the sum now given is almost the same amount they asked for

with slight modifications. The House must be aware that the Bills have now been passed by the Council and when they receive the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy it will be possible to move for a supplementary demand to carry out the proposals made by the Finance Member in his budget speech.

"I think I must also refer to the imparting of religious instruction in schools. Because I am glad to find that my hon. Friends Mr. Uppi Sahib and Mr. Schamnad do not object to the Muslim children going to the same school with the children of other communities provided there is no difficulty with regard to language. Their only objection is that there is no religious instruction in those schools, no teaching in Arabic. I think it will be possible to make arrangements for that. Now that the Muslim members representing their communities agree to that and I see in it happy signs as they all undertake to see that their community will not resent their children going to the same school as other children, especially where the language is the same."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"What say the electorate?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am not concerned with electorates now. I think I must also deal with the question of the Ice House hostel to which my hon. Friend the Deputy President referred in her own eloquent way, that is, the Widows' Home. She was mistaken in her idea that I proposed to abolish the Widows' Home. What I wanted was that there should be no distinction made between the Brahman widows and non-Brahman widows (Hear, hear) as seems to be the case at present. For it is time that when people come forward and demand for money for purposes of education that these caste prejudices disappear. For unless that effect takes place any further sum spent on education is simply waste of money. We hope to see ourselves before long a united nation and if education does not attain that object it will be better for us if we spent the whole sum of 197·88 lakhs on rural development rather than on education which does not go to broaden the vision of people as then we shall have a community which will be prepared to advance in the right direction, instead of having graduates by hundreds whose vision has not widened in any way, who cannot rise above the level of the sentiments of the village purohits and who cannot break away from the shackles of sectarian and narrow prejudices. If that democratic sentiment is not developed I feel the provision for education in the budget will be a mere waste.

"Coming now to the question of the need for a hostel for the Lady Willingdon College I have already told the hon. the Deputy President that the hostel will be built just behind the college and I hope at least in this hostel the distinction of caste, class and community will not be maintained. I think the policy of the Government should be to see as far as possible to do away with these distinctions.

"With regard to the school at Triplicane, I agree with my Friend, the hon. the Deputy President, that it requires a new building, and that the present rented building is not fit for housing the school. The Director's attention has been drawn to it and he himself is keen in securing a new building for it. I hope the proposals will be ready soon. . . "

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order, the question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,94,92,000 for Education—Transferred—by Rs. 100."

[21st March 1929

The motion was put to vote and lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
2. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
3. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
4. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
5. ,, S. Satyamurti.
6. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
7. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
8. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
9. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
10. Mr. K. V. R. Swami.
11. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
12. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
13. Mr. K. R. Karant.
14. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
15. Mr. C. Obi Reddi.
16. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
17. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
18. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
19. ,, A. Kaleswara Rao.
20. ,, K. Uppi Sahib.
21. ,, Narayana Rao, Mothay.
22. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
23. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
24. ,, B. Venkataratnam.
25. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
26. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.
9. Mr. Hilton Brown.
10. ,, H. A. Watson.
11. ,, C. A. Souter.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
14. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
15. ,, V. Ch. John.
16. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
17. Syed Najudin Sahib Bahadur.
18. Mr. A. B. Shetty.
19. ,, J. Bheemayya.
20. ,, R. Foulkes.
21. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
22. Mahmud Sahamnad Sahib Bahadur.
23. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
24. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
25. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
26. ,, K. Krishnan.
27. ,, N. Siva Raj.
28. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
29. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
30. Mr. W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.
31. ,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
32. ,, S. V. Vanavudaiya Goundar.
33. ,, S. Venkiah.
34. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
35. Mr. R. J. C. Robertson.
36. ,, S. N. Dorai Raja.
37. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
38. The Zamindar of Kalahoti.
39. Mr. U. Ramaswami Ayyar.
40. Khan Bahadur Khalif ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
41. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
42. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
43. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
44. ,, Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.
45. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
46. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
47. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
48. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
49. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
50. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
51. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
52. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.
53. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidu Sahib Bahadur.
54. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
55. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.
56. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
57. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.

Ayes 26. Noes 57.

The motion was lost.

When the poll was taken, but before the result was announced Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju rose to a point of order.

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" On a point of order, Sir, may I know whether an hon Member who seconds a motion can vote against it ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—It only means he has changed his mind after hearing the hon. the Minister (Laughter)."

A voice : ' Wonderful explanation ! '

21st March 1929]

* The hon the PRESIDENT :—" I shall now put the demand to the vote of the House. (After a pause) The question is that ' Government be granted a sum not exceeding 197·88 lakhs under Demand XX—Education—Transferred'."

The demand was put to vote and carried and the grant was made.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

DEMAND XXI—MEDICAL.

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move—

' *That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 84,30,000 *under Demand XXI—Medical*'."

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move

' *that the allotment of Rs.* 84,14,000 *for Medical be reduced by Rs.* 100' firstly to urge the necessity of adopting the policy of employing women medical officers in all the lying-in hospitals throughout the Presidency, secondly to discuss the necessity of a woman administrative medical officer among the headquarter staff, and thirdly to discuss the provision of facilities for training a large number of midwives and nurses.

" Sir, it is a well-known fact in this country that women patients desire to be attended by women medical practitioners both during child-bearing period and after. As such I feel that the practice of our Maternity Hospital under which men only are made available to the female patients, requires to be changed and women practitioners should be employed. For example, Sir, in Madras our Government Maternity Hospital for Women and Children has the reputation of being the best equipped hospital in India, and our Madras hospital is the second best hospital in the world. In this Maternity Hospital many major operations are being carried on, and all that practical knowledge and experience is now enjoyed by our men medical people. Of course, I do not certainly grudge it, but what I feel is that as our women require the services of women doctors, and if the practice goes to our women, it would be to the benefit of our community. And now, Sir, the residential staff and the permanent staff are composed entirely of men officers, and I was told there is only one lady apothecary in charge of the out-patients, and she has got a few beds under her charge. I think there should be at least 50 per cent of these places should be given to the women medical practitioners. One of the arguments urged against the employment of women for the residential staff in the Maternity Hospital was that it was a teaching institution and a large number of men students undergo instruction in that hospital. But what I would point out is that the patients themselves who are the material on whom the demonstrations are held are women. Again, a number of students also are composed of women. And as such, do not the hon. Members of this Council think that women teachers would be better than men teachers ? At least they will not be inferior to men teachers. Again, most of the labour cases are conducted by the nurses and matrons of the hospital, and it is the nurses and matrons that give the guidance and take the students through the ordinary or normal labour cases. It is only in abnormal labour cases that the medical officers' assistance is being called for. And as such I would strongly urge upon the attention of the hon. the Minister for Public Health that he should take the earliest

opportunity to see that a good number of lady assistant surgeons are appointed on the staff of the hospital so that the knowledge and experience and practice gained in such valuable and best institution may be made available to the women and children of our Presidency.

"Sir, the next object of this motion is to urge the necessity of a woman administrative medical officer among the headquarters staff. I feel, Sir, that medical relief to the women in the Presidency is very inadequate, and especially in the districts there are very few maternity hospitals to administer relief to our women and children. So, it is absolutely necessary that a whole-time woman administrative medical officer should be employed at least in the headquarters staff. She must be entrusted with the duty of initiating schemes, opening hospitals and making enquiries as to where there are hospitals and where there are no hospitals, appointing the necessary staff and arranging post-graduate courses for the women medical graduates and also to institute research into maternal and other infantile diseases. Because to my knowledge, in the Educational Department we have a Deputy Directress of Public Instruction who is now charged with all these responsibilities in regard to general education, and so the women's branch of education is carried on very efficiently. If we find as much literacy among women as we have now it is due largely to that officer. I say this because I have seen the recommendations made for the improvement of female education by this women's branch of the Educational Department. I therefore feel that the Medical Department is as important, if not more important, than the Educational Department, for we ought to relieve human suffering and we have to give relief to women during the time of labour which is the most painful period, the most dangerous time in their lives if they are to produce healthy children and if we are to reduce the number of deaths among our infants. Having all these objects in view, if we are to make an attempt to achieve them, I feel that one woman medical administrative officer on the headquarters staff is not too much, an officer who would be able to devote her whole time and thought to this question and who would be touring throughout the Presidency to find out the needs of the districts and propose schemes for the development of medical relief of the women and children of the Presidency.

"But regarding house-surgeons and physicians in the maternity hospitals, preferably our women medical graduates who are to be sent to the mufassal should be given a training, because the skill in midwifery and efficient midwifery depends upon practice and to send raw graduates, especially L.M.P. graduates to the district is not at all desirable, because these L.M.P. graduates undergo a course of only four years and they have not got the efficiency and the knowledge of the M.B.B.S. graduates. To allow them to experiment on all the illiterate women in the villages is not at all right nor charitable. Because I have seen cases coming from the mufassal after undergoing injuries for treatment at the city hospital. If these things are to be prevented we have to give a post-graduate training for these women even before they are sent to the mufassal in the women and children's hospitals of which we have quite a number in the city, in the Government Maternity Hospital, the Ramaswami Mudaliyar's Lying-in Hospital. I fear that men graduates are given preference to our women graduates. It is more the services of our women medical graduates that are being required by our women patients than the services of medical men graduates especially in the practice of midwifery.

"Again, Sir, the rural medical relief can well be helped by women, because we are having every year a larger number of women medical graduates. . . "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. Rural medical relief is not one of the objects mentioned in this motion. The hon. Member will have to wait for a suitable opportunity to dilate on that matter."

* Dr. (Mrs.) S MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"I thought, Sir, as I am on the policy of employing women officers, I could refer to rural medical relief in connexion with women also. Anyhow, I shall wait for the opportunity. Then again, we have got a special venerealogist for the hospital. I do not know whether there is any proposal for giving training to women graduates in this line. It is the women that suffer in silence. The women in Western countries insist on being treated by medical women and free, voluntary, confidential treatment is provided in the hospitals, and it should be so in our country especially where women rather suffer in silence than allow themselves to be treated by men officers. . . "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid the hon. Member is going beyond the scope of the motion. The points that the hon. Member wanted to discuss are the employment of women medical officers in the lying-in hospitals, a woman administrative medical officer in the headquarter staff, and the training of widwives and nurses. To proceed beyond that will not be relevant."

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"Then, Sir, I come to the training of our midwives. That is an important and huge problem because I have read in the report of the Director of Public Health, that only 3 per cent of the women in the rural areas are attended to by trained midwives. There is great urgency and great need for training a larger number of midwives than is being done at present, especially in view of the fact that 30 per cent of the women died in the year 1927, of whom 50 per cent died from puerperal sepsis alone. In Western countries cent per cent of mothers were attended to by trained midwives and they were able to seek medical help during the time of their labour from women medical practitioners. When medical help could be obtained from women doctors and the women in the West are being benefited by it, I think it is high time that more money should be spent in this matter of the training of midwives and making them available for treatment in the mufassal for women during the time of child-birth. The system of training midwives was adopted some years back and under that system you had got highly qualified midwives. There is the other system which is in vogue and is now adopted with success in Simla and Hyderabad, and it may be introduced here also in this Presidency, because our people in the mufassal rely on these barber midwives. These barber midwives no doubt have got experience; and if they are given training similar to that which is being given in Simla and Hyderabad by Colonel Webb and Miss Pigott, respectively, it will be of much benefit to the people of our Presidency. I hope our women at the time of child-birth would make use of these trained dhais and thus be saved from unnecessary suffering and very many of the preventible diseases. Not only 30,000 mothers died of child-birth, but many others would have become incapacitated or invalided owing to the mismanagement during labour and, what is much more serious, that these mothers have been lost to the children and to the

families, who could have been saved if they went in time and sought and obtained medical help. It is the duty of the State and the community to protect the mothers from all these preventible diseases and ensure a healthy pregnancy and a safe labour. With these words I move my cut."

2-45 p.m. * Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—"Sir, I rise to second the cut motion moved by the hon. the Deputy President. I should like to say a few words in this connexion. For centuries now our women have been taking part in midwifery and other medical affairs, and now that to their advancement in general education mostly on Western lines, I think it is only fair that they should be given a chance to get themselves entertained in all these posts. Also facilities should be afforded for depressed classes women to get a fair proportion in the recruitment of midwives and nurses."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, this motion has been moved on three grounds. The first is that women medical practitioners should be employed in all the lying-in hospitals. May I for the information of the hon. the Deputy President state that in all the lying-in hospitals in the province under the Government management there are women medical practitioners. One thing which the hon. the Deputy President referred to was that in the Maternity Hospital in Egmore there is only one woman officer and there is need for employing more. If there is need for employing one or two more officers it is a matter which will be looked into and examined.

"The next thing is the necessity of a woman administrative medical officer among the headquarter staff. As regards this question, I may state that in this province there are about fifty women's and children's hospitals and dispensaries which are controlled by women and to think of employing a separate medical officer to administer these fifty hospitals would not be justifiable. The Surgeon-General looks after these fifty hospitals, and what extra advantage there will be in appointing another woman medical officer to look after these fifty institutions alone I am not able to understand. [Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi : 'We want more lying-in hospitals.'] The hon. the Deputy President interrupts me saying that we want more lying-in hospitals. If more lying-in hospitals are started and if we find there is sufficient work for an additional administrative officer, that matter will be taken up then. However, I may say this question was taken up for consideration in 1918 at the instance of the Government of India and the Lady Dufferin Fund, and the Government finally decided not to have one.

"As regards the training of midwives, I may inform the Members of this House that there are nine or ten places in the province where midwives and nurses are being trained. For instance, in Madras there are three places, and in Vizagapatam, Tanjore and Guntur and other places, there is provision made for training nurses and midwives and there is provision for training midwives in other places where there are women medical officers. So, there are a large number of hospitals available for training midwives and nurses. The difficulty is that sufficient number of pupils are not coming forward and not lack of facilities for training them. (Dr. Mallayya : 'How many are trained ?') A good number are undergoing training. I am not able to say how many. But the general feeling among the medical profession is

that a good number of pupils are not coming forward for being trained. (Dr. Mallayya : 'Why ?') I think with this information, the hon. the Deputy President will withdraw her motion."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Sir, I am not at all satisfied with the explanation given by the hon. the Minister for Public Health. Sir, to say that one woman medical officer for administrative purposes is not necessary when there are only fifteen maternity hospitals in the province is, to say the least of it, unjustifiable. What difference does it make whether a man administrative officer or a woman administrative officer is appointed ? Why not replace the man administrative officer by a woman administrative officer ? In the case of a man, there may be objections to women hospitals being administered by him. But if you put a woman medical graduate as Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General I do not think there will be any objection to it from the males. In this connexion I want to know what are the arrangements made by the Government for training the dhais. It has been done in Delhi, the Punjab and other places. Madras is not up to the mark. That there is urgent need for such training was recognized as far back as 1921 by that great man, Major Giffard. He said he would take steps. But the complaint was that sufficient number of individuals were not coming in for training. Well, that is because Government have thought of paying Rs. 7 or Rs 8 or Rs. 10 which is hardly inviting. I do not think people will come in for such small stipends. If on the other hand you give them liberal grants and also promise substantial appointments after their training, there will be no limit to the number coming in. I hope the Minister will be pleased to give his favourable consideration to all these points."

The motion was put and lost.

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Sir, I rise to move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

'*to reduce the allotment of Rs.* 84,14,000 *for Medical by Rs* 100'

to express disapproval of the medical policy of the Government and to urge the adoption of cheaper indigenous system on a general scale.

"Sir, in speaking on this motion, I am conscious that I do not belong to the class of experts who presume to speak for the millions of this country on what is best for them, but I do belong to the millions and I therefore feel that the money of the ratepayer should be well spent and should be spent in such a manner as to give him the greatest benefit at the least cost. When the Usman Committee was appointed years ago, it was generally believed, Sir, that a vigorous rethinking would be the result of that Committee on the side of the Government and we would have a policy for the country wherein the indigenous systems would have a more prominent place and we would be saved the extravagant expenditure that has to be indulged in if a foreign system of medicine is administered in the interests of the people of this country. Unfortunately, for the country, the efforts of the late Raja Sahib of Panagal in this direction were limited by his acceptance of office. When, in spite of the breach of election pledges and in spite of the change from one side to the other, of my hon. Friend that now adorns the Treasury Bench as Minister for Medicine, though of course we as Congressmen have never believed that a Minister under the present system of Government can do anything and never expected that he could do anything, it must have been his ambition to do something in the direction of this vigorous thinking for

the people of this country, so far as medical administration was concerned. But I am sorry to observe that to-day his performance amounts absolutely to nothing. Taking the latest report to hand on the administration of the Medical department, you find, Sir, that for a population of 438 lakhs in this province, you have no more than 19 beds for a lakh of population in the hospitals now run in this Presidency. And then, if you take the death rate, you will find, Sir, that the deaths per one lakh of population amount to 2,350. You will find that the beds that are found in the hospitals for the sick do not count at all as compared with the deaths. Is this sufficient provision for the medical administration of the Presidency. Then, taking the expenditure side on the medical administration, you will find that per head of the population the expenditure on medical administration alone, excluding public health, is 2 annas 2 pies roughly. If you include public health, the total comes to 3 annas 9 pies per head. If you take only the patients that get into the hospitals, including out-patients, you will find that the cost per head is roughly 9 annas. The Usman Committee, I believe, Sir, estimated that the indigenous systems could be run on a very much cheaper scale. From my own experience of the Ayurvedic system which is run by my friends in many places I am able to say that for a patient 3 annas including supervision, manufacture of medicine and all that, would be amply sufficient and more than sufficient. Under these circumstances, it should have been expected that a progressive Minister would have carefully thought out the whole question and given a push to the administration of medicine on right lines. It was at one time believed, Sir, that we would have further progress in the help rendered to the indigenous systems; it was believed, Sir, that we would have grants-in-aid for well-established dispensaries and hospitals of the indigenous type. But we were disappointed when, on the floor of the House, the answer came from the hon. the Minister for Medicine, that no provision was being made for the coming year under that head at all. And when questioned further, he also wanted to defend himself by saying that no application was received. Until the policy of the Government is made known, until the Government moved definitely forward, it is impossible for anybody to make an application expecting help from a Government that has been so long sticking to the Western side of medical relief. In the second place, there has been a woeful want of thinking as to how the indigenous system could be utilized and to make the administration cheap. No doubt, there is an Indian School of Medicine to which our friends generally point. They say there is a school that we have established, we are manufacturing men out of it and when these men are readily found, it will be time to think of the indigenous system of medicine. This Presidency contains, as I said, more than four crores of people and the medical relief rendered by all the agencies at present is insufficient.

3 p.m. " If we have to remain content with the move that has been made in the form of the Indian School of Medicine, I am afraid, Sir, it will take centuries before we have made any real progress. We may have a few tens of men coming out of this institution every year, and to depend upon these few tens of people to provide for the need of the whole population of the Presidency is to depend upon mere straw that floats on the ocean. I therefore feel that it would be necessary to think vigorously and to act in the right direction. It was open to the hon. the Minister to make provision for

a committee of doctors—Ayurvedic as well as Allopathic—a Standing Committee if he chose of doctors—to go and find out what methods were being adopted in the institutions that were teaching indigenous systems of medicine in the Presidency. If the committee were satisfied that any institution was giving proper training for learning the system, it would be open to him to give a grant for that institution. But he is not prepared to do so. His present attitude does not disclose his intention to move in this direction at all. Therefore, I feel that in the matter of medical administration there has been woeful neglect. I could understand their indifference if they had not set up the principle of adopting the indigenous system of medicine ; but when once they adopted that, the principle could be taken up and the indigenous system could be used for medical relief, it was their duty to go forward and achieve results as quickly as possible to replace a system which is very costly and which, according to some people, is not sufficiently accommodating for the needs of the country.

" As for the other lapses in medical administration, Sir, we have found time after time that complaints have been made on the floor of the House that the administration is manned mostly by Europeans. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think there are motions regarding the medical establishment coming up later. So the hon. Member will not be in order in referring to the medical establishment now."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" As there are other motions coming up later regarding medical establishment, I will not speak about that now. I feel that in so far as the particular question of making the administration best fitted for the country's use, attempts have not been made at all by the present Minister nor is it to his credit that he sits there without thinking of this matter. I know that the elements against him would be very powerful, I know that his European Colleagues, more especially the Finance Member, would have his own thumb over the affair, and the money that is required would not be so easy for the Minister to get. But the Minister having accepted the responsibility for governing the affairs of this province, having accepted inspite of his election pledges, having accepted in spite of the advice that the representatives of the people were giving him from time to time that it is not safe to be on those benches, and taken his opposition there, it was up to him to carefully think out the question and in the financial circumstances in which we stand to-day when there is plenty of money available, that is, nearly two crores still to his hand, he should have demanded that money out of the Government purse and he should have utilized that money for a forward policy in this behalf. Certainly if he had done so, I would have been grateful to him. Now that he stands absolutely helpless he cannot command the approval or the confidence of the people, not to speak of this Council. There is a larger body to which my hon. Friend the Minister is responsible as he is an elected member. It was up to him to have proved his capacity to carry on things which he in his own mind must have thought he would be able to do when he really changed his place in fancied popular interests."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" Mr. President, Sir, in seconding the motion proposed by my Friend, the Member for Kurnool, I do not want to say anything about the general policy so far as the Allopathic system of medicine is concerned. I would confine myself to one or two aspects of the

indigenous system of medicine and the treatment that it has received at the hands of the Minister ever since the indigenous system has been made a department of the Medical Administration in this Presidency. Sir, the history of the appointment of the Committee and the recommendations that the Committee made are now chapters of old story; but the way in which those recommendations have been given effect to is really the question that is before us. The School of Indian Medicine established in the city of Madras, I should beg to point out, is quite under-staffed especially the Unani section of it which does not possess well-qualified and competent hands to look after that section. No doubt Sir, a gentleman who had training at Lucknow, has been brought down but the salary that is given to him is so inadequate that he has not put his heart and soul in to the matter. The assistants, Sir, are still worse. The whole teaching in that section is inefficient. Unless the Government is going to treat indigenous system of medicine with greater affection and pay greater attention to it there is no hope of the indigenous system of medicine taking up the place of the Allopathic system which, it was the idea of the people of this Presidency and also of the then Ministry, should become a fact.

"There has been no attempt, Sir, to make the indigenous system of medicine popular among the people inspite of the fact that it is cheaper and more efficacious. No encouragement has been given to municipalities to establish more Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries and hospitals and it was only very recently, Sir, that the Government removed the ban on the funds allotted for rural dispensaries being spent on the employment of graduates or diploma-holders who get out of the Indian School of Medicine.

"Besides, Sir, in the internal administration of the School of Indian Medicine, there are a good many things that are not quite satisfactory, especially the Unani section. The Unani section though it is in charge of a Professor who has had training, as I said, at Lucknow, he has been very conservative and indolent and the register, which is kept there for the entry of all prescriptions that are being issued from day to day in the hospital, is not properly maintained and the prescriptions entered in the register correctly. As a rule, Sir, people who come from Lucknow (especially those people who undergo training in the Unani College at Lucknow) happen to be conservative and they carry on their spirit to every department of life. They are careful to see that their prescriptions should not become public property and with that view they mutilate the prescriptions and enter them wrongly in the register of prescriptions.

"Then, Sir, with regard to the out-patient department also owing to incompetent hands being employed in all sections in the institute, diagnosis is not properly done and the registers kept are not also quite correct and up to date. When ten or twelve patients attend you will find 20 or 50 or even 60 names entered and when only ten or fifteen prescriptions are written, you will find about forty or fifty prescriptions entered in the list of books. Also the indents for medicines happen to be often bloated and the medicines are not all got and used for the patients. I state these facts because my Friend the hon. Minister has not opportunities to know it for he has not been able to devote any time to that institution."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think that the hon. Member is in order in bringing the irregularities of the Unani doctor to the notice of the

Government on this motion. His intention when he handed the cut motion was to 'express disapproval of the medical policy of the Government and to urge the adoption of cheaper indigenous systems on a general scale.' So it is not wide enough to cover the irregularities of the Unani doctor."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"I was saying, Sir, that in adopting the indigenous system of medicine, it must be developed and organized properly and that there must be proper superintendence, supervision and more funds allotted. I was referring to the institution as such and not merely the doctor."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I believe it is far-fetched."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"I will now go to the question of how the graduates that are coming out of the School of Indian Medicine are going to be treated. Having undergone a course of training for four years and having learnt something about both surgery and midwifery . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think the hon. Member has got very good subjects to speak about but he ought not to try to bring them within the scope of the motion."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"The graduates that are to be employed in the department are not allowed to practise surgery and midwifery because of the jealousy with which the Medical department treats them. They undergo a course of training in medicine, surgery and midwifery for a period of four years, but the diplomas given to them state that they are entitled to practise only in medicine and not in surgery or midwifery. I therefore say, Sir, that the institution that has now been established should be given more funds and should be properly staffed and given due recognition on equal terms with Allopathy. The school should be developed in order that it might in due course replace several of the schools and colleges and hospitals that are run on the allopathic lines. If the Minister is really sincere in carrying out the policy that was laid down by his predecessors, he ought to fight with the Finance Member to allot more funds for this indigenous system of medicine, to give facilities for more schools being established in all parts of the country and also hospitals attached thereto and make the one institution that is being run in the City of Madras more perfect and more developed. I know, Sir, that the Minister will say that it has just been started and that only a period of four years has elapsed and that it must take some time more to become well equipped. But I state that it has been starved both in staff and in funds even at the early stages and also other necessary facilities are meagre and inadequate. I therefore ask him, Sir, to make an inquiry into the matter and see that the indigenous system is promoted from day to day and not treated in this step-motherly fashion as it is being done now. I therefore second the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is 'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 84,14,000 for Medical by Rs 100'."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, in rising to support this motion, I wish to point out that out of 96 lakhs of rupees that are spent on medicine only Rs. 1,16,000 are spent on Indian medicine both on the School of Indian Medicine as well as the hospitals attached to it. This

only shows the step-motherly affection that is being shown by the Government to this important subject. One Surgeon-General is reported to have said that the recognition of Indian medicine is to turn the clock of civilization back to 150 years.

3-15 p.m. "I also agree with him. During these 150 years we have had nothing but slavery under an alien Government and hence our science, our culture, our education and our civilization have suffered very much in competition with foreign systems. Therefore it is really high time that we turned back the clock of the so-called false progress that we have made during these 150 years.

"Sir, the system of Indian medicine has been recognized by the Government of this Presidency no doubt under difficult circumstances and with the greatest difficulty. Credit must be given to the efforts of the late Raja of Panagal for that step. (Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar : Hear, hear.) But the progress has been slow. Only the principle has been recognized and no appreciable progress has been made. If we go on at this rate it will probably take a century before we make real progress. This state of affairs illustrates two things. One is that the position of a Minister under diarchy is that of helplessness. Even though the Minister wants to improve the indigenous systems of medicine he cannot do so in the teeth of the opposition or obstruction of the Surgeon-General, of the Secretary of the Department and of the Finance Member. He has to get over all these difficulties. They are not expected to be sympathetic towards the free development of the indigenous systems of medicine and its competition with foreign systems of medicine. If the Minister is helpless as we believe him to be, and is unable to overcome these obstacles, let him resign ; if, on the other hand, he feels that he can overcome these difficulties—he is the best judge of it—then he is guilty of culpable negligence as he has proposed to spend only one lakh on this thing out of nearly one crore proposed to be spent on the Medical department.

"Sir, another thing which this state of affairs illustrates is that the British Government even under the system of diarchy which has made elected Ministers responsible for these transferred subjects do not even in these matters care for the real welfare of the people. This is a clear instance. Ninety per cent of the people are admittedly getting relief under the indigenous system of medicine. It is only about 5 per cent of the people who get relief under the allopathic system. In cheapness indigenous medicines have no match and in efficacy also it has been agreed by one and all that the juice prepared from herbs in India are much more efficacious than those prepared, preserved and sent from places thousands of miles away. All these facts have been admitted in the report of the famous Usman Committee that sat on this matter in 1924. So, the lack of encouragement shown to the Indian system of medicine must be due to the fact that either the Minister is not doing his duty properly or he is helpless. Whatever be the reason, the fact is that only one lakh is proposed to be spent on this. This sum is only a hundredth part of what is proposed to be spent in the Department of Medicine as a whole. This shows that in the struggle of this system of medicine in competition with foreign systems of medicine the Government is taking a step-motherly attitude. We want a first-class Indian Medical College. Why not Government establish it at once? Why not have a big general hospital

manned by doctors of Indian medicine? What is the Government now doing? They now propose to spend 5,000 or 6,000 rupees for hostel accommodation That is all. No improvement is proposed. Things are going on in the ordinary routine fashion. Now we will examine what the Government did when L.M.P., M.B.B.S. and L.M.S. courses in allopathy were introduced. They gave special encouragement to people taking those degrees, guaranteed appointments to them and appointed them in Government institutions wherever possible. Now what is this Government doing to encourage Indian Medical graduates. It is after a great deal of agitation, prolonged debates and endless interpellations that the ban on L.M.S. men being appointed to rural dispensaries was at last removed. Only the ban has been removed. Nothing more has been done. Therefore, without going into further details, I say that the Government is neglecting its duty in this most important national branch."

* Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM :—"சிதோஷ்ண நிலைமைகள் நாட்டிற்கொரு விதமாயிருக்கின்றது. இங்கிலாந்தின் சிதோஷ்ணம் ஒரு விதம், இந்தியாவின் சிதோஷ்ணம் ஒரு விதம். இந்தியாவிலும் வட நாட்டின் சிதோஷ்ணம் ஒரு விதம், தென்னாட்டின் சிதோஷ்ணம் ஒரு விதம். இதற்குள்ளும் பல வேறுபாடுகளிருக்கின்றன. அதேபோல கால நிலைமைகளிலும் வேறுபாடுகளிருக்கின்றன. ஆகார நிலைமைகளிலும் வேறுபாடுகளிருக்கின்றன. மேல் நாட்டு உணவுகள் ஒரு விதம், வட நாட்டு உணவுகள் ஒரு விதம். அவை சோட்டி முதலான மாவுப் பொருள்கள். நமது சென்னை மாகாணத்தில் முக்கியமாக அரிசி சாதம், கேழ்வரகு முதலியன உணவுப்பொருள்கள். ஆகவே பல்வகையாலும் வேறுபாடுகளுள்ளன. இங்கிலாந்து மனிதர்களுக்கு அங்நாட்டு சிதோஷ்ணத்தோடு வளரும் மருந்துகளே பொருந்தும். வட நாட்டினருக்கு உணவுக்கும் சிதோஷ்ணத்திற்கும் ஒப்ப ஆயுர்வேத மருந்துகளே பொருந்தும். சென்னை மாகாணத்திற்கு முக்கியமாகத் தமிழ் வைத்திய மென்னுஞ் சித்த வைத்தியமே பொருந்தும். சித்த வைத்தியமானது இங்கிலீஷ் மருந்துகளாலும் ஆயுர்வேத மருந்துகளாலும் தீர்க்கமுடியாத அல்லது அதிகப் பணச் செலவின்மேல் செய்யப்படும் மருந்துகளால் ஆக்கூடிய குணத்தைச் சித்த வைத்தியர்கள் வெகு எளிதாகக் குணப் படுத்துவார்கள். உதாரணம்மாக, எனக்கு சுமார் பதினைந்தாண்டுகட்கு முன்னர் ஓர் வித நீர்ரோக மிருந்தது. அதனை சென்னை ஜெனரல் ஆஸ் பிற்றலில் கெமிகல் எக்சாமினராயிருந்த திரு. டாக்டர் நஞ்சுண்டராவ் அவர்களாலும் அமெரிக்காவிற்குச் சென்று படித்து L.R.C.P. பட்டம் பெற்ற பெரிய வைத்தியர் ஒருவராலும் மருந்துகொடுத்து பத்தியம் வைத்தும் தீர்க்கமுடியாத நோயை சித்த வைத்தியர் காலணு முருங்கைக் கீரை, எள்ளுப் பிண்ணாக்காலுந் தீர்த்தார். ஆகவே, விலையுயர்ந்த ஆங்கில மருந்து ஆயுர்வேத மருந்துகளைவிட சித்த வைத்தியமே சொற்ப செலவில் குணப்படுத்துவதாயிருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கத்தார் வைத்திருக்கும் சித்த வைத்திய கல்லூரிக்குப் பாடப்புத்தகமில்லை. நோயின் குணங்களையும் காரணங்களையும் ஆபரேஷன் முதலானவைகளையும் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கிறார் களே ஒழிய சித்த வைத்திய மருந்துசெய்யும் முறைகளைக் கற்றுக் கொடுப்பதில்லை. பேர் சித்த வைத்தியம், கொடுப்பது ஆயுர்வேத மருந்து, பழைய காலத்திலும் தற்போதும் காட்டியுள்ள தமிழ் வைத்தியர்கள்

நோய் நாடி, நோய் முதனாடி, அது தணிக்கும் வாய்நாடி வாய்ப்பச் செய் வார்கள். நோயின் குணங்களை அறிவதுபோல் மருந்துகளின் குணங்களை யும் அவற்றைச் செய்யு முறைகளையும் அறிந்துள்ளார்கள். ஆனால், ஆங் கில முறையில் பெரும்பாலோர் நோயின் குணங்களையும் மருந்தின் தன் மைகளையும் அறிந்துகொண்டு மருந்து செய்யாமல் மேனாட்டு மருந்து களுக்கு ஏஜண்டாக இருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்காரால் ஏற்படுத்திய சித்த வைத்திய கலாசாலையில் பயின்றவர் ஆயுர்வேத மருந்துகளை வாங்கிக் கொடுத்து சிலரால் செய்யப்படும் ஆயுர்வேத மருந்திற்கு ஏஜண்டாக இருக்கிறார்கள். சித்த வைத்திய கலாசாலையில் மருந்து செய்யும் முறை கள் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

தற்சாட்சிப்பத்திரம்.

"நாட்டில் அருமையான சித்த வைத்தியர்களிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர் களைச் சித்த வைத்திய கல்லூரியில் பயின்று தற்சாட்சிப்பத்திரம் வாங்க வேண்டுமென்றால் எவ்வாறு கூடும்? தற்போது சித்த வைத்திய கல்லூரி யிலுள்ள ஆசிரியர்கள் எந்தக் கல்லூரியில் படித்து பத்திரம் பெற்றார்கள். அவர்கள் சித்த வைத்திய மகா நாடுகளில் பல தேர்ச்சிபெற்ற பண்டிதர் களால் சோதிக்கப்பட்டு தற்சாட்சிப்பத்திரங்கள் பெற்றவர்களென்றால் தற்போது சித்த வைத்திய கல்லூரியில் படிக்க முடியாம விருப்பவர்களை மகா நாட்டில் சோதித்துப் பத்திரம் பெறும்படி செய்தலே லகம். அவ் வாறு பட்டம் பெற்றவர்களை கல்லூரியில் பயின்று பட்டம் பெற்றவர்க ளாகவே கருதவேண்டும். முடிவாக சித்த வைத்தியத்தைச் சரியான முறையில் கற்பிப்பதோடு கிராமாந்தரங்களில் இலவசமாக மருந்து கொடுக்கும் வசதிகளேற்படுத்தவேண்டும்."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. ARCGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, I only wish to make a few remarks on one point, viz., about the admitted inadequacy of medical relief in the villages. I am not going to refer to any other point.

" The Government have a scheme for bringing under its control the taluk headquarter hospitals. As far as I know, they have taken over a few of these taluk headquarter hospitals. They are taking these over at the rate of one for every revenue division. Even when they have completely taken over all the headquarter hospitals it is certainly not going to result in any great extension of medical relief. It certainly will have the effect of making these institutions more efficient. But that is very different from solving the problem of bringing medical relief as near as possible to the villages. As I said, the inadequacy of medical relief is not a matter of controversy at all. Everybody admits it. Therefore I feel surprised--although it is not a matter for surprise—that the Government have no programme and there is no budget provision for bringing medical relief nearer to villages. Obviously the answer will be that on account of the present financial circumstances the Government could not find any more money than what it has actually budgeted for.

" I want, Sir, if I will be in order, to refer in this connexion to the way in which budget estimates are at present made. I must characterize the present system of budgeting as a haphazard system. What happens is this: There appears to be no central co-ordinating agency which acts as brains and

deals with the entire demands of the departments of Government and puts them in their order of urgency and budgets only for those which are most urgent. I consider that this question of bringing medical relief nearer to the village is a very urgent one and if Government had, as I said, a central co-ordinating agency, it will call for the demands of all departments and put them in the order of urgency. If that had been done, I feel sure the Government would not have omitted to make provision for bringing medical relief nearer to the villages. To give the House a sort of approximate estimate of what could have been done, I might say that for a recurring expenditure of 12 lakhs the Government could provide for 600 new dispensaries. Considering the financial provisions made for various items, I may say that some of them are obviously unnecessary and some could wait for many more years. It seems to me that the failure to provide for bringing medical relief nearer the villages cannot be a matter of satisfaction to the House or to the country in general.

" I recognize, Sir, that possibly my suggestion to the hon. the Minister in charge of Public Health, especially in this discussion in connexion with the budget, is not a satisfactory form of bringing the matter to the notice of the Government. But I wish to emphasize that Government should create a central co-ordinating agency which will consider the various schemes of budget expenditure in their order of urgency and in the absence of such a co-ordinating agency I wish to point out that we are not at all satisfied with the policy of the Government in failing to make a budget provision of 12 lakhs of rupees for 600 new dispensaries. I do hope that they will not fail to take up this question at least next year and make a suitable provision at the earliest possible date for bringing medical relief nearer to the villages." 3-30 p.m.

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" In this cut for advocating the extension of indigenous system of medicine and in discussing the policy of Government in this matter, references were made to various extraneous matters. Coming to the suggestion of my hon. Friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, he said that the Finance Department of the Government or the controlling agency or the Central Provincial Finance Department, as he called it, does not deal adequately with all the matters which a Government ought to deal. Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar may be a financial expert and I do not lay claim to any such knowledge. But I propose in the course of my argument to refer to the indigenous system of medicine alone and nothing else.

" Mr. President, Mr. Kaleswara Rao told us that Government have removed the ban of rural dispensaries being allopathic dispensaries and under the scheme of provincialization of hospitals and dispensaries all the local boards and district boards have been allowed to utilize the surpluses realized by the scheme of provincialization on the starting of rural ayurvedic or unani dispensaries, if they choose. He has also told us that the removal of ban alone will not do but you must go further and do something. May I ask even now what steps he has taken to take advantage of this scheme? (Voices :—' He is taking, he is taking. ')

" Sir, I am glad to hear that he is taking and I shall be glad to hear that other chairmen and presidents also will follow him. (Voices :—' Will you provide funds? ')

"Sir, I am not going to answer interruptions of persons who seem to be proceeding without a knowledge of facts.

"What I wish to say is we have allowed rural dispensaries being started with indigenous systems of medicine and it is up to the local boards and the taluk boards who are entrusted with the work of running these institutions to start them with allopathic medicines or indigenous medicines. If gentlemen in charge of these taluk boards and district boards are as sympathetic as my hon. Friends, Messrs. Kaleswara Rao and Harisarvottama Rao, I say Government will be able to carry on their schemes. One of my hon. Friends said that only one lakh of rupees has been provided for the Indian School of Medicine and nothing else has been done; we have provided a very large sum of money for 465 rural dispensaries being opened by taluk boards—why can't they have all for indigenous systems of medicine? The discretion is left entirely to the presidents of taluk boards to divert the money from allopathic to indigenous systems, and if they do not do it, the Government cannot be blamed.

"Mr. Basheer Ahmed entered on a criticism of the gentlemen in charge of the Unani system in the School of Indian Medicine, not only of his being careless to the patients, but also that he was conservative and that he was not paid sufficiently and that threfore he did not pay sufficient heed to the needs of the patients. I am yet to know of a doctor who undertakes the treatment of a patient having two different systems of treatment, one for those who pay him and the other for those who do not pay him. It is well known that medicine is one of the learned professions and that medical men if they undertake to treat patients, they treat with all the care and skill they are capable of irrespective of the fact whether a particular patient pays them much or little. In a hospital which is maintained by Government and where a trained man has been brought down from Lucknow to attend to the needs of the patients, to say that because his pay is not adequate he does not pay sufficient attention to the needs of the patients is a charge which I must repudiate with all the emphasis I can command in the interests of the medical profession of this province. Mr. President, then he said if ten patients attend the hospital, entries are made as though twenty or thirty attended. He also stated that the prescriptions were not properly entered. He also stated that due attention is not paid to the patients that go there. It is impossible for me to answer such vague allegations and may I ask the hon. Member how he had access to the hospital records and on what information he says that incorrect entries were being made?"

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"I would accept the challenge of the hon. Minister if he throws out the challenge and then prove it by facts and figures."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—If hon. Members of this Council bring to the notice of the Government the irregularities which I still hold do not exist and provided they do not make random statements, the Government will take necessary steps to find out the undesirable elements, and they will be done away with. If, on the other hand, the charges of hon. Member are not well founded, he is taking upon himself the liability for throwing a slander upon people who are doing their duties to

the best of their conscience. There is nothing further for me to explain in defence of the charges that have been levelled against this doctor, but so far my information goes I understand he is discharging his duties to the best of his conscience and I dare say he has as good a conscience as any other hon. Member who is levelling these charges against him.

"Mr. Harisarvottama Rao told us that the average cost of a patient if he takes indigenous medicine came to 3 annas, while the cost of allopathic medicine for the same man came to 9 annas. Whether the figures are correct or not I am not in a position to say. I am disposed to agree with him that the indigenous medicine is cheaper than allopathic medicine and that is a fact which the Government have recognized. Sir Muhammad Usman still continues to be the President of the Committee of the Indian School of Medicine. (Voices:—'He knows nothing of Indian medicine.')

"I am still disposed to think that he knows about Indian medicines in spite of the reputation of my hon. Friend Mr. Basheer Ahmed."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"I challenge."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"He comes of a good family of Unani doctors (cries of 'Oh!) and his uncle is a reputed Unani doctor and he certainly knows more of Indian medicines and can claim to know more of Indian medicines." (A voice: 'Question').

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think Mr. Basheer Ahmed will take a suitable opportunity to throw the challenge as to the qualifications of Sir Usman as a doctor. Of course he will not have the opportunity to throw the challenge until Sir Usman contiues to be the Home Member. I know Sir Usman has got sufficient material in him to accept the challenge. The hon. the Minister for Public Health will continue with the remaining portion of his speech."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"He was a student of the Madras Medical College for three years."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Then Mr. Harisarvottama Rao told us that no proclamation had been made about the policy of the Government about help with regard to indigenous systems of medicine, for the starting of schools for teaching indigenous and Unani systems of medicine and he accused the Government and the Minister for want of vigorous thinking. Sir, if vigorous thinking means talking in the air without facts and figures, I plead guilty to the charge (Question). To say that Government should send a deputation to every district in the province to find out who wants help and who does not want . . ."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"On a point of personal explanation. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will have to wait."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"If those who want to introduce indigenous systems of medicines were to make applications to the Government and those applications were turned down on the ground that Government would not encourage such systems of medicine, then his attack on

the Government would be justifiable. I am yet to know of Government making applications to the people and their representatives asking whether they want money for indigenous systems of medicine. The policy of the Government was clearly laid down in 1922 that they desire to encourage Indian systems of medicine, and there it is. In what direction it should be extended it is for the people to say. If in any particular direction encouragement is needed, if it is asked and if it is refused it will be time enough for hon. Members to level a charge against the Government that they are absolutely unsympathetic towards Indian systems of medicine. If they are unsympathetic they need not at all have started a school for Indian systems of medicine. Why should the Government now come and say that the savings of local bodies due to provincialization of hospitals which was originally intended for the starting of allopathic dispensaries might be utilized for starting Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries? Is it not a sufficient indication that Government want to encourage Indian systems of medicine? I am sure that Government are not at all apathetic towards Indian systems of medicine. On the other hand, they want that these systems of medicine should be encouraged and they also believe they can supply medicine to the people at a much cheaper cost. So, if it is really found that it is cheaper to supply Indian medicines than English medicines, none will be more anxious than Government to take advantage of it, because they want to economize expenditure as much as possible.

"I can give this assurance and conclude by saying that the Indian systems of medicine will be encouraged by this Government as much as possible."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"The hon. the Minister has made a gross misrepresentation when he stated that I asked him to send a deputation calling for applications. I said that a standing committee of doctors, allopathic as well as indigenous, might be appointed to examine what kind of education was being given to boys in institutions where Indian medicine was being taught, and recommending to the Government to aid such institutions as might be recommended by that committee for recognition and aid."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:- "After the speech of the hon. the Minister for Public Health I am tempted . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"May I suggest to hon. Members to fix their own time-limit so that it may be advantageous to other members?" (Voices:—'Five minutes, five minutes.')

3-45 p.m. * Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Sir, the hon. the Minister for Public Health proclaimed with all the vehemence he could command that this Government is very anxious and enthusiastic for the development of indigenous systems of medicine. If I point out to you the way in which the School of Indian Medicine has been conducted, the amount of money that has been spent on this institution as compared with that which has been spent on other similar institutions, it will be clear of the step-motherly attitude that has been shown to this institution. The amount of salaries given to professors in colleges teaching the allopathic system of medicine varies from Rs. 1,250 to Rs. 2,000. The average is Rs. 500 to 600. The salary of the professor teaching the very

same subject in the Indian School of Medicine is Rs. 60 to 90. The lecturers in the Indian School of Medicine are getting Rs. 65 or 80. Take the subject of Physiology. I do not think there is a different Physiology taught in the Indian School of Medicine and a different one altogether in colleges teaching the allopathic system of medicine. Whereas the lecturer who teaches Physiology in the Indian School of Medicine gets Rs. 80, the lecturer who teaches the same subject in the Medical Colleges gets Rs. 800 and above. The same is the case with regard to other subjects also. May I ask if the hon. Minister is really anxious to attract the best men with good qualifications and experience to the School of Indian Medicine? If the professors in the Indian School of Medicine are paid only Rs. 100, does the hon. Minister really expect to get good men who have acquaintance with the subject to teach in that institution? It is well known that we have been agitating for years in this Council for extending and developing the Indian system of medicine, and the result is that this step-motherly treatment has been shown to the members of that institution. Unless the Government makes up its mind seriously on this matter, and think that the Indian system of medicine is at least good as, if not better than, the Western system, no useful steps will be taken to develop the system.

"Sir, I want to place before you another point on which I am very keen and it is this: I have been complaining in this House many a time about the disproportionate sums of money that are spent on institutions intended to render medical aid in the mufassal and those in the city. Whereas a sum of Rs. 17,86,000 is proposed to be spent over the Presidency hospitals that are situated in one city only, only a sum of Rs. 23 lakhs is budgeted to be spent on mufassal hospitals. I know, Sir, that it is stated often that mufassal people also come here. But the proportion of people or patients coming from the mufassal is comparatively small. It is disproportionate to the sum of money that is spent on Presidency hospitals. I hope the hon. Minister will consider the complaint of the mufassal people with regard to the disproportionate amounts spent for the Presidency town for hospitals.

"Then, Sir, I come to the question of money that is spent for the town people as against the rural population. There also the same complaint holds good. The hon. Minister in replying to this question said that the local boards have been given power to develop rural dispensaries; as he has already taken over the headquarter hospitals. Those hospitals have been taken away from the jurisdiction of the local boards and the taluk boards and district boards are asked to look to medical relief in rural areas. Even in the case of these taluk and district headquarter hospitals, not so much of the rural population as the town population go there for treatment. The proportion of rural population that are benefited by these town hospitals is much less than what it is supposed to be. I press upon the attention of the hon. Minister not to leave the matter of providing adequate medical relief to rural population entirely in the hands of local boards. The actual fact is this: many of these local boards are called upon to make provision not only for medical relief but also for roads, for education and for various other purposes. The funds that are relieved by taking over headquarter hospitals are likely to be used for purposes other than medical relief. Therefore unless the Government make it obligatory on boards to spend the money, that is so relieved, on providing medical relief to the rural population, it is not likely that medical relief will be extended to the rural population rapidly.

The Government must provide more funds for medical relief for the rural population. This year we find that absolutely no provision is made for having more dispensaries for the rural population. I hope the hon. Minister will accept this suggestion and see that medical relief is extended to the rural population, more rapidly than at present."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is 'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 84,14,000 for Medical by Rs. 100'."

The motion was put and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows:—

Ayes.

1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
2. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
3. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
4. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
5. ,, S. Satyamurti.
6. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
7. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
8. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
9. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
10. Mr. K. V. R. Swami.
11. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
12. Mr. K. R. Karant.
13. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
14. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
15. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
16. Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu.
17. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
18. ,, A. Kaleswara Rao.
19. ,, K. Uppi Sahib.
20. ,, Mothay Narayana Rao.
21. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
22. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
23. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
24. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
25. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.
26. ,, U. Rameswami Ayyar.
27. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
28. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
9. Mr. Hilton Brown.
10. ,, H. A. Watson.
11. ,, C. A. Souter.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
14. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
15. ,, V. Ch. John.
16. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
17. ,, Syed Tajudin Sahib.
18. ,, A. B. Shetty.
19. ,, R. Foulkes.
20. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
21. Mahmud Sahamnad Sahib Bahadur.
22. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
23. Zamindar of Singampatti.
24. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
25. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
26. Mr. K. Krishnan.
27. ,, N. Siva Raj.
28. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
29. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
30. ,, W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.
31. ,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
32. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
33. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
34. Zamindar of Kallikota.
35. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
36. ,, K. Chavadi Subrahmanya Pillai.
37. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
38. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
39. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
40. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
41. Maharaja of Venkatagiri.
42. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayadu.
43. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
44. ,, T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
45. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
46. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.
47. Khan Bahadur Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
48. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.
49. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.
50. Zamindar of Mirzapuram.

Neutral.

1. Dr. S. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi.
2. Mr. F. E. James.
3. ,, G. R. Premayya.
4. Zamindar of Seithur.
5. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.

Ayes 28. Noes 50. Neutral 5.

The motion was lost.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Motion No. 1145 is out of order.

'Mr. G. R. Premayya:—

'1145. *To reduce the allotment of Rs.* 84,14,000 *for Medical by Rs.* 100'

(To abolish all communal differences in Government hospitals in the matter of treatment especially with regard to the depressed classes.)"

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move—

'*to reduce the allotment of Rs.* 6,50,300 *for Medical establishments—Pay of officers—Voted—by Rs.* 100.'

"My object is to discuss the whole question of appointing special officers. I shall be very brief and ask the hon. Minister to look into the matter very carefully without being indifferent to it. By way of questions and answers in this House, this matter has been well thrashed out to a great extent. Although, as the result of the policy recently adopted by the Government, special officers are appointed on special contracts for a few years, unfortunately it has become the practice in every department to confirm these special officers when their term expires. The very object of having such appointments is to have these officers for a short time with a view to have Indians trained and made fit to hold those appointments. Under those circumstances it should, in no instances, be the rule not even an exception to confirm special officers after the original term of their appointment is over. Unfortunately, Sir, in this Medical department, a department in which Indians should be encouraged more and more, the other day the Government made the glaring mistake of confirming already one officer that was brought here, I mean, the Public Analyst. I do not know if the hon. the Minister replied the other day that this officer had been confirmed. I believe he did not. I understand that this Public Analyst who was brought here on a special contract for three years has been confirmed in his appointment as soon as that period of three years expired. The other day when a question was asked on this subject, the hon. Minister gave some unsatisfactory details. Therefore I wish to know whether the hon. Minister is sure of his position with regard to this question."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think either the Minister or 4 p.m. the Member will be justified in keeping the House waiting."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"We have come to some understanding about time also, Sir."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I should like to ask the hon. Member whether this comes under this cut, because I understand that Public Analyst comes under Public Health and not under Medical."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"But the Health Department and Medical Department are allied together and I was only giving it as an example of the general policy of Government. The question of appointment of these officers should be more carefully considered. The question of appointment to this department or that department does not matter very much. I was only giving this as a sort of example."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think there is a sufficient number of specialists in this department. The hon. Member will do well to confine his remarks to the specialists of the Medical department."

*Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Very well, Sir, he is in charge of both departments. There is a large number of officers specially appointed. I believe, one of them has been confirmed in this medical department, but my whole point was this, Sir. . ."

*The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Will you give the name please?"

*Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"The hon. Member must know much better instead of eliciting information from me. I put the general question, how many officers have been appointed specially?"

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. The convention is that a Member of the Opposition has got a right to put questions and the Member in the Treasury Bench has a right only to answer. I advise the hon. Member not to mind the questions but to go on with his speech."

*Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Thank you, Sir, I was coming to that question by way of ignoring the obstructions of the hon. Minister. But so far as this question is concerned, there is no use brow-beating without making an honest attempt. Recently a number of officers were sent to England to have special training. Thanks to the practice inaugurated by the late Raja of Panagal. I may mention that one of these officers was also trained and qualified in venereal diseases for which the Government have appointed a European specialist now, I do not want to go into personalities at all. I understand that there is a proposal to appoint a larger number, and a much larger number, than at present of specialists for some future appointments and that is the point on which I want to lay stress. So far as the Medical Department is concerned, there are a large number of Indians, who have got training both in India and in England and it would really be a scandal against the nation if people are imported from abroad to any appointments in this department. So far as the subject of treatment is concerned, they come on a high pay and there is no reason why they should be confirmed on a higher pay. This high pay should be a temptation for Indians to go out and train themselves and therefore I appeal to the Government not to appoint any special European officers on any special contracts so far as the Medical Department is concerned hereafter at least, and certainly there is no use in the hon. Minister saying anything about the past and thus trying to brow-beat the question."

*Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Mr. President, Sir, I second the motion made by my hon. Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar. I trust you will be pleased to permit me to refer also to the next three cuts that stand in my name, because I will not have an opportunity of referring to them again this evening. Sir, the statement made by my Friend, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar that Government are going to bring in four new officers from Europe to fill the four chairs, Physiology, Pathology, Anatomy and Venereals. Whatever charge there might me I should question the policy of Government in bringing these men from outside when there is a chance for them to direct the officers who are out in England now undergoing special training, to take special courses and to specialize themselves not only in England, but also in Germany and Austria and other places where the most up-to-date treatment is taught. There are also specialists among Indians. Sir, I think that one or two of our own men, whom I know myself, are now in England undergoing training."

*The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Large number."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Large number, Yes. Last year an adjournment motion was carried in this House to the effect that the chloroformists in the General Hospital must be specialists and nothing seems to have been done by this Government up to-day. I fear that the men who are giving chloroform are still juniors, although there is considerable risk. Then again, Sir, there is the Ex-Ray department and the officer in charge of it is made a permanent official, but Government have not taken steps to see that the monies received there are credited in full to Government, in spite of the statement made by the hon. Minister."

*The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIAR:—"On a point of order, Sir, I want to know whether this question of the chloroformist or radialogist comes under this?"

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Before I made that statement I appealed for permission to refer to all these things, because there is no chance of referring to them later on. Then again, Sir. . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The point that the hon. Member will be at liberty to discuss on this motion will be the question of the appointment of special officers and the retention of the 49 Indian Medical Officers instead of the 23 officers as ordered by the Secretary of State or the Government of India. These are the two relevant points. I hope the hon. Member will confine his remarks to these two issues."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Coming to the I.M.S. officers now, the Government of India have ordered recently that this Government must retain 23 officers, but still this Government are having 49 here. Other provinces have reduced them to the minimum number given. When I put some questions on the floor of this House three weeks ago, the, the hon. Minister made me to understand that there was no way of sending them out because they were permanent in service. He told me he was going to revert back four young men, honest and hard-working because they happen to be unfortunate Indians. I put the straight question to the hon. Minister, Sir. Are there not among those 49 men, undesirable officers, who ought not to be there. Sir, I think, the Minister will be hardly justified in retaining in service all those men here, men with no records and if they had been in any other department would have been sent away long ago. Sir, the Minister threw out a challenge that if my Friend Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed comes with specific instances of irregularities, he would consider. I may throw back the challenge. Among the I.M.S. officers there happens to be one officer who was publicly found fault with by the Dr. Nedungadi Committee which was appointed to go into the irregularities in hospitals and that committee found out embezzlement to the extent of Rs. 80,000. The Surgeon-General thereupon dismissed the steward and immediately this I.M.S. officer who was the Superintendant of that hospital went on leave. On appeal the Government stated the Superintendent was responsible and the steward was re-instated."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is not the conduct of those extra officers of the Indian Medical Service but why Government should retain more officers than they are bound to retain. I request the hon. Member to confine his speech to that issue. The qualifications and conduct of those officers, are not for consideration in this debate."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I am much obliged to you Sir. I want to confine to these things. Among the officers that the Minister wanted to retain I am telling him that there is one who had given evidence in a case against a Government officer in Palghat for gorging the eye-ball of a poor man by a relation of the Valiya Raja of Palghat in spite of the Government Order saying that they ought not to do; Sir, when that fact was brought to the notice of the hon. Minister he stated that he was not aware of it. Unfortunately that particular officer happened to be the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General who himself issued that order. When this matter was brought to his notice he went to England and the Government had to write to the High Commissioner to recover the amount from his pay and the High Commissioner collected the amount from his pay. The late Raja of Panagal also told me in person that there was a lot of irregularities regarding certificates and that he wanted an enquiry to be held by the Surgeon-General about the conduct of this man. In a sensational case, a fabulous sum seems to have been paid to the officer for an insurance policy of Rs. 30,000, where the insured died a few days after. There was also a lot of scandal in the certificates issued by this officer from the first district as the Surgeon of the district. Later on, an enquiry was held in regard to the allegations. Thereupon, the Surgeon-General stated that the man was on leave and that he would be transferred and that the matter might be dropped. Now he is again holding a substantial appointment in the Medical College and in the Maternity Hospital. I ask the question straight to the Minister, is it justifiable for an officer with that black record to be in charge of the Medical College and also in one of the biggest institutions in this city? Is it not sufficient to send him back home, and to put some other officer in his place. Then again, Sir, the Minister said something about special treatment in hospitals. Has the Minister issued any order to put an end to this system?"

Mr. F. E. JAMES :—" On a point of order, Mr. President, I should like to know whether in a discussion of this particular nature will the hon. Member be in order in making allegations against particular officers, as to their habits and professional conduct?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am trying to bring the hon. Member to the right track. I hope he will confine himself to the issue."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Again, as to the retaining of the 49 I.M.S. officers, the Minister says he could not send them back even though some of them are undesirable and so it is better for you to send them home. Now (medical) is a transferred subject and if you don't take advantage of the opportunity and assert your right, what is the use of Indianization of the services. You are sending away four I.M.S. officers who are Indians and propose bringing in four specialists from Europe. Is it Indianization of services. Now you can send for young men who have promising careers. Instead of that what is the use of taking men who have spent all their life and giving them fat pay. You may send them back and offer those appointments to younger men. That is my request."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I request the hon. Member to address the chair."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I want the hon. Minister to listen to me."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" As for listening, I will pretend not to listen to things which are irrelevant."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I have heard general complaints in the department that men who ought to retire or who are on the brink of retirement are given extensions and are being retained, thus blocking the promotion of others. If real retirement is put into effect, there will be scope for the hon. Minister to see that some more young I.M.S. officers are taken in and the old men are sent away.

"Then coming to the question of special officer, there is a proposal to send a man with 25 years' service and spending a huge amount on his account. Now, Sir, I should like to know what is the object in taking an old man and sending him to England. If you want to have useful officers, I want you to catch hold of young men, promising graduates and then send them to England for training. If the Government promise them with substantial appointment or special appointments, many people will be willing to spend money themselves and get themselves trained. Then you will have considerable economy as well as Indianization of the services. Instead of that Government bring people from England, first temporarily and then make them permanent, thus preventing the chance for Indians, because they are Indians. Even if we go to England, or any other part of the world, we do not get a chance and if that chance is denied to our countrymen in our own country, where are we to go? I am putting it to the Minister that when you have got a chance, why not you give them at least a fair chance in their own country. The Britisher has got a chance in three-fourths of the globe and if you reserve the remaining one-fourth, India, also for them and deny the chance for us, it is denying the whole nation. I will therefore appeal to the hon. Minister who was a few months ago one of our own, to make up his mind to see that justice is done in this department and Indianization carried out as far as possible."

* Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Sir, I wish to say only one word on this question, and that is that I am sure that in reply to the arguments that were advanced in favour of the special officers being Indians the hon. the Minister for Excise will come forward and say that he is after all a layman and therefore he has to follow the advice of the expert, who in this case happens to be the Surgeon-General. Sir, that is the only reply on which he can fall back. I must say that argument is not at all tenable. If we go in for Indians for the Treasury benches it is with a view to change the policy and mentality of the gentlemen who are controlling these departments. It is with that aim that the need for the Indian Ministers was urged time and again, and now we have Indian Ministers; it is with that view we have diarchy, as a form of Government with provincial autonomy later on when all our Ministers will be Indians. Herein lies the object of this motion, that these experts should be kept in their own places. The Minister must have his own policy; he may consult the Surgeon-General, but he must not allow the Surgeon-General to have his own way. So far as a particular office, say for instance, of Pathology he will say 'Don't bring in a man who is qualified in Physiology or Anatomy, don't bring in a man who is not trained in that branch, but bring in one who is proficient in that particular subject.' Apart from that question when the question of Indianization comes the Minister must insist on his own view. Again with regard to the policy of

4-15 p.m.

encouragement of men in the department, the Surgeon-General may say: 'As we have no trained men in this country we cannot but bring down such men from England.' In cases like that the hon. the Minister must follow what the late Raja Sahib of Panagal did. And that is to select the men already in the service and give them facilities for getting themselves trained. Thus the Minister must take the question of policy and see that justice is done for the men in the service."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, as regards the question of special officers, till now six appointments have been made . . ."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" On a point of order, Sir, has the hon. the Minister heard anything ? He refused to hear. (Laughter.) "

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" As regards this subject, special appointments are made as regards certain special posts. In the case of special posts advertisements are made, applications are invited and if people in the medical service, even from the provincial services, competent to fill the posts apply they are employed. Of the six cases of appointment made last year, five are people from this province, who are already in the medical service. For these posts advertisements were made, applications were invited and then the selection was made."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" Are they Indians ? "

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" If hon. Members had been following the proceedings they would not have put this question. For it was only in the general discussion on the budget that I answered this question. For their sake I shall repeat again what I said before.

" The six posts are—

Lecturer in Diseases of Nose and Ears—Mr. P. V. Cherian.
Professor of Pharmacology—Mr. David.
Professor of Physiology—Mr. B. T. Krishnan.
Professor of Physiology, Vizagapatam—Dr. Krishnaswami.
Specialist in Venereal Diseases—Dr. Happer.
Professor of Bacteriology—Dr. Ramakrishnan.

" Dr. Happer is the only gentleman who has been brought down from England. All these gentlemen were sent or are being sent to England for training. As regards Mr. Happer he has been recruited only for a special period, because we found in the cadre no qualified hand and he is now engaged in training the Indian medical men in venereal diseases. The advertisement was made in the end of 1927 or in the beginning of 1928 and the appointment was made in December 1928."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" What about Dr. Ramakrishnan ? "

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" He is an Indian and he has been confirmed Professor of Bacteriology in the Madras Medical College. I may assure hon. Members that for these special posts, Indians will be appointed if available ; it is not only an assurance and it has been carried out with regard to the above appointments.

" Dr. Mallayya said that there is no necessity for 49 I.M.S. officers and he wanted to limit that number to 28. I believe that in answer to a question put to me some time back in this Council, I said that there were only 42

I.M.S. officers in the service. The medical list contains only 42 and my answer was only 42 ; and I do not know from where Dr. Mallayya got this wrong information. There are 23 posts reserved for this and allowing a leave reserve of six, 29 I.M.S. officers are required and thus we have an excess of 13 officers left ; out of which four are juniors, who have not acquired rights in our service and we have asked for their withdrawal and thus there will be left only nine. Of the senior officers six will retire in the course of two or three years. Thus it is want of correct information that has led to this discussion. We are bound to have 29 and there will be in all 38, and of these six or seven will retire in a year or two and most of them are on leave preparatory to retirement, though we find their names in the list.

" Then, Sir, Dr. Mallayya said that in other provinces a great number of I.M.S. officers whose services the Governments did not require, were sent away ; and he has not chosen to give us the information as to in which province."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" In the Punjab."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" In the Punjab, Dr. Mallayya says, they were sent away ; we will ascertain if it is so and the grounds and we will see if we may be profited by the information. As at present advised we think we are not in a position to send out more I.M.S. officers."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,50,300 for Medical establishments by Rs. 100."

The motion was put to vote and lost.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, I beg to move—

' *To reduce the allotment of Rs.* 6,50,300 *for Medical establishments by Rs.* 100.'

to discuss the prohibition of private practice by Government servants employed in the Government hospitals. I remember I had a talk with the late Surgeon-General, the predecessor of the present officer who occupies that high position, on this topic and he was of opinion that when doctors are recruited to the Government service they ought to be prohibited from carrying on private practice in the interests of their patients and of their own. I know that there is nothing in the Government rules now which will enable Government to prohibit those already in the service from carrying on private practice. But I think in future whenever medical men are recruited Government will do well to frame a rule prohibiting private practice. I do not want to say more. I think this is a reform which commands the best medical opinion and also that of the public."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" I second it."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" Sir, last year at the time of the budget debate on this question I dealt elaborately with the subject of debarring medical officers from private practice. My interpellations regarding the scope of private practice allowed to men in service and the alleged abuse of this privilege by them have been followed up by correspondence with the hon. Minister on this subject. As the result of this the Surgeon-General has been pleased to issue a confidential circular to medical officers drawing their attention to the rules on this subject in the Civil Medical Code and warning them that any infringement of these rules would be severely dealt with. It

[Mr. A. B. Shetty] [21st March 1929

would have been better, if an open Government Order had been issued on this subject so that the people might know what the limits of private practice allowed to medical officers were and public opinion might more effectively prevent any transgression of the rules. It is necessary to restrict private practice to consultation practice for several reasons. Such a restriction would make medical officers attend better to their legitimate work in hospitals. It will save the private practitioners from the unfair competition which they have now to face from service men who with the facilities open to them monopolize private practice to a large extent. The independent medical profession may thus receive better opportunities for work and our young men may be encouraged to go in larger numbers for medical education and set up as private practitioners. With this sort of encouragement the independent medical men may be made to grow in numbers so that they may in course of time be made entirely responsible for medical relief work as in other countries and Government may concentrate upon Public Health work which is their more legitimate sphere of work."

*The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, this question of private practice was fully discussed, as was said by Mr. Shetty in the last budget discussion and Government are considering the question of restricting private practice. The suggestion of the hon. Member for University that those recruited hereafter should be absolutely debarred from private practice is a wide question. The pay of the officers as it is now fixed is done after taking into consideration their emoluments from private practice; and if effect is to be given to the suggestion of the hon. Member for University then a very large sum as pay will have to be given to these medical officers; and this question requires very careful consideration."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,50,300 for Medical establishments by Rs. 100."

The motion was put to vote and lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

4-30 p.m.

Ayes.

1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
2. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
3. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
4. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
5. ,, S. Satyamurti.
6. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
7. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao
8. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
9. Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
10. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.
11. Mr. K. V. R. Swami.
12. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
13. Mr. K. R. Karant.
14. Mr. P. Anjaneylu.
15. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
16. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
17. ,, P. Bhaktavatsula Nayudu
18. ,, A. Kaleswara Rao.
19. ,, K. Uppi Sahib.
20. ,, Mothay Narayana Rao.
21. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
22. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
23. ,, C. R Venkatarangam Nayudu.
24. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
25. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar.
9. Mr. Hilton Brown.
10. ,, H. A. Watson.
11. ,, C. A. Souter.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
14. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
15. ,, V. Ch. John.
16. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
17. ,, Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur.
18. ,, R. Foulkes.

21st March 1929]

Noes—cont.

19. Mr. P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
20. Muhammad Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur.
21. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
22. Zamindar of Singampatti.
23. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
24. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
25. ,, N. Siva Raj.
26. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
27. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
28. ,, W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.
29. ,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
30. ,, S. Venkiah.
31. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
32. Mr. W. O. Wright.
33. ,, F. E. James.
34. ,, H. F. P. Hearson.
35. ,, S. N. Dorai Raja.
36. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
37. Zamindar of Kallikota.
38. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
39. Mr. U. Ramaswami Ayyar.
40. Khan Bahadur Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
41. Mr. G. R. Premayya.
42. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
43. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
44. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
45. Maharaja of Venkatagiri.
46. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
47. ,, P. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
48. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
49. Khan Bahadur Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
50. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.
51. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.
52. Zamindar of Mirzapuram
53. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.

Neutral.

1. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.
2. Zamindar of Seithur.
3. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
4. Mr. A. B. Shetty.

Ayes 25. Noes 53. Neutral 4.

The motion was lost.

The demand was then put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXII—PUBLIC HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS.

*The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 45·84 lakhs under Demand XXII—Public Health and Vital Statistics'."

*Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move

'that the allotment of Rs. 45,27,300 for Public Health—Transferred, be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"Mr. President, the conditions under which a vast number of the population of the Presidency live is known even to a casual observer or a casual visitor to this country. You know, Mr. President, how 90 per cent of the population live in villages, and that the sanitary conditions in these villages are in a very deplorable condition. There is no sort of any protected water-supply, and when it is the case that many of the villages are without any water-supply at all during a greater part of the year, it is no wonder that none of those villages can boast of a protected water-supply. The health even of these villages though situated in healthy localities has been badly vitiated by insanitary conditions that are prevailing in these villages.

"There is no sort of conservancy. Even, as I said, the water-supply is being contaminated by the insanitary surroundings that prevail round these water sources. The water-supply source in many of these villages is either an open tank or a river or rivulet passing by the side of the village and no proper care is taken to guard and to watch these open water sources so that they may not be polluted. Even in the matter of licensed grave yards and

cremation grounds, no proper care is taken that the water sources of these villages are kept safe from being polluted by these cremation grounds and grave yards. You will often observe when an epidemic especially water-borne epidemic like cholera and others break out in any village, the Sanitary department is quite in a hopeless and helpless condition to prevent the epidemics because the water sources are impossible to be protected for the time being by any number of these sanitary officers going there at the time. Where are the bodies of these persons that die of these epidemics disposed of ? They are buried or cremated by the sides of these rivers or rivulets, and they will contaminate the flow. They not only contaminate the water-supply of the village but will also contaminate the water-supply of all the villages that lie on the lower side of that river or rivulet. Even the public wells are not free from such sort of pollution. It is difficult in some villages where there will be only one well, even to close it after an outbreak of epidemic because it happens to be the only water source. Even if some preventive measure is taken, it cannot be given full scope because people cannot be stopped from using the well by putting some chemical in the well except for a few hours—otherwise the village will be cut off from all water-supply and the chemical used requires long time to give proper effect so as to kill all the germs. Now, what about the conservancy ? There are no public latrines. It is the open grounds that lead to the village that are being used as public latrines and in places where it is impossible to get scavenging staff, these places will have to be left to nature to be cleared. And the way in which the villages are allowed to grow with regard to ventilation to bring in fresh air and sunshine is also most unsatisfactory. So much so that the cleansing of the village is mostly done by means either of fire which unfortunately makes the people suffer far more, or by some other natural means. You will understand the hopeless insanitary condition of these villages when I observe that the death-rate, which ought to have been far lower in the healthy localities in the villages if kept in a good condition, is as high as 25 per mille. If we take the death-rate of children, it is 175 per mille. No Government in any civilized country but India would have been allowed any rest if such conditions were to prevail. About one-sixth of the new born children are dying on account of want of proper care taken of them, and every year as many as 25 per mille are dying simply because even when there are greater facilities, the Government are not taking any interest in the welfare of the rural population which consists of about 90 per cent of the whole population, and which contributes about three-fourths of its revenue to the Government. In connexion with the Education grant, the hon. the Chief Minister was complaining that we are pressing the needs of the rural areas. And I think not only the hon. Member Mr. Muniswami Nayudu but every Member of this House whether he belongs to urban or rural areas when he finds such a state of things existing when about 75 per cent of the revenues are derived from those poor dumb and innocent people and when the Members know that the amenities that they get from this civilized Government are nil, every Member, whether he be a rural or urban representative, should join in one voice of protest and insist upon the Government utilizing some crores—really it requires more than a few lakhs, or at least a crore to improve the miserable lot of the villagers. And I hope irrespective of the party, irrespective of their being rural or urban representatives, all hon. Members will impress upon the Government the necessity of looking after the welfare and health of these dumb millions and

masses of this Presidency. When it comes to the question of the betterment of the lot of these people, the question of differentiating urban and rural interests will be trotted out by the Government. Without cutting off the necessary amounts for the necessary things in urban areas, the Government can find ways and means to better the lot of the villager without putting one interest against another. When a question was asked regarding rural reconstruction—I think the question refers to another hon. Minister—, he said he had no scheme sent up to him for consideration even by the various local bodies. What is needed is a scheme to provide better water-supply, better conservancy, better ventilation and more effective policy in preventive medicines so as to benefit the remotest of the villages. There is no use in expressing sympathy and not doing anything, as the same Minister is doing with regard to prohibition. He must be up and doing ; it is his duty to look after the hygienic condition of the villages ; and it will not satisfy either the Members of the House or the people at large simply to say that he is considering about the steps to be taken to improve the lot of the villagers."

4-45 p.m.

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding this motion. Even here, Sir, I accuse the Minister for Public Health of want of brisk thinking. There is the growing need of villages for water-supply. Large schemes are now and then heard of on the floor of the House and they are not in connexion with villages. Mostly, the whole money that the Government have at their disposal, either from its own revenues or otherwise, is allocated to municipal corporations, and there no distinction is made as to whether the municipal corporation is either a group of villages or a really large city. There are a large number of municipal corporations which may be treated merely as villages ; and the treatment that is given to them is denied to rural areas."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I wish to know from the Mover of this motion whether he wanted to include municipal areas in the scope of his motion."

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Not at all."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" So, the hon. Member will not be in order if he wants to expand the scope of the motion by including municipal areas. My impression is that the municipal areas and the city corporation are excluded from this."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I am sorry I was not understood. What I was doing was, I was instituting a comparison and saying that the rural areas are not getting as much of help as they deserve when compared to the municipalities. Even municipalities that have to be treated as rural areas were getting much more help than actual rural areas. That was the point I wanted to make. There has been no planned out method of providing rural areas with water-supply. On the floor of this House, there were a number of questions asked in regard to this, and the hon. the Minister for Public Health vouchsafed to us that there was a scheme, that a five years' scheme was called for from the local boards concerned. And to further questions put on the floor of this House, the reply came that the local boards had to contribute their own share of money and execute the works and Government were doing what they had to do as their share. It was not the fault of the Government that they were not making headway in the matter of

rural water-supply. But I want to ask the hon. the Minister for Public Health whether he does not consider it his duty to have a full, comprehensive scheme to make such provision as is necessary for a comprehensive scheme either in collaboration with the local boards or in addition to the efforts of local boards, whether it is not his duty in a country where diseases like cholera and malaria reign supreme, to exert his best and take every pie that is possible from the Finance Member and utilize it for the development of the rural areas, more especially in regard to water-supply. Lately, there has been some improvement in the method of finding out water. As a matter of fact, the Government sanctioned sometime ago a survey of sub-soil water in about 14 villages in the Bellary district. The survey of sub-soil water might be further extended, and wherever there is need for drinking water, sanitary drinking water for villages, a scheme might be undertaken whereby the sub-soil sources could be found and wells could be dug or bore wells put up. No serious attempt has yet been made in this direction. I also understand that there has been an invention which indicates where water is available underground and in special where fresh water is available. I also understand that that invention is capable of telling us at what depth fresh water can be found. The Minister has not taken advantage of this invention and has let opportunities go. He has merely contented himself by telling us that it was the duty of the local boards and throwing the whole burden upon the local boards without making a conscientious attempt on his part to improve the rural water-supply. There was a resolution, Sir, tabled by one of the Members of the depressed classes in this House claiming protected water-supply for their community in the villages, and the hon. the Minister came forward with a generalization and said that the scheme for wells was a whole scheme and therefore it came under the head of local boards ; he was not concerned about separate wells for the depressed classes and he would not make provision for it, but he would go into the general question. Even if the demand of the depressed classes were conceded, some improvements might have been effected in the water-supply for rural areas. Even an appeal to the condition of the depressed classes could not make the Minister resolve to have a proper programme of rural water-supply and carry it through in his regime.

" With regard to other matters that pertain to village sanitation, I have specifically to refer to the preventive measures against diseases. Very often on the floor of this House, we have tried to draw out the Minister to find out what steps he was likely to take to prevent malaria. No doubt, Sir, free distribution of quinine has been talked of on the floor of the House, and we have been told that in particular areas this experiment of free quinine is being tried and further steps would be taken upon the results in the areas where the experiment is being made. But, Sir, malaria does not wait for Ministers. The disease takes its own toll without waiting for high personages. Therefore it was up to the Minister to arrange for preventive measures and distribute medicines on a very much larger scale than they are at present available to the population in the local areas. I have known, Sir, that during the cholera season, the supply of medicines that was given to the rural areas was so deficient, was so small, was so ridiculously insufficient, that a private organization going about distributing medicines of the Ayurvedic system was able to do much more than the whole preventive staff of Government. I therefore consider that the Minister has failed in his duty

towards the country in not carefully considering the question of preventive medicine and providing for the preventing of diseases that take the largest toll in the country—cholera and malaria. Now, Sir, during the cholera season, I found that the provision for burial-grounds was absolutely wanting in certain villages. As a matter of fact, when I went to a village, day after day I found by the roadside very near a big pond full of water heaps of corpses emitting the foulest smell. There is not enough of organization to find out what is happening in the rural areas in the matter of sanitation. No attention is paid to the repair of the wells that exist. We are told when we talk of wells belonging to the depressed classes, that these wells do not belong to the local boards and we are asked to correspond with the Collector and the Collector has to apply to the Labour Commissioner and the Labour Commissioner has to help the villagers to get what they want. So that the arrangements for a proper administration of the sanitary necessities of rural areas do not exist, and so I feel that the hon. the Minister would do well to consider all the questions relating to sanitation that affect our rural areas. This question cannot be solved by mere reference to red tape, it requires real energy in the Minister, real boldness, and he must apply every pie that he can spare to rural sanitation. It is only then that rural sanitation can be in a satisfactory condition. I therefore have great pleasure in seconding this motion and calling upon the Minister to take active steps in this matter."

The Council adjourned to re-assemble next day at 11 o'clock.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1807 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st March 1929, page 516 supra.]

District.	Number of elementary schools for boys.	Number of Deputy Inspectors.	
		Senior grade.	Junior grade.
Ganjam	2,220	13	3
Vizagapatam	2,711	14	7
Godavari, East	1,933	9	5
„ West	1,617	10	2
Kistna	2,424	13	6
Guntur	3,246	18	7
Kurnool	1,809	11	3
Bellary	1,287	7	3
Anantapur	1,381	7	3
Cuddapah	1,960	10	5
Nellore	1,748	11	2
Madras	304	3	Nil.
Chingleput	1,844	11	6
North Arcot	1,974	9	5
Chittoor	1,388	8	3
South Arcot	2,432	12	6
Tanjore	2,372	12	6
Trichinopoly	1,778	10	4
Madura	1,622	8	4
Ramnad	1,610	8	4
Tinnevelly	2,054	12	3
Coimbatore	1,743	10	4
Salem	1,475	8	3
The Nilgiris	139	1	Nil.
Malabar	3,199	14	10
South Kanara	1,202	5	4
Ganjam Agency	333	8	13 *
Vizagapatam Agency	415		
Godavari East Agency	187		

* These are designated supervisors of elementary schools.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1811 asked by Mr. R. Nagan Gowda at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st March 1929, page 518 supra.]

Statement referred to in clause (d) of the answer to question No. 1811 (starred).

—	Price charged up to the end of August 1928.	Prices subsequent to August 1928.
Eggs for setting, per dozen ...	Rs. 6 to 7	Rs. 2.
Eggs for setting, each	.....	As. 3.
Eggs for table, each	.. ...	Anna 1.
Chicks—		
Week old, each	Re. 1 *plus* 4 annas for each additional week.	As. 8.
Month old, each		Re. 1.
Three months old, cocks, each.		Rs. 1-8.
Three months old, pullets, each.		Rs. 2.
Cockerels, six to eight months old, each.	Rs. 6 to 10	Rs. 3 to 6 according to breed.
Pullets, six months old, each ...	Do.	Rs. 4 to 5 according to breed.

NOTE.—The Government have just issued orders sanctioning the sale of eggs for setting at one rupee per dozen to the Co-operative Society for the Cherumas in the Malabar district.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Friday, the 22nd March 1929.

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.
Sethuratnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
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.
Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. W. E.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr.
James, Mr. F. E.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.
Karant, Mr. K. R.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnan, Mr. K.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachendra Bahadur Varu).
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.
Maharaja of Venkatagiri, K.C.I.E., Captain Sir (Raja Velugoti Sree Govinda Krishna Yachendrulavar).
Mahmud Sahamnad Sahib Bahadur.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M.
Munuswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara *alias* Kumaran Raman, Mr.
Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.).
Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Narayana Rao, Mr. Mothay.
Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
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.
Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Shetty, Mr A. B.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Siva Rao, Mr. P.
Slater, 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.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
Swami Mr. K. V. R.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Venkatapathi Raju, Mr. P. C.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.

[22nd March 1929

PRESENT:

Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wood, Mr. C. E.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Zamindar of Kallikota (Sri Ramachandra Mardaraja Deo).
Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Mirzapuram Raja Garu *alias* Venkataramayya Appa Rao Bahadur Garu).
Zamindar of Seithur (Vadamulai Tiruvanatha Sevuga Pandiya Tevar Avargal).
Zamindar of Singampatti (T. N. Sivasubramaniya Tevar Thirthapathi).

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Agriculture

Export of manures to foreign countries from this Presidency.

*1815 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the quantity, nature and value of manures exported to foreign countries every year from Madras Presidency; and

(*b*) what measures, if any, this Government have taken or intend to take to put an end to such export?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 682 asked on the 26th November 1928. The Government have not yet considered the recommendations of the Royal Commission in the matter.

Medical

Acquisition of site for the Government Headquarters Hospital at Calicut.

*1816 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to my question No. 1598, dated 1st March 1929, regarding the acquisition of site for the Government Headquarters Hospital at Calicut, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Government have arrived at any decision regarding the proposed acquisition of the property of the Basel Mission for the Government Headquarters Hospital, Calicut, and, if so, what it is?

A.—The Government have not yet arrived at a decision on the subject.

Public Health

Treatment of lepers at the Tirumani Settlement in 1928.

*1817 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to place before the Council a statement showing

(*a*) the number of lepers in various stages of leprosy admitted into the Tirumani Settlement in the year 1928;

(*b*) the number that left it
(1) by discharge after cure,
(2) voluntarily without being discharged before cure and without leave
and for what reasons in the year 1928; and

(*c*) the amount granted to the authorities of the settlement in 1927-28 under various heads and spent for each leper in the same year in the settlement?

A.—The Government have no information and have called for a report.

Education

Institution of Honours courses at Anantapur.

*1818 Q.—Mr. C. OBI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government propose to develop the Honours courses at Anantapur in the ensuing year and to allot in the coming budget any, and if so what, amount for the purpose?

A.—No provision could be made in the budget for 1929-30. The question will be examined in connexion with the budget of 1930-31.

Local Boards

Cancellation of the eight years' lease to Mr. A. Subba Rao by the West Godavari District Board.

*1819 Q.—Mr. J. BHEEMAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to call for information and state the circumstances that led the West Godavari District Board to cancel the lease of eight years given to Mr. A. Subba Rao of Narsapur on 17th September 1927 and the representations of the public received in that connexion?

A.—So far as the Government are aware the circumstances that led the West Godavari District Board to cancel the lease are as follows:—

1. The ferry steamer "Nell" which runs between Narsapur and Razole on the river Godavari was originally leased to four persons by the old Kistna District Board for a period of 15 years ending on 1st April 1928. By 1924, by consent of all parties the contract was left exclusively in the hands of Atmoori Subba Rao. On Subba Rao consenting to give fresh security, the security given to the Board by the other contractors was released; but Subba Rao failed to furnish the additional security.
2. The Kistna District Board in its resolution, dated 25th September 1925, extended the term of contract by eight years from 1st April 1928. As under the original agreement, the contractor was not required to pay any licence fee to the district board there was public agitation about the grant of extension of the term of the lease and there were outside offers to pay an annual licence fee of Rs. 1,000 or more.

3. The new agreement between the Board and the contractor was executed on 2nd May 1927. Subba Rao executed the necessary security bond only on 7th July 1927 and he thus failed to execute it within two months of the date of the agreement as stipulated therein.

The Government have no information regarding the representations made by the public and they do not propose to call for any.

Police

Alleged detention of some Congress workers by the Police at Arcot.

* 1820 Q.—Mr. C. VENKATARANGAM NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that at Arcot on the 30th November 1928 some policemen stopped by force the jatka in which the Congress workers, Messrs. Akoor Ananthachariyar and Jamathagni Nayakar were going to the District Congress Committee office and abused the jatka driver;

(*b*) whether the Government propose to enquire into the matter; and

(*c*) if not, why not?

A.—The Government have no information but have called for it.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"May I ask the hon. the Home Member whether he is aware that the subject-matter of the interpellation formed the subject-matter of an adjournment motion in the House recently and whether he has taken any steps in regard to the matters laid bare in the adjournment motion?"

The hon. Khan Bhadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I said then that if the hon. Members bring to my notice any specific instances I am prepared to look into the matter."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"May I draw his attention to the fact that specific instances have been given in the four interpellations?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The moment I received these, I have called for report and as soon as the reports are received I will consider the question."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"In view of the fact that the Council is not going to meet for another five months. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is not justified in assigning reasons."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know whether when the reports are received the hon. the Home Member will lay them on the table of the House?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"That will be considered when the reports are received."

Alleged threatening of some members of Walajah Congress Committee by the Police.

* 1821 Q.—Mr. C. VENKATARANGAM NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that on the 21st November 1928 at Ammoor, a village near Walajah Road railway station, in North Arcot district, near

the mandi of Govindarajulu's mill, a police constable by name Karim of Walajapet, threatened two lady members of Walajah Congress Committee, Srimathi Sadhu Narasimma Ammal and Lakshmipathi Ammal, saying that if they continue to be members of the Congress they will have to be under police surveillance;

(*b*) whether the Government propose to make any enquiry; and

(*c*) if not, why not?

A.—The Government have no information but have called for it.

Alleged threatening of some residents of Peranamallore by the Sub-Inspector of Police.

* 1822 Q.—Mr. C. VENKATARANGAM NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that on or about the 15th January 1929 Mr. Bagavan Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police, Peranamallore, Wandiwash taluk in North Arcot district, took Messrs. K. Adimoola Mudaliyar, P. Ananda Goundar and other important residents of the place to the police station and told them not to feed or lodge the Congressmen nor attend their meetings on pain of their being arrested by him and put in jail;

(*b*) whether the Government propose to make any enquiry into the matter; and

(*c*) if not, why not?

A.—The Government have no information but have called for it.

Alleged threatening of the Secretary, Peranamallore Congress Committee, by the Circle Inspector of Police, Wandiwash.

* 1828 Q.—Mr. C. VENKATARANGAM NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that Mr. Subraya Acharya, Circle Inspector of Wandiwash, told Mr. Doraiswami Nayanar, Secretary, Peranamallore Congress Committee, that he is ruining himself by associating with Congress hirelings and that he will teach him a lesson very soon for all this;

(*b*) whether the Government propose to make any enquiry; and

(*c*) if not, why not?

A.—The Government have no information but have called for it.

Public Service

List of posts on a salary of Rs. 1,000 or above created after the Reforms.

* 1824 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of new posts with a salary of Rs. 1,000 and more per mensem created in all the different departments of the Provincial Government after the Reforms; and

(*b*) the total expenditure incurred on this account?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) A statement [a] is laid on the table.

[a] Printed as Appendix I on pages 636–637 infra.

[22nd March 1929

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I am referring to the appendix, Sir. May I know whether the post of the Deputy Secretary, Local Self-Government, which is said to have been created on a temporary basis on the 12th of October 1928, is still temporary or permanent ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The appendix gives the list of permanent persons and merely states that the post was originally created on a temporary basis but it is now permanent."

UNSTARRED QUESTION

Agency

Area under cultivation in Nugur and Bhadrachalam taluks.

1825 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total area under cultivation in Nugur and Bhadrachalam taluks in East Godavari ;

(*b*) how much of it is under wet cultivation ;

(*c*) the land revenue from each taluk ; and

(*d*) the estimated expenses on survey and settlement expenses for each taluk ?

A.—(*a*) *Nugur taluk*—

Ryotwari villages.—7,838 acres.

Temporarily settled estates.—Information about the area under cultivation is not available and will be called for. The occupied area in the estate villages is 13,341 acres.

Bhadrachalam taluk—

Temporarily settled estate villages.—36,015 acres (average for ten years ending with fasli 1327).

Ryotwari villages.—Information is not available and will be called for.

(*b*) *Nugur taluk*—

Ryotwari villages.—3,032·36 acres.

Estate villages.—Information is not available and will be called for.

Bhadrachalam taluk—

Ryotwari villages and estate villages.—Information is not available and will be called for.

(*c*) *Nugur taluk*—

Ryotwari villages.—Rs. 4,854-2-0.

Estate villages.—Rs. 19,275-13-0.

Bhadrachalam taluk—

Estate villages.—Rs. 34,946.

Ryotwari villages.—Information is not available and will be called for.

(*d*) *Nugur taluk.*—Rs. 2,312 (exclusive of the cost of printing registers and plans).

Bhadrachalam taluk.—There is no proposal to introduce survey and resettlement in the estates area. As regards the ryotwari villages the Government have not the information.

22nd March 1929]

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

II

ACT ASSENTED TO BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have to announce that the Jaina Succession Bill which was passed by the Council, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 14th of February 1929." ('Hear, hear,' from the Swarajists benches.)

III

MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET FOR 1929-30.

DEMAND XXII—PUBLIC HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS—*cont.*

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Mr. President, Sir, if I speak on the motion of Mr. Venkatapathi Raju, Sir, it is for the purpose of bringing to the notice of the Government the steps which I beg of them to take with regard to the improvement of village sanitation. I do not think that there can be any two opinions in the matter that our villages are in a very backward condition educationally and from the point of view of sanitation and also from the point of view of facilities for communication, and that a serious attempt should be made and immediately made also. This is the most propitious time for it, Sir, because after the Imperial contributions have been relieved, we have to-day according to the Budget a surplus of 4 crores of rupees which the Government propose to utilize, a part of it at least, for paying off debts. They have provided for a surplus of about Rupees two crores and thirty-three lakhs be utilized as need arises. Now, I ask, Sir, does not this surplus which is an excess of our normal requirements, come out of the taxes taken from the people and mostly from agriculturists and therefore, whether it would not be right if that money or at least a large portion of it were to be car-marked for the improvement of the villages ? The need of the rural communities should be a first charge on this amount. The Royal Commission on Agriculture, who devoted the whole of their attention practically to the question of the improvement of agriculture, thought that much of this depended on the way in which the improvement of village life is brought about. One point, Sir, which they put very tersely in their report is in the following words :—

'Our object has been to suggest ways and means of assisting the advance of rural communities towards a fuller life.'

" And in considering that they give prime importance to the improvement of village roads and the connexion of villages with all main roads. They also consider that the local bodies' first obligation is to maintain and improve such village roads. Sir, I think, this should be the aim of those in charge of the administration of the province and they should ultimately see to it that every village has got a road and a good road too so that the villagers can easily transport their produce. These roads will facilitate the introduction of education in out-of-the-way places and will also contribute to the efficiency of the services both sanitary and medical, because the doctors can easily visit villages and the villagers also can easily go to the doctor.

" Again the Commission on Agriculture lay stress on the necessity for these communications and this is what they say :

'The provision of excellent main roads adequate in all respects for every form of transport is of little benefit to the cultivator if his access to them is hampered by the condition of the road which connects his village with them. What matters most to him is the state of the road between his village and the main road and his market.'

"Then again they observe :—

'As a factor in rural progress we consider improvement of communication as of the utmost importance. Improvement in communication and the spread of literacy are intimately related. Isolation perpetrates ignorance. Good roads promote the free exchange of ideas no less than that of merchandise.'

"On another page they write—

'We have referred on the chapter on communications and marketing to the value of good roads. They are necessary not only for the transport of agricultural produce but also for the promotion of rural welfare generally. Upon the linking of villages in this way with the smaller town ultimately depend in large measure the possibility of bringing medical assistance to villagers and providing labour for any large extension of small industries. It must also profoundly affect education, both male and female, and lead to an extension of post and telegraph facilities.'

"No doubt I am talking of rural roads, that is by the way, because in any well ordered scheme of improvement of village sanitation, the efficiency of the services would depend upon the facilities for communication to these villages, so that the benefit of such services may not be confined merely to a few urban centres which could be reached by road but also every village should be capable of being reached.

"Again, if we were to look into the statistics of local boards, we find that our local bodies are financially unable to do anything. We find that the land cess under the Local Boards Act and other taxes that are permissible under the Act are being levied to their maximum capacity and their financial position is as follows :—Under Ordinary Receipts we find that district boards and taluk boards have Rs. 201·68 lakhs and under charges they have to spend Rs. 195·26 lakhs with the result that the surplus left is only Rs. 6·42 lakhs and that is hardly sufficient for the opening balance of 24 district boards and 129 taluk boards. So, the income of the local bodies under the present circumstances is hardly sufficient to meet the normal charges. So, any improvement in regard to village roads or sanitation cannot be expected to be taken up by local bodies. The State has therefore to come forward with a liberal grant to their help.

"Turning to the unions, we find their position is no better. We had in 1926-27, 479 unions. Their total receipts for that year come to Rs. 22·13 lakhs and the charges come to Rs. 21·59 lakhs and the surplus is Rs. 78 lakhs or an average of Rs. 160 for each union, from which they are expected to carry on their sanitary requirements, such as the construction of drains or laying out new roads, and see to the health of the town. Sir, we have reached a stage when it would be absolutely impossible to disregard these things, seeing that the local bodies can do nothing more than what they have done. Now, it is the duty of the State who tax the people to see that they return a decent part of it to the people for improvement of rural conditions and sanitation.

"So far as the present budget is concerned, the position stands thus. We have Rs. 45·9 lakhs provided under Public Health, of which 1¼ lakhs go to the Public Health establishment, Rs. 3·22 for Bacteriological Laboratories, 2 lakhs for combating epidemic diseases and what is left is about 28 lakhs. Of this 28 lakhs, we find 4 lakhs provided for Temperance propaganda. Of the remaining 24 lakhs provided for water-supply and drainage—

RS.	
8,00,000	is granted to the Madras Corporation.
10,52,200	for Mufassal water-supply.
5,50,000	for Rural water-supply and drainage.

Out of this Rs. 5½ lakhs the local bodies have to provide wells in the villages and there is the complaint that the local bodies do not spend the amount allotted to them. So, the position is that out of 45 lakhs provided in the budget only 5·50 lakhs is for rural water-supply and this amount has to be spent within the year. So, there is no provision whatever for improvement of village sanitation. 11-15 a.m.

"Sir, if a board adopts a regular programme for 5 years to spend a lakh every year, where is the guarantee that the lakh grant necessary will be continued all the 5 years? I wish to tell the Minister, if he cares to know it, and the House the position with regard to my district board. We had a regular scheme for 5 lakhs in the first year : the Government gave us only Rs. 29,000 when we had spent Rs. 63,000 ; in the second year we spent Rs. 72,000 and the Government gave us only Rs. 5,000. In the third year we spent 1 lakh and they gave us Rs. 45,000. In the current year we have spent Rs. 90,000, but the Government at first gave only Rs. 12,500. I must thank the Minister and the Secretary for their being able to give us a further sum of Rs. 20,000 in this month. If only the local bodies are assured of the continuity of grants for a number of years for which the local bodies have schemes they will be able to do any useful work. The Government should say what amount of grant they are going to pay to each district and should not be content by saying that they have allotted 7 lakhs for a year. If lapses occur, it is not because the taluk boards are not doing their duties properly, but on account of the defects in the system of making these grants. Many of the taluk boards are asked to contribute half of the expenditure. We find from their budgets that they are not able to find that sum. In this connexion I wish to mention what I find is stated in the proceedings of the Finance Committee. I find it stated in the proceedings that there has been no complaint from district boards or local boards that the half grant which they are asked to find for village roads is something which they could not provide. I do not know in what manner the Government want us to complain to them. On the floor of this House we have made that complaint on many occasions. When the late Raja of Panagal was Minister this complaint was made and at that time there were no funds and it was with great difficulty that he was able to persuade the Government to provide something. We now ask why the Government continues to insist upon the half contribution when they could themselves find the whole amount. It is absolutely necessary that the whole thing should be looked into and sufficient funds set apart for village amenities. Not only that. These funds should not be allowed to lapse year after year. A proper scheme must be devised by which, irrespective of the variations in provincial revenues, the expenditure on village roads and sanitation would go on as per scheme.

"It has been found in another place that this is the only proper and possible way of going on with schemes as per programme. We find that the Road Development Committee, presided over by Mr. Jayakar, has come to the same conclusion. With regard to the improvement of roads they recommend the constitution of a separate Standing Committee for Roads of the Assembly. They also suggest that a separate fund should be set apart for road development called the Road Development fund. They have also provided other safeguards from the financial point of view. I am no doubt aware that the Finance Member will say that the money is not to be given unless they guarantee that it is not going to be wasted. We are not going to waste

Government funds at all. We are anxious that substantial safeguards should be provided for the continued grant of funds for the improvement of village roads.

"I would now read what Mr. Jayakar and his Committee have said in regard to the development of communications and what they considered necessary having regard to the budget system of the Government of India. This is what they say. I request the House to substitute 'Sanitation' for the word 'road' wherever it occurs in this passage:

'A Road programme should be planned for a period of years and grants could not be utilised effectively unless some continuity is assured. We suggest therefore that a convention should be established whereby the Legislative Assembly would annually vote the proceeds of the additional duty on motor spirit. This annual grant should be credited to a separate Road Development account and it should be arranged that unexpended balances should not lapse at the end of the financial year but should be carried or re-voted for expenditure in the following year.'"

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. I wish to know from the hon. Member whether it is his view that communications also form part of public health?"

*Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"That is my view, as good communications help the improvement of village sanitation and health, but I am not referring to that here. As I said, wherever the word 'road' occurs in the quotation I gave, the word 'sanitation' should be substituted, in which case there will be no technical objection."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The technical objection would be to the motor spirit."

*Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I am quoting from the report of the Road Committee and as I said . . . "

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"What is the suitable substitute for 'motor spirit'?"

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, 'the grant for village sanitation' is my substitute for 'motor spirit.' The Committee goes on to say:

'We suggest that this Convention should be established in the first instance for a period of five years after which the position should be reconsidered. We also recommend the appointment of a Standing Committee of the Indian Legislature for Roads who would advise the Government on all matters relating to roads and we further recommend that there should be a Finance Sub-Committee consisting of the members of the Assembly and that no expenditure from the annual grant should be incurred without its approval.'

"That, Sir, is the outline of the programme I submit to the House. I suggest that there should be a separate village sanitation fund, that grants should be made to it, that such grants should not lapse and that the administration of that fund should be left to the department advised by a Standing Committee of this Council. I advocate these things not merely for sanitation purposes but for the improvement of roads also. There should be a fund of this kind under the common name—Village Development fund. I am afraid you, Sir, will rule me out for referring to this."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am only trying to take the advice of the hon. Member given yesterday and to keep the debate within proper limits." (Swarajists: 'Hear, hear.')

*Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Thank you, Sir, for reminding me of it. I submit, Sir, that if only the proposals put forward by this Jayakar Committee with regard to one branch of development are accepted and worked out, the sanitary conditions of the villages could be appreciably improved. There should be a sum set apart for the purpose by a separate fund being constituted and a provision made that such funds should not lapse. If this is done, a lot could be done. Arrangements should be made in this manner for five years and at the end of that period the whole thing could be reconsidered. I submit that with a view to improve conditions in village a large fund should be earmarked. I am not asking that there should be anything like a definite amount set apart every year. We should allot a definite sum, say, 50 lakhs, for being spent in the villages within three or four years. I am putting it at a low figure. If this can be done, it will be good. After all, our proposals are not unreasonable. There is a surplus of 2 crores of rupees. Out of this, to ask for setting apart a sum of 50 lakhs for the improvement of sanitation in villages is perfectly justified. This fund could be administered by the Government with the advice of a Standing Advisory Committee. In my opinion this is the only real remedy for the present state of sanitation, etc., in villages.

"I will conclude with a reference to the recommendations of the Financial Relations Committee which sat in 1919. (Mr. James: 'What do they say?') I will read what they say:

'Sanitation is still in its infancy. In rural areas it hardly exists. Disposal of refuse is primitive. Only one town is equipped with a drainage system and only 29 out of 73 municipalities have a protected water-supply; almost nothing is done to combat malaria and the existence of such endemic diseases as hookworm and tuberculosis is ignored. The reasons for this state of things is not far to seek. Local bodies have not, even at the maximum levels of taxation allowed by law, enough money to discharge their duties properly. In fact, we consider they have on the whole done remarkably well with resources so slender.'"

"I repeat that in 1929, word for word, the above remarks apply to the conditions prevailing to-day. The conditions are as bad as they could be. There has been absolutely no improvement and the maximum amount of tax is being collected. We could not do more and unless the State comes forward really to help us nothing could be done.

"In speaking on this motion I must make my position clear. I do not consider it as a motion of no confidence. I have supported this motion with a view to express the opinion of this House as to the utilization of the surplus in the hands of Government and to draw prominent attention to the necessity for Government making sincere and earnest efforts to constitute a fund for the purpose of improving the village amenities. It is but right that moneys collected from the people without the need for them immediately and kept as surplus in the coffers of the State should be returned to them in the form of improved conveniences to them. Sir, if I vote on this motion, it is not with a view to express want of confidence or otherwise but to express the opinion of the House that the Minister as responsible to this House should take up this question with the Government and see that they constitute a fund called Village Development fund as early as possible out of which the expenditure on sanitation would be one of the main items. With these words I commend this motion to the House."

*Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA:—"Mr. President, Sir, I see that the Government are going to spend about 46 lakhs on Public Health. This department

being new is not known to several of the mufassalites. The health of the members of the depressed classes in the villages is very poor indeed. When cholera and other epidemics prevail in the villages, the depressed classes do not get much help from the Government. To substantiate this my statement I can quote several instances. Generally the carcasses of animals are thrown in the outskirts of the palams where the depressed class quarters are situated and the burial grounds of the caste people are also in their neighbourhood. In rainy seasons the rains wash off this dirty stuff into the shallow places where the palams are situated. The bad water accumulates thus in the wells and tanks of the depressed classes. If this bad water is drunk by the members of depressed classes, any one could very easily imagine the state of health the people will have. In the deltaic districts the palams are surrounded with water for more than five months in the year. People living in those areas have neither roads nor latrines. When such is the state of affairs, the state of health of these people cannot but be miserable. The villagers are so ignorant that they do not know that the Government have created a department like this to look after their health. If they are told to-day that there is a department of this kind intended to look after their health, they simply do not believe it. For, they have never seen any health inspector or officer going to them to give any advice. Sometimes when they want to clean their wells they do not know wherefrom they can get potassium permanganate. Last year in the tailend of my district of Nellore many people died on account of taking bad water while several of them evacuated the village. Thus, several villages were deserted entirely. I ask whose duty it was to come to their rescue. Is it the duty of the medical department or the health department? It seems, Sir, that it is nobody's duty at all. If this is so, why should this enormous sum be spent on this department? Who is responsible for this kind of neglect, I ask in all earnestness. It is an undeniable fact that mortality among the deperssed classes is very high. Our boys and girls are even in these days of advanced civilization exposed to the ravages of smallpox, chickenpox, etc. Whose duty is it to vaccinate them and prevent them from falling easy victims to these diseases?

"If there is any who used the help and advice of the Public Health
11-30 a.m. Department it is the depressed classes. It is their Palams that are first attacked by epidemic such as cholera, etc., and it is only afterwards that these diseases spread to the other parts of the villages. So, in order to guard against the spread of epidemic diseases such as malaria and cholera in villages, it is very essential that these diseases must be prevented from taking their root in cheries in villages. So, I would earnestly appeal to the hon. the Minister in charge to issue orders to extend the operations of this department to the farthest village of every district."

*The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I was listening to the debate yesterday and to-day on this most interesting question and I must admit that in the course of this morning I have listened to the very valuable suggestion from the hon. Member from Chittoor. He said that in the matter of rural sanitation, you have to adopt a scheme similar to the one which has been laid down for the improvement of roads in Mr. Jayakar's report and that of the Royal Commission on Agriculture which has also made valuable suggestion on this matter. As regards rural sanitation, not only rural sanitation but as regards agriculture also, Mr. President, I must say that neither I nor the Madras Government can reasonably object to any of the

recommendations that have been made in the Agricultural Commission's Report. A Committee has been appointed by this Government for going into those recommendations and examining every one of them and I feel perfectly sure that this most vital matter which concerns the welfare and health of the rural population will be very carefully considered by that Committee. I am sure that the report that will be submitted by that Committee which includes the Director of Public Health, the Surgeon-General and the heads of various departments such as the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Veterinary Department, will contain most of the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission's report. As regards improvement of water-supply and village roads, my hon. Friend from Chittoor said that instead of setting apart each year 4, 5, or 10 lakhs or whatever it is for rural sanitation, for water-supply and for drainage, etc., in villages, it is better to set apart a lump sum for the purpose; that either the capital set apart may be spent or the interest accruing therefrom may be spent. That is a matter which does deserve proper consideration and I feel perfectly sure that my hon. Colleagues and myself will do all that we can to give our best attention to this matter. For instance, we have what is called the Famine Relief fund; we set apart a certain sum of money for Famine Relief fund to be spent during famines irrespective of the fact whether there is famine in any particular year or not. My hon. Friend from Chittoor probably has a similar fund in view, and he wants that a certain sum should be set apart for village improvement in a lump or for a certain number of years and Government must have recourse to it for such purposes. This is a suggestion to which personally as a layman, I do not feel that there is any very strong objection. But I think it is a question which has to be examined from the financial point of view. Personally speaking, when there has been no objection to the constitution of a Famine Relief fund, there can possibly be no objection to this also. I can say that my hon. Colleagues and myself will give our best attention to this matter and do all that we can possibly do and see that a certain sum is set apart as my hon. Friend from Chittoor has suggested. Whether it will be fifty lakhs, or ten lakhs or five lakhs, that is not a matter on which I can give an undertaking. But I can assure him that his suggestion will receive the most careful consideration of this Government.

"I think his remarks have actually covered everything said yesterday with regard to rural sanitation. Of course, there may be some general remarks that less attention is paid to the primary needs of the villages, that money is taken from the people of the villages and not spent for them but spent for the comforts of the city population. Of course, the city people will get up and say that their needs are not attended to properly and that their needs are more than those of the villagers. Of course, everybody is justified in making his demand, and it would be the enedavour of the Government to distribute the money available in just proportion and according to the urgency and necessity of the demand. But the hon. Member from Chittoor said that the resources of the taluk boards and municipalities are not enough to enable them to set apart more money for the improvement of village sanitation and so on. He referred to the figures and showed that the income of the district boards and local bodies came to 2 crores of rupees and the expenditure came to 1 crore and 95 lakhs of rupees leaving a surplus of 6 lakhs of rupees for all the taluk boards put together, and that very little was left for them to attend to the

needs of the villages. He emphasised that the recommendations of the Financial Relations Committee in favour of local bodies should be given effect to and, if necessary, fresh adjustments ought to be made as regards the liabilities of local boards and those of Government. As the hon. Member from Chittoor said there is liability on the part of Government to spend money for rural sanitation and water-supply and there is also the liability of the local boards to attend to it. In what proportion they should contribute is not so much a question of principle ; it is a question of the financial position of the Government and that of the local bodies. Taking the figures as stated by him it may be necessary to alter the present ratio of sharing the cost. It may not be adhered to in certain cases. More than half has to be given in the case of certain municipalities. And I hope as regards one municipality—I think Bellary it is—full grant was made. I am told by my hon. Colleague Dr. Subbarayan that three-fourths grant was made in the case of Palni and, I think, in the case of Erode municipality full grant was made. After examining the figures, we found that for particular local bodies we had to grant more than half. So, these are all questions which ought to be examined very carefully and I assure hon. Members that these questions will receive the best attention of the Government.

"There are only few other remarks which require to be answered. As regards prevention of epidemic diseases such as malaria and cholera, malaria is widespread in this province in various districts and I do not deny it. Recognizing this fact an experiment has been started for the free distribution of quinine and this is in addition to the remedies already existing for the prevention of malaria. Not only free distribution of quinine has been undertaken but an officer has been appointed to investigate into the causes of malaria in the various districts. He has investigated the causes of malaria in more than a dozen places and has sent his reports. He has made various recommendations, one of them being that certain tanks are to be kept and certain other tanks are to be filled and so on. Government in consultation with local bodies are taking steps to carry out those recommendations for rooting out malaria.

"As regards cholera wide inoculation has been resorted to and in addition to this Government propose to introduce bille vaccine which is a new remedy for preventing cholera.

"These are the lines in which the Government are proceeding and if there are any other suggestions which hon. Members wish to make certainly the Government will consider them. They will be quite glad to receive any further suggestions. If the suggestions that are put forward are worth trying or are found to be effective certainly Government will bestow their best attention to such suggestions. Or if any new experiment can be made, the Public Health Department of this province will not be slow to adopt that suggestion.

"As regards the question of water-supply there are one or two minor points to which I should like to refer. As you know, Mr. President, and as other hon. Members are also aware, there are number of tanks in villages, and every one of the tanks is most indiscriminately used by the villagers and the fouling of the water leads to the spread of epidemic diseases. I think this is a question of primary importance and unless the public and also the local bodies and municipalities co-operate with us we cannot do anything further in the matter. In July last Government issued a Government Order calling upon these local bodies to conserve certain tanks for bathing and certain other tanks for drinking purposes. How far the local bodies have carried out this

order is yet to be seen, because it was only issued in July last and we have not had reports as to the working of that Government Order. In December the Government issued special rules for carrying out the conservancy. If all the local bodies co-operate with us in working the various measures I feel perfectly sure that the health of the villagers will very much improve. I assure hon. Members that every one of the suggestions given by them will be very carefully considered."

*Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"I very carefully listened to the speech of the hon. the Minister for Public Health and I must say that he gave no satisfactory explanation whatever. His speech is just like reading Ramayana without Rama. My hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu made out a clear case for the allocation of at least fifty lakhs of rupees out of the huge balance which the Government have now on hand for the improvement of village sanitation. The hon. Minister for Public Health has spoken of so many things, the difficulties of the villagers and village life without committing himself to anything. He did not commit himself to ten lakhs of rupees or even to ten pies. What we wanted from him was a sort of commitment, just to make the Government to take up a certain course of policy. We have heard words more sympathetic and consoling on a number of occasions. Words will not weigh with us, nor are we going to have any faith in the pretentious wailings of hon. Members on the Treasury Bench. These are election times and that makes us all the more cautious."

*The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Quite right."

*Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"My hon. Friend said that a fresh adjustment between Local Boards and Government is necessary. The report of the Financial Relations Committee was submitted to the Government as early as 1918 and 1919 and you, Sir, know what amount of trouble was undertaken and how the then Members under the Minto-Morley Reforms fought to adjust these relations. 11-45 a.m.

"A Committee was appointed, presided over by an Executive Member on the Treasury Bench, Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib. After an elaborate enquiry, this Committee submitted a report. What has the Government done so far? To-day they are shedding crocodile tears; it is a pity. They say that they would adjust the relations. When are you going to adjust them? Your predecessors have been in office for six years and you for two and a half years. On the verge of handing over charge after six or eight months, you say you are going to adjust the relations. I think it would have come with better grace if the hon. Minister for Public Health had made this statement one or two years before. You say that you do not deny the existence of epidemic diseases, such as, malaria and cholera. But what is the provision you have made in the budget? A provision, a starving provision of Rs $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs has been made to combat epidemic diseases. With this provision you want the health staff to carry on and maintain the health work of this Presidency. Poor and unfortunate people as they are, none excites more pity than this unfortunate department who are asked to undertake a stupendous responsibility of the upkeep of the health work of this province of $42\frac{1}{2}$ millions of people with a grant of Rs. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs calculated at less than half a pice per head! We have been told that it is the mufassal people that are mainly responsible for the insanitary conditions due to their indiscriminate use of tanks. The unfortunate villager is an agriculturist and hence has to

look after his plough animals. Added to these, he has to bathe himself and drink water as also his family. The Minister for Public Health gets up on his feet and says: 'look here, mufassal people, your indiscriminate using the water has led to the existence of cholera and other epidemic diseases.' Great is the discovery indeed at this late hour. For a Presidency having about 52,000 villages you allot Rs. 5½ lakhs for water and you say that the villager with his gravest sin of indiscrimate using of village tanks, made himself responsible for the existing state of things. Dividing this paltry sum of Rs. 5½ lakhs among these 52,000 villages, hon. Members will see that an average of Rs. 10 per village can be had. Not less than a sum of Rs. 500 at least is necessary for sinking one well in a village, though there are several villages which require more than four or five wells for their necessities, leaving aside the requirements of their animals. These being the existing conditions and circumstances, it is very unwise and—need I add—irresponsible on the part of the Ministry to come forward with such a small grant.

"Referring to the budget, one sees that there has been a progressive provision under this head, Rs. 25 lakhs in the year 1927-28, Rs. 37 lakhs in the year 1928-29 and Rs. 47 lakhs in the year 1929-30. From the report of the Accountant-General, hon. Members will please see that there have been huge lapses every year for which the Government have little explanation. In the year 1926-27 the department allowed a lapse of Rs. 10¼ lakhs; in the year 1927-28 the lapses amounted to Rs. 15 lakhs. I therefore say that there is no utility in budgeting for higher sums of money when you have no policy, when you have no programme and when you cannot and do not know how to spend money on questions of life and death to the people. No use therefore to call upon the unfortunate health staff to look after the public health of this province budgeting a paltry sum and giving it to lapse. You cannot look after the public health of this province without budgeting the necessary money to improve the water sources from which infection begins and combat epidemic and endemic diseases. The epidemic diseases in our province have become notoriously chronic. To fight against the disease, you require not only additional staff but also additional funds. When this Public Health Department was created in the year 1923 I was one of those who was against the creation of the department; I said 'you are creating an army without ammunition.' Even to-day, in the year 1929-30, I stick to the same position. Hon. Members of this House will see that even to-day the Public Health staff is a big army without ammunition.

"Sir, the following state of things reflects very little credit on the Treasury bench. The toll of deaths in our province after the inauguration of the Reforms has increased to more than what it was before the Reforms. I shall take hon. Members of this House through the Statistical Abstract of British India; it shows that while the death-rate was 21·8 for every 1,000 of the population in the year 1920, it is now 25·6. This rate has again been progressive. The figures do not justify the existence of either the Health Department or the Minister, and the cry of hon. Members of this House has not gone an inch towards the progress of relieving the distress of the people. Looking at the same table, in regard to Burma, a province which is more malaria-ridden than our province, hon. Members will see that there has been a progressive fight in that province by the Ministry against death tolls from all causes. Thus, the death-rate was 26·44 in the year 1920, it is now reduced to 20·97.

The same thing can be said of even a worse province like Assam. Even in Bengal where the death rate is very high owing to insanitary conditions, it has very much improved, and the fall in death rate there has shown a progressive tendency. Looking into another table in the same Statistical Abstract, hon. Members will see that the death rate in the mufassal is far worse, and shall I be taken to task if I say that hon. Members on the Treasury bench who represent the rural constituencies have done little to justify their existence there?

"A sum of Rs. 4 lakhs has been set apart for temperance propaganda. Is it to mend it or end it? They are doing grave injustice to that movement . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think the hon. Member is in order at all to speak of the temperance movement on this motion."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"With these words I support the motion. I hold the view, Sir, that the hon. Minister for Public Health has failed to make out a case to justify his position and existence by his work during these two and a half years."

Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"Sir, I move that the question be now put."

(Mr. V. Ch. John rose to address the House.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It is a long time since the House heard the hon. Member."

* Mr. V. CH. JOHN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I brought to the attention of the hon. Minister the deplorable condition of the depressed classes with regard to water-supply. I know by experience, I have travelled through many villages and found, that many of them have no wells at all. These villagers are too poor to sink their own wells; the caste people have one or two wells of their own in the village and these poor people have to wait for hours together to get a potful of water for drinking purposes, let alone the water necessary for bathing, washing clothes, etc. Such is the deplorable condition of the villagers especially the depressed classes. Sometimes they are compelled to drink water from dirty ponds full of malarial germs, and they have to share water along with animals and pigs. Such being the case, it is no wonder that any epidemic generally breaks out in places inhabited by depressed classes. This state of things has been brought to the notice of the Government several times and I do not think that anything has been done so far to redress their grievances. I once more urge upon the attention of the Government that special attention should be paid to this matter, that money must be earmarked for this purpose and that wells should be dug, so that the depressed classes also, as human as anybody else, are given this elementary right of getting drinking water at least to live. I wish also to state that as a rule sanitary inspectors and vaccinators do not care to visit the places inhabited by depressed classes. Somehow or other, they fight shy of them. Thus these people do not at all get their share of medical relief. I request the Government to take note of this fact also. With regard to roads . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is not at all in order in referring to roads on this motion."

* Mr. V. CH. JOHN:—"I request the Government to pay special attention to the condition of the depressed classes with regard to water-supply and medical relief."

[22nd March 1929

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is 'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 45,27,300 for Public Health by Rs. 100'. "

The motion was put and declared lost.

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao demanded a poll and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

1. Mr. C. E. Wood.
2. ,, F. E. James.
3. ,, H. F. P. Hearson.
4. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
5. The Zamindar of Kallikotta.
6. Mr. U. Ramaswami Ayyar.
7. Khan Bahadur P. Khalifullah Sahib Bahadur.
8. Mr. G. R. Premayya.
9. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
10. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
11. ,, P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
12. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
13. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
14. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
15. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
16. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
17. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
18. ,, Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib.
19. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
20. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
21. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
22. ,, K. R. Karant.
23. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
24. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
25. Mr. A. Parasurama Rao.
26. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
27. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
28. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
29. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
30. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
31. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
32. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
33. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
34. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.
35. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
36. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
37. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
38. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
39. ,, Sir A. P. Patro.
40. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
41. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
42. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
43. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
44. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.
45. The Kumararaja of Venkatagiri.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Mr. Hilton Brown.
9. ,, H. A. Watson.
10. ,, C. A. Sonter.
11. ,, S. H. Slater.
12. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
13. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
14. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
15. ,, Syed Tajudin Sahib.
16. ,, A. B Shetty.
17. ,, J. Bheemayya.
18. ,, R. Foulkes.
19. Mr. P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
20. ,, Mahmud Schamnad Sahib.
21. ,, Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
22. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
23. Mr. J. Kuppuswami.
24. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
25. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudiripad.
26. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
27. ,, K. Krishnan.
28. ,, N. Sivaraj.
29. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
30. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
31. ,, W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar
32. ,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
33. ,, S. V. Vanavudaya Gounder.
34. ,, S. Venkiah.
35. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
36. Mr. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.

Neutral.

1. Mr. V. Ch. John.
2. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.
3. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
4. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
5. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib.

Ayes 45. Noes 36. Neutral 5.

The motion was carried.

22nd March 1929]

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" Mr. President, I beg to move the following motion : 12 noon.

' To reduce the allotment of Rs. 45,27,300 for Public Health—Transferred by Rs. 100 to discuss the policy of Government regarding maternity and child-welfare work in the Presidency.'

" Sir, I want to know if the Government, as the Government of other civilized countries, is going to take the initiative and bear the responsibility of organizing maternity and child-welfare centres throughout the Presidency because now the initiative and action in the matter is left entirely to the discretion of the local bodies and the municipalities or other voluntary agencies. When we study what is being done in other countries to save the life of mothers and children and also to relieve their suffering, I believe that our Government is not doing its part of the duty by the most important branch of medical relief. First of all, there are no well-qualified women officers to take up the work of organizing and running centres. In England there are a number women officers who are engaged in the work of organizing centres and who are trained to guide, to direct the work at these centres. Here, there is not one medical officer in the Public Health Department. The value of propaganda in plague, cholera, hook-worm and other ailments are recognized, but the value of propaganda for the vital concerns of life of mothers and children, to save their lives and to prevent their illnesses, is not recognized, because in the budget on public health, for propaganda for child welfare and social hygiene, etc., only a provision of Rs. 6,000 is made. But in England, there is a senior woman medical officer whose reputation has spread even to our country, Dr. Janet Campbell under whom are working a number of qualified medical officers, whose work is to carry on investigation, research into the causation of maternal and infantile diseases."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" On a point of order, Sir. Maternity and child-welfare come under Medical and not under Public Health. I should like to know under which head it comes."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Before I settle the question, I would ask Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar whether it is under the Surgeon-General or under the Director of Public Health."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Surgeon-General."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yesterday, I myself felt the doubt and I asked the Secretary to ascertain it from the Director of Public Health and the latter mentioned to the Secretary that the subject was under him. The Secretary says that he also enquired of the hon. the Minister himself and got the same reply from him."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" It is so, Mr. President."

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" The tragedy is that we have been having a constant change of Ministers and that is why before the hon. Minister studied the condition . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member may proceed with the speech."

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" These women medical officers are responsible for the organization of maternity and child-welfare centres and

they carry on enquiries and investigations into the causation of maternal and infantile deaths. Again their results are made known to the public, not only through the press but also through a number of popular pamphlets and through special propaganda officers. These women officers visit the districts and enlist the sympathy of the local people. Human nature is the same everywhere and in England also there was ignorance and there was a high maternal and infantile mortality. Even two years before, the Minister for Public Health mentioned that a mother when she was asked to attend a child-welfare centre, informed the health visitor that she knew how she buried six children and hence she knew how to deal with the other. Now, what do we find there? Every mother knows how to take care of herself and knows how to bring up children. All that is no doubt due to the education that has been brought about within a period of few years, owing to the Government assuming the responsibility and also the municipalities and local bodies co-operating with them. In England and Wales, we find they have got an enactment called the Maternity and Child Welfare Act of 1918 by which the local bodies are forced to open maternity and child welfare centres and to contribute 50 per cent of their income towards their expenditure. The Government looks to the employment of proper staff, gives them instructions and directions through Government communiqués. Again, they have the Midwives' Act of 1903 by which every practising midwife is made to register her name and they are supervised by what are called maternity supervisors and if there is any neglect on the part of the midwives, it is brought to the notice of the Central Midwives Council. They have also got health schools. Owing to these and other activities, what we now find in England and Wales to-day is, they have got 2,218 maternity and child welfare centres, where there is a population of only as much as our Presidency; 105 day nurseries, 107 maternity homes: 641 anti-natal centres, 894 health visitors and 80,000 trained nurses. In addition, no doubt to these salaried officers, there is an army of devoted and educated band of women workers. True, no doubt, here also we have got many voluntary agencies, in spite of the low rate of literacy figure among our women. Here in Madras there is the provincial branch of the Red Cross Society. On that body, there are many missionary lady workers with whom our own women also are working in conjunction and it is only through that association that mufassal centres have been started, but the Government so far has not come forward to help us with any liberal grant. That association has started centres by giving grants and the members of the committee going to the mufassal and enlisting the sympathy of local men and women. They have up to now started about 46 centres in the mufassal. Every day, we are receiving applications from the mufassal for more centres. We have no money to give them. Then, people ask for trained workers and health visitors, but unfortunately, there is no health school. Last year, we made an application to the Surgeon-General for a grant for opening a health school, because for want of health visitors, these child welfare centres cannot at all work efficiently, because the health visitor has to be an experienced woman, who ought to possess the qualifications of a nurse and a midwife and should possess a public health diploma. More than that, she should be an experienced woman and in addition, she should have sympathy, love and devotion for the work, because she has to go to the houses of mothers and advise them, she has to get their sympathy, be a friend and guide to them, as these are qualities needed for a health visitor. The Madras Corporation must be congratulated on the work of maternity and

child-welfare relief and on the success they have achieved by the scheme. But the mufassal municipalities and local boards are not composed of expert medical people. So, Government ought to assume responsibility in this matter of the most important and vital section of medical relief.

"Then again, if our girls want to train themselves as health visitors, they have to go to Delhi. Just imagine girls brought up under seclusion having been forced to go to Delhi. Now our association has realized the necessity, of opening a school, with the help of the money at our disposal, and expecting money from Government we have launched upon the scheme of opening a school in the month of July. We hope, that next year, with the help and sympathy of the Minister and the Surgeon-General, we could get money for the school.

"As regards dhais, I could not speak on that subject yesterday. The Minister himself does not seem to know that in several districts in Northern India, many mothers are attended by dhais during child-birth who are trained by health visitors, who are in charge of maternity and child welfare centres in the mufassal. They are also responsible for the training of dhais in their districts. In Northern India, as there is so much of purdah, it is generally stated that people in South India are more intelligent than those of Northern India, and I cannot believe the Minister saying that our dhais are not coming forward to get training. In Northern India under the scheme, by giving small presents these dhais are attracted to these maternity and child welfare centres and the lady health visitor there becomes their friend, gives them instruction and very soon they come to realize the value of such training, because it is very much appreciated by the people. A similar scheme can also be worked up here if the Government takes up the responsibility of opening maternity and child welfare centres and employing lady health visitors who will train the dhais in that area and when they are trained they will be made available to our mothers. As I mentioned yesterday, our mothers are allowed to die in such large numbers for want of help. Thirty thousand women of child-bearing age died in 1927 from conditions mostly preventible associated with pregnancy and labour. When science has so much advanced, are we justified in allowing our mothers to suffer and die? Mr. Nevelle Chamberlain, speaking on motherhood's scourge (I hope our Minister also will echo the same sentiments), said:—

'It seems to me a terrible thing that to-day out of 250 mothers one dies in child-birth and equally terrible that the rate has persisted unchanged for the last twenty years. And that is not really the whole measure of the injury that is being done One must not only remember what happens when the mother alone is taken away and the child cannot have the care which the mother alone can show. We must think also of the mothers who emerge from confinement partly injured in health, the nervous system shattered unable to fulfil the full duties of mother herself.'

"How much more acute is our condition, where the figure for maternal mortality for our Presidency is 20 per thousand. Therefore, I submit, on behalf of the suffering mothers and children, that this House should strongly support this motion by which we may have a properly organized maternity scheme, so that mothers and children may have the advantage of scientific trained help at the time of their need. With these words, I move my cut motion for the acceptance of the House."

12-15 p.m.

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding this motion. Sir, the rural areas are seldom visited by the health officers and the visits paid by health inspectors are few and far

between. They come once in a way and give to the village headman some medicine. The medicine generally given is a specific for cholera. The headman is asked to distribute it among the villagers. The village headman does not generally know how and when it should be given. He may not be bold enough to enter a house in the village where the cholera-stricken person is lying in bed, in need of treatment. Further it is a matter within the knowledge of almost all of us that women are shy by temperament and they will not come forward and ask for medicine or say what the patient is suffering from if anything goes wrong with him. As the womenfolk are not educated, they do not know even the fundamental laws of hygiene and consequently due to their neglect the health of their children is left uncared for and they are attacked by disease which, with proper care, may be arrested and cured very easily. I may say, in this connexion, Sir, that vaccination is necessary in the case of village children. Not to speak of the hookworm disease from which very few are immune, there is a terrible disease called the guinea worm disease to which I am afraid almost all women are victims in certain villages. In spite of it the poor women have to attend to their daily avocations. Therefore I think something, a great deal, has to be done to protect the health of the mothers in the villages. There are certain diseases which can be cured at the early stages; but generally it happens they are neglected at the first stage or stages and the victims become aware of the seriousness of the disease, when their strength fails them, when the disease has affected vital organs. They seek medical relief at that stage, that is when it is too late to cure it.

"Sir, pressure ought to be brought to bear on the local bodies to start maternity and child-welfare centres. My friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu will ask me where the money is to come from. He himself has rightly pointed out that when block grants are granted to Local Self-Government departments for roads, similar block grants should be provided for the local bodies to start child-welfare and maternity centres. Coming as I do from a village, and connected intimately as I am with village life and village sanitation, I can assure this House that the general health of the women and children in the villages is terribly neglected. My friend said that the condition of the depressed classes is not in any way ameliorated. May I point out to him that it is due to the fact that the villages are beyond the reach of the health officers, and hence no wonder the villages are to-day where they were. Therefore, if pressure is brought to bear upon local bodies, they can do a great deal in this direction. For I believe that local bodies are the only fit persons who can undertake this work with profit. For, what is the position of these villages at the present day? They are situated here and there, sometimes with no roads leading to them, and if some have cart-tracks they are in such a hopeless state that no vehicles can pass over them without accident; and in rainy seasons these villages are, as it were, completely cut off from the outside world. Under these circumstances they are beyond the reach of the Health department. I think if we want to improve the health of the rural areas we will require not lakhs but crores of rupees. Is it not possible for the hon. the Health Minister to come forward with, at least, this modest scheme of giving block grants to the various local bodies so that they can train midwives and local health officers to cope with this work?

"My friend also spoke of the benefits accruing from the work of certain voluntary health associations. I do not know why Government do not extend their liberal help to them. In my opinion these voluntary health associations

ought to be encouraged by liberal grants; and if this is done, they will be able to extend their range of activity and bring relief to the very door of the poor in the rural areas. So, in seconding this motion, I say that unless something is done in this direction, there is no salvation for the hundreds and thousands of the poor, illiterate and helpless men, women and children in the rural areas."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 45,27,300 for Public Health—Transferred by Rs. 100."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, in the rural areas the hamlets inhabited by the depressed classes form an eyesore, in that on one side of them we see the prickly-pear in thick growth and on the other side we see all village rubbish heaped up and allowed to stand there and on the third side a stinking well. In these insanitary regions do the innocent children of the depressed classes play and roam about day in and day out; for is it not a fact that these poor folk have to take their bed on the ground in front of their hamlets? What is the result? They have perforce to inhale this foul smell and fall victims to dire diseases. The parents who form the bulk of agricultural labour, they leave their homes very early in the morning and return very late in the night taking practically no care about their children. For these reasons I have much pleasure in supporting this motion brought by the hon. the Deputy President, as far as the health and welfare of the children is concerned. (Hear, hear.) Sir, Health officers play a very important part in improving the lot of the village people."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question of the public health of cheris is not under consideration now. The question is to discuss the policy of Government regarding maternity and child welfare work in the Presidency. It will not be relevant to bring under that the general question of the state of the public health of the cheris."

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, I want to say a few words about my own district. I know maternity and child-welfare centres have been started but for want of funds they are not functioning properly. Therefore, I appeal to the hon. the Health Minister to give liberal grants to them."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, this question of increasing the number of child-welfare and maternity centres has already engaged the attention of the Government. During the course of the last year we wanted to appoint special officers for the purpose of encouraging and starting these societies in the various mufassal centres, and this subject was placed before the Finance Committee and they said that this matter was not urgent, that it could wait for some time, and we are bringing forth that subject once again for further consideration in the course of this year. The South Indian Health Association has been started in December or November last, and that association is taking steps to attend to the various things required under this head. The voluntary associations are also doing good work, and the question whether Government help can be extended to these associations for their maintenence and building is being separately considered. And there is an application from the Trichinopoly Health Association for building grants. Till now the policy of Government has been not to make grants for these purposes. A start has been made and small grants have been provided for two institutions, one, I think, in Malabar and another in Arkonam. How far this grant can be extended is under the

consideration of the Government now. As I have said already, two applications from two bodies have been complied with and the third application is being considered."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the House is ready for a vote. The question is 'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 45,27,300 for Public Health —Transferred by Rs. 100'."

The motion was put to vote and lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :

Ayes.

1. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.
2. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
3. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
4. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
5. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
6. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
7. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
8. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
9. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
10. Mr. L. K. Tulasiram.
11. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
12. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
13. ,, K. R. Karant.
14. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
15. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
16. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
17. Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu.
18. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
19. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
20. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
21. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
22. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
23. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
24. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
25. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
26. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.
27. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
28. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
29. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar.
30. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
31. Mr. G. R. Premayya.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Mr. Hilton Brown.
9. ,, H. A. Watson.
10. ,, C. A. Souter.
11. ,, S. H. Slater.
12. ,, McG. C. Tampoe.
13. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
14. ,, V. Ch. John.
15. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
16. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
17. Mr. C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.
18. ,, A. B. Shetty.
19. ,, J. Bheemayya.
20. ,, R Foulkes.
21. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
22. Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur.
23. Mr. Mupil Nayar of Kavalappara.
24. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
25. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
26. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
27. ,, K. Krishnan.
28. ,, N. Siva Raj.
29. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
30. Mr. W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.
31. ,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
32. ,, S. V. Vanavudaya Goundar.
33. ,, S. Venkiah.
34. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
35. Mr. U. Ramaswami Ayyar.
36. ,, H. F. P. Hearson.
37. The Zamindar of Kallikota.
38. Mr. F. E. James.
39. ,, P. T. Rajan.
40. ,, T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
41. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
42. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.
43. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
44. Mr. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.

Ayes 31, Noes 44.

The motion was lost.

12-30 p.m. * Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" Mr. President, Sir, in the three or four minutes left, I wish to move this motion, namely,—

'*to reduce the allotment of Rs.* 45,27,300 *for Public Health—Transferred* by *Rs.* 100, *to censure the Public Health policy of the Minister.*'

" As almost all questions affecting public health have been discussed in the previous cut motion, I propose now to confine myself only to the question of the expenditure of 4 lakhs of rupees for propaganda for temperance. I am sorry, Mr. President, that I cannot give this hon. House an idea of how this amount is going to be spent, but from the notes placed before the Finance Committee—and I may inform hon. Members that this grant was turned down by the Finance Committee—the object of this expenditure would be clear. This is what the note says :

'The Government accepted in principle the plan of contributing from public funds to the resources of non-official temperance organizations and invited certain temperance organizations to state what amount they could usefully spend in a year on propaganda work, how they propose to spend any grants which the Government might find it possible to make and whether they could start new societies or even get individuals to do the propaganda work. Several societies have responded and have proposed, if sufficient financial assistance is given, to carry on propaganda work generally on the following lines :—

(1) Organizing lectures (including lantern lectures) by honorary or paid lecturers ;
(2) publication of temperance pamphlets, handbills and journals ;
(3) education of children through temperance, recitation contests, etc.;
(4) organizing new societies ; and
(5) appointment of whole-time secretaries and workers.

'The total amount which has been asked for by societies is about Rs. 32,000. The Government, however, addressed only a few societies of whose existence they had definite information. There may be other societies willing to do the work and new societies have to be formed. Moreover, besides societies, individual propagandists may have to be subsidised. For example, it has been reported that a retired Government servant of position, who is said to have considerable influence, is willing to undertake propaganda work by touring and lecturing in the Presidency, by the publication of temperance pamphlets and by performing dramas in English and in the vernaculars and in other ways, and a request has been made on his behalf for financial help to cover the expenses which will be actually incurred by him.'

" Mr. President, all this money is for propaganda for temperance. Now, I really feel as a Member of this House that when there are various urgent measures, such as the prevention of malaria or the question of housing, or the prevention of leprosy and many others, it is not proper for the Government to spend 4 lakhs for this purpose, and I appeal to all hon. Members to see that this motion is passed. I may state it plainly that this motion is not going to be a sort of censure motion against the Ministry. I only make it as a measure of pure retrenchment, and so I appeal to all hon. Members to vote for this motion."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" I second it."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, this question of propaganda as regards temperance and the drink evil has been discussed a number of times on the floor of this House and I have said that the only way to achieve the goal of prohibition in any particular period as has been decided on by this Council is by means of this temperance propaganda. (A Voice :—'Total prohibition.') The Council decided that total prohibition ought to be the goal of this Government (Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao : 'In word only') and the Excise Advisory Committee, which sat to discuss this question as to how this goal is to be arrived at, recommended this as the only possible course. And the Conference of Collectors at which this question was also discussed approved of the propaganda scheme. The Government have come to the conclusion that this is a matter in which Government ought to take the initiative. This matter having been started by the Government, the propaganda work, as I have already said, will be done by the non-official agencies, and will be done not for one or two years only but as long as this propaganda is considered necessary for this province. Some of my hon.

[Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar] [22nd March 1929

Friends seem to be under the impression that this propaganda will be only for drink in moderation. I do not know how this idea got into the heads of hon. Members. The only propaganda will be to tell the people 'Don't drink'. That is the answer which I have already given to questions and any reference to the Council proceedings and my public utterances will only show that this propaganda is for prohibition and not against excessive drinking. Hon. Members perhaps formed this impression owing to the use of the word 'temperance' in connexion with this propaganda. But all associations which preach against the drink evil are called temperance associations, and their propaganda, which is for 'no drink' is called temperance propaganda."

The motion was put and declared lost. Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao demanded a poll and the House divided thus :

Ayes.

1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
2. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
3. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
4. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
5. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
6. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Abdul Hameed Khan.
8. ,, L. K Tulasiram.
9. ,, K. V. R. Swami
10. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
11. ,, K. R. Karant.
12. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
13. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
14. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
15. Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu.
16. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
17. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
18. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
19. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
20. ,, M. Narayana Rao
21. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
22. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
23. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
24. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
25. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.
26. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
27. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
9. Mr. Hilton Brown.
10. ,, H. A. Watson.
11. ,, C. A. Souter.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
14. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
15. ,, V. Ch. John.
16. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
17. ,, Syed Tajudin Sahib
18. ,, C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.
19. ,, A. B. Shetty.
20. ,, J. Bheemayya.
21. ,, R. Foulkes.
22. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
23. ,, Mahmud Schamnad Sahib
24. ,, Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
25. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
26. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
27. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
28. ,, K. Krishnan.
29. ,, N. Siva Raj.
30. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
31. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
32. ,, W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.
33. ,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
34. ,, S. Venkayya.
35. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
36. Mr. J. Kuppuswami.
37. ,, C. E. Wood.
38. ,, F. E. James
39. ,, H. F. P. Hearson.
40. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
41. The Zamindar of Kallikota.
42. Mr. U. Ramaswami Ayyar.
43. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur
44. Mr. G. R. Premayya.
45. ,, Swami A. S Sahajanandam.
46. ,, V Ramjee Rao.
47. ,, Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.
48. Rao Bahadur C. S Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
49. Mr. P. T Rajan.
50. ,, T. K Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
51. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
52. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
53. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.
54. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.
55. The Kumararaja of Venkatagiri
56. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.

Ayes 27, Noes 56.

22nd March 1929]

The motion was lost.

The demand minus Rs. 100 was then put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXIII—AGRICULTURE.

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move—

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 18·84 lakhs under "Demand XXIII—Agriculture"."

* Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"I beg to move, Sir—

'that the allotment of Rs. 18,83,700 *for Agriculture be reduced by Rs.* 100'

to censure the agricultural policy of the Minister. I do not know whether hon. Members are aware that a considerable portion of this year's expenditure on this subject of Agriculture goes for what is called the re-organization of the Agricultural department. I shall confine myself to that and to one other point only. Sir, this re-organization of the Agricultural department is a sufficiently serious business. In the course of ten years it is proposed to incur an extra recurring expenditure of Rs. 4·96 lakhs and a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 8¼ lakhs. It is therefore worth while for this House to consider this question and to see whether really this re-organization is necessary to the extent to or the manner in which it is proposed. I may submit, Mr. President, that this re-organization is said to be based on the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. But we have heard it said again and again in this House both by way of answers to questions and also, as confessed to-day by one of the Ministers, that the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture are now before a Committee and that they are yet to be decided upon. Now, before these questions are decided upon by the Committee and before the activities of this department are thoroughly looked into, it would not be advisable to incur any expenditure on the department. For instance, I may mention that one of the chief points made in the report of the Commission was that large areas of lands now included in the Forest department should be taken up by the Agricultural department for the purpose of cultivation and also for the purpose of providing pasture grounds. These and many other questions are going to be discussed, I hope, by this Committee or this House, and the Government is yet to come to any conclusion on these important aspects, and yet we find that the Government is committing itself to a ten-year programme of increasing the establishment of the Agricultural department which will involve a recurring expenditure, as I mentioned, of about 5 lakhs at the end of ten years. I have before me, Sir, the report of the Director of Agriculture on the various items of this re-organization. I may mention to hon. Members, that viewed from the standpoint of rural conditions and of the needs of the villager, I am sorry to say that many of these proposals are really unnecessary and are not wise. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 4·96 lakhs the salaries of some of the important officers which are involved in this scheme come to more than half. A sum of Rs. 2·50 lakhs out of Rs. 4·96 lakhs is intended for about 40 officers who are to get Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 each per month or if not more. I think it is a patent fact that every department of this Government is already top-heavy, and these re-organization proposals will only result in making the department all

the more so. It is not simply as a matter of criticizing Government policy that I submit that, knowing as I claim to do to some extent the needs of the people, it is unnecessary to increase the number of officers at the top to such a large extent.

12-45 p.m. "I will mention only one or two points more. These proposals involve amongst others chiefly the increasing of the number of superintendents of farms. The total number to be increased to is 11 and the average net cost per month for each man is 466½ rupees. That is, they will be on a grade of Rs. 250—750. The object of that is to put all farms under the charge of these people. Now, my submission is that it is not necessary to put all Government farms under people who are getting every month a salary of Rs. 466 or so. There may be some good farms which may be put in charge of such people, for I see from the report that some of these farms are to be put under research officers for a period of five years and after that they are to be handed over to the administration of the Deputy Director of Agriculture. It is my firm conviction that it is not at all necessary to put all Government farms under people getting such a large salary.

"Even the policy with regard to these farms should be changed. I do not object to Government spending the necessary moneys for the acquisition of farms; but after they are placed under the charge of research officers for 4 or 5 years, they should be handed over to other people who should be able to support themselves on the income to be derived from those farms. It is no use spending lakhs and lakhs. If you want to demonstrate to the people that the farms are paying it is quite necessary to put such staff on these farms as will live on the income from them, apart from the question of paying decent interest on the capital. I got sometime ago certain figures regarding the Kasaragod coconut farm and I find that it was not practically paying at all. Therefore it is my conviction that it is not at all a wise policy to increase the number of these high paid officers. There is one other proposal. Now, we have got for 2 or 3 districts one Assistant Director of Agriculture. These people are going to be re-named as District Agricultural officers, and almost every district is to have one such officer. All these persons are to draw this high salary of 400 and 500 rupees. I think this is unnecessary. The salaries only of these officers amount to 2½ lakhs out of a total expenditure of 5 lakhs proposed. It seems to me that this policy of re-organizing the whole department at this stage is quite unwise, when the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture which touch almost every item of agriculture in this Presidency are still under consideration. I think the Government will do well to postpone this matter, so that this re-organization may be considered along with the recommendations of the Royal Commission.

"Then, one other point that I want to refer to is the utter lack of sympathy on the part of the present Minister and the previous Ministers also, to the needs of the agriculturists in respect of reserved forests. We have in this House passed so many resolutions pointing out that these forests are being administered to the prejudice of the ryots."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think the Minister has anything to do with the forest policy."

* Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"My submission is that even the Royal Commission on Agriculture has stated that when there was no Forest department, quite a number of lands including grazing lands. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think the hon. Member will agree with me when I say that all the questions that are dealt with by the Agricultural Commission will not be pertinent to the Agricultural Department as it is constituted at present under the Ministry."

* Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"What I say is that the Minister has not made any attempts to see that large forests are taken over by him, which is his legitimate duty."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member ought to have taken his opportunity at the time of the Secretariat Demand, because the Secretary in charge of agriculture happens to be in charge of forests as well. A motion to cut short the pay of his stenographer would be a good occasion for censuring the Government both as regards agriculture and forests. This is a wrong opportunity for the hon. Member to avail himself of."

* Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"I do not wish to pursue the matter. Then the next question is as regards livestock, and I feel that nothing has been done in this regard for improving the breed or providing better fodder. We hear that there is a livestock officer on a large salary touring about in the districts. The breed of cattle has not improved, and there is no use of spending thousands and placing one or two bulls at certain places if Government do not care to see that these cows after covering get really good treatment. So far as fodder is concerned, I do not think the department has done anything substantial to see that the needs of the people are satisfied and new methods put into vogue. I do not wish to take up more time of the House."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"Sir, I wish to second the motion that has been moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Karant. In the last few weeks I had the opportunity of putting a number of questions relating to the Department of Agriculture in this Presidency, and from the answers we have seen that the department has not been able to do an extensive amount of work that one would rather expect it to. As to the number of bulls that they have been able to place for breeding purposes in the country, at the Veterinary College they have seven bulls, and one at Ootacamund and the list of premier bulls comes to only 17. They have sold about 19 bulls."

Mr. Kaleswara Rao was seen crossing to the other side, at which the President observed—

"No Member should pass between the Treasury bench and the Secretary's table under any circumstances."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"I mention this instance just to indicate how slow the department has been moving in this matter. Sir, I am anxious that the Department of Agriculture does more extensive work than it has been doing. In the matter of stationing breeding bulls in the villages I would ask the Government to copy the example of the Punjab. In the district of Gengoan alone, they have been able to place as many as 600 bulls. That shows the amount of work that lies ahead of this department.

"Then, as regards sheep, the Department of Agriculture opened a sheep-breeding station as early as 1912. So far, the number of rams they have been able to sell is only 54. This is not a very rapid way of improving the live-stock of the country. I asked whether they have been able to do anything for the Ceded districts in the way of improving the cattle there. I do

not think the department has come to any decision even as to the kind of cattle that are needed there. At least that is the impression I gathered from the answer to the question I asked a few days ago. They say that the department is not in a position to say anything about the lines on which this can be done in Ceded districts. They are waiting for requests from the people before they find out what is needed for the Ceded districts in this line. I just want to know what they have been doing all this time.

"I am inclined to think that the department has not been following some of its own lessons which it is giving to the agriculturists in the Presidency. There are departmental farms all over the Presidency at least for experimenting. Now, there is a farm at Nandyal and one at Hagari. I should like that some things that are preached to the people especially regarding the best kind of cows, the best kind of bulls, the best kinds of poultry, etc., are practised and demonstrated on the best farm. If the department cannot do it, who else would do it? I asked what kind of bulls they are keeping at Hagari; whether they are keeping typical bulls for the area in which this farm is situated. The reply was evasive, viz., only bulls suitable for farm operations are kept. It is a farm with three or four hundred acres. I think they have need for a number of bullocks. There are more than 30 or 40 people on the farm and for all their requirements they should have cows and chicken of the best type. I say again that the department ought to practise on these farms what they preach. I do not see how the department is in any way different from the ryot in this matter.

"I asked if they are doing anything for improving the poultry in the country. They said that they have one poultry demonstration farm in the Presidency. Sir, it is not enough if you push on with only a few lines of work. It is not enough if you say that we should wait till some work is completed before taking up another line of work. All these lines of work must go on simultaneously; otherwise we may have to wait a long time. This minor item of work, viz., poultry breeding, ought to be taken up immediately in almost every district. It might be said that this is an unimportant line of work. To the ryot it is important. It adds considerably to his food supply. If he lives near a big city, it will greatly add to his income.

"It is said that more important major lines of work should be taken up first. Even on these lines they have not done all they can. One important grain that the majority of people consume is cholam. It was not till very recently that they started a millet station at Coimbatore. Coimbatore is not as typical an area for millet as Ceded districts are. I understand there were proposals for opening a millet station at Adoni, but for want of estimates no provision has been made for starting a station this year. I just want to know what the department is doing with its large staff."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will continue his speech after lunch."

The Council adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (3 p.m.).

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"Sir, I was saying before we rose for lunch the Government have been claiming that they are engaged in a number of more important items of work. But I find they have not been tackling even

very important questions. Sir, the question of breeding better varieties of sugarcane has not received till very recently the amount of attention it deserves. In the Madras Presidency there is a large area in which sugarcane is grown. Yet, Sir, I do not believe that the Agricultural Department has been able to improve or introduce a new and improved variety of sugarcane. I know that they have done some work but it has not resulted in any great improvement. That is one of the things which is very important but which has been neglected.

"Sir, millets like cumbu, thenai and ragi have not received the attention they deserve. These are crops on which the poor man lives. The improvement of these is one of the most important duties which falls on the Department of Agriculture. I do not think they have done much along these lines.

"Now turning to the educational side of agriculture, in answer to a question I recently put the Government told us that they have been so far able to train 469 students in the Agricultural College at Coimbatore. I want to mention here that to train one student, it costs the Government from five to seven thousand rupees per year. I have had the opportunity of being acquainted with a number of agricultural institutions here and elsewhere and nowhere have I known such an enormous cost for educating one student in a year. Besides, this excludes the capital expenditure on the Agricultural College at Coimbatore.

"There is also another very curious fact and it is this. A great majority of the students that have gone out of this college have been employed in Government service only. Sir, the proof of the pudding is in the eating and not in getting the cook a job. I would prefer to see these men employed as practical agriculturists and farmers rather than as Government servants. There ought to be enough students passing out of the Agricultural College to supply more than the demands of the Agricultural Department and it is important that these extra men should turn their attention to private farming which is after all the most important thing.

"The work that has been done in the agricultural middle schools is not worth mentioning at all and the Government could not be proud of it. There is one school at Thaliparamba and there they have turned out 60 students, out of which I am glad to note that at least 21 have gone out as agriculturists. But this is not real progress for the whole Presidency. This 21 is but a drop in the ocean. And here I also want to mention the enormous cost of training a middle school student in agriculture. For training these 60 students it has cost as much as Rs. 94,000. The school at Anakapalle has a very sorry tale to tell.

"I think the problem of agricultural education in the higher and also in the lower courses is one for which the department has not been able to find a solution.

"Sir, about the agricultural demonstration in the country I have got only one thing to say and that is that the demonstrations would be more useful if the demonstrators have had the experience of the farmer. They are usually non-agriculturists. They are merely students of agriculture having had no chance of leading the life of a farmer. To a question that was

asked recently by one of the members it was stated by the Government, that it may be taken that all the pupils are the sons of agriculturists. I do not think, Sir, that it can be taken like that and from what I have been able to find and from what I have heard from other Members of the Council, a great many of the students do not really represent the agricultural community at all. They may be sons of landholders or the sons of absentee landowners and for all I know none of them may be able to distinguish cumbu from thenai. People who knew nothing about agriculture whatsoever, Sir, are admitted into the Agricultural College. In my opinion the criterion for selection should be that they should be men with a practical knowledge of farming. They must be able to use a plough without any difficulty and do some practical work before they are taken into the Agricultural College. In the Agricultural College they are taught ordinary ploughing, cutting cholam, fodder, etc. I know that this is important but these are things which the student ought to know before entering the college. I wish to point out that this is the most important thing. If the department of Agriculture want to accomplish anything at all in this province the teachers of the college ought to be men who had been farmers at least for some time in their life. Sir, in one of the most important institutions in the United States of America, at the University of Illinois they make it a point that people who desire to have any connexion with the college should have at least ten years experience as practical farmers. Sir, farming is one of the most difficult professions. It is practised by a large majority of the population who have developed a wonderful efficiency and very nice economy. We cannot even realize it. How could we, we who smoke a cigar costing four annas whereas a man works all day to get 4 annas?

"One hon. Member referred to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. The recommendations made by the Royal Commission if accepted and carried out by the Government will improve the lot of the agriculturist to a very great extent. The things that they have recommended have been urged a number of times in this House. But still they must carry weight as they come from an important body of men possessing practical knowledge of the profession of agriculture.

"I wish to refer to only one more point, that is, research. I want that the research side of the Agricultural department ought to be strengthened. Sir, research is one of the things that requires a large amount of patience, a large number of men and a large amount of time. It is said of the Germans who have done the greatest amount of research that they dive deepest, stay longest and bring the greatest amount of dirt. It is only after enormous amount of work that results are obtained in research. That shows that there is need for a very large number of men to work in this line. The work done so far in agricultural research is much. Yet a great deal remains to be done and it requires more effort and patience than that which has gone before. Research work in agriculture is one that requires a lot of time and co-ordination between the workers. For that work a regular army of workers is needed. The suggestion made by the Royal Commission does not permit any province in this country, certainly not this province, to be able to achieve that end. They say, you ought to have men who are paid very large salaries. They say you must have a Superior Provincial Agricultural Service on a grade much higher than the present Madras Agricultural Service. . ."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think the hon. Member will be in order in referring to research when he is seconding a motion which is to discuss the agricultural policy of the Government."

*Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"They have made a provision in the budget for an appointment which comes under the grade of the Superior Provincial Agricultural Service evidently based on the recommendation made by the Royal Commission."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is the hon. Member censuring the making of that provision?"

*Mr. NAGAN GOWDA:—"I want to say that the provision ought not to have been made and that that policy should not be adopted. The Lee Commission recommended that hereafter the Agricultural department ought to be indianized and the salaries reduced to the Provincial grade. Now, Sir, if the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission were to be given effect to, it would go against the recommendations of the Lee Commission, and it would cost the Government a great deal. I am referring to the appointment of the Oil Seed Specialist that has been recommended on a pay which is much more than that of the Madras Agricultural Service."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"If the Government have accepted any of the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission and have given effect to them in the budget proposals, the hon. Member will be perfectly in order; but I do not remember that the Government stated that they have adopted any of the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission as yet. That is my difficulty."

*Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"Sir, if that is so, I would not say anything about that. Sir, in this research work they should employ men who have experience of practical agriculture. Unless the men who are posted to do research work know by personal experience the needs of the farmers I do not think they would be able to help Agricultural reform. 3-15 p.m.

"In summarizing I wish to say that we have not got the large number of breeding bulls necessary for the needs for the country. The same is the case with sheep also. In respect of the sugarcane and jaggery industry I find that the department has not been able to do much. For these reasons I support the motion of Mr. Karant."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question 'is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,83,700 for Agriculture by Rs. 100'."

*Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the cut motion. Sir, the current year may be said to be a momentous one for agriculture which is the profession of the vast majority of the people of this province. The year is momentous because of the recent publication of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture and also because the Government of India and the Provincial Governments are going to embark upon a policy of increased expenditure. My complaint is that. . ."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"This is a motion for censure and not an occasion for making suggestions or complaints or petitions."

*Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, hitherto the Government continued to neglect the really national side of this national industry. For

instance, I would say that although the department of agriculture has done something for which one might feel thankful, I am afraid they have really suffered from not having a policy hitherto."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think the hon. Member should take another opportunity to thank the Government."

*Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Anyhow, Sir, I would not withdraw the thanks I have given for the good work they have done. But my complaint is that they have no policy. Take, for instance, the sugarcane industry."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will be in order if he opposes the motion and thanks the Government for what they have done."

*Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"In the case of the sugarcane industry, the department have evolved a breed suitable specially for Northern India—a drought-resisting variety—but they have not given sufficient attention to the various varieties that would be needed for use in Southern India with the result, I am afraid, that if the present policy is continued, one of the most useful industries in India by which many people make their living, viz., jaggery industry, will soon go out of our hands. Recently two or three people came from Java with the object, I am credibly informed, of trying to see whether they can dump their bounty-fed sugar in this Presidency to the tune of lakhs of rupees and thereby practically ruining the manufacture of jaggery as they have nearly ruined the profitable making of refined sugar here. I am told that they are now after jaggery because they find that they can make more profit out of jaggery export to India. Therefore, if the Agricultural department continues to neglect this aspect of Indian agriculture, viz., jaggery making, and takes a narrow view of it and concentrates on the drought-resisting varieties with a single eye to the area under Punjab canals, I am afraid another important industry will naturally go into other hands. Even as regards converting the juice into jaggery the department have not been able to introduce simple and improved methods and machinery.

"My next complaint is that the Agricultural department has not taken a comprehensive view of its relation with other departments. No agricultural operations can be carried on successfully unless the agriculturists find facilities in other departments as well. Take forests, for instance. Without going into the details of the forest administration I may say that unless the ryots have got cattle which is the very life of agriculture, what use have they for improved seeds, new ploughs, scientific manures and so on? Take again the question of credit. Unless the ryots have got ample and timely funds at their disposal for purchasing seeds, manure and appliances, how can they successfully cultivate the lands and increase the yield? Therefore, the department of Agriculture, or rather the agricultural industry is inseparably connected with many other departments of Government. I am afraid that hitherto the policy of the Agricultural department has not taken note of these things but has worked in splendid isolation. The hon. Minister simply jogs along and has not seen the inter-connexion of these departments with the result that at present the ryot who has only his half bowl of conjee to his credit stands to lose even that. (Dr. B. S. Mallayya: 'Add sugar to it'.) Even the result of the useful improvements effected so far has not reached the ryots. Very recently, no doubt,

they have gone in for demonstration vans. But, after having seen these vans recently, I must say—very probably owing to the limitations imposed upon them, they could not be much better—I may take the liberty of telling the hon. the Minister for Development that if he depends very much upon these vans for the regeneration of the chief industry in this province, he will be sadly disappointed. Sir, the improvements made by the department and by the Government at a great cost should be made to reach the humblest ryot in the far off corners of our province. The question is how that can be done. You have got demonstrators no doubt. But the small fixed travelling allowance which the Government allows per month is not enough inducement to make them visit the outlying rural areas. Therefore these demonstrators do the minimum amount of travelling necessary and remain content. This is very unsatisfactory. The improvements introduced by the departments should be carried to the very doors of the ryots and this can be done only if the Agricultural department works in conjunction with the Industries department and the Co-operative department. I am afraid that the co-ordination of these departments suggested in many agricultural conferences, in many panchayats' conferences and particularly in co-operative conferences has not been carried out by the Government. The great need of the hour is that the activities of the net-work of co-operative societies in the province—there are nearly 15,000 of them—should be co-ordinated with the activities of the Agricultural department and the good work of the Agricultural department taken to the very doors of the poor ryots along with facile credit. For, credit alone without knowledge of improved methods of agriculture will not save the ryots and, agricultural knowledge alone, without credit, will not save them either. It is a most elementary principle that there should be the most active and intimate co-operation between these two departments.

"Sir, of the numerous Europeans who come to this country, make their money and retire, it is rare indeed to come across one to whom India should feel grateful. One such rare man is a Scotchman, a hard-headed Scotchman Sir Daniel Hamilton who, in his retirement, has devoted his time and leisure and even money for the betterment of the Indian agriculturist. What is the latest thing which he has told us from the vast experience of his lifetime? He says that it is not enough if you increase the number of veterinary officers and agricultural demonstrators. It is not enough if you appoint 2,000 more co-operative inspectors or deputy registrars. None of these will be effective. You must, says Sir Daniel, give the ryot the knowledge and the consciousness that these officers exist for him and for him only. The ryots must be made to realize that the officers are their servants and available to them at their call. That knowledge can come only through intense propaganda. I may tell you, Sir, that the arrangements, or rather the lack of arrangements, which the department has just now got for this kind of propaganda are hopelessly inadequate. Much greater attention has to be paid to this thing. Otherwise all the vast sums that have been and are being spent on this department ever since its inception will be barren of results.

"Sir, the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture has drawn pointed attention to the research side of agriculture. I warn the Government that mere harping on research, however good it may be in advanced western countries, will not do in this country any immediate good. In our country the elementary things about agriculture such as the need for good

seeds, improved ploughs, selection of suitable crops, scientific manure, etc., have not been brought to the notice of the ryots. Even the information now in the possession of the department, information gained at great cost and readily available, has not been made the property of the ryot. When such is the case, what is the meaning of appointing more highly paid officers and concentrating greater attention on research?"

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have already remarked that this is not the occasion to discuss the scope of the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission. As far as I understand this Government have not adopted any of its recommendations and this is a censure motion."

*Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"In one other respect also I am afraid the department has not done its best. I refer to the question of manures. The department no doubt sometimes tinkers with it; that is all. Recently it made experiments with the fermentation of vegetable rubbish and converting the same into a highly useful and valuable manure. There is a very useful system by which even the much-dreaded prickly-pear is rendered useful by disintegration, says Dr. Mallayya. I ask how many farmers and how many farms have adopted this simple system. Nobody except the people in the Coimbatore farm, I fear. When the demonstration vans were here I asked the trained agriculturist in charge whether he had any pamphlet on that system of manure conservation. He had none; but showed me a very old leaflet on farm-yard manure. It was something published in the year 1892 or thereabout. He was unaware that the world has advanced since 1892. Take, for instance, another manure. We are now taking a good deal of interest in the prevention of the exportation of manurial materials such as bones, etc. What about the most important and the most abundant manure which now goes to waste and which can easily be turned to use as has been done in Japan and other countries—night-soil? I admit it is no pleasing topic but, the fact is, if it is properly utilized, it will bring about the regeneration of our cultivation and yet nothing has been done in converting it into a useful manure. The other day I went to Coimbatore and asked the Agricultural College people whether anything had been done for utilizing night-soil as manure known as Pudrette. In the case of Poudrette, I am afraid no experiment has been undertaken. I am therefore constrained to charge the administration with neglect of this most important subject.

"Sir, I do not want to take any further time of the House, but I would urge that the department ought to be more alert than it has been in the past. Otherwise the foreign importer who, as we saw, began successfully with refined sugar and who has now his envious eyes on jaggery, will very soon catch the manure market as well with scientific manure. If scientific manure is imported more and more, it will mean a great drain on the national wealth besides the fact that some of these are actually injurious to the soil. I appeal to the Government to think of the ryot and the ryot alone and not of instituting higher research and so on which are more suited to advanced countries than to our own unfortunate famine-ridden province. With these words, I support the motion."

3-30 p.m. *Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, whenever suggestions are made from this side of the House with regard to the better management of the Agricultural department or for the improvement of agriculture, the recommendations of the Royal Commission are drawn attention to and we are told that

they are under the consideration of the Government. I do not know for how long this report will be under the consideration of the Government and what is to come out of it. I am afraid that the only result of that consideration will be that some more experts will be brought to India ostensibly for the purpose of conferring benefit to the agricultural people of this country but really for their (Englishmen's) own benefit.

"One of the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission is that organic manures such as oil cakes and bones should be preserved in this country for the use of Indian agriculturists. The Director of Agriculture in his recent tours in Tanjore district is reported to have said that it is impossible to carry out the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission with regard to this matter and that oil cakes and bones should not be stopped from being exported to foreign countries. He is also reported to have said that the only course open to the Indian agriculturists is to use sulphate of ammonia and other foreign manures, and that this sulphate of ammonia cannot be used unless it is mixed up with green manure or farm-yard manure. From the views expressed by the Director of Agriculture it looks as if at the fag end of his official career, he is making propaganda for Brunner Mond Company and other foreign manufacturers who are manufacturing such kinds of manure as super-phosphate, etc., etc. I think that the most important recommendation of the Agricultural Commission is the preservation of the Indian manures, such as oil cakes and bones but these are still being allowed to be exported to foreign countries.

"Again, Sir, some lorries have been improvised for the purpose of carrying the results of the experiments in agriculture to the ryots. Recently we saw some of these lorries. They came from Coimbatore to Madras and we saw them demonstrating. I ask hon. Members of this House through you, Sir, what benefit they have derived by seeing these demonstration cars. I may tell you that these cars came from Coimbatore to Madras only through trunk roads. Really the ryot does not know anything about these cars. I know that a demonstration car was brought to Poonamalle recently but it is only the Sub-Magistrate and other officials and lawyers that had a look at it and not the ryots. I submit this is not the way to carry the benefits of research to the ryots. The only way to carry the results of researches of the Agricultural department to the home of the ryots is by means of printing leaflets in their own vernaculars and distributing the same and by starting agricultural demonstration farms in central places in every taluk of this province. In this connexion I may tell this House one incident which happened in connexion with the proposed opening of an Agricultural Demonstration Farm in Chingleput district. In the Chingleput district the department wanted to open a demonstration farm. They inspected various places and finally pitched upon a place called Dandimitta in Ponneri taluk for the purpose. The Assistant Director of Agriculture wrote to the owner of the lands that Government were going to open an agricultural farm on his lands and that they had selected his lands for that purpose, but that the farm could be opened only when the road connecting the village to the trunk road was laid out. Sir, the place selected is only two miles from the road and there is a cart-track connecting the village to the road. I have travelled along this cart-track in my car and found the road quite suitable for travelling and still the Director of Agriculture has written to the owner of the land that the farm could be opened only when the road was laid out. But, Sir, the place I am

referring to was selected by the President, District Board, for rural reconstruction work a long time ago and a road was sanctioned to be laid out some four years back, but the new President of the District Board who complained in his administration report of want of co-operation of the Agricultural department would not construct that road because of personal prejudices or party prejudices. I ask the hon. the Minister whether the Agricultural department is going to wait till Doomsday for the President to lay out that road. I say this is not the way to sympathize with the Indian agriculturists. In season and out of season the Government are saying on the floor of this House that they are sympathizing with the poor agriculturists. I ask whether that is the way in which they show their sympathy. I beg to support the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Before the discussion proceeds, I wish to know from the hon. Minister whether any of the proposals of the Agricultural Commission's report are given effect to by making provisions for them in the budget. The Leader of the Opposition brings to my notice that when this cut was being circulated to the Members of Government, the hon. Minister and some Members of the Finance Committee wanted to incorporate in the budget some of the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission but that the Finance Committee rejected them and that they have been included in the budget figures. I want to know whether that is the case in order to find out the relevancy of the discussion if a Member refers to the recommendation of the Agricultural Commission."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" None of the proposals have been given effect to. With regard to next year, some of the figures are based on the recommendation of the Agricultural Commission."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am sorry I excluded from the discussion any reference to the Royal Commission's report."

* Mr. C. E. WOOD :—" Mr. President, Sir, I will confine my remarks to opposing what my hon. Friend Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliyar has said on the question of the export of manures when supporting this motion. I regret I came in only in time to hear that portion of his speech. He was bitterly opposed to any export of raw bones, groundnut cake or fish guano.

" I fear the hon. Member has not been reading recent literature on this problem. It has been shown, fairly conclusively—I think by the Government of India—that it is not yet in India's interests to prohibit export.

" When considering this matter from the point of view of the agriculturist, it is necessary to try and lose sight of the name of the article and to think of it only in terms of units of nitrogen or phosphoric acid as the case may be.

" Taking bones as an example, in exporting these we are exporting nitrogen and phosphoric acid but foreign countries are buying these bones for the manufacture of gelatine and glue and are prepared to pay more for them than we can afford to give here for them as manures.

" Experiments in Madras have shown that it is not worth our while to retain them even for the manufacture of glue, as the consumption of glue is not sufficiently large.

" In place of these units of nitrogen and phosphoric acid which we export as bones we can import a cheaper form of nitrogen and phosphoric acid and one which is better from the agricultural point of view.

" Surely it is better for us to let the bones go to be made into glue and gelatine and to buy in their place a cheaper and more efficient manure.

" Then about oil-cake, this is taken by foreign countries who extract further quantities of oil and use the cake for fodder. As a matter of fact, very little goes out of the country and until we need more there is nothing to be gained by stopping it.

" As regards fish guano, this is produced in course of manufacture of fish oil and is made in such large quantities in a normal season that the country cannot yet use it all. If its export were stopped at the present moment, such action would bring ruin upon many poor fisher-folk on the Malabar Coast who would no longer be able to pursue their industry of fish oil production. Any hon. Member here from Malabar will bear me out when I say that the fish oil industry on the West Coast would be ruined by any action stopping the export of the guano.

" Later, by all means, consider putting restrictions on export, when the demand in the country for the guano as manure is large enough, but at present such action would produce great hardship.

" I hope I have explained myself to the hon. Member who spoke; after all, it is just a matter of commonsense to sell these manures if others can be bought more cheaply."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Though, Sir, I agree on many points with my European Friends, I am sorry these are some of the cardinal points on which we must differ. We have been always asking for the conservation of raw material in this country by preventing their export to foreign countries by high export tariff with a view to prevent these things being converted into fine manufactured goods and imported back into this country and sold at a very high price with a view to prevent unemployment in countries other than our own. Our object in always asking for high import duty and export duty is simply to give employment to a larger number of men in this country."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. I think on this important debate it is better only to develop arguments as far as they are connected with the question of agriculture. If we really get into the wider question, the motion may get out of its real limitations and the whole debate may launch upon wider questions."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" No, Sir, I may say that our Friend, Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliyar, referred to the question of manures and the difficulty of the ordinary ryot in getting them. I will come presently to the difficulty of the ordinary ryot in getting good manure. It was pointed out that these materials are being exported to foreign countries, and they are converted into manufactured goods there and are brought here again and sold at a high price. To this Mr. Wood pointed out that this view was wrong. I am only maintaining that from the agriculturists' point of view these things should be conserved in this country itself. I know that a manure manufactory is working very near Coimbatore and it is doing very good work supplying manure generally to planters and to some extent to the agriculturists also. 3-45 p.m.

" Therefore, instead of exporting this raw material, which can be easily converted into manure by other countries, if the Government either start factories themselves for manufacturing manure or help the manufacture of raw

materials into finished products by our own people, it will be very good. Therefore, as one owning a very large extent of lands and one who is interested in this question of manure, I may say it is very desirable that, under no circumstances whatever, should anything capable of being converted into manure be exported.

"Reference was specifically made by Mr. Wood to fish guano. Probably Mr. Wood thought that he was making his point stronger by referring to this. I shall give an instance to meet his point. I own a number of coconut topes for which I use fish guano manure; some years ago it was being sold at about Rs. 80 per ton. I do not know exactly the market price of fish guano to-day. But on account of exports, I am not able to procure one ton even for Rs. 180. I am not now able to manure my coconut tope with that particular manure. The direct question that has to be considered is whether this fish guano should be exported. It may be said by some hon. Members that the people in the West Coast who manufacture fish guano will now get better prices. These poor people are in the hands of big companies. It is these big companies that are making huge profits on account of high prices; and the fishermen themselves are getting very little and on account of the heavy storm last year in the West Coast, they got practically nothing. From the agricultural point of view, we want more manure. There is good deal of competition; the population is increasing; we have no more lands to be brought under cultivation; we have been developing more and more the existing lands themselves. But unfortunately, owing to failure of timely rains, our difficulties have increased; our lands have become more barren and less yielding; therefore we want more manure. Oil-seeds and punnac that are capable of being converted into manure are being exported. It does not require much work or a large factory to convert oil-seeds into manure. We have got our own factories for this purpose in our own places. If only a little encouragement is given, there will be more factories for preparing manure from oil-seeds. Since wagon loads and ship loads of oil-seeds, including groundnuts, are now being exported to Europe, we are deprived of the chances of getting that punnac and manure. In return we get very costly oils from Europe. The punnac is converted into chemical manures. All these important industries are in the hands of Europeans. They are also patronized by the higher officers of the Government. I do not think that even the highest authorities of the Agricultural department can contradict me when I say that, on account of this difficulty, our agriculturists have not yet begun to use manure to any large extent and that the chemical manures have not yet become popular on account of these difficulties. We do not conserve our raw materials. It is the first duty of the Government, if they really care for the interests of the ryots, to see that we get the best manure at the cheapest price by preventing, by all possible ways, the export of raw materials to foreign countries."

* Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, if I rise and want to speak on the subject, it is only to refute some of the points raised by my hon. Friends Messrs. Karant and Nagan Gowda. Of course, there are others who know more on this subject My duty now is to refute certain points. My hon. Friend, Mr. Karant, was objecting to the increased expenditure under this head. He was objecting to the provision that has been made for increasing the number of demonstrators and for appointing one Deputy Director of Agriculture for each district. (Mr. K. R. Karant: 'No, Sir.') Increased

provision has been made under those heads; I fail to understand his saying 'no' at this stage. One of the objections was that there should not be a deputy director of Agriculture for each district. One of the ways by which this important industry can be developed is by the provision of a deputy director of Agriculture for each district. As a matter of fact, last year and the year before, discussion has proceeded on that footing. All sections of the House have been urging that the provision of a deputy director for two or three districts is hardly satisfactory; all have been urging that the Government should be pleased to appoint a deputy director for each district (Voices: 'Question') and to increase the number of assistant directors also. There has always been a demand in this House for the increase of the number of demonstrators. Provision has been made in this year's budget for increasing the number of deputy directors, assistant directors and demonstrators. If objection is taken now, I do not know where we are. I feel, Sir, that this year a beginning of progress and a policy of advance has been inaugurated and made. Everybody recognized, and even my hon. Friend, Mr. Karant, must recognize that this budget provides only for the initial expenditure under a policy whose fruition we shall have at the end of ten years. A progressive policy which is to be carried on for ten years has been begun this year and it is no use saying that there has been no advance at all in this policy. As a matter of fact, Sir, if I should make a complaint, it should be that there has not been enough increase of expenditure under this head compatible with the improvement of the industry, compatible with the fruits which we expect out of this industry.

"I was really at a loss to understand what the meaning of my hon. Friend's statement was. I am not one of those persons who claim the monopoly of wisdom. But I do feel that what we urge on this head is quite correct, with all respect to his knowledge and experience. I do not claim to be a Doctor of Agriculture; but all the same, doctor as he is, he should be the first to welcome the provision for research in the higher branch of Agriculture. Perhaps he meant that that provision has been made for a non-Indian. I do not see anything in the budget to warrant the assumption that it is intended only for a non-Indian. If there should only be an Indian who is capable of discharging those duties, I think the Minister will hardly have any objection to take him in . . . "

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"On a matter of personal explanation, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will wait."

* Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. Nagan Gowda was referring to the fact that all the people turned out of the Agricultural College should not be appointed as demonstrators but that they should become farmers. I do not understand what he meant by that. Does he mean that the Agricultural College should turn out students, but that the department should not entertain them at all, and that only sons of agriculturists or people who own lands, alone should have the benefit of education in the Agricultural College? The Government should certainly welcome the sons of rich landlords. But I do not know really how many sons of rich men and rich landlords would get educated in the Agricultural College and be benefited by it. But at the same time, the department will be ill-advised not to carry on propaganda, not to carry on experiments by means of demonstration farms

by employing these men who are equipped for this work by training and experience. I do not really know if the people who are turned out of the college and employed in the demonstration farms are not working like farmers. I do not know what magic is there in a born farmer which is not found in one becoming a farmer by adoption as is the case with these demonstrators. I know of one excellent instance in my own district. There is a farm in Lalgudi in Trichinopoly. I am here to testify to the great value of the work which this experimental demonstration farm is doing in and round that place. As a matter of fact, so much has been done that people in and round that place have come and asked for more and more demonstrators being employed in that farm and in other farms which they are willing to start.

"In this connexion I wish to say that some advance in the agricultural policy might certainly be made if the Agricultural department is not divorced from the Co-operative department; for, in the case I mentioned, it is the Co-operative department that is running that farm and it is the Agricultural department that is helping it with a demonstrator. I should have well understood if such a suggestion had been made. As a matter of fact I am here to testify to the great and useful work which these demonstrators are doing to the country, and I feel that the agricultural progress of the country will be given a set-back if any curtailment is made in their number. I wish, Sir, that more and more demonstrators are appointed and that more and more demonstrators are spread all over the country and asked to work under deputy directors of agriculture. A deputy director of Agriculture cannot go on supervising the work of hundreds of demonstrators.

"Coming to sugarcane, it was stated that the Agricultural department is neglecting the growth of sugarcane. Here again I speak from personal knowledge. In the same taluk of Lalgudi a different and improved type of sugarcane, known as Fiji type or species, is being grown. If it is grown there, it is due not to the initiative or enthusiasm of the ryot or landlord but it is due entirely to the knowledge which this department has brought home to him. The ryot is now able to know how much more he can profit by the adoption of this new species of which he was not aware previously. (A voice: 'All these facts are correct.') If all these facts are correct, I do not think there is any force or argument at all behind this censure motion. I do not know if it is only a formal censure motion. If it is meant that either the Minister or the department is following a policy which is not intended for the progress of the country, then I should like to differ from that view. What I am saying is that this is the first year in which a progressive policy spreading over ten years has commenced. I think we will not be doing our duty by the great industry if we come forward and denounce the policy that is now pursued. With these words I beg to oppose the motion."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"Mr. President, Sir, I did not say anything like what my hon. Friend, Mr. Narayanaswami Pillai, said. I only said that that officer should not be placed in the grade in which he has been put, which, I presume, has been done according to the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. We want specialists in the service and we want a great many of them.

"Another remark that he made was that I did not want that the students that pass out of the Agricultural College should be appointed as demonstrators

I did not say anything like that. I said that we ought to turn out many more students not only for appointment in the department but also to go out to the country and live as agriculturists."

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"Mr. President, Sir, the hon. Member from Trichinopoly stated that I was against more demonstrators being appointed. That is a statement which I never made.

"He further stated that I was against having deputy directors for each 4 p.m. district. Government themselves do not propose such a thing. I do not think that he has properly read the brief given to him by the Government."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The last sentence of the hon. Member does not constitute personal explanation at all." (Laughter.)

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am very glad to associate myself with this motion. My hon. Friend Mr. Narayanaswami Pillai was saying that we are against any improvement whatsoever and that we are against this department altogether. The censure motion is intended to show that the present budget does not satisfy us. Perhaps my hon. Friend has not seen the papers except those that were placed in his hands. Of course as a good lawyer he argued the case and I do admit it, but the papers will show that there is no appreciable increase in the number of demonstrators at all. I will read the figures later on. What is now intended by Government is to improve the pay of the present men, to get more highly paid men and research workers. This Council has been expressing the opinion that to have the present knowledge made available to the ryot, it is necessary to have more demonstrators to educate the masses. That is exactly what is wanting in the proposal. My hon. Friend must have mistaken the present proposals as great improvements and that the agricultural world is going to change in ten years. It is not so. It is only intended to improve the pay of those who are already over-paid. Provision for agricultural improvements is not sufficient. This provision includes only twenty lakhs for agriculture, ten lakhs for veterinary, eleven lakhs for co-operation, and four lakhs for demonstration. Demonstration includes in its turn experimental farms, and cotton improvement and if these two are taken away, there are only two lakhs and odd left for demonstration purposes. With regard to demonstration, last year we had 166 demonstrators and now they propose to have 174, that is, eight more demonstrators than before for the additional four lakhs they require now. This Council demanded last year that more demonstrators should be appointed and it was assured on behalf of the Government that more demonstrators would be provided. Of course I agree that the number of demonstrators and supervising staff also may be increased and that all the money should be spent on supervising demonstrators alone. Now, the demonstrators, as they are, are paid very liberally. These people do not go to the ryot and explain to him his difficulties. If they are paid Rs. 200, Rs. 225 and Rs. 250, they are not likely to go to the farms and explain to the ryot and ease his difficulties. We want moderately paid demonstrators, any number of them, and to supervise them, you may have other people also if you like. What is proposed to be done now is to appoint a deputy director on a scale of Rs. 350 to Rs. 1,250, another deputy director—that is, for supervision, superintendence as it is called—on a pay of Rs. 350 to Rs. 1,250; four assistant directors on Rs. 250 to Rs. 750; eight clerks on a pay of from Rs. 125 to Rs. 150; and

eight peons. That is what they propose to do. So, it is now clear that they are going to give us eight more demonstrators at a cost of four lakhs. All other highly paid gentlemen proposed are not wanted at all. There are no demonstrators whom they would supervise. The whole scheme that was based on the proposals made by the Royal Commission is this. The scheme was explained by the Director to the Finance Committee and the whole matter was looked into. Our belief is that this country is not going to be benefited by the adoption of that scheme in any way. This Council again and again expressed the opinion that we wanted more demonstrators to help the ryot. It is very fortunate that our Friend Mr. Narayanaswami Pillai has got very good experience in his district. We all hope that we shall have such experience. He did not say that it was on account of these demonstrators or deputy directors or assistant directors that these new things were introduced. He said on the other hand, that it was due to the co-operative work that is done there with the assistance of a person lent by the department for helping the farm. That may be quite correct and we do not dispute that fact. What we object to is the appointment of research workers, deputy directors and assistant directors, but if you appoint a lot of demonstrators, we have no objection whatsoever.

" Last year, when similar questions were raised, it was stated on behalf of the Government that the increased staff such as agricultural demonstrators and officers of that sort would have to deal directly with the masses. The hon. Mr. Krishnan Nayar : while on this side, also appealed to the Government to do something in that direction. He said: 'It must be brought home to the agriculturists that the experiments are for their good and in order that these things are brought home to them, it is necessary that the department should employ a very large number of agricultural inspectors to show them the utility of scientific manure and scientific methods of agriculture.' That is what Mr. Krishnan Nayar said. Again, on behalf of the Government, it was also stated at the time of the budget for 1927-28 that they wanted a vast army of demonstrators who would go and teach these things to the people. Now, the vast improvements that are proposed this year are not of this sort. What is asked for is only an increase in the number of directors and deputy directors, research workers, etc. Now they want to go back on their promise. Is this to find place for Lord Salisbury's boys, that is to find employment for experts, research workers or directors or deputy directors from Home. That means the whole money that is given to this department—as is done in the case of other departments—is spent as salaries to people who are at the top and they will not allow anybody to go to the ryot to improve his condition. That has been the policy that has been persistently pursued by this Government.

" When we say that manure should not go out of the country my friend Mr. Wood says, 'Nothing of the sort; you are wanting in commonsense ; you must know how to send away your valuable things to other places.' The policy that was advocated by my hon. Friend Mr. Wood has been followed for the last 150 years under the guidance of the benign Government and we have come to this state. Men cannot earn more than 25 or 27 rupees a year. That is the estimate of the Government itself. We want to prevent exploitation in any case. My friend says : 'Oh, if you stop the exportation of oils, what about the poor workmen ; who will feed them ? Surely they will suffer.' He thinks that we are wanting very much in commonsense. I

submit, Mr. President, the Westerners also are very much wanting in commonsense in not exporting their raw materials to other countries. Government want to help export of raw materials from this country to England. The English merchants are here only for that purpose and for no other purpose. When we ask the Government to prevent the manures going out, the hon. the Minister, times without number, states 'We have not yet considered this Royal Commission report ; it will be considered later on and we will come to a decision.' That is why the hon. the President thought that the Royal Commission report was not considered by this Government. But, now for purposes of the improvement of the pay of this department they have considered it. They lose no time whenever they want to find jobs for certain men. When we want a right thing to be done, they always say they have to consider. When this Council asked for more demonstrators it was given out, on behalf of the Government, that an army of demonstrators would be appointed. Is appointing eight demonstrators giving an army of them and does it justify spending four lakhs for other purposes which this Council never wanted ? Is this the proper way of putting up proposals ? Whatever may be the intentions of my hon. Friend, Mr. Narayanaswami Pillai, I do not think he would consent to these proposals. Mr. Narayanaswami Pillai and I are at one on the question that there should be improvement in agriculture, that the knowledge that is available should be taken to the ryot first and that he should be helped constantly. Why the research work they are going to do should be done in Madras, I do not understand. I am quite sure that these people are not going to do research work that will benefit the people, because the ryots in this country do not even know the rudiments of agriculture. It is on this account that we move this motion and I hope hon. Members would support it.

" It was feared in some quarters that this is a censure motion on the Minister, but now I think they will be welcoming it as this only strengthens the hon. the Minister as Minister (Hear, hear). We wanted to oppose his policy, and, after all, we think we will have to deal with him only for this term or perhaps for this year. (Laughter.) What we want is that more men should go to the villagers and tell them how to do their work so that we may get more yield from the land. Our object is really to strengthen the hands of the hon. the Minister for Development. The hon. the Minister for Public Health, Mr. Muthiah Mudaliyar, told us this morning how helpless they are. There is the mother-in-law in the hon. the Finance Member ; for, unless he consents to their proposals, they cannot do anything. (Laughter.) Then there is what I may term the husband's sister or the sister-in-law (laughter) in the Secretary of the departments ; for, however much the Ministers can talk in the Council, they cannot go against the suggestions of the Secretaries ; so in the office they are forced to be quiet and docile. That being the difficulty the Ministers are labouring under, this motion is intended only to strengthen their hands." 4-15 p.m.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I may suggest to the hon. Member that the grant is to be put to the vote of the House at 4-40 and I hope he will finish his speech in time to give the hon. the Minister an opportunity to reply."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Sir, I have nothing more to add."

* The hon. Mr. M R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Sir, it was said on the floor of this House that Government have no definite policy in regard agriculture.

Sir, a year ago, the Director of Agriculture was asked to frame the policy of his department for the next few years. He has drawn up a programme for ten years, and this is almost on a par with the recommendations of the Royal Commission. (Swarajists: 'Perhaps copied from the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture.') Even before the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture was published, the proposals had been called for. (Interruption from the Swarajists.)"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. I want to listen to the speech of the hon. the Minister as I am interested in that subject."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Sir, the main objection against the proposals suggested was that most of the items are concerned with the superior officers and not with the subordinate officers. I must submit that that is not the case. Some of the recommendations of the Director of Agriculture regarding superior posts are not included in the budget. Mr. Swami said that we have provided for two deputy directors. I am afraid there is provision made for only one. Perhaps he had in mind also the Oil-seeds Specialist. Then he took objection to the grant of about fifty thousand rupees for the proposed additional establishment. Perhaps he did not note that most of the proposed posts are in the subordinate ranks.

"Then, Mr. Nagan Gowda was saying that we should not recruit men for the Imperial grade. As to this I should say that we recruit men only for the subordinate posts. I must add that the assistant directors and the deputy director are all engaged in agriculture. There are demonstrators in large numbers and they are to carry on experiments in ryots' lands. (Hear, hear.) And to supervise their work we have district officers. That is our idea. Then Mr. Karant was saying that the district officers are paid only low salary. I may tell him that they are started on Rs. 250 and that we have made provision for the appointment of four district officers to relieve men in the most congested areas. Then he spoke about the small number of demonstrators. Let me tell him that Government are always ready to appoint more, as there is demand for them. (Hear, hear.) We have made provision for eight demonstrators, because we hope to get only seven demonstrators in the course of the year from the colleges."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Why can't you admit more students?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Till recently we were admitting 20 students, and now we have increased the number of admission to 40, and, if there is accommodation and if the other conditions are favourable, we will increase the strength further. Mr. Karant referred to the Reorganization scheme. I have to submit that the proposals have been carefully considered by the Government. And, after all, we have asked only for a small sum; a sum of Rs. 72,000 for an important subject like agriculture is not very much.

"With regard to the problem of improvement of live-stock, we have not progressed far; we are still in the initial stages, and we hope to solve the problem early. I will bear in mind what the hon. Members of this House have suggested. Mr. Nagan Gowda asked why the cultivation of millet is not carried on in the Adoni farm. I may inform the hon. Member that there is difficulty in finding a suitable place for that; for in the experiments made till now we failed to get water at a certain depth. With regard to the

training of sons of farmers and landlords Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai has told us that it is being done satisfactorily. (Opposition cries of 'No, no.') He said that nothing has been done with regard to the improvement of ragi and cholam. I am glad to say that in the Coimbatore agricultural farm we have two stations for ragi and cholam.

"Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar emphasized the need for agricultural co-operative societies. We are trying to start as many of them as possible, and already we have some of them, as for instance, the Sivagnanam Agricultural Co-operative Society at Lalgudi, which is doing admirable work."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"What do you do with the products of the farms?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"These farms are intended for experimental work and they are not run on a commercial basis."

"Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliyar wanted some agricultural farms in the Chingleput district and referred to the difficulty in opening a farm in the Ponneri taluk for want of a road. He asked us to make the district board open the road. I cannot understand how the Development Department can compel the district board.

"With regard to the export of manures and oil cakes, as I have already said, the matter is still under consideration."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Why not stop the large stock of manures being exported from the country?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"That is a controversial matter and it requires very careful consideration. With regard to grazing that was also discussed in the provincial committee, and the Chief Conservator of Forests and the Director of Agriculture have been asked to send their report on it I need not say anything more in this connexion except that we are trying to do our best in the Department of Agriculture, and any useful suggestion that might be put forward by hon. Members, Government will be very glad to consider. With these remarks, I propose that the grant be put to the vote of the House."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, if I rise to speak it is with a view to join with the previous speakers and if possible to strengthen the hands of the Minister. (Hear, hear.) I entirely agree with the previous speakers that the budget provision for an important subject like agriculture is totally inadequate. It is only 18 lakhs. I think this House would have been immensely pleased if instead of 18 lakhs we had a demand for 180 lakhs. (Hear, hear.) When Government can find 8 lakhs of rupees for extra police for traffic regulation, it seems unjust that they should allot only 18 lakhs for such an important subject like agriculture on which 70 per cent of the population depend for their very existence. Hence it needs no arguments to say that the operations of the Agricultural department should be extended very considerably."

Khan Bahadur KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"What did you do when you were Minister?"

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I was not in charge of that subject at all. Wait till you hear me further?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" May I request the hon. Member not to mind the interruptions in view of the fact that he has only a few minutes left ?"

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Some members that preceded me stated that nothing has been done for the improvement of sugarcane, ragi, millets, etc. I have had occasion, Sir, to visit several of the experimental farms in the Presidency, including the central farm at Coimbatore. At the latter place, Sir, as well as at Samalkot and Anakapalle, a very large amount of valuable work has been done for the improvement of sugarcane. Similar work has been done for ragi at Anakapalle, and for millets both at Anakapalle and Coimbatore. I recognize that an enormous amount of work has to be done to bring agricultural knowledge to the numerous villages scattered all over the Presidency. This cannot be done unless the operations of the Agricultural department are extended very considerably. That is why, Sir, we consider the present budget provision entirely unsatisfactory.

4-30 p.m. " I should not however, as I said, take this vote as a vote of censure on the Minister. If I join in the vote at all it is rather with the view of strengthening the hands of the Minister."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, I am really pleased to see the Members of the Opposition coming in to help the Ministry. It shows how interested they are in the progress of agricultural development in this province. I am sure they also realize that we are as interested in the agricultural development of this province as they are. My hon. Friend in charge of the portfolio is himself a practical agriculturist, owner of large areas of land in the Kulittalai taluk, one of the wet taluks of the Trichinopoly district. So he is as much interested in the agricultural development of this province as the hon. Members opposite. I know it is very easy for people speaking from the Opposition as my hon. Friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar to say that they would have liked to see 180 lakhs put in the agricultural budget. But the budget provision has increased this year from about 19 lakhs to about 21 lakhs, if they will observe the figures (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: 'Appah!'). I hear my hon. Friend from Coimbatore crying out 'Appah.' I do not know what he means by it. I suppose he means that it is not enough. But I think we have to cut our coat according to the cloth we possess, and if recurring expenditure is to grow in the way that my hon. Friend wants, we will have to think of further taxation, and I am sure my hon. Friends opposite will be the first to raise their hands in horror if the Government propose any additional taxation in this province. I know as well as my hon. Friends opposite that it is not possible to raise any further taxation in this province—I mean any more than we have done now. And considering the circumstances in which we are placed, I think the budget provision for the Agricultural department is as much as could be had and as much as could be spent. As my hon. Colleague the Minister for Development has explained, the Director of Agriculture has submitted a programme for the next ten years and the provision made in this year's budget has carried out those proposals. And those proposals which my hon. Friend has explained are in accordance with the recommendations of Royal Commission on Agriculture. I heard my hon. Friend from Coimbatore saying that the Government are always replying that all these proposals are under consideration. In this matter we have passed the stage of consideration. Further, the proposals made are in accordance with the

recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. The Director of Agriculture has taken up the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture and has tried to do what he can to put them into the budget and see that development takes place on the recommendations of the said Commission.

" Another feature of the agricultural budget I would like to point out to hon. Members is the provision of these touring vans which will bring home to agriculturists the improvements that have been made by the specialists in the Agricultural College at Coimbatore. These improvements are going to be taken to the very doors of the agriculturists so that they could find out the advantage of improved methods of agriculture. Especially in a conservative country like ours where the tenant farmer is liable to think of his own methods as the best and finds it hard to give them up, it is only by demonstrations and by increasing the number of demonstrators he can be made to realize the advantages of improved methods. I think this increase in the number of demonstrators has been provided for in the budget. When that is the case I think it is no use to ask the Government to spend a crore and more on agriculture. I do not think, situated as we are, it would be possible to spend such a large amount. The time will perhaps come when the agriculturists will improve their condition in such a way that it will be possible to spend more money in order to bring about further development. But situated as we are, I think the Government have done what they could in order to bring about better conditions for the agriculturists in this province. (A voice: 'Mutual admiration.') My hon. Friend cries out 'mutual admiration.' I think all mutual admiration is confined more to the party to which he belongs than to this side of the House.

" They spoke about specialists. I am glad to hear my hon. Friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar saying that the work carried on in sugarcane and in millets is work that has been well done, and that it is going to improve the condition of these crops for the benefit of the agriculturists. In that sense also I contend that the Government have done through their Agricultural Department what they could to develop the condition of the agriculturists in this province. Another complaint is that the College of Agriculture is not producing theright type of men for agricultural demonstration. I do not think the fault can be laid at the doors of the Government. The fault is due to the difficulty in getting the sons of agriculturists to take interest in agricultural education. (A voice: 'Why not?') My hon. Friend in the Opposition cries out 'Why not?'. It is because of the apathy of the families themselves. I know during the last two or three years the department has tried to get into the Agricultural College sons of agriculturists. In spite of those attempts they are finding it difficult to get such men into the college. But things are improving and I am sure a time will come when the graduates of the Agricultural College coming from the agricultural communities will try to do what they can to bring about better conditions in the villages. (Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti: 'Close the Law College.') My hon. Friend for the City cries out 'Close the Law College.' I am glad he is coming to that opinion because I thought hon. Members opposite are very keen on making the number of graduates greater than what it is now. I have always been of that opinion, but I do not think the party opposite is of that opinion. (Voices: 'No, no.') I am afraid my hon. Friend from the City will have to leave that party if he is of that

opinion. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: 'You are misreading it.') There is no question of misreading the objects of the party, nor am I misleading. I know that party too well to misread. So, under these circumstances, Mr. President, I contend that the Government have done what they could in order to better the condition of agriculturists in this province."

The motion was put and declard lost. Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao demanded a poll and the House divided thus:

Ayes.

1. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai
2. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
3. ,, K. Koti Reddi
4. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
5. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
6. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
7. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
8. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
9. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
10. Mr. L. K. Tulasiram.
11. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
12. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
13. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
14. Mr. K. R. Karant.
15. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
16. Mr. A. Parasurama Rao.
17. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
18. ,, P. Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu.
19. Srimati Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
20. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
21. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
22. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
23. ,, Meera Ravuttar Bahadur K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
24. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
25. Diwan Bahadur R. N Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
26. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.
27. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Mr. Hilton Brown.
9. ,, H. A. Watson.
10. ,, C. A. Souter.
11. ,, S. H. Slater.
12. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
13. ,, C. W E. Cotton.
14. ,, V. Ch. John.
15. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
16. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
17. Mr. C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.
18. ,, A. B. Shetty.
19. ,, J. Bheemayya.
20. ,, R. Foulkes.
21. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
22. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
23. Mr. J. Kuppuswami.
24. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
25. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
26. ,, K. Krishnan.
27. ,, N. Siva Raj.
28. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
29. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
30. ,, W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.
31. ,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
32. ,, S. Venkiah.
33. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
34. Mr. W. O. Wright.
35. ,, F. E. James.
36. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
37. ,, U. Ramaswami Ayyar.
38. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
39. Mr. G. R. Premayya.
40. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
41. Mr. Ramjee Rao.
42. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
43. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
44. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
45. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
46. ,, T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
47. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
48. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.
49. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
50. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.
51. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.

Ayes 27. Noes 51.

The motion was lost.

The demand was then put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXIV—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'that Government be granted a sum of not exceeding Rs. 10·42 lakhs under Demand XXIV—Civil Veterinary Services.'"

* Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

'that the allotment of Rs. 10,40,400 for Civil Veterinary Services be reduced by Rs. 100'

"to censure the veterinary policy of the Minister. In doing so, I want to make a few remarks. I think that the veterinary services in the Presidency in the rural parts are quite insufficient and that no real progress has been made in this year's budget as compared with that of last year. Out of a total new expenditure of about a lakh of rupees this year which we find in the appendix to the budget memorandum, only about Rs. 12,000 are intended for new dispensaries. I find, Sir, that the needs of these veterinary services are very great. It is found that a great deal of the debts of the ryots in the villages are due to the deaths of cattle. In the latest year under report we find that the death of cattle was the largest since 1910. In the year 1927-28 76,000 cattle died and even valuing each head at an approximate rate of Rs. 50 each, the loss to the ryots in one year would be about 38 lakhs of rupees. I found in many villages which I have visited that really there is no veterinary service at all during the times of rinderpest and other epidemic diseases.

"Therefore there is a great need for strengthening the service. But we find there has been no increase at all. One reason assigned by the Government is that there are no hands available. I think it is up to the Government to increase the provision in the Veterinary College or to give better prospects so that people might come from outside in large numbers. It is not gratifying to hear that there are no hands available for service in such a vital matter. The Minister was pleased to say in reply to the general debate that he was considering the question of revising the salaries of these veterinary officers. I find that during the next year in the Education department the pay and prospects of the subordinate services will be increased. That is a welcome sign, though I think it is inadvisable to deal with departments in this manner, without dealing with the services as a whole. Anyhow I feel that this service is one which cannot make much money by outside practice as in the case of people who are in the Medical department. They get very little private practice and the salary given to them is very meagre. If the Government want some contentment and satisfaction in the service they ought to improve the salary and prospects of these men. 4-45 p.m.

"One further point that I wish to touch is the question of the course in the Veterinary College. I am told that in 1927 the Government considered the question of extending the course to four years. But all at once, for what reason nobody knows, that has been dropped. It is feared that the Government are not sympathetic towards the people and do not wish to give the students proper training for four years and give them better status. I think it is up to the Government to take action in the matter."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"I second it, Sir."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Sir, I have listened to the remarks of the hon. Member very carefully. I have nothing more to say than what I have said at the time of the general discussion of the budget. In

regard to the dearth of veterinary dispensaries, I have already said on a previous occasion that we have not got enough trained hands in the Presidency. Last year, Government sanctioned the opening of twelve more dispensaries, but owing to want of hands, we were able to open only seven dispensaries.

"With regard to the training of more men, we have just increased the number of stipends in the college from 15 to 30; and in the course of a few years, if more students are forthcoming, we will be glad to make a further move in the matter.

"With regard to the pay of the veterinary assistants, I have already promised to look into the matter, and I have nothing more to add."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the hon. the Minister certain directions in which he could take action to make the department more effective and more efficient than it is. The first point is that certain recommendations have been made by the Royal Commission on Agriculture and the report is before them. We have been told, Sir, that the recommendations are being examined with a view to give effect to them as far as possible. I understand from what I find in the papers that the Government have proposed to appoint a committee which will sit to discuss the various points. I would only suggest that this committee need not necessarily consist of officials and outsiders but may also consist of members of this Council so that it will be rendered less difficult for the Minister to act upon the suggestions of this committee. I would also suggest that before he accepts the recommendations he takes this House into confidence at least by a motion here or by some members being associated with that committee. My second suggestion is this. We find that there are 117 veterinary surgeons who are on the touring establishment and 107 men attached to the hospitals and dispensaries. The total strength therefore of veterinary assistants now doing work is 224. I suggest, Sir, that all the touring assistants may be attached to as many new dispensaries to be opened. This question, I remember, was considered some time ago, and as a member of the advisory committee I suggested that it might be tried at least in one district—in the Kistna district, if I remember right. I do not know what became of it. All I suggest is that the question should be reexamnied, because we can then have as many as 224 hospitals and dispensaries in place of 107 that we now have, and the benefits of their service will reach a greater number of people and cattle than now. A dispensary for a taluk is necessary, and unless we are going to increase especially the amount which we can provide for this head in the near future, with the finances at our disposal it will not be possible to reach the standard that is required. So, I suggest that these touring assistants may be attached to dispensaries and the area now under each dispensary reduced. The assistant may be asked during certain days in the week to tour round the villages and do propaganda work there. After all, in many of the dispensaries they have not as much work as they ought to have. I know of dispensaries where they have not got work for two or three days in a week, and so the absence of these people from their stations for a few days will not be felt by the people resorting to these dispensaries. My proposal may involve some real cost in the way of travelling allowances. But when we spend so much on the establishments of the assistants and other things, this trifling expense may be overlooked in view of the greater effectiveness of the service. Again, Sir, the touring officer should arrange a programme so that it might be possible for him to tour in a village more than once in a year. What is the use of touring assistants going to a place and stopping there for a day and not visiting it again for a year? On the other

hand, if these touring assistants are attached to dispensaries and dispensaries are started at convenient centres with a range of ten miles, they can keep in touch with the condition of the animals in that radius more easily and more effectively.

"The third suggestion that I wish to make is that we have now got bulletins issued by the Agricultural department setting forth to the people the results of the various experiments that have been done and the improvements that have been effected by such experiments. I would like that such a book is issued with regard to this department so that people may know exactly what it is that the department is doing and in what directions they can expect help. No doubt some such information is found in the agricultural calendars. But if such information is collected and published in a separate volume, and in a language easily understandable, especially in the vernaculars, it will be much more useful than now. I think, Sir, that if all the various bulletins issued by this department or by the allied departments, are collected and brought up to date and printed in a book form written in an easy style in English and in all vernacular languages and distributed to the people, it will go a long way to propagating knowledge about the department among the people. These are the few suggestions that I wanted to make and I request the Government to be pleased to consider them."

The motion was put and lost.

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Sir, I move—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,40,400 *for Civil Veterinary Services by Rs.* 100,

to discuss the recommendation of the Agricultural Commission in regard to this department.'

"Sir, in this department also, as in the Agricultural department, the field is vast and the labourers few. It has been estimated that at present we have only one veterinary assistant for one lakh of cattle in this country. If you add to this the other domestic animals, you can understand how few are the number of veterinary men we have for service in the country, for controlling the contagious diseases affecting the animals. The Agricultural Commission has recommended that the service should be expanded roughly to the extent of four times the present number. We find that last year twelve new dispensaries were sanctioned by Government, but owing to lack of veterinary graduates, it was found possible only to open seven dispensaries during the current year, and we are told that more dispensaries will be opened in future years, but it all depends on the availability of veterinary graduates. It is regrettable to note that the Commission is silent regarding the pay and prospects of the subordinate officers of this department. They form a low paid and discontented service."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think the hon. Member proposed only to discuss what the Commission have recommended and not what they have not recommended. So the hon. Member will do well to confine himself to the recommendations of the Commission."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Now about veterinary education, which is one of the subjects discussed by the Agricultural Commission. Veterinary education will determine the future of veterinary work and so it is of great importance to an agricultural country like India. They recommend therefore that the course for District Veterinary Surgeons should be five years and that for the assistants it may be cut short to two years. The present three years' course

which we have in our college has been considered to be insufficient. As far back as 1922, the need for the revision of the present course of three years was recognized by principals of the various veterinary colleges in India who met at a conference and they recommended that a four years' course might be instituted and a higher standard of education might be prescribed for those seeking admission to the veterinary college. In Punjab, I understand, they have already instituted a four years' course. Why the report recommends a short course of two years for veterinary assistant surgeons it is difficult to understand. It may be because the need for men is great and they want to get a larger number of men by proposing a shorter course. If more men are wanted, the best thing to do would be to improve the pay and prospects of the profession and thus attract a larger number of people to our Veterinary College. The university must institute a faculty in veterinary science. The veterinary college should also be affiliated to the university and degrees given to graduates."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The Council will now adjourn and re-assemble to-morrow at 11 o'clock."

IV

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

1. Statement showing the area of cultivated wet lands and the amount[a] spent last year for repairs and improvements to the tanks for irrigation purposes in the East Godavari Agency (Vide answer to question No. 668 answered on 26th November 1928.)

2. Correspondence regarding the Simon Boycott procession on the morning[b] of 18th February 1929.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

[a] Printed as Appendix II on page 638 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix III on pages 639-640 infra.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1824 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd March 1929, page 585 supra.]

List of permanent posts on Rs. 1,000 and above created since the Reforms.

Department and designation of post.	Pay per mensem.	Date of creation.	Remarks.
	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.		
	RS.		
One Member of Council.	5,333	17th December 1920.	....
Three Ministers ..	4,333	Do	Rs. 5,333 from 17th December 1920 to 31st March 1923 and Rs. 4,333 thereafter.
One President of the Legislative Council.	3,000	Do.	Rs. 3,000 from 17th December 1920 to 31st March 1923 and Rs. 2,000 thereafter.
Secretary, Legislative Council.	Rs. 1,500 from 17th December 1920 to 5th January 1924, Rs. 1,000 per mensem up to 23rd March 1928 and thereafter Rs. 1,000—50—1,500.	Do.	....
Secretary, Finance ..	Rs. 3,500 per mensem from 19th December 1920 to 3rd April 1921 and thereafter the pay admissible to Collectors under the superior scale of pay applicable to Indian Civil Service officers plus a special pay of Rs. 250 per mensem.	19th December 1920.	....
Deputy Secretary, Finance.	Grade pay in the Indian Civil Service cadre plus a special pay of Rs. 200 per mensem (Rs. 1,000—2,500).	Permanent from 11th May 1924.	Post originally created on a temporary basis in November 1922 and made permanent from 11th May 1924.
Under Secretary, Law Drafting.	Grade pay in the Provincial Civil Service (Judicial Branch) (Rs. 650—850) plus a special pay of Rs. 200 per mensem subject to a limit of the total emoluments to Rs. 1,200 per mensem.	1st March 1924.	Post originally created as an Assistant Secretary on same pay in 1921 and made permanent with designation of Under Secretary from 1st March 1924.
Deputy Secretary, Local Self-Government.	Grade pay in Indian Civil Service cadre plus a special pay of Rs. 200 per mensem.	28th October 1924.	Post originally created on a temporary basis on 12th October 1922.
Secretary, Public Works Department.	Grade pay in the superior time scale for Indian Civil Service plus special pay of Rs. 250 (1,000—2,500).	7th October 1925.	Originally created by Local Government on a temporary basis for six months from 21st May 1925 and since sanctioned by the Secretary of State.
Additional Assistant Secretary to the Board of Revenue.	Pay as Deputy Collector (300—850) plus Rs. 200 subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,200.	..	The appointment was created in lieu o Secretary to Board of Revenue abolished,

Department and designation of post.	Pay per mensem.	Date of creation.	Remarks.
	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—*cont.*		
	Rs.		
Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards; also Registrar-General of Panchayats	Grade pay in the superior Indian Civil Service cadre (1,000 to 2,500).	16th April 1925.	A temporary post which was in existence since December 1920 was made permanent.
Collector and District Magistrate.	Grade pay in the superior time scale for Indian Civil Service (1,000—2,500).	15th April 1925.	To provide for the new West Godavari district. No addition was made to the Indian Civil Service cadre as this was in lieu of the post of Agency Commissioner abolished.
Aide-de-Camp	Grade pay *plus* staff pay of Rs. 300 per mensem.	14th April 1924.	....
	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.		
Law Department— Master of High Court.	1,500—60—1,800		This was created in lieu of the Deputy Registrar, Original Side, on Rs. 1,200 plus 100.
Education— Vice Principal, Law College, Madras.	600—50—1,200	3rd April 1928.	..
Judicial Department— Commandant, East Coast Special Police.	Pay in the superior scale of the Indian Police Service (650—1,450).	31st October 1927.	This is in lieu of the Military Commandant sanctioned by the Secretary of State in August 1926. Post vacant since 2nd May 1928.
Superintendent of Police, Malappuram, and Commandant, Malabar Special Police.	Do.	1923.	....
Local Self-Government Department— One Radiologist for Madras Presidency.	1,000—50—1,500		....
Principal, Medical College, Vizagapatam.	Pay in the Indian Medical Service 650—2,100 per mensem — Non-Indian Medical Service—pay 500—50—900.	..	....
Professor of Hygiene, Medical College, Madras.	600—50—1,200	15th May 1926.	....
Professor of Physiology, Medical College.	700—100/2—1,200, Presidency Allowance Rs. 100.	..	....
Professor of Bacteriology, Medical College.	625—1,150	1st July 1928.	....

Department and designation of post.	Pay per mensem.	Date of creation.	Remarks.
	PUBLIC HEALTH.		
	Rs.		
Local Self-Government Department— Public Analyst ..	1,750—50—2,050 ..	8th January 1928.	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.
	INDUSTRIES.		
Development Department— Deputy Director of Industries.	750—50—1,500		....
	MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.		
Public Works and Labour Department— Commissioner of Labour.	Pay in the superior scale of Indian Civil Service, as a Collector, with a special pay of Rs. 250 per mensem (1,000—2,500).	1st April 1927.	The Secretary of State has sanctioned the permanent retention of this post from 1st April 1927.
Executive Engineer for the River Conservancy Division, Tanjore Circle.	625—1,375	19th May 1926.	Sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The post was originally created temporarily for six months from 1st January 1926.
Executive Engineer for the Guntur Division, Bezwada Circle.	625—1,375	22nd July 1926.	Originally sanctioned for one year in April 1926 and subsequently sanctioned by Secretary of State, permanently.
Deputy Sanitary Engineer.	725—1,375	1st April 1927.	In lieu of one post of Assistant Sanitary Engineer (375—975) abolished.

APPENDIX II

(Vide item IV—Papers laid on the table of the House, page 634 supra)

Statement placed on the table of the House with reference to Legislative Council Question No. 668 answered on 26th November 1928.

Taluk. (1)	The area of cultivated wet lands in the East Godavari Agency. (2)	The area irrigated by tanks. (3)	The amount sanctioned during last year for repairs and improvements to these tanks. (4)	The amount actually spent out of the amount sanctioned. (5)
	ACS. C.	ACS. C.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. Polavaram division ..	6,753 00	6,253 00	7,733 9 10	7,631 9 10
2. Bhadrachalam taluk ..	525 80	525 80	..	..
3. Yellavaram division ..	3,665 00	1,600 95	5,068 14 2	5,068 14 2
4. Nugur taluk	381 97	381 97	1,203 0 0	1,203 0 0
5. Chodavaram division ..	228 18	228 15	560 0 0	560 0 0
Total ..	11,543 95	8,989 90	14,565 8 0	14,463 8 0

Remarks.—Column (2) denotes " area of lands cultivated with wet crops."

FORT ST. GEORGE,
12th March 1929.

APPENDIX III.

(Vide item IV—Papers laid on the table of the House, page 634 supra.)

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

The following correspondence is laid on the table : –

I

Madras,
15th February 1929.

To

The Commissioner of Police,
Madras.

Sir,

We beg to inform you that the Simon Boycott Procession will start on the 18th morning at about 7–15 a.m. from the Napier Park (Chintadripet) and proceed along Mount Road, Wallajah Road, Band Beach Road, cross the Napier bridge and hold a meeting on the sands north of the bridge opposite to (what is known as) the Cupid's Bow.

Yours truly,

S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
President, Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee.

K. NAGESWARA RAO,
President, District Congress Committee, Andhra, Madras and Secretary Andhra Provincial Congress Committee.

[22nd March 1929

II

Office of the Commissioner of
Police, Madras,

No. 518/1.D. of 29. Dated 16th February 1929.

From

C. B. Cunningham, Esq.,
Commissioner of Police, Madras City.

To

The President, Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee
and
The President, Andhra District Congress Committee, Madras.

Sirs,

Reference—Your letter dated the 15th February 1929 regarding the Simon Boycott procession on the 18th morning.

The contents of your letter quoted above are noted. It is understood that your procession will cross Mount Road at 7-45 a.m. to 7-50 a.m. on Monday the 18th instant.

C. B. CUNNINGHAM,
Commissioner of Police.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Saturday, the 23rd March 1929.

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.
Sethuratnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. W. E.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr.
James, Mr. F. E.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.
Karant, Mr. K. R.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Koti Reddi, Bar.-at-Law, Mr. K.
Krishnan, Mr. K.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.
Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M.
Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran Raman.
Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.).
Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur, C. S.
Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Siva Rao, Mr. P.
Slater, 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.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Subrahmanya Mooppanar, Mr. S.
Subrahmanya Pillai, Chavadi Mr. K.
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, Mr. K.
Venkatapathi Raju, Mr. P. C.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wood, Mr. C. E.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Zamindar of Kallikota.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
Zamindar of Seithur.
Zamindar of Singampatti.

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Irrigation

Estimated cost of the Vempadu channel extension schemes.

*1826 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the cost of the Vempadu channel extension scheme in Kistna Eastern delta;

(*b*) how much the ryots have offered to pay; and

(*c*) what is the estimated annual income from the lands to be irrigated under the scheme?

A.—(*a*) Rs. 1,05,000 for 'works.'

(*b*) The area proposed to be brought under irrigation is 4,511 acres, and the ryots (except the owners of 163 acres of land in Tennern village) are reported to be willing to pay an inclusion fee of Rs. 25 per acre.

(*c*) A report has been called for on the revenue and financial aspects of the scheme.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that the ryots have given an undertaking to pay the inclusion fees as soon as they are called upon to pay?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"It is stated in the answer itself that they are reported to be willing to pay the inclusion fee."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know, whether they have given an undertaking?"

The hon Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I am not aware of the exact terms of the undertaking. The report says that they are willing to pay."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, that in view of the fact that the ryots have agreed to pay practically the whole of the cost whether the Government is willing to construct the scheme during the year 1929-30?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I would refer the hon. Member to the answer to clause (*c*). It all depends on the report. If the report is favourable the Government will ask for a supplementary grant."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Is it not a fact that the sum of Rs. 1,05,000 was arrived at after preparing an estimate?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Yes, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know where the necessity for a report arises when there is the estimate giving the acreage and the estimated cost?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"We want to know whether the scheme is likely to be a paying one."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government are going to collect the usual water-rate?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANAS:—"Presumably so. At present we are awaiting a report from the Revenue officials and it remains to be seen whether there are any other objections."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, the nature of the other kinds of objections?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"There may be other vested interests which may be affected by the proposal which have to be considered."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"If there are no objections, will the Government be pleased to expedite the scheme?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Most certainly, Sir. There is no objection." (Laughter.)

Purchase of machinery and plant for the Mettur Project.

*1827 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, with reference to my question No. 1560 of the 28th February 1929, the details of the machinery and plant ordered for the Mettur Project since the date of the report on the Mettur Deputation printed with G.O. No. 2616 I., dated the 19th October 1928, their cost and the firms from which they were ordered?

A.—The information asked for is given in the statement attached.a

Mr. J. A SALDANHA:—"With reference to the appendix printed on page 7, may I know, Sir, whether there is any policy or principle in regard to the purchase of machinery more especially before ordering from firms outside India, whether advertisements are inserted in the Public Press in India?"

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

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"May I know, Sir, whether tenders were called for before the purchase of the machinery for the Mettur Project?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"With reference to the item 24 in the appendix, may I know whether the Mysore Government manufacture these things or whether it is a second-hand machine which this Government has undertaken to buy from the Mysore Government?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I cannot say anything for certain. I think that they bought it from others."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know whether none of the items in the list is manufactured by Tatas?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know whether the Government have not laid down any principle or practice as how to order, how to advertise and how to call for tenders, etc., in a matter where so many lakhs of rupees are spent?"

---

*Printed as Appendix I on pages 709-710 infra.

[23rd March 1929

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I think there are distinct orders in the matter."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know what the orders are ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, with reference to items 1 and 2 in the appendix whether the Director-General of Stores, London, has simply to carry out the instructions of this Government as agent or whether he has full discretion to buy as he chooses ? "

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

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know whether he has to buy from the cheapest market ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" So far as I know he has to buy in the cheapest market. I cannot give an authoritative answer. If such an answer is asked for, I must ask for notice."

Land Revenue

Failure of crops in Palghat taluk.

*1828 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, with reference to the answers given to questions Nos. 1377-A and 1377-B, regarding failure of crop in Palghat taluk—

(*a*) the normal rainfall in Palghat taluk in every month from June to December ;

(*b*) the actual rainfall recorded during the same period in 1928 ;

(*c*) whether the supply of water reported as insufficient in the season report for December has affected the second crop ; and

(*d*) whether remission has been granted in the case of lands where the second crop has not been compounded ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The average rainfall during the months of June to December and the actual rainfall in 1928 during those months, as recorded at the three registering stations of the Palghat taluk, is given in the attached statement.[a]

(*c*) In a report, dated 30th December 1928, the Collector of Malabar stated that the condition of the standing crop in the Palghat taluk was poor for want of rain.

(*d*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clause (*c*) of question No. 1377-B.

Jails

Alleged ill-treatment of persons connected with the Koilpatti sedition case.

*1829 Q.—Mr. C. VENKATARANGAM NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that Messrs. A. Kuppuswami Mudali, M. S. Subrahmani Ayyar, Nainiyappa Pillai and Dayvanayakayya sentenced in the Koilpatti sedition case were not allowed to take their books and shoes with them ;

[a] Printed as Appendix II on page 711 infra.

23rd March 1929]

(*b*) whether they are complaining about the quality of the food supplied to them ;

(*c*) whether the Government propose to make any enquiry ; and

(*d*) if not, why not ?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) The Government have no information but they have called for it

Mr. C. VENKATARANGAM NAYUDU :—" May I know whether the Government will be pleased to place the information called for as soon as it is received on the table of the House ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I shall consider the suggestion."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that these people are detained merely under security sections and not for any crimes they have committed ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I am not in a position to say anything until I get the report."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government have accepted the opinion of the House expressed during the discussion of the cut motion regarding political prisoners that they should be given better treatment ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" During the discussion on the cut motion, this House referred to many points."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know whether these political prisoners will be placed in special divisions ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It all depends on the recommendation of the trying Magistrate, who has power to sentence them to simple imprisonment. If a request is made to the Magistrate, he will attend to it and report to the Government to confirm his action and the Government will then consider the question."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know from the hon. Member whether he cannot do anything in the matter ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The Government have no power, if the Magistrates concerned do not take the initiative in the matter."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether the opinions expressed by this House are not entitled to some weight at the hands of the hon. the Law Member ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The opinions expressed by this House are certainly entitled to great weight and the Government will consider them."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Are not these people entitled to wear their own dress since they are undergoing simple imprisonment under security sections and are not there for commission of any crimes ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Provided the Magistrate passed an order placing them under the special division."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, from the hon. the Law Member what weight he has given to the opinion of this House in regard to diet of these prisoners?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Considerable weight."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know the decision he has come to?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I have no time to go into the matter and come to a decision."

Education

Prevention of wastage in elementary schools.

* 1830 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the problem of preventing the wastage in elementary schools is now under consideration;

(*b*) if so, what steps are being proposed to be taken for making elementary education more effective in spreading literacy; and

(*c*) whether the concentration scheme proposed by the Director can be placed on the table of the House?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) The matter is under consideration.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether the concentration scheme proposed by the Director of Public Instruction can be placed on the table of this House?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The matter is still under consideration. No scheme has been placed before the Government as yet except that we have had some discussion."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Minister the lines on which the Concentration Scheme is proposed to be brought into effect and what the suggestions are?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The suggestions are to have one central higher elementary school for certain number of villages and the rest of the villages are to have Elementary schools."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know the radius?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The radius is still under consideration."

Excise

Alleged protest of the Prohibition League, Malabar, against the location of an arrack shop.

* 1831 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to place on the table of the House the representation of the Prohibition League, Malabar, to the Excise Licensing Board, Calicut, protesting against the location of an arrack shop, the report called for on the same and the orders of Government thereon as promised in reply to question No. 1105-B?

A.—The Government have not yet received the report called for on the subject.

Location of a liquor shop in Buckinghampet.

* 1832 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a liquor shop in Buckinghampet, Bezwada, is located in the midst of houses resided by vakils and other respectable people;

(*b*) whether the Bezwada public and municipal council have protested and sent protests to the Collector, Excise officer and Government; and

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the protests have not been heeded and that the shop is continued in the same locality?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The Government are not aware that the facts are as suggested. No representations have been received on the subject. A report has been called for.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether the policy of the Government is to remove these liquor shops from the residential quarters of respectable people?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"As regards the location of these arrack and toddy shops there are rules already."

Location of a toddy shop in Arundalpeta.

* 1833 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a toddy shop is located at the entrance of Karnukapuram (labour quarters) in Arundalpeta, Bezwada, where the Bezwada Municipal Council has given sites to poor labourers to live;

(*b*) whether the municipality has protested several times against the continuance of the shop there; and

(*c*) whether the protests have not been cared for?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The Government have called for a report on the subject

Public Health

Levy of centage charges for sanitary works by the Public Works Department.

* 1834 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether 15½ per cent centage charges are levied by the Public Works Department for all sanitary works executed by them;

(*b*) whether the same rate of charges is levied also on the cost of cast iron pipes got for water-supply schemes;

(*c*) whether the cost of these pipes forms about two-thirds the cost of water-supply schemes; and

(*d*) whether the local bodies have complained to the Government that centage charges are unnecessarily levied on such articles?

A.—(*a*) Centage charges are levied at 15½ per cent for water-supply and drainage schemes. The charge for other sanitary works is 15 per cent.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The average ratio of the cost of pipes to the total cost as worked out from three schemes is 59 per cent.

(*d*) Only the Coimbatore Municipal Council has complained that centage charges are unnecessarily levied on the cost of pipes.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know, Sir, whether the centage charges are not meant to cover the cost of preparation of schemes, supervision and direction of work?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Yes. It is so."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"If so, may I know why centage charges should be levied on cast iron pipes which are got ready made?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I am glad the hon. Member has referred to this point as to why centage charges should be charged on cast iron pipes. It is a matter which is under our consideration and there is one view that it ought to be charged and there is also the other view that the centage charge should not be charged for the cost of such pipes."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know, Sir, whether the cost of preparing plans and estimates is not paid by the municipalities themselves?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"If they are paid they are taken into account."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government in order to get this centage charges does not allow the local bodies to carry on their works even if they have experts under their employ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I am afraid the hon. Member is mistaken. We allow the local bodies to carry on these if they have competent experts under them."

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"May I know, Sir, what has happened to the complaint of the Coimbatore Municipality?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"It has not been disposed of."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"May I know in how many cases applications were received from the local bodies that they should be permitted to carry on their sanitary works with the help of their own staff?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"During the last five or six months we have ordered two or three applications as desired."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"How many of them were rejected?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Applications of those who had not a competent staff."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"May I know whether the Engineering staff engaged by the district boards who are also provincialised are competent?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"But not municipal staff."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"In cases where the district boards have Engineers of the Provincial grade will the Government permit those boards to carry on their sanitary works?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I am not aware of any district board having applied to carry on its sanitary work with its own staff."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know Sir, whether in cases in which a municipality undertakes to carry these sanitary works with the assistance of competent men approved by the Sanitary Engineer will the Government allow them to do so?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I am unable to give a general answer. But in cases where a competent staff is available the policy of the Government is to allow them to carry on their works. But in cases where there are no competent men this cannot be done."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Will the Government raise any objection owing to the levy of centage charges or can they carry on the work?"

The hon Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Certainly they can carry on their work."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"How is it, Sir, then the Government are claiming centage charges from Coimbatore?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I wish to inform the hon. Member that the answer is in respect of centage charges in respect of cast-iron pipes only and not about carrying on the work."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, when the local bodies ask for permission to carry on these works that they complain of the inordinate delay on the part of the Public Works Department in carrying on these works?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Probably it may be so."

Agriculture

Appointment of a Systematic Botanist in the Agricultural Research Institute, Coimbatore.

* 1835 *Q.*—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) what salary is proposed to be given to the officer proposed to be recruited or recruited from another Government to fill the post of Systematic Botanist in the Agricultural Research Institute, Coimbatore;

(*b*) whether it is more than the salary which was mentioned in the advertisement calling for applications and what the necessity is for giving this officer more than what he would have got if he had started service under this Government;

(*c*) whether the salary which an officer gets under another Government where scales and grades are different is taken into consideration when he is transferred to this Government at his own request; and

(*d*) what is the salary drawn now by men in the Agricultural Department who started service with the same qualifications and about the same date?

[23rd March 1929

A.—(*a*) It is proposed to give Mr. Narayanaswami a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem in the scale of Rs. 250—25—750.

(*b*) Though a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem was advertised for the post it was found that none of the applicants except Mr. Narayanaswami had the qualifications and experience necessary to hold the post. Mr. Narayanaswami is already getting a substantive pay of Rs. 475 per mensem at Calcutta and so he could not be offered less here.

11-15 a.m.

(*c*) The question of salary is governed by Fundamental Rule 32. Mr. Narayanaswami's appointment is not a case of transfer at his request but one of selection from a number of applicants. His pay at Calcutta was taken into account when his pay here was fixed.

(*d*) Rupees 475.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" With reference to the answer to clause (*c*), may I know from the hon. Minister how many applications were received in all ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" About 50, Sir. "

Claims of Mr. Jivanna Rao for the post of Systematic Botanist.

* 1836 *Q.*—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that Diwan Bahadur K. Rangachariyar was of opinion that Mr. Jivanna Rao would be the best person to occupy the post of Systematic Botanist provided he was given the opportunities and facilities to do the work ;

(*b*) why this recommendation was ignored and what are the reasons given by the head of the department for ignoring Mr. Jivanna Rao's claims and recommending another ; and

(*c*) whether the candidate now selected was having his promotions in the usual course in the office in which he is now serving without being superseded ?

A.—(*a*) Apparently on information from private sources that the advertisement of the post was being contemplated, Mr. Rangachariyar who was then a retired officer volunteered the opinion that it was undesirable to get a new hand when qualified candidates were available in the department itself and represented that Mr. Jivanna Rao was capable of doing higher work in Systematic Botany.

(*b*) The recommendation had to be ignored, as being hasty and because a better and more experienced candidate in the person of Mr. Narayanaswami Ayyar offered his services for the post. Mr. Jivanna Rao is already in the Madras Agricultural Service and the proposed appointment of Mr. Narayanaswami does not, therefore, amount to the overlooking of Mr. Jivanna Rao's claims.

(*c*) The Government have no information.

23rd March 1929]

Appointment of a Systematic Botanist in the Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

* 1837 *Q.*—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that before applications were invited for the vacant post of Systematic Botanist at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, the Director had made a selection from outside the department seeing that his nominee from the department was not acceptable to the Government ;

(*b*) whether the Government asked the Director of Agriculture to choose a candidate from the department itself when his nominees were rejected and if not, why not ;

(*c*) whether after the separation of teaching and research, the previous definite orders of Government were obtained by the Director of Agriculture for placing Mr. Jivanna Rao in the teaching section itself and if not, why not ;

(*d*) whether the Director recommended Mr. Jacob for the post of Systematic Botanist when he was ineligible for it under the rules ;

(*e*) whether Mr. Jacob recommended by the Director of Agriculture had given an undertaking when he was specially exempted for admission to the Agricultural College for want of educational qualifications that he will not use the Agricultural College Diploma for entry into public service and if so, the necessity for his entertainment in the department ; and

(*f*) whether one Mr. Jivanna Rao had applied for the post of Systematic Botanist and his application considered by the Government ?

A.—(*a*) The answer is in negative.

(*b*) The Director was asked to select a suitable candidate from the department or otherwise. It was not considered necessary to restrict the selection to persons of the department only, as the aim of the Government was to get a really efficient candidate for the post.

(*c*) Mr. Jivanna Rao was Assistant Lecturer and Systematic Botanist prior to separation. Later, the designation of the post was changed to Lecturer in Botany and so he automatically got into the post. No separate orders were necessary.

(*d*) The answer is in the affirmative but he was recommended as he was in the opinion of the Director the most competent Research Botanist in the department.

(*e*) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. As to the second part the answer is that such an undertaking does not prevent Government from appointing him if he is found competent.

(*f*) No application was received from Mr. Jivanna Rao in response to the advertisement for the post of Systematic Botanist.

Appointment of the Systematic Botanist.

* 1838 *Q.*—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the post of Systematic Botanist in the Madras Agricultural Service has been kept unfilled for nearly two years ;

(*b*) whether there are not men in the department with necessary academical qualifications and sufficient experience who could have been appointed to this post;

(*c*) whether it is now proposed to fill the post by the recruitment of an officer now serving under another Government;

(*d*) whether it is not the hitherto accepted policy of Government that the claims of men in the department should not be ignored and that even in cases where there are no fully qualified men, attempts should be made to train a man already in the department; and

(*e*) why this training was not given to more than one by the combined Lecturing and Systematic Botanist at a time when there was no separation of teaching and research?

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

(*b*) The answer is in the negative.

(*c*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*d*) The accepted policy of the department is to appoint men in the department to such posts provided they are competent and qualified to hold it.

(*e*) All students of Science are not fit to be trained as Research Workers and the only botanist in the department who by training became competent enough to hold the post was otherwise not qualified. Attempts were made to train others, including Mr. Jivanna Rao, as Research Workers, but without success.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know what the special qualifications of this person are who calls himself a Systematic Botanist, what degrees he holds, and what work he had done as Systematic Botanist prior to his appointment to this post?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"His qualifications are that he was an assistant in the Government of India Botany section and he had been doing that for the past 10 or 12 years."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know from the hon. Minister what the necessity was for ignoring the claims of men in the department and bringing in a foreigner simply because he is an Ayyar? I should like to know whether this step will not lead to ill-feeling and whether this importation of foreigners from outside the Presidency will not damp the enthusiasm of men in the department to qualify themselves for higher posts. I should like to know also whether it will not block the promotion of experienced men in the department."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"All these things were considered before the appointment was made."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"May I know whether there was a committee to select the candidate for this post from among the applicants?"

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

Supply of magic lanterns for agricultural propaganda work.

*1839 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many magic lanterns have been supplied to the Agricultural demonstrators for propaganda work; and

(*b*) whether it is a fact that there is only one magic lantern for use in Malabar and South Kanara and that even this is not in working order?

A.—(*a*) One for each circle.

(*b*) The old lantern used in this circle is not quite satisfactory. Propaganda work, however, has not suffered much on this account as use has been made of another lantern belonging to the Entomological section working in the circle for all important lectures. The replacement of the old lantern will be considered in due course.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether one magic lantern for one circle will do?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"We are only just trying the experiment."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether for agricultural propaganda, which is so necessary in our country, one magic lantern is enough for all the districts in the circle?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"That will do for the present."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether portable cinemas cannot be substituted for the old-fashioned magic lanterns?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"It is being considered."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know for how long it has been under consideration?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"For some time past, Sir."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"May I know whether one magic lantern for four districts is sufficient?"

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether the hon. Minister has considered the desirability of interspersing agricultural films with other interesting films and whether he has given instructions in that direction?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"The matter is engaging the attention of the Government."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know what is spent for slides?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Money, Sir. (Laughter.)"

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"What is the amount spent on slides for these magic lanterns? We know it is money, but we want to know how much is spent?"

The CHAIRMAN:—"Will Mr. Kaleswara Rao please repeat his question?"

[23rd March 1929

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know how much is spent in purchasing the slides for the magic lanterns, Sir ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" It depends upon the size."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Average size, Sir ? "

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

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know how many different types of slides they are having, Sir ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Several types."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" What is the cost of the type of slides used in these lanterns ? "

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

Industries

Opening of a spinning factory in the Presidency.

*1840 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Government intend to start a spinning factory anywhere in the Presidency ;

(*b*) whether the Government Industrial department has made any investigations with regard to the suitability of sites for the said purpose at Bezwada, Tuticorin and other places ;

(*c*) at what stage the proposal now is ; and

(*d*) whether the said investigations have been carried on in order that the Government itself may start a spinning factory or to give financial assistance to any private firm or on behalf of any private firm that proposes to start a spinning factory and, if so, which is the private firm ?

A.—(*a*) The Government have no such intention at present.

(*b*) The Department of Industries in 1921 instituted inquiries as to the scope for the setting up of additional cotton mills in this Presidency and as to the most suitable centres of such mills, but with no practical result. Recently a private firm has evinced interest in the matter of establishing additional mills at suitable centres and has approached the department for certain information and data in this regard.

(*c*) The question is still under the consideration of the firm, whose enquiries, it is understood, are still proceeding.

(*d*) As already stated in answer to clause (*a*), the Government do not intend to start a spinning mill. No application for financial assistance in regard to the starting of a mill has been received. The enquiries recently made by the department have been with a view to supplying the particulars required by the firm referred to above. Government do not consider it desirable to disclose the name of the firm who have specially requested that their investigation should, at this stage, be regarded as confidential.

23rd March 1929]

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know what is meant by cotton mills, Sir ? Are they spinning mills or ginning mills ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Spinning mills."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Which is the firm that wanted the assistance of the Government ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I think it can be understood from the answer."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether it is an Indian firm or non-Indian firm ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I am not at present able to say."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I know whether there are already spinning mills working in the Presidency ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" There are, I think."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Can the hon. Minister give the number of such mills, Sir ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I will furnish the information, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know the place where this mill is proposed to be started ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I cannot say anything at present."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" So far as the enquiry went, where was it intended to locate the mill ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The enquiry covered the whole province."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know the name of the firm, Sir ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" As I have already stated, I am not in a position to give the name of the firm."

Mr A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know how many mills they propose to start ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Nothing has been settled."

Mr. K. R KARANT :—" In connexion with the enquiry mentioned in clause (*b*), may I know whether the Government have ascertained the number of spinning mills working in the Presidency ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" They have."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I know how many there are ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I will give that information later on."

[23rd March 1929

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"With reference to (*b*), may I know whether Nandyal was considered as a suitable centre ?"

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

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Will the Government deny, Sir, that at least there are 20 mills in this Presidency ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"The Government do not deny at all."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Does the hon. Minister not know the existence of mills at Perambur, etc. ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I know."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"May I know whether this investigation that is going on *sub rosa* is in the interests of this Presidency ?"

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

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"If so, why this secrecy about it ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"We have got to keep the thing confidential for sometime for fear of competition. We are trying to oblige them that is all."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"May I know why Government should bother themselves with this enquiry ? There are so many mills already."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"For supplying information."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Will the Government give an undertaking that nothing by way of profits will be given to this company before placing the matter before this House ?"

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

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know what the approximate cost of the enquiry made on behalf of this firm is likely to be ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I cannot say."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I am asking about the cost of the investigation made on behalf of the company now ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"No cost at all."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"Are they going to start a spinning mill or mills ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I am sorry I cannot say all this now."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Is it in the interests of the Presidency that they do not want to disclose even the names of the partners of the firm ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Everything for the present is confidential."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Do the Government want to have the whole thing under gosha ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"We are under a moral obligation to keep the thing confidential for some time."

23rd March 1929]

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know the circumstances under which the Government put themselves under a moral obligation of this kind and refuse to give any information whatever when they are spending the taxpayers' money in making enquiries on behalf of the firm ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"The Government are not spending any money. They are only supplying information."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know whether the enquiries referred to here are made by the department without any cost ?"

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

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I suppose the establishment that is doing this work is paid by the Government ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Everything is done by the office itself."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"But the officers appointed and paid by this Government are spending their time and energy on this matter ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"As a matter of fact, anybody can ask for information. In this case it is a company that is seeking information."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Could not the Director of Industries refer these gentlemen to other firms in the Presidency for the information they want ?"

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know from the hon. Minister why he finds himself morally compelled to keep this secret ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Mostly to avoid competition."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know whether the hon. Minister will at least send a copy of the question or whatever it is on which information is wanted, to me or our European colleagues here ? I myself would be ready to give every information."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is argumentative."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I ask whether the Government will be pleased to give me or other Members interested in spinning mills a copy of the points on which information is wanted ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"It is not necessary."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I only want the Government . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Government have refused."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I said that it is not necessary."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Will the Government consider the desirability of saving the time and energy of its officers in collecting information of this kind by sending this questionnaire to people who know these matters ?"

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

[23rd March 1929

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" From to-day ? "

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether any mill owner from Bombay approached the Government for help in opening a number of mills in Madura, Tuticorin and other districts and whether the Government will help in that matter ? "

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

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" May I ask whether E. D. Sasail & Co. of Bombay applied to this Government for information regarding starting mills in this presidency ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :— " I cannot say, Sir."

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

II

ADJOURNMENT MOTION REGARDING THE CONDUCT OF THE CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Mr. Satyamurti has given notice of a motion for adjournment of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance. Before I give my consent I wish to know whether the Law Member has got any reasons why my consent should be withheld."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I submit that it is not a matter of urgency at all."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That will be considered. I have first of all to give my consent. After my consent is given the hon. Member, Mr. Satyamurti, will obtain the leave of the House. After the motion is made I have to consider the question whether it is in order or not. These are the three stages. In the first stage I wish to know whether there are any reasons why my consent should not be given to the hon. Member."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It is left entirely in your discretion, Sir."

11-30 a. m. * Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I beg to move that the business of the Council be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the conduct of the Chief Presidency Magistrate as revealed in the judgment of the High Court pronounced yesterday in connexion with Collett's case."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have now to settle the question whether the motion is in order or not. Before doing so I wish to know from the hon. the Law Member whether he has got any objection."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I submit that it is not in order. So far as this adjournment motion is concerned there is no urgency about it, and urgency is one of the necessary ingredients in an adjournment motion. The judgment has been pronounced and I do not know what urgency there is about it now. Whatever the consequences of the judgment may be the Government will consider them in due course. I submit therfore that there is no urgency about this motion."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Before the judgment the Government say 'sub-judice', and after the judgment they say 'there is no urgency about it, because the judgment has been pronounced '." (Loud laughter.)

23rd March 1929]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" There is the possibility of saying sub-judice in this case also. Regarding the question of urgency from the report available it appears that findings were given against one of the Chief Functionaries of Government to the effect that his evidence was only to be read to be discredited and that his evidence was a fiction and so on. I am speaking from newspaper reports."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" With reference to the newspaper report in the first place we do not know whether that report is correct."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Will the Government get a copy of the judgment ? "

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The Government will be able to get a copy in due course. (Cries of 'Oh', 'Oh'.) Even if the Government get a copy now, before they are in a position to give an effective answer, they must find out if there is anything in the judgment against the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The Government obviously cannot take a hasty action in the matter."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" For arresting Bulusu Sambamurti ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. I do not think Dr. Mallayya will be justified in interrupting, however humourous the remarks may be, when a serious matter is being disposed of."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I beg your pardon, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The remarks of the High Court as they appear in the papers make the matter one of public importance.

" This is what the judgment says :—' I am clearly of opinion that the Magistrate was justified in disbelieving this part of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's story and accepting the evidence of the other witnesses in preference to his. His deposition is only to be read to be discredited.' Therefore I say it is a matter of public importance. I suppose that the contention of the Mover and those that think with him is that it is a matter of urgency to discuss how far a person who is characterized in that manner by the Highest Tribunal in the land should continue in office. Of course, it is left to the discretion of the Government to take whatever action they please."

* Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—" One of the requirements of adjournment motions is that there must be urgency about it, and if you do not take action at once there must be danger to the public. But here the authority who has given the judgment is the authority who can take action against the Chief Presidency Magistrate either by punishing him or by reporting to the Government. Therefore I submit there is no urgency about it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I said that the urgency would consist in the Chief Presidency Magistrate continuing in his office, after the highest Judicial Tribunal has characterised him in that fashion in his official capacity."

* Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—" For taking notice of the conduct of the officer and reporting, if necessary, the High Court is the proper authority." (Cries of 'No', 'No'.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think that the High Court has got jurisdiction over the officer. The High Court has to report to the Government about the conduct of the officer, and the latter will have to take action against him."

* Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—" This Council has no right to interfere in the matter and should not interfere."

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

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—" Because it is not urgent. If he is not qualified or if he is not competent to discharge his duties, then it may be said that there might be some miscarriage of justice and therefore there is some urgency about the matter. It has yet to be decided by Government. But here, I think, Mr. Satyamurti is as usual only actuated by some personal motive."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is a matter which the hon. Member can argue out if the motion is admitted."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask that phrase to be withdrawn ? I have no personal motive in this matter. My hon. Friend said that I was 'actuated by personal motive as usual' which is an imputation of a very grave kind which ought not to be tolerated. I therefore appeal to you, Mr. President, to ask him to withdraw it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I cannot understand what the hon. Member is objecting to."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Because he said that I was actuated by personal motive as usual. I say there is no personal motive here."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think in the usual course the judgment will be sent by the High Court to the Government." (Several voices : 'Not necessarily.')

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" As a matter of fact we will call for the judgment in this particular case."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I submit whatever the Government may do, the relief under the adjournment motion is not available to us if at this stage we are not able to get the adjournment motion carried."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" If it is not taken up now, then it ceases to be of recent occurrence."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the motion is in order. Has the hon. Member leave of the House ? Does any hon. Member object to it ? Since no hon. Member objects, the hon. Member has got the leave of the House.

" According to Standing Orders we have to fix 2-30 p.m. either to-day, or 2-30 p.m. the next day which, I take it, means the next working day."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Is that the interpretation you put upon it ?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yes."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I put a different interpretation upon it. It must be discussed to-day at 2-30 p.m. as especially in this case the next day happens to be a holiday, i.e., Sunday."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Standing Order says 'The President shall intimate that the motion shall be taken at 2-30 p.m. the same day or at 2-30 p.m. the next day at the discretion of the President.' 'Next day' means next sitting of the Council."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I submit that, owing to this contingency arising, namely, the next day happening to be a Sunday, which has not been contemplated in the Standing Order, the motion must be taken up to-day."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is one of interpretation. The Standing Order clearly says 'the next day.' 'Next day' must be presumed to mean the next day when the Council meets. I fix the time for the discussion of the motion at 2-30 p.m. on Monday the 25th March 1929."

III

MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET FOR 1929-30.

DEMAND XXIV—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES—*cont.*

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Council will now resume debate on the Civil Veterinary Demand. Mr. A. B. Shetty will continue his speech on his motion."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" The diseases of livestock and their control is the main subject which has received the consideration of the Agricultural Commission. The annual losses from disease affect the poor ryots to a very great extent. Deaths far exceed the number of cases that are reported. A large number of the animals that survive become enfeebled and the work of cultivation suffers. An idea of the losses due to cattle disease may be got from the amount borrowed by cultivators from co-operative societies for purchase of cattle. Further, Sir, the prevalence of epidemic diseases in this country prevents private enterprise in improving the breeding of cattle. As the Agricultural Commission's report rightly says the most outstanding problem which faces the Veterinary department is the control of contagious diseases. Take for instance rinderpest which is the most formidable disease in this country and which claims the largest number of victims. The experience of western countries has shown that this disease can be successfully stamped out or at least got under effective control. If Government take steps to root out this disease from this country, they will be conferring a signal benefit upon the ryot population. The Commission has discussed the measures necessary for combating this disease effectively and they have arrived at the conclusion that the serum-simultaneous method of inoculation offers the most hopeful means of combating the disease and this has been confirmed by the experience of Mysore in our country. It is satisfactory to note that the department is now concentrating more upon inoculation of this sort, but a larger staff and more funds are necessary to carry out this inoculation and cope successfully with rinderpest. The report says that the strength of the cadre of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons was raised to 249 but that owing to paucity of qualified hands there were thirteen vacancies at the end of the year. On the other hand, I am told that some of those who pass out of the Veterinary College go to other places like Mysore and Nagpur seeking appointments because they have to wait long to get appointments here. Why can't these men be immediately appointed as a temporary corps for anti-rinderpest inoculation work and sent

out wherever they are required? This will help the campaign against rinderpest to a great extent. The Commission has suggested that a Veterinary Reserve Corps of selected veterinary assistants might be formed, so that these men might be called up for duty in any part of the province where the epidemic breaks out. Now, if such a corps is to do this work effectively we must have a sufficient number of men in it. Unless and until the disease is brought under control we cannot expect a reserve corps consisting only of a few men to deal with this disease.

11-45 a.m. "Secondly, we require an institute for producing virus and serum. . ."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT: "Is it one of the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission?"

*Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Yes, Sir. Rinderpest virus is now produced at the Veterinary College but it is not sufficient to meet the demands coming from the mufassal. At Ootacamund and at the Hosur cattle farm, a number of inoculated cattle died of rinderpest after six months. These deaths were thought to be due to the virus not being effective; it is said that the virus retains potency only for a week. They were getting virus from Muktheswar and often it lost its potency during transit. Virus is now being produced in the Veterinary College but I am told that only two assistants are engaged on this work and they have to do this work in addition to their other work; so, they are not able to produce the quantity required. Sometimes reports come from the mufassal about cattle dying within a week or ten days after this serum-simultaneous method of inoculation is done. Such deaths are supposed to be due to the serum not being effective enough. I understand that the first bleeding and the second bleeding serum produced at Muktheswar is kept for their own purposes of inoculating the hill cattle there. Only third bleeding serum which is inferior in quality is sent here. So, it is necessary that we must have our own institute for producing virus and serum and we must have sufficient quantity of it for the purposes required in this province.

"Thirdly, we must enforce compulsory inoculation in affected areas. The Agricultural Commission in their report say that it is not quite advisable to have recourse to compulsory inoculation so far as cattle of the ordinary ryots are concerned. They recommend that compulsory inoculation may be resorted to in a city like Madras to protect the cattle of the milk-sellers. I believe compulsory inoculation was done with good results in Bellary and Nellore at the time this disease broke out there. Unless the Government have the power to control the spread of infection by veterinary police measures, no staff however large and well trained can effectively bring the epidemic under control. The Government must be able to regulate the movement of cattle, enforce isolation and inoculation. They have no doubt the Cattle Diseases Act passed so long ago as 1866 in this province. This Act provides extensive powers but difficulties have been found in making effective application of them. The Agricultural Commission recommends that a Contagious Diseases of Animals Act should be passed for the whole of India and it is necessary that Native States also should have recourse to a similar legislation so that they may assist and co-operate with the people in British India in this matter. This Government ought, therefore, to press upon the attention of the Government of India the necessity for an all-India legislation of this character so that we can have uniform procedure all over the country.

"The Agricultural Commission report makes mention of the complaint commonly made and legitimately also that the veterinary dispensaries we have at present are mostly located either at district headquarters or in towns. They do not bring veterinary aid within the reach of the rural people. The Commission, therefore, suggests that two or more veterinary assistants should be attached to each dispensary so that while one remains at the headquarters, the other may go to the villages round about. We have this system in Madras. Our dispensaries are 102 in number but the touring posts provided are only 88 and some of these posts have been vacant owing to lack of qualified hands. The difficulty here again is want of men. As I said, Sir, if the Government want to attract more men to the department they must give them better pay and see that their prospects also are improved. They have increased the number of circle officers from 7 to 12. The Commission says that we must have a veterinary surgeon for every district so that he may attend to the work of controlling the epidemic diseases, and supervise the work of the dispensaries and the touring assistants. The staff working at present being only small in number and the number of dispensaries also being few, 'it may not be necessary just at present to have district veterinary surgeons but in course of time it will become necessary to have in every district veterinary surgeons of this sort for doing the work proposed by the Commission. I hope and trust that all these matters will receive the immediate consideration of the Minister for Development.'"

*Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to second the motion moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Shetty. He has insisted on the necessity of expanding the activities of the department and making the department more effective in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission. We realize and recognize the steps which the Government are taking in this matter. At the same time we request the Government to expand the activities of the department and to make it more effective. In this connexion I wish to repeat that the hon. Minister should see that the pay and prospects of the services in the department are bettered and improved. It is only then that there will be the necessary stimulus for expansion. With these few words I second the motion."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to support the cut motion. I should like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister for Development to the useless system that is followed in putting down one of the most virulent disease that has been raging in this Presidency for the last three years, viz., rinderpest. It is a well-known fact that the main stay of the ryot is his cattle. If the Government are really interested in seeing that cattle do not die in large numbers on account of this virulent type of epidemic, they should adopt a systematic method that is adopted in all civilized countries of the world. If the Government do not adopt that method, it is high time that we say some harsh words about this department. From the statistics of the last 30 years I found that rinderpest used to visit this Presidency once in five years. The mortality was not on the whole more than 15,000 or 16,000. I find that the disease has become endemic in this Presidency for the last three years. In the year 1926 there were 45,000 deaths; in 1927, 60,000 and in the year 1928 there were 76,000 deaths. I hear that in the whole of the Tanjore district which is called the garden district of our Presidency, this epidemic has been raging for the first three months of this year. I had several letters and there were also communications

in the press about the virulance of this disease in Tanjore, a district which pays one-third of the land revenue of the whole Presidency. If the Government are not going to take any steps to combat this disease, I think there is no justification for this Government being called civilized. They have already spent a sum of Rs. 8 or 10 lakhs for buying serum from Muktesvar. The serum that is obtained from that place is sterile or dead. The Government are still persisting in their method in spite of the recommendations made by the Agricultural Commission that the method of inoculation by the serum alone method is not effective. The sum of Rs. 7 or 8 lakhs that has been spent on this method is a sheer waste of the money of the poor ryots and agriculturists. There have been a large number of deaths; the disease is spreading to all parts of the Presidency; no steps have been taken to control it. Putting the value of each head of cattle at Rs. 100 the agriculturists have lost nearly 3 crores of rupees. The hon. Minister for Development proposes to spend only a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs on this department. Will that amount be sufficient to prevent the mortality among the cattle of the poor ryots? Is the hon. Minister not going to adopt some systematic method and put down this virulent epidemic disease and prevent the disease being spread to other districts? Mysore has done so; Egypt has done so by mass protection. Those two countries provided for what is called protected zone, so that the disease could not spread from one district to another district. What the department is doing at present is to inoculate cattle which are suffering from the disease in one district and then go to another district and inoculate the cattle there. What I want them to do is to concentrate their attention to one district where the epidemic is at its highest. They should send to Tanjore now a body of qualified veterinary men who know to apply the serum simultaneous method and see that the cattle in the district are inoculated and protected. That district then will be safe for 10 or 15 years. They should do the same in other districts also. The department is doing their work here and there where the epidemic breaks out. They do not adopt any systematic or intensive method.

"Then, Sir, one of the recommendations made by the Commission is that there should be a reserve of veterinary officers who, like the cholera parties which the hon. Minister for Public Health is maintaining, should be kept at the headquarters; they should be sent to any locality where the epidemic breaks out and have the inoculation work done. I am told that officers are not available to attend to this work. What is the use of maintaining this department which is not able to give substantial aid to the agriculturists and their cattle? If the cattle are not protected from this epidemic, the ryot is reduced to a miserable condition.

"Again, Sir, from the statistics attached to the report I find that the number of breeding bulls or stud bulls that are maintained in this Presidency is 60,000 for 55,00,000 cows. There is only one bull for every 50 or 60 cows. The rate of mortality has been high for the last four or five years. There is urgent necessity for increasing the number of stud or breeding bulls all over the Presidency. The Government must see that they maintain in every village a number of Government bulls that may be used without paying any fee.

"There is also the question of immuning cows when they are one year old. The system which I have been advocating is what is followed in Holland and South Africa where they have kept this disease of rinderpest under check.

What should be done is to protect the cows. The protection of the cows in this manner is just like vaccinating babies which are six months old. The cows should be inoculated with the serum simultaneous method and it is very cheap to do so. Nobody will object to this system and the immunity given to cows will be lifelasting. Once that system is introduced in this Presidency we will get rid of rinderpest. The Government must take steps to see that the calves that are born in the districts are protected by this method. Any money that is spent upon this method will not be looked upon as waste or extravagant. We will get return for the money that is spent. I hope the hon. Minister will attend to this matter as early as possible."

12 noon.

* Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"Mr. President, Sir, I should like to offer a few general observations. It is my opinion and I think it is shared by all my colleagues in this side of the House that the veterinary department is one of the most vital departments. In other provinces and also to some extent here also, this department is looked upon both by the various Government departments and also by the Members of the House generally, as Cinderella of the administration. I wish to impress on the hon Minister the importance of coming to an early conclusion on the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission, in regard to the veterinary services. These recommendations are very numerous and of extreme importance and we hope to hear from the Minister that a very definite policy with regard to large extensions of the services of this department has been adopted by him or by his successor. After all the question of the protection of cattle is perhaps one of the most fundamental questions with regard to agriculture. Cattle very often constitute the only hope of the agriculturist. If there is no cattle, there will be no food. I have seen how in Bengal in famine areas people enormously depend on cattle. At times they are their only asset. Therefore this is one of the departments which ought to be improved more than any other department and this House should be willing to be generous as far as possible in supplying funds. I am not aware of the details of the department, except from what I have gathered from official reports. One of the main recommendations of the Agricultural Commission is that there should be one Veterinary Surgeon for each district and one assistant surgeon for every 25,000 head of cattle. I realise there are difficulties in this question of veterinary services. There is the great difficulty of apathy, lack of attention and very often lack of desire of any kind to obtain or receive help on the part of the ryot concerned. Then, there is singular apathy on the part of many of the leaders of public opinion, both in the districts and throughout the province. There is the great difficulty of religious prejudice and religious customs in regard to the care of animals. I would draw the attention of the House to the recent report of the All-India Cow Conference of which I was once a member in which an officer (a Hindu) of the Veterinary Services made the following observations: 'I am unable to explain what is in the minds of the people who resist the slaughter of cattle for purposes of food and yet do not lift a little finger against the indiscriminate slaughter that is brought about by preventible epidemics on a much larger scale.' Only last evening I was reading with great interest an account of measures that have been undertaken in the Irish Free State in regard to this branch of agriculture. I venture to commend those methods, or at any rate, I venture to recommend a reading of that account to the hon. the Minister and to the officers of the Veterinary department. I am not sure that I can commend

precisely these methods for adoption, because I doubt whether it would be practicable in this country where there are so many hindrances in the way of direct action. But, what I submit is that this is a fundamental and important problem and therefore I would impress not only on the Government but also on every member of this Council the need for the extension of these services throughout our Presidency. The need is also to bring the services of the department into closer touch with the ryot himself, so that that all the experience in research and experiment which the department has gained would be made available to the ryots. I repeat this department should be one of the most vital departments of Government and I hope that next year we shall find the hon. Minister (or his successor whoever he may be) coming to this House with a far larger allotment of Government funds with regard to development than is included in the budget to-day."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I am glad that Mr. James has spoken so much on the neglect of this department to meet the requirements of the Presidency because we on this side and several others on the other side also have been crying in vain against the step-motherly and niggardly treatment that the Government gives to this department. This department is in fact the most neglected of the departments, especially of the new departments. As regards the defects in the administration of this department, it has been adverted to by several members on both sides of the House, year after year and also very recently and I shall not repeat those points again. All these cries go to show with what indifference Minister after Minister has been treating this department. For instance, in regard to the question of serum simultaneous method, particular attention was drawn to the importance of this method some years ago, I think in 1926, but absolutely no steps have been taken by Government. I recently brought a motion not to pass the Government demand for three lakhs and even then the hon. the Minister did not assure us that serum-simultaneous would be obtained. Then the hon. Mr. Moir came to his rescue and assured us that most of the money would be spent on serum-simultaneous method and that effective steps would be taken. I am glad to find that some steps are being taken in this respect, but it is done in a half-hearted fashion. I do not know if the hon. Minister has fully realized the extent of the disease prevalent now and the number of cattle that are dying and the necessity for taking much more efficient steps with a large and better paid staff. That is the point on which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister and more especially in regard to the subordinate services. The Government have been saying that there is no attraction to graduates for service in the department. As a matter of fact in every department there is a plethora of graduates coming forward and offering their services. Government say in their report for 1927-28 " It is found that the number of available veterinary graduates is hardly adequate for the requirements of the Presidency. There has however been a slight increase in the number of students in the Veterinary College and since the number of stipends has been increased from 20 to 40, it is hoped that a greater number of veterinary graduates will be available hereafter.

" I do not think that stipends will attract the students more unless their prospects in the service are assured. That is the most important thing. I drew the attention of the hon. Minister last year to this fact, but the answer generally came that in other Presidencies they are similarly paid.

I think that unless the Minister makes up his mind to improve the salaries of the subordinate staff, he cannot get better men and he cannot attract more men to the college. First of all, let me compare the pay of men in the Co-operative and Veterinary departments. Veterinary assistants are paid Rs. 60 to Rs. 120 and then Rs. 125 to Rs. 175. I draw attention to page 447 of the Budget Estimates. Now, similar appointments in the Co-operative department, where the Inspectors who are not even graduates, are paid Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 and Assistant Registrars begin on Rs. 150 and more. In the Agricultural department, the demonstrators are given higher pay. In the Public Health Department, health inspectors and vaccine assistants are paid Rs. 125 and more and in the Fisheries department, assistants are paid somewhat more. Let us now see how the officers in the other departments stand. There, in the Police department there are the inspectors, sub-inspectors and they are all started on Rs. 150. Then take the Educational department."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Why not take the District Munsifs." (Laughter.) 12-15 p.m.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" No, Sir, they are all either graduates or double graduates and hence they are entitled to their salary ; and the officers of the Veterinary department should not be compared with them.

" Then, Sir, besides the poor salary of these veterinary officers let us see how they are housed. There too I am sorry to say I have to tell a tale of ill-equipment. Very often their houses are of the East Coast standard that cannot withstand the torrential rains and the scorching heat of the West coast. Let the hon. the Minister for Development pay a visit to the West coast and he will certainly be impressed with what I say. Sir, the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon has to reside in the headquarters and there he will have to come in touch with other district officers, and do Government for a moment believe that these officers will be able on their present salary to maintain and keep that standard of living which they are expected to do ? Then besides their low salary and lack of proper accommodation have these men been provided with the necessary number of peons without whom it will be impossible for them to attend to their numerous duties. Then, Sir, in view of the fact that the itinerant assistant surgeons cannot give adequate relief to the people by virtue of their work being to go from one locality to another; how can they stay in one place and look after the need of another place ? For example there is the epidemic of rinderpest raging in all parts of the country simultaneously, and it is clear that they cannot cope with cases in all the places. Hence I urge that the number of hospitals should be increased in large numbers. Sir, in the Budget Estimates we see that the number of veterinary hospitals is 107 and not even one new hospital has been started this year. Then, Sir, coming to the number of touring officers we see that the number has been increased from 108 to 117, but I fear that is a very poor increase and I do not think it will be able to meet the requirements. A larger number of them ought to be entertained so that we may have a staff that will be able to start to any place at a moment's notice. For epidemic diseases break out almost without a warning in almost every part of the Presidency. In South Kanara they were largely prevalent during last year. I know as a matter of fact in and around Mangalore they broke out recently, and people came to me running seeking help. I sent for the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon (a new officer) and he had to confess that

he had not any quantity of serum simultaneous. I think this is a matter on which Government will do well to be alert as much as the Veterinary Director and his staff whose inaction as to the needed reforms, appears strange notwithstanding grand tours."

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"Then only can they draw travelling allowance."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"What is wanted is that serum simultaneous should be brought to the very door of the people and they should be instructed as to how they should look after their cattle in order that they may remain healthy. Sir, this motion has received the unanimous approval of the House. Mr. Shetty spoke in favour of this from that side of the House and almost all Members from this side spoke supporting this motion."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"On a point of order, Sir, having regard to the state of the health of my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha, is it not desirable that he should not strain himself too much?" (Laughter.)

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, this is a matter involving much money and so I think it requires great scrutiny. I moved the hon. the Minister to go to Mangalore and take steps to gain first-hand knowledge of the conditions by surprise visits. My friends living in the City will not be able to appreciate what I said. As this matter concerns the villages and as they live almost wholly in towns, they are somewhat ignorant of the needs of the villages. There is thus no powerful public opinion in regard to the steps taken for combating cattle epidemics.

"Sir, I am further sorry to notice that when an important matter like this is being discussed, the hon. the Finance Member and the hon. the Revenue Member should absent themselves from the House."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Sir, Mr. Saldanha had an attack of influenza only two days back and therefore I do not think he will be able to stand the strain of a long speech." (Laughter.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I shall certainly take the advice of the Doctor."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I close, Sir, my speech. I do not see why the hon. Members should absent themselves when their duty demands their presence here. I want my friends to note this and I think it is an insult to this House."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, in supporting this motion I am glad to note the practically unanimous support it is receiving from all sides of this House. Any one who lives in this country, or rather in this province where agriculture plays so important a part, and where the majority of the people are Hindus, will certainly note that the condition of cattle should receive the special attention of Government. No doubt Government are alive to the need, and they agree with us that the problem requires special treatment, but unfortunately their interest as usual takes the form of proposals for increased expenditure. The development of expenditure is in the nature of arithmetical progression though not in the nature of geometrical progression. The only provision that has been made towards this end—I am sorry I have to characterise as unfortunate or rather pernicious this tendency to develop the expenditure—is towards increasing the

number of circles and of gazetted officers. For, in the budget estimate you find that while five more gazetted officers have been provided for, there is no provision made for increasing the number of the under dogs. It must be remembered that it is really the under dog that does most of the work, not the gazetted officers. As the previous speaker pointed out, what are these supervising officers for, when they have not got enough subordinates under them? Whom are they to supervise? If there are 100 subordinates, five gazetted officers are enough to see whether they do their work properly; simple logic would not support the increased provision of two lakhs of rupees for the salary of five circle officers when the number of the sub-assistant surgeons is not increased. As regards the number of dispensaries, the increase proposed is negligible. And even the existing sub-assistant surgeons are not well paid. They are started on Rs. 65, their pay rising to a maximum of Rs. 125—not a magnificent salary in these days of increased cost of living. I may point out in this connexion—of course speaking subject to correction, that they are not even provided with peons and yet they have to go about from one place to another and discharge their task, which in times of epidemics is heavy. Besides these, there is the ill-treatment these officers have to put up with. Hence small wonder that these qualified assistant surgeons fly to other provinces like Mysore, Hyderabad, etc., for employment.

"Then, Sir, it is a well-known fact that the serum-simultaneous method and mass inoculation are the only effective remedies against epidemics. Without a large number of assistant surgeons how is the Development Department going to tackle this problem. Recently in the North Arcot district, in Cheyyar and Wandiwash taluks there was a regular epidemic of cattle disease and literally cattle died in thousands. I am told other districts also have to tell the same sad tale. And I submit that Government cannot tackle the problem without increasing the lower grade staff. With the pay of one circle officer five or six assistant surgeons can be maintained with undoubted advantage to the ryots.

"There ought to be an increase in the number of veterinary assistants at the earliest possible opportunity. I shall not take more of the time of the House, Sir, but I would simply repeat the need for the increase of the establishments in the lower grade, and also their adequate and better treatment by their superiors."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I oppose this motion. (Voices: 'Oh, oh.!') The burden of the speech of the hon. the Mover is that the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission should be given effect to and my hon. Friend the seconder expressed the desirability of a wider expansion of the activities of this department. From the budget estimates I find that there is expansion. Not less than two lakhs of increased provision I find in the budget. The circles have been increased from 8 to 14, and the staff also has been increased by 25 per cent. My Friends cannot expect several lakhs straight away to be budgeted for. Sir, I for one would be sceptical of the judgment not to speak of the capacity or a Minister or Finance Member who provides for several lakhs in a budget without considering the question deeply or without appointing a committee, waiting for the recommendations of that committee, receiving certain proposals from the heads of departments with regard to a gradual programme of expansion

12-30 p.m.

extending over five years or ten years. I think the committee he spoke of which is sitting to consider the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, will also take into consideration all these matters relating to the Veterinary department. As my Friend Mr. James remarked, there would be a much larger provision in the next year's budget, may be by the present Minister or by his successor. That is what I am contending for, namely, that the right motto in all schemes of expansion is *festina lente*. By the time we or our successors meet here for the next budget, surely, I think, the recommendations of this committee will have been available and some programme of expansion will have been chalked out and a much larger provision made for this department which, as Mr. James said, is certainly of the greatest importance to the welfare of the agriculturists. As regards this point and as regards the expression of scientific opinion by my Friend Dr. Mallayya, there can be no two opinions. We must make every endeavour to see that this terrible mortality of cattle is put a stop to by adopting the scientific experiments the inoculation of serum simultaneous so ably advocated both by Dr. Mallayya and Mr. Saldanha. But these things have nothing to do with the merits of this motion. Therefore I am constrained to oppose this motion."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am only surprised at the scepticism of my hon. Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar with regard to the inadequacy of the expenditure in this department. We collect, Sir, 7 crores and 50 lakhs from the villagers and all the land revenue including the water-rate comes from the villagers, and the budget year after year provides very little for the improvement, benefit or the prosperity of the villagers. Much is taken from the bottom, and is spent at the headquarters, whether it is the metropolis or the other cities and municipalities. This budget provision of this department is also an example of that. We see that only about 11 lakhs have been provided for in this budget for this most important item of the villagers' necessity. The villager lives by agriculture, and agriculture is the most important industry, the most important occupation of the people of this country. That is what everybody knows and cattle are next to their life. That is why in India we worship the cow and the bull. That is how a religious sentiment is attached to them, so that, the cattle which are the most important thing for the development of agriculture may be preserved in all religious sanctity. Of course, we find so many cattle are butchered, but that is a different matter. And even in regard to the protection of cattle we see that the Government is neglecting. We find from the Administration Report of 1927-28 that as many as 80,000 cattle died owing to rinderpest, foot and mouth disease and other diseases. Many more deaths should have escaped the notice of these statisticians, and so the ryots must have sustained loss of more than one crore even according to the admitted figures. What adequate steps have been taken by the Government? What anxiety has been shown by the Government? The Northern Circars, in Ganjam, Nellore and other districts have been the worst sufferers and Kistna also has been usually suffering though in one or two years it escaped as much toll as the other districts suffered from. So, Sir, I must first submit that the Development Department is not developing as it ought to but it is on the other hand a stagnant department. And, Sir, with regard to the little increase in the expenditure, of less than a lakh, that is, from 10 lakhs to about 11 lakhs. . . "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is deviating from the real scope of the debate. It is only the motion of Mr. Shetty that is for the discussion of the House, and the hon. Member is requested to come to the relevant portion."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" The lower establishments, the touring assistants of the Veterinary Department, and the veterinary assistants in charge of the hospitals and dispensaries have not been increased in larger numbers. I want to say that the real beginning of the improvement ought to be made there, but not in having more supervisors, circle officers and so on. More of inspection than actual work is the bane of our expenditure. We should have more of the real work at the bottom. One thing that is said is that the people have prejudices on account of their religious customs and superstitious beliefs and that they won't seek the help of the department. On the other hand people would be ready to take advantage of this department and take their cattle for treatment there provided they know that the department is being usefully worked. What is wanted is that this Veterinary Department and the Agricultural Department should impress themselves by their usefulness on the people, by these lower officials mixing with the people properly, telling them what they are doing. Particularly those itinerant officers or touring officers ought to teach the people in this way. Most of the people look on these officials of the Government with suspicion. They do not think that these people are doing everything that is necessary or useful for them. They treat them rather as aliens. There is some amount of suspicion like that. So these people must take more literature, carry on more propaganda, take magic lanterns and slides with them, and do all these things. There must be this sort of education imparted to the people on these right lines, by really giving them the benefits. But if on the other hand, one man goes for the sake of travelling allowance . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" As the hon. Member does not seem to be coming to the end of his speech, I have to remind him that the motion for the consideration of the House is regarding the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission. I do not think all these matters he is talking about are recommended by the Agricultural Commission. The hon. Member is certainly recommending a lot of useful things to the Government." (Laughter.)

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" The recommendations of the Agricultural Commission are that this department should be made more useful by expanding its activities. I am closing with only one more point, Sir. That there is only one magic lantern for one circle is really a deplorable thing. It is not following the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission at all. So, Sir, I think the whole department ought to be reorganized in a proper way, following the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, and much more money must be spent on this important matter. The Government should go through the recommendations of the Commission carefully, appoint a committee and formulate some proposals and bring them up before this House, and take the House into their confidence and spend much more money in a much more useful way, so that the ryot and the agriculturist who are the backbone of this country should receive real benefit."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Sir, at the time of the general discussion of the budget, I have already stated about the doings of the Veterinary Department. What I said then was this :—

' New circles have to be created with a view to combat effectively the rising tide of rinderpest menace in the districts by the serum-simultaneous process. This method was found to be very effective and the results obtained so far are encouraging. We are producing the virus required in our own laboratory and we are examining the question of manufacturing serum ourselves. Provision has also been made for opening new dispensaries and increasing the number of Touring assistants. My attention has been drawn to the low pay of Veterinary assistants. I have reason to think that there is genuine discontent on this question and I hope to take up this question in the course of the year and see if the position could be improved.'

" Though Government have increased the number of stipends tenable at the College, the number of graduates passing from the College every year is hardly adequate for our present requirements with the result that progress in the matter of opening new dispensaries is slow on account of want of qualified candidates for the posts. All the recommendations of the Royal Commission will be examined in detail by the Provincial Committee, and the suggestions made by the hon. Members will be given due consideration. With the proposed opening of five additional circles most of the defects referred to by the hon. Members will vanish."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The Demand was put and carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XXV—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

12-45 p.m. * The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move—

' *that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding* 10·83 *lakhs under XXV—Co-operative Societies.*"

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" Sir, I move—

' *to reduce the allotment of Rs.* 10,83,300 *for Co-operative Credit by Rs.* 100 '

to discuss the necessity for opening agricultural banks in the poor districts of the Province.

" Sir, much has been said with regard to agricultural banks at the time of the general discussion and I do not want to repeat the old arguments. My point is to know what exactly are the steps that are being taken by the hon. the Minister, with regard to the starting of more agricultural banks in the poor districts, especially in districts like South Arcot and Salem. In South Arcot there is no agricultural bank whatsoever. I understand there is one since some time in the Chingleput district. In South Arcot, very recently I heard that some efforts are being made to start one in a certain taluk. I would like to know what exactly is the stage at which the scheme of starting agricultural banks is left by the Government. The need for starting co-operative banks in each district is becoming greater and greater, especially when the condition of the agriculturist is being reduced to abject poverty on account of various causes. The cultivation is not giving them that profit it ought to, and from year to year the indebtedness of the agriculturist is also increasing by leaps and bounds. And once they get into the hands of the Marwadis the Reddi class and other money lending classes, they are never able to get out until their whole property is sold in discharge of the debts. I would therefore urge that the Minister would lose no time in

looking into this matter and starting at least one land mortgage bank in each taluk of the poor districts, especially the district which I come from, namely, South Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore."

* Mr T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Sir, in seconding this motion, I may be pardoned for referring at some length to the deplorable condition of the Indian agriculturist, namely, his chronic indebtedness. Sir, at a very modest estimate, says the great co-operator Sir Frederick Nicholson, the agricultural indebtedness of this province is somewhere near 30 crores. From this, Sir, the House can judge of the stupendous nature of the problem. But at present we are not concerned with an exhaustive study of the remedies for this almost hopeless condition in which the ryots are now steeped. No doubt there are already credit societies to the tune of nearly 15,000. But, if by this cut motion we wish to draw the attention of the Government to the absolute and urgent need for the establishment of land mortgage banks, it is because these 15,000 credit societies or 'primaries,' as they are called, are absolutely inadequate to wipe off this heavy burden—this heavy millstone tied round the necks of our ryots, because the 15,000 primary credit societies are intended to advance short-term loans from time to time, to meet the current needs of the cultivator, such as cultivation expenses, etc., from day to day. But that heavy load of prior debt can only be removed by special measures which are not however provided for in the very constitution of these primary societies. Therefore it is that land mortgage banks are absolutely necessary. It is not possible to have a network of land mortgage banks unless we have got a parent bank to gather together under its protecting wings the net work of smaller institutions something like a neutral nervous system to control the whole network of nerves. Therefore, a number of thoughtful co-operators in the province headed by the hon. Mr. Ramadas Pantulu, who is the President of the Madras Central Bank as well as of the Provincial Co-operative Union, have submitted to Government a cut and dry proposal for establishing a central land mortgage bank in Madras. Sir, I am also one of the signatories ; and although our application is now several months old and the by-laws have been drafted in accordance with the requirements of the Co-operative Societies Act and by people who know from co-operation from A to Z by people whose stability financial and otherwise their very names are guarantees for, I am sorry Government is still keeping the society unregistered. There must be something very much perverse indeed if after knowing the existence of the hopeless indebtedness of the ryots, the Government will not readily give their almost mechanical sign of its approval to this longfelt need and issue its certificate of registration.

" Sir, in this year's budget we find a provision for some Rs. 40,000 for a Central Land Mortgage bank. How is the money going to be utilized ? The Government will not take even this House into its confidence. The land mortgage bank problem is the most vital problem, and, unless that is solved, there is no salvation for the ryot. A central land mortgage bank, as I said, must be the very centre of the nervous system and it must send out its tentacles and feed and control its vast ramification of nerves the various smaller mortgage banks, that is, banks each covering probably an area of two or more villages. Already there are some land mortgage banks started under the older arrangements of Government where they guaranteed debentures up to 7 per cent and Government also part with their money up to Rs. 50,000 in the case of each bank. Some of these are being worked very successfully.

Therefore Government cannot plead that the experiment is a novel one or that it will not succeed and therefore they are hesitating. Sir, connected with this question—inseparably connected with it—is the question of the rate of interest. It is not conceivable that the heavy millstone of the debt of 30 crores can be wiped off if Government lend money at a very high rate of interest, or if the borrowers have to borrow their requirements elsewhere at the prevailing rate of interest, namely, 7½ or 8 per cent."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid my hon. Friend will not be justified in referring to the rate of interest."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" But Government having said on the floor of the House that they are considering the matter, I hope they will come to a decision very soon."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Whatever passes between the Government and the hon. Member on the question of co-operation is not relevant to the issue before the House, the establishment of agricultural banks in the poor districts."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—The Government ought to come forward at once to cover this province with a network of primary mortgage banks with a Central Land Mortgage bank at their head. The extraordinary delay in this matter on the part of Government has already given room for suspicion that the present Registrar or other officers of the department are delaying the matter to oblige or safeguard the interests of the Imperial Bank, an European and semi-Government concern. I hope, Sir, at least to preserve the fair name of Government and of the department presided over by an Indian Minister, they will not give room for such unseemly suspicions but will come forward to register this Central Land Mortgage bank at an early date."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Sir, I should like to ascertain from the hon. the Minister what steps he has taken with regard to the recommendations of the Townsend Committee. With regard to the land mortgage banks, they suggest certain amendments to the Transfer of Property Act, to the Insolvency Act and to the Land Improvement Loans Act. May I know what steps the hon. the Minister is taking with a view to give effect to those recommendations, so that land mortgage banks when established might work properly ? "

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, there is an old saying that I just remember. I read it while I was a boy, in English history. It is that Henry VII demanded money of the poor saying ' Pay me because you have much which you cannot use ', and of the rich saying ' Pay me, because you have '. In a similar manner, with regard to these mortgage banks, we are being told, Sir, that because a particular locality is poor, because a particular locality is unable to find according to the Government the necessary money to carry on the work they shall not have it. The Government have taken shelter under expert opinion and they have said that whole districts are unfit for the establishment of mortgage banks. I am referring specially as an example to my own district of Kurnool. I asked a question on the floor of the House, and I was told that round about the Kurnool town land is very poor. As a matter of fact, it is not true. There is wet cultivation under the Cuddapah-Kurnool canal, and all the villages are well situated so far as cultivation is concerned. The second reason urged against the establishment of mortgage banks in places like that was that

there were not men ready to take up the work of scrutinizing these loans in villages and things of that sort. As a matter of fact, that argument does not hold good at all for this reason. Land mortgage banks pay large amounts of money as loans just as co-operative credit societies pay small amounts as loans. Therefore what supervision is required can be done by a smaller agency. It is not a very heavy work. Therefore a few men, a few active men, would be sufficient. As a matter of fact, in the case of the Kurnool mortgage bank, one lawyer, an energetic young man of the Kurnool bar volunteered to work it, and there were other people who volunteered also, and a number of village munsifs were amongst the organizers or supporters of the concerned bank. Again, Sir, we are told that the co-operative credit societies thereabouts were not doing very well. But, so far as I am aware of, there is a good deal of misconception in the matter, because, after all there are good, bad and indifferent societies everywhere. In a like manner, all round Kurnool, there may be some societies which are not working in a good state. But there is the Ulachala society which has got a very good certificate from the department. In an answer given to my question, they say that villages within a radius of five miles were not in a proper state of co-operative effort. But it appears that when first this question of mortgage bank was started there, people were told that villages within a radius of ten miles would have the benefit of this particular bank. Therefore, looking at it from whatever point of view, we find that the report that the Government have received cannot stand one moment's scrutiny.

" At the same time when I was asking a question about agricultural 1 p.m.
banks I also asked whether the Government had attempted to find out if in the district there were not places which were fit for starting a land mortgage bank and I was told that the whole of the Kurnool district was not so fit for it. It is a strange answer that could be given only by this Government. I am sorry that the hon. Minister has not taken pains to find out how best to help that district. It is a poor district and it is only poor agriculturists that require help in this manner. The rich can take care of themselves really. If rich people come forward, I am sure the Government will say ' You can take care of yourselves '. If the poor come forward for help they say ' You are poor, you do not require help, you will not be able to fulfil obligations in an easy manner '. This kind of argument is merely shirking the responsibility that rests upon the Government. As a matter of fact, I know, Sir, that when the hon. Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu visited the Kurnool district, the cultivators in Pattikonda, who were very anxious to have a land mortgage bank approached him and he promised that he would attempt and get a land mortgage bank for the area. I specially invite the attention of the hon. Minister for co-operation to this state of affairs, particularly in our poorer districts—in the Kurnool, Cuddapah, Bellary and Anantapur districts. We are certainly in need. Our ryots are badly indebted. Their indebtedness is so great that they are very often obliged to take money on credit from these societies to pay the ordinary kist every time. That is the position in our districts. And if they are indebted so badly it is up to the Government to see that they start land mortgage banks on a large scale and give all the help that is necessary.

" As for honorary workers, I am sure that, if the Government make a move in the matter, they will be able to get sufficient honorary workers. When the Registrar gave them the report that there were not enough of honorary

[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao] [23rd March 1929

workers it was not right and he did not make a correct statement when he said that he actually received a particular telegram that enthusiasm was waning. It was a misrepresentation. After a long waiting the friends there wired to him to say that the land mortgage banks should be started very early, otherwise enthusiasm would wane. He interprets it as telling him that enthusiasm is waning and therefore there is no need for a land mortgage bank. This is a wonderful way of administering things. The hon. Minister, unless he looks into the matter very carefully, will be at sea really to find out what his department is doing.

"As to the Central Land Mortgage Bank, it has been talked of very long and we do not know what the position is.

"I therefore feel, Sir, that this motion must have the approval of the House. It is a very essential thing that the Minister should attend to and I hope that this will be voted upon favourably."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"Mr. President, Sir, in supporting this motion regarding the question of establishment of land mortgage banks in the poor districts of the Province, I wish to say a few things regarding the work that has been done in other countries where similar conditions existed. Sir, about 40 or 50 years ago in Denmark the agriculturists were almost on a par so far as their economic conditions were concerned with those of the western districts of this Presidency. The cultivators were poor and they were indebted. But the Government of that country took a bold step and helped them in an unique way to get over their difficulties. Sir, they started banks by which they enabled the ryots to borrow to the extent of 90 per cent of the value of their property including homesteads. Not only that, they allowed them to pay this money back in instalments all the way from 40 to 90 years. Thus, they enabled the ryots to borrow money and enabled them to pay it back in very small instalments so that they could never feel the burden of paying back the money so due to the Government. Now, Sir, I need not say that Denmark has advanced so far that it is one of the countries where poverty has almost been extinguished. But that is an experiment conducted several years ago. Even two or three years ago, in a country which is as rich as the United States the Government have been giving help almost similar to that which I have mentioned. They allow in Texas a farmer to borrow as much as 90 per cent of the value of his farm property and then they give him 30 to 50 years to pay it back. It is some such thing that is required in this country to help the ryots to pay off their debts. I do not know of any ryot who is not indebted and I am sure that 70 per cent of them are so much indebted that they do not know how to get out of the difficulty. In connexion with land mortgage banks, it has been suggested again and again that half the value of the debentures have to be sold to the public. That is, if a bank wants to start with a capital of one lakh of rupees, debentures to the value of Rs 50,000 have to be purchased by the public and the Government will come to the help of the bank to the extent of the remaining Rs. 50,000. This was tried in some places and it was found very difficult. I therefore suggest that the Government should not put this condition of the public raising as much as 50 per cent of the debentures for these land mortgage banks. The Government ought to be able to help the ryot in a more liberal manner. Sir, with these words, I support the cut motion."

23rd March 1929]

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the necessity of opening a land mortgage bank in the Nilgiris. Some years back, several co-operative societies were started in the Nilgiris and a network of societies were working in various places. Unfortunately the societies could not work and some of them were reduced to a moribund state. Then a regular enquiry was instituted and an agitation was carried on in that district to start a land mortgage bank. During the time when Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar happened to be the Minister for Development, he gave a lead and started the question of opening a land mortgage bank in the Nilgiris and a committee was constituted. The idea is now coming to fruition and I find a provision of Rs. 50,000 to start a land mortgage bank in the Nilgiris. Sir, I happened to be on the Committee and during all the deliberations I have been pressing that the depressed classes also must be included in the operations of the bank. Now this bank is to be confined to the Badagas alone. Though they may come under the category of depressed classes, there are communities economically very poor such as the various communities that form the depressed classes and among the hill tribes of the Nilgiris there are Kotas, Kurumbas and other people who are very backward and economically poor. So when this question comes to fruition I would like the hon. Development Minister to include the depressed classes in the operation of the land mortgage bank. Now I think they are going to confine themselves to the opening of only one bank in the Nilgiris. I think that it will not be sufficient as the taluks are so constituted as to make the successful working of the bank quite impossible and I think the amount that has been provided for will not be enough to meet the demand. So, I appeal to the hon. Minister to see that the depressed classes are included in the operation of the bank and a larger amount provided for the land mortgage bank."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"The establishment of agricultural banks is an old question. It was during the regime of Lord Wenlock that Sir Frederick Nicholson was asked to report on the necessity and advisability of starting agricultural banks in the Presidency and he has produced two monumental volumes. It is admitted that the economic vitality of the peasant is so low that 75 per cent of the agriculturists are in the hands of the village usurers and it is to relieve the ryots from the clutches of these village usurers that it was thought that agricultural banks should be established in rural areas. The indebtedness of the ryots in this Presidency according to Sir Frederick Nicholson's report at that time was about 30 crores of rupees. This question of establishing agricultural banks has been discussed since that time in the Legislative Council during the pre-reform days and also after the reformed Council came into existence and the Government have not done anything so far with a view to bring about that improvement. It is high time that this question is taken up and it will not be too soon if agricultural or land mortgage banks are established in suitable areas in this Presidency in order to help the ryots. With these few words, I support this motion."

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, this is one of the subjects which ought to engage the serious attention of the Government. It is an admitted fact that the ryots in the villages do need financial help of the Government if they are to be relieved from the distress that they are suffering 1-15 p.m.

from at the hands of the money-lenders. The Government are no doubt making some attempts and have made some provision for the starting of agricultural banks. But, Sir, the rules and limitations under which those banks have to be started do not seem to help such of those districts which are really needy and poor. The rule that half the share capital should be secured from private sources hits hard those districts which are not in a position to meet that demand. Take, for instance, districts like Cuddapah, Kurnool and even Vizagapatam. There are not people to come forward to raise this money. What does that show? It really does not show that the people do not require these banks but it clearly shows that there are not rich people to meet this contribution of half the share capital. And on that ground are those people who really need such a bank to be neglected because this money is not forthcoming? Sir, it is absolutely necessary that these poor districts ought to have such banks. I may even go further and say that every district whether rich or poor should have such a bank. They will have at least one wholesome effect. If these banks are once started the present usurious rate of interest charged by the money-lenders will receive a death-blow. The rate of interest will automatically come down. I hope, Sir, that some solution will be found by which the present rule regarding the contribution of half the share capital can be overcome. I hope the Government will look into the matter and arrive at a solution at the earliest possible moment."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—" Mr. President, Sir, I wish to say that the resolution is worded 'poor districts.' But from the point of view of indebtedness of ryots, in my opinion, every district is poor."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" Order, order. Unless the hon. Member wants to confine himself to districts which are poor, he will not be in order."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—" I wish to speak about the Kistna district, Sir. This district barring the deltaic area is very poor and requires the starting of a land mortgage bank. There are some taluks which are completely dry and when I tried to find the indebtedness of the ryots in one or two villages, I found in one village that the people were indebted to the extent of something like Rs. 80,000. It is appalling to note the indebtedness of these people.

" Even in deltaic area there are only a very few rich people. Seventy-five per cent of ryots there are indebted. Instead of the sowcar men having extensive lands purchase all the lands from the rest. And it is a fact that 75 per cent of the ryots are highly indebted. And I know that even in this area there was a clamour for the establishment of a land mortgage bank. I hear that the matter is under correspondence with the higher authorities and there are some legal difficulties which are under consideration. I hope that the Government will soon solve the legal difficulties if there are any and introduce legal facilities to establish land mortgage banks in almost every district including the Kistna district."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—" Mr. President, Sir, in 1925 the Government approved the organization as an experimental measure of land mortgage banks on a co-operative basis in four select localities in the Presidency. We have now 20 banks and only four or five of them are working satisfactorily. The chief difficulty experienced has been in selling

debentures locally in spite of assurances. This question of debentures was discussed by the Registrar in November 1927 at a meeting held with the representatives of the existing banks. It was agreed that in view of the impossibility of getting adequate funds a central land mortgage bank should be formed at Madras with an influential directorate to float debentures on the assets transferred by the primary land mortgage banks and to finance the latter out of the proceeds of such debentures. This matter was considered at a conference consisting of myself, the secretary, the Registrar, an officer of the Imperial Bank of India and a leading co-operator of the Presidency and we have decided to open a central land mortgage bank and provision has been made for it in the budget this year. As soon as a central mortgage bank has been formed other land mortgage banks in the several districts can be formed and this difficulty can be solved easily.

" With regard to the specific instances pointed out by my hon. Friend Mr. Harisarvottama Rao I will have them discussed with the Registrar and see what can be done in the matter.

" As regards the legal difficulties raised by my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu in regard to the working of land mortage banks I give the following:—

' The Government of India have been addressed with regard to enabling land mortgage banks to sell mortgage properties without the intervention of Civil Courts.'

" Amendment of the Insolvency Law. The Advocate-General has given the opinion that no amendment is necessary.

" The draft Bill to amend the Co-operative Societies Act is ready and the matter of amending the Loans Act—Agriculturists and Land Improvements—is under consideration in connexion with the Bill.

" I assure this House that the Government is quite alive to the necessity of starting land mortgage banks and we have decided even at the last stage to form a central land mortgage bank at the expense of the Government."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I find a difference between the amounts stated in the schedule and the cut. The motion is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,83,300 but the grant is only for Rs. 10·83 lakhs. So, I want either the Finance Member or the Finance Secretary to make this point clear. Will the hon. the Minister be able to explain this difference? Is it due to the fact that sums less than Rs. 500 are omitted."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—" I think so, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" The question ' is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,83,000 for Co-operative Credit Societies by Rs. 100 '."

The motion was put to the House and declared lost.

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—" Mr. President, Sir, I move

' *That the allotment of Rs.* 10,83,300 *for Co-operative credit be reduced by Rs.* 100.'

to discuss the co-operative policy of the Government.

" In doing so I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that the department shows a tendency to devote time to meticulous details rather than to the fulfilment of the statutory duties and obligations imposed by the Townsend Report. Sir, the Townsend Committee have laid

down this principle which is the key-note of co-operative enterprise. They say: 'we agree that the ideal to be aimed at is for Government subject to the due execution of their statutory duties (of which they cannot divest themselves) to permit the control of the co-operative movement to devolve on non-officials. But the time for putting the ideal completely into practice has not yet come. Although the time has not yet come for the ideal to be pursued it nevertheless holds that what is contemplated by the Townsend Committee is that the departmental officers should as much as possible allow the greatest freedom to non-officials and confine their attention to the execution of their statutory duties. The committee also state that one of the most important duties of the Registrar is to convene conferences. With regard to this point they make the following remark:—

'This practice, namely, of holding periodical conferences, was in vogue formerly and we consider that this should be established.'

"These conferences are intended to bring together the officials and non-officials to discuss important problems.

"Sir, another thing I want to point out is that the primary societies should have frequent audits and especially the cash balances must be checked very often. Many a society has been brought to moribund condition for want of proper audit. Sir, I am speaking only from my limited knowledge and I know only what is going on in my district. I find from the report of the Central Urban Bank for the year 1925-26 that the state of affairs of the societies dependent on the bank is not satisfactory.

1-30 p.m. "I will read from the report for 1925-26: 'The executive committee granted extensions of time to twelve societies for repayment of loans due by them.' And then I find the following list showing the details of overdues. In the report for 1926-27 I find that though the bank was in a position to meet the demands of the societies throughout the year, there has been increase in the amount outstanding under loans to societies at the end of the year. It is somewhat disconcerting to know that there were a number of societies which did not take advantage of the reduction in the rate of interest and did not function so as to take loans for the benefit of the members in the current year and in the years previous to it. These societies have to be placed on a sound footing with a view to make them take the needed initiative for securing cheap credit for the members.

"And then, we find that the total sums covered by these extensions amounted to Rs. 10,442-2-5. Coming to the report for 1927-28, we find that. . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will continue his speech after lunch."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2 30 p.m.).

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"Sir, I refer to the report for the year 1927-28. There I read that even after the reduction of the interest, the number of societies that have borrowed from the central bank is only 150 during the year as against 443 societies in the province. It is disconcerting to note that there has been no improvement in the condition of so many as 135 societies which did not borrow last year and still continue in, so to say,

a moribund condition. It is clear, Sir, that much leeway has to be made up. The Co-operative department, federations and unions have to carry on a very intensive propaganda to revive and rehabilitate the societies, to see that they are manned with able people and responsible panchayatdars. When such is the condition, I am bound to remark that this very central bank is threatened with liquidation.

"For the last two or three years there had been a controversy going on between individual shareholders and society shareholders. The late Mr Hemmingway effected a compromise. Sir, I do not see why the Co-operative department should encourage these dissensions. Perhaps I am not warranted in saying that they are encouraging them. But I ask what has the department been doing all these two years? Why cannot the Registrar meet representatives of individual shareholders and also society shareholders and arrive at a compromise? The president of this bank is the first citizen of Trichinopoly, Sir T. Desikachariyar and one of the leading shareholders is a well-known landholder. Why should this kind of confusion and controversy be allowed to go on and why these society shareholders who have only Rs. 45 to pay while individual shareholders have to pay Rs. 250 should threaten the central bank with liquidation, I cannot account.

"Sir, the most important duty is auditing. And on this point the Townsend Committee say: 'We draw attention to the fact that the object of the audit has not been fully carried out'. Then they have made their recommendations for its proper care. The Committee also say: 'We find that in practice the statutory duties above referred to have not been carried out in full as the staff has been employed on details not strictly covered by statutory audit.' And my contention is that the staff perhaps are employed on details which have nothing to do with audit and which may have a disastrous effect on the expansion of co-operation. I will give one example, again taken from my district. This very central urban bank of which I have spoken had in view the construction of a huge building for its offices and for that purpose it acquired a site at Tennur. But the department, unfortunately, threw obstacles in its way. The department suggested the advisability of acquiring a much larger site so that in addition to housing this bank it might be possible to develop several other activities there. And then it was surprising to find the Town-Planning Director also advising the President of the Bank to leave a certain portion of the new premises for the purpose of a road. I do not know whether the municipality at Trichinopoly had any kind of town-planning scheme under consideration."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. The hon. Member is now speaking on the Demand XXV—Co-operative Societies and therefore the town-planning schemes of the Trichinopoly municipality have no place here."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"Sir, I was saying that on account of the objection raised by the Co-operative department the proposal of the president of the central urban bank to request His Excellency, when he paid a visit to Trichinopoly, to lay the foundation stone had to be postponed. Sir, what I want to say is that instead of concentrating their attention on audit and carrying on intensive propaganda for the rehabilitation of the societies which are now in a moribund condition, it is certainly very strange that these officers should find time to interfere with the discretion of the president of the central bank to put up a building for the purpose of better carrying on the work of the bank.

"Again, Sir, very many members of the Trichinopoly Fort wanted to start a bank. I can understand the reasonableness of any suggestion made by the responsible officer in the district to limit the area of the operation of the bank to three wards, for example. But that is not what he said when his permission was sought for the purpose. His order was that they should not have more than one ward as a unit. Sir, if I refer to the municipal ward it is only for the purpose of drawing attention to the meaningless way in which these wards are formed. A row of houses in one street is made to belong to one ward and the opposite row to another ward. Under these circumstances when the departments interferes and says that there must be only one ward taken as a unit, it positively damps the enthusiasm and discourages the intentions of those who want to start such banks. The personal element has always to be taken into account. There is the danger of past strife or factious spirit creeping into these societies formed, and certain persons or leaders of faction adopting a certain policy detrimental to the interest of societies. Everywhere there is this danger of vested interests being formed. My contention is that there is the danger also of the department developing along wrong lines and becoming a vested interest if its activities are not strictly confined to those statutory obligations which, according to the Townsend Committee, they should attend to, viz., audit, carrying on intensive propaganda and also never meddling with other matters. If I make mention of these, it is to point out what I consider to be a very dangerous activity.

"I know that the Townsend Committee has also recommended that the officers who are appointed as deputy registrars or registrars should be very efficient men. Evidently their intention was that these men should give the right kind of lead and guidance and should be strictly impartial. Their primary duty is to attend to the efficiencies of primary societies, federation and other units and to see that the societies were not allowed to become half dead or actually dead. On them lies the duty also of leaving no stone unturned to see that the various societies are revived. If all this is looked into, there will be no danger of the department becoming a hindrance to the free expansion and development of the various co-operative societies. I move this motion in order to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this important matter."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, in seconding this cut motion moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar I would like to say a few words as far as the depressed classes are concerned. At present the Government advance money against the building societies at the rate of 6½ per cent. The Government are not a speculative body. It is their duty to help the poor people to build their houses and that duty cannot be done properly if the rate of interest is to be what it now is. I understand that this matter is under the consideration of the Government When His Excellency the Governor of Madras, Lord Goschen, opened the Public Works Department survey building he observed that in England the rate of interest was very low and that for every Rs. 100 share capital paid up a member could get a loan amounting to twelve times the paid up share capital. Now, here, according to the departmental rules, for every Rs. 100 paid by way of share capital, only five times that amount is allowed as loan. On account of this, the depressed classes have not been able to take advantage of the building societies.

"Secondly from the last administration report of the Co-operative department, it is observed that there has not been enough of supervision over the societies maintained by the depressed classes. I know that many societies have had to be liquidated or are on the verge of being liquidated, and I think that is entirely due to want of more supervision. I am sure that Government will see their way to remedy matters in this direction. 2-45 p.m.

"Another thing that I should like to refer to is this: Government advance money on a co-operative system to poor depressed classes for acquiring house-sites; and repayment is arranged to be paid after a few years in long term of instalments. After a few years the interest itself rises above the capital and naturally it makes it impossible for the poor people to pay back the loans. In certain circumstances where the depressed classes are not in a position to repay the interest, I would suggest that the Government may write off that interest."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is 'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,83,000--Co-operative credit by Rs. 100.'

"Mr. Basheer Ahmed has given notice of a motion."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"That is a little different."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think we shall have a vote on that cut motion. After all, we are putting the objects of these cut motions before the House."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"My only fear is that Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar may withdraw his motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am not going to allow discussion on the second motion. (Voices 'very well', Sir)."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I should like to say a few words on this cut motion. It is a matter of common knowledge that co-operative movement is a mass movement intended to better the condition, economic and otherwise, of the poor labourers and agriculturists. So far this movement has not touched more than 10 per cent of the population. In the demand, provision is made for about ten or eleven lakhs. Well, Sir, I am connected with this movement so far as my district is concerned since 1919 when a district supervision council was constituted and later on it was converted into a bank, and last year by means of a resolution under Registrar's instruction it was converted into a district central bank and I am now in the directorate. I have had the good fortune of having been its president for three years, and I can therefore speak with a certain amount of knowledge of the inner working of the department, and if I take some time of the House regarding the difficulties which came to my notice, I hope that the time taken will not have been in vain. Unfortunately for the past two or three years, this mass movement—this co-operative movement—which ought to be above caste, above parties and above all political considerations, under advice—I do not call it creditable—under evil advice of some wire-pullers, has taken a different turn and the people are creating discord and factions among themselves. I know of instances of some departmental men poking their nose in matters which do not immediately concern them. As my hon Friend from Trichinopoly put it, we find societies quarrelling against banks, and federations quarrelling against central banks, so much so, that at the meeting of a board of management we find a spirit of

unhealthy animosity and antagonism between one section to which I have the honour to belong, viz., shareholders, and another, the directors representing the societies. So far as the management of the board of South Arcot is concerned, it consists of thirty members of whom twenty-one are elected by societies and nine by individual shareholders. The worst part of it is that all the twenty-one members on the board above referred to are sent by supervising unions who also have seats in the governing body of the federation, with the result that the same set of persons who occupy a seat in the federation and whose attitude is by no means friendly also occupy seats in the board of management of the central bank. They come here and they are not disposed to take a detached and dispassionate view of the things that come before the board. They forget the fact that in the interests of proper administration of the finances of the central bank and in the interests of proper discharge of the duties of the central bank, they must consider themselves as members of the board of management rather than as members of the board of federation with the result that oftentimes conflict arises and many a time I had to play the rôle of a peace-maker. I have no quarrel with bigger men. The smaller fry who have got a hand in the management of the movement which is intended to better the condition of the people makes their condition possibly worse. Communal cry is raised and communal differences are exploited. So, unless the Government take proper steps to remedy the evils, I am afraid the movement is bound to lead to disaster.

"Moreover on going through the report, I find Mr. Hood, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, has adopted some of the recommendations of the Townsend Committee but he has failed to adopt many more which I am absolutely certain go a long way in placing this movement on a stable and satisfactory basis. One appalling feature is the large amount of overdues. The administration report contains a melancholy tale of the long and heavy dues for the collection of which no steps have been taken. The central bank which advances sums is quaintly told that it has nothing to do with the collection of those amounts. My opinion is that it is incumbent upon, nay it is the primary duty of, a central bank which advances moneys to these societies, not to sit quiet, with hands folded, but to collect those moneys without mincing matters. The societies put their case thus: 'You being the financier your duty is to lend and our right is to take the money, but you shall not do anything to collect the money from us; you must leave it to us and the good sense of the supervising unions or federations'. Regard being had to the composition of the supervising unions and the federation and regard being had at times to the indebtedness of the ryots, I say that unless and until an outside agency steps in to remedy matters, there will be only chaos. So far as my district is concerned, the last year's administration report shows that in the course of the official year 1927-28 about 28 lakhs have been distributed to the societies. We had the good fortune of about 25 lakhs of rupees being deposited in our bank by public bodies of our own district, such as the district, board, etc. One of the biggest depositors is the District Board of South Arcot and they have invested seven lakhs of rupees. This board thought it necessary to leave the money with us in the full hope and confidence that it would be distributed to proper quarters and the same returned with interest as and when it fell due. But if at every turn our activities are to be arrested and cribbed and cabined by

societies actuated by interested motives, I say, woe to the movement itself, for I know that very many depositors think that unless prompt and effective steps are taken to get rid of this large arrears they would be obliged at once to withdraw their monies. There will also be no possibility of their renewing the deposits.

"There is one other matter to which I would like to refer. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies presumably with a view to find out an outlet for the large accumulated surplus lying idle in the Madras Central Bank and Urban Bank seems not to have hit upon the right thing when he gave the central banks instructions in the matter of receiving deposits. They are to the effect that interest on deposits made by local bodies should not exceed 4 per cent. That is very hard for this reason. Time was when our bank was giving them 6 per cent, and then it was reduced to 5½ per cent. Again we were asked to reduce it to 4 per cent. But they (the local boards) in view of the parochial patriotism and the way in which we persuaded them agreed to take 4½ per cent and we are lending the money to the primaries at 7½ per cent. When we took the matter to the Registrar saying that we might be permitted to pay more than 4 per cent interest to these local bodies he said 'No' with the result that our bank is losing on average Rs. 21,000 profit per year.' I do not think the Registrar should be permitted to impose this difficult restriction on the Central Bank in the matter of rate of interest which I think may be safely left to the Central Bank. That is a matter which I would like the Government to seriously consider. But then there is the danger of the department sitting tight upon us and passing some other orders which it would be impossible for us to carry out. There are as many as 3,000 societies which are dormant and instead of mending or ending them, or rectifying them or liquidating them, the tendency of the subordinate staff seems to be to increase the number of societies every year to justify their existence.

"In the matter of societies, unless I am wrong, I shall be glad to stand corrected, South Arcot comes first; it has as many as 854 societies of which, some, of course, are dormant and in their cases it is difficult to realize the loans given to them. 3 p.m.

"Then again, Sir, in the Punjab and Bombay, there is a rule exempting the payment of money order commission on remittances advanced by the societies to the central banks. No such rule prevails here. I hope and trust that this Government will see their way to pass a rule of that nature.

"Coming to arbitration, it is sickening to note that arbitration takes a long time and when the department is called upon to take action under section 36 of the Co-operative Societies Act, it takes a of lot time. There is a further rule which imposes restriction upon the number of decrees that can be executed in a taluk at the instance of the Revenue Department. I think the number has been limited to about 40. Why any such limit should have been placed upon the number of decrees to be executed, I, for one, fail to understand.

"Out of 21 Federations, only about 16 or 17 of them have direct representatives on the central bank. So far as the South Arcot and Chingleput districts are concerned, they have no representation on the federation whose attitude is really astonishing. I drew the attention of Mr. Hood to this matter who said that, unless the federation was reasonable, he would be driven to the necessity of taking drastic steps to disaffiliate the federation.

"There is only one other point to which I wish to make a reference; I have already drawn the attention of the Council to the necessity of the Government passing final orders on the Townsend Committee report on Co-operation. That is a valuable contribution to the movement. It is a pity that, although the Committee toured throughout the Presidency, visited a number of places, examined as many as 125 witnesses and sent out the questionnaire to a large number of persons, the Government have so far declined to publish the evidence taken by the Committee in various places. I cannot understand why the Government should fight shy of this question. Refusal, reluctance or unwillingness on the part of the Government, on any ground whatsoever, to publish the evidence must be due, I submit, to one of three reasons, firstly, to the bad and unsatisfactory way in which shorthand report of the evidence has been taken, which I refuse to believe; secondly, to the insipid nature of the evidence that has been tendered at the viva voce examination before the Committee which I must ask the House equally to reject, in view of the respectable position, equipment and the knowledge of a large number of witnesses that appeared before the Committee, and thirdly, to the bold, fearless scathing criticism offered by some of the witnesses with respect to the working of this Co-operative department. The Government do not want that that kind of evidence should be made available to the public or should see the light of day. When I put one or two questions to the hon. Minister for Development he said that the cost might come to Rs. 6,000 and, if there was a large demand for the publication of this evidence, oral and documentary, he would then consider the question of publishing it. I was not prepared for that kind of answer. The House may know that the evidence taken by the Unemployment Committee, the evidence taken by the Malabar Tenancy Committee and the evidence taken by the Tamil University Committee have been printed and made available for sale to the public. I cannot understand why a different attitude should be adopted by this Government with respect to the publication of this evidence.

"Before I resume my seat, I would like, with the permission of the House, to refer to one or two observations made by one esteemed Member of that Committee who is a Member of the Council of State, the hon. Mr. Ramadoss, who emphasises the necessity of this evidence being published. We are supplied only with the report but we have been denied the materials upon which this report is based. That is rather a funny and curious attitude for the Government to take. He says:—'In these circumstances, I feel that all those who are interested in subjecting the report to a careful examination will be placed under a serious handicap by reason of the evidence being made wholly inaccessible to them. I hope the public may still be able to persuade the Local Government to publish the evidence, notwithstanding the recommendations of the majority of the Committee to the contrary. Even after this report becomes out of date, as it is bound to in a decade or so, the evidence now collected will still be a useful and interesting record of considered co-operative opinion and may furnish valuable materials for a future enquiry.' I do not think it is possible to put the case higher than this, because those words are weighty, and the reasons are so convincing that I hope and trust that the hon. Minister for Development will not allow himself to be weighed down by the bulk of the evidence. The cost of publishing it may not exceed Rs. 6,000, and the Government will be able to realize about Rs. 3,000 or 4,000 by sale thereof. I hope and trust that the hon. Minister for Development will see his way to pass early orders for the publication of the evidence. The other day he said that he would wait and see if there was a large public demand. As a member of the public, as a representative in this House, I make this demand. I ask him to treat with respect this demand on behalf of the general public. It is not open to him to say 'you are only one here and I do not regard this demand as a general demand.' If he wants further proof I may say that, before I tabled this motion and began to speak out, I had consultation with a large number of members of societies who told me that they would very much like this evidence to be published. Last year I tabled a cut motion to discuss the same subject but it was not reached for want of time. I had to wait for one year hoping against hope that, meanwhile, the Government would change their attitude unprompted by me and of their own accord, take up the matter and get the evidence published. With these words I beg to support the motion."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, if hon. Members may sleep in their seats here?" (Laughter.)

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Certainly; hon. Members on the Opposition side are responsible for it; they are not making the debate very interesting." (Laughter.)

*Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am glad to have caught the eye of the President at least now; I have been trying to do so for the last three days. I have to state that the Co-operative movement in this country has been, since its inauguration, intended for the benefit of the poorer classes and this fact has not been denied. What I wish to point out is that the policy that has been adopted in the working of the movement distinctly goes to show that this very object has been entirely frustrated. The evidence given before the Townsend Committee by a majority of witnesses will surely bear me out. As my hon Friend, Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar, stated this is one of the reasons for which the publication of the evidence is withheld. After the last year's budget discussion I remember there was an attempt on the part of the Government to publish the evidence. I was one of the witnesses examined by the Townsend Committee; a copy of my oral evidence was sent to me for being corrected; after correction I returned it; what became of that evidence afterwards is not known.

"Be that as it may; so far as the movement is concerned, I have been connected with this movement for the last nineteen years and I must say that it is a failure because of two important reasons. The rate of interest is high and it has not deterred the money-lenders from lending money to the persons who are likely to be benefited by this movement. Secondly, the borrower is generally steeped in debts to an enormous extent. Unless he is redeemed from that debt there is no possibility of his being benefited, because the loan that is granted by these societies is Rs. 500 or 1,000 at the utmost. The amount that is taken as loan is spent on objects other than paying the money-lender who is already keeping him under his grip. This accounts, in no small degree, to the overdues. The money lender is near at hand. As soon as the crops are ready, he pounces upon them, takes the amount and leaves nothing to be paid to the Co-operative Society whose supervisors come off and on; by the time they come there will be nothing left in the hands of the borrower; that is the rule. Unless land mortgage

Banks are started, as is proposed to be done now, there is no possibility of this movement succeeding in any measure. I can assure hon. Members . . ."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I believe the hon. Member is referring to land mortgage banks; we have already disposed of that question."

*Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO:—"The whole policy is covered; the reason why there has been failure is. . . ."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The vote of the House has been taken on the subject of land mortgage banks. The hon. Member will not be justified in referring to it now; I rule that he is out of order."

*Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO:—"I am simply suggesting that by some means the Government may think of reducing the amount of interest so that the money-lender will not have any opportunity of lending to these people. I would suggest one course if it is acceptable to the Government, because they are dealing with public funds. Public funds are in their hands as trustees to a very large extent for which they do not pay any interest at all. Those funds are kept in civil deposit in thousands and thousands and the Government do not pay a pie as interest; they are kept in banks. Why not such amounts be made available to these banks at a low rate of interest? Probable objection to this course may be that these amounts should be kept in deposit to be paid whenever parties apply for it. I daresay they have that duty. At the same time, I would suggest that a fair portion of that amount, say 20 or 25 per cent, may safely be entrusted to these bodies at a low rate of interest, viz., 4 per cent and that may be made available to the public at 5 per cent. That would no doubt considerably relieve these people. Then again, there is one amount which they get as a wind-fall, the lapsed deposits of Civil Courts. Year after year, not less than a lakh of rupees is credited to Government. All these are small amounts collected from the poor ryots and that amount at least may be lent to the ryots, from whom this money is realised in small driblets, at 4 per cent in order to benefit them. I don't know if I would not be in order if I appeal to this Government to make the Imperial Government lend them a portion of the Savings Bank account, because a number of depositors get only $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent and if a portion of that money is lent at 4 per cent that may be made available to the public at 5 per cent. Again, all this money comes from the people and the Government are keeping that amount as trustees. Why not this amount be made available to the poor ryot?

3-15 p.m.

"As for arbitration, the less said about it the better, because there has been so much confusion with regard to the passing of decrees by means of arbitration. There are cases in which the papers are not found and when decrees are sent for execution to the Revenue Department, they are very apathetic and indifferent about it and say that the decrees are not forthcoming. That is the position in which we are in. But, some time ago, I found in the papers that when the Collectors' Conference met at Ootacamund, this was one of the subjects considered at the conference. I do not know what came out of that conference. Whatever that may be, it is ridiculous to say that a Tahsildar who wields such large powers, and who has a large number of village officers, would not be able to execute more than 40 decrees in a year. This does not stand to reason. I would therefore appeal to the hon. Members of this House, through you, to see

whether the Collector is perfectly justified in stating that a Tahsildar could execute only forty decrees and not more. Certainly, the Tahsildar has no doubt other work which he ought to do and which takes up time. But, he cannot think that this is a work for which he is not responsible and that he is probably doing it as a matter of grace. Unless that impression is removed from the Revenue Department, there is no possibility of executing these decrees more rapidly.

"There is the other branch of this co-operative movement and that is the house-building societies. That is another bugbear. The building societies have been started in the beginning with no definite proposals and no definite and ascertained rules for the people to work. What I mean is that a set of rules were first introduced and immediately after that some people had borrowed under those rules. Then those rules were changed. We do not know how when they are under a contract and without the consent of one of the contracting parties, the Government could change the rules and say, 'you are bound, whatever may be your original condition under which you entered into the contract'. Now, the difficulty is they have turned round and these borrowers have practically non-co-operated with the movement and they have refused to pay the amount which they borrowed for building purposes and the trouble is that we are not able to recover the amounts that have been advanced on these houses. For, when we want to sell the houses, there is either combination among them not to purchase, or when a number of houses have to be sold at a time in a small area, certainly there will be no persons coming forward to purchase them at a reasonable price. Under these circumstances, there is a handicap so far as the working of these building societies are concerned. This point was not taken into consideration in the beginning when they were started. The other difficulty is that only ten years' term is prescribed for them to repay the loans. I have been suggesting that it is not possible to repay the loans which they have borrowed for purposes of house-building societies within ten years. Unless the term is extended to at least twenty years, there is no possibility of recovering these loans, I am sure. I again warn the Government through the hon. the Minister that this will land them in difficulties and there is no possibility of recovering the amount if they pursue this policy. At the time when these amounts were originally lent, no care has been taken as to the repaying capacity of the borrower, so far as the house-building societies are concerned. All sorts of men sent applications and as soon as the Registrar or the Deputy Registrar, or whoever may chance to deal with the applications, he said 'all right.' Loans are advanced. No doubt, those who apply are asked to provide themselves with 25 per cent of the estimated amount, and this may be manipulated by private arrangement between these parties. The result is that the borrower after constructing the house is not in a position to repay, because sometimes the amount comes to Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 every month. So, in those circumstances it has become very difficult to recover these amounts. These are some of the difficulties which I place before this Government, so that they may see that a better policy is pursued in future.

"Then, as for lending to the rural societies, I would suggest in order to avoid benami loans, whenever the borrowing capacity of a person is sufficiently high, the amount of the borrowing power also should be correspondingly raised with safety, taking proper precautions and at the same time

lending money on the security of immovable properties, so that money may be quite safe. At the same time, I would request Government to give him a longer time to repay the loan. Now, I see, there is a desire on the part of the Registrar to confine himself to short-term loans. I submit, that these short-term loans would not in any way benefit the ryot. It is only this kind of loan that makes him dishonest and makes him take to several means of avoiding the real issue. Then he sets up some of his own men to borrow in order to satisfy his own needs. Under these circumstances, I would suggest that it is always desirable that long-term loans ought to be granted because such loans have been of great help to the ryots in other countries also."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Sir, first of all I must state that the Government are quite alive to the necessity of keeping the Co-operative department working in a more satisfactory way. Prior to 1925, the Presidency was divided into 23 districts each having one Assistant Registrar to do both credit and non-credit work. Subsequently, it was thought necessary to change the system by having a set of officers for doing non-credit work and employing Assistant Registrars only for credit work. This system also was found quite recently to be unsatisfactory, because the Deputy Registrar could not have proper time to devote to non-credit work in the midst of routine duties. Even several of the Assistant Registrars themselves were able to find time only to audit work. So, the Townsend Committee recommended that there should be a reorganization of the system, under which each district would have a district officer, of the standing of Deputy Registrar, having both the duties of credit and non-credit work. As for the recommendations of the Committee, we are also going to have a large increase in the number of inspectors to do audit work alone, so that each inspector will have only sixty societies under him. This system will diminish the large amount of over-dues in his jurisdiction. Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar has remarked that final orders have not been passed on the recommendations of the Townsend Committee. The proposals contained in the report are placed in the budget and when the scheme is passed, final orders will issue. In regard to Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar's remark, I may say that in my own district the District Urban Bank has been a source of trouble to the movement. I think some unpleasant things have happened there and I hope something of a more compromising nature will be done in regard to the affairs of the bank.

" Then, in regard to Mr. Muniswami Pillai's request that the rate of interest on loans to depressed classes societies which are really poor should be reduced, if any specific cases are brought to the notice of Government and if they really deserve such concession, it will be considered by Government.

" With regard to building societies, if we compare the rates in other countries, loans are often given on a much higher percentage than what obtains here.

" Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar mentioned about some conflict in the South Arcot District Bank. He said that it was due to communal troubles and that departmental people are taking sides. If any specific instances are brought to the notice of Government, due action will be taken on them. He also drew my attention to the receiving of deposits from the district boards at the rate of 4 per cent. This thing was done as per

Registrar's circular. I promised I would, after consulting the Registrar about it, come to a satisfactory solution. Subsequent to that, the Registrar also was here, and I took Mr. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar. We have discussed the matter, and a definite conclusion will be arrived at, in the course of a few days or in a month.

" Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar referred to the matter of refunding to societies the money-order commission paid on remittances. I have to say that it is a central subject. We referred the point to the Government of India and they agreed to the proposal on the understanding that the expenditure should be met from Provincial revenues. The sanction was not availed of as it would practically amount to subvention from Provincial funds and not a real refund of commission which could be credited to central revenues.

" Then, Sir, as regards the evidence of the Townsend Committee I have 3-30 to say that I have not yet received a complete copy of the same; and if p.m. there is a public demand for the publication of the same by means of resolutions or otherwise in this Council I shall try to do what I can. Except from the hon. Member who just spoke I have not received any representation or petition from outside with regard to this matter. As regards the other matters Government will try to do its best to satisfy the people."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have no desire to pose as an alarmist. But with the intimate and first-hand knowledge of the subject that I possess owing to close connexion for the last quarter of a century with co-operative societies, I think I will be failing in my duty if I do not point out some of the glaring defects that have been observed in the working of the co-operative societies in our province. I am glad to find that this opinion is not confined to this side of the House alone. For, I see that my hon. Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, who always sides with Government, is also of the same opinion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" May I remind the hon. Member that the demand is to be put to vote at 3-45 p.m."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" It is necessary for us in order to satisfy ourselves at least, if not to convince Government, that we should know the truth and that in future at least affairs are so shaped as not to give room for serious complaints. Sir, the working of the co-operative societies, especially the primary societies, is very unsatisfactory. It can, without any exaggeration, be said to resemble a whited sepulchre—all clean and white outside but rotten within. It is a very serious matter; because it is not a question of hundreds of rupees or thousands of rupees or even of lakhs of rupees but it is a question of crores of rupees. Not only the hard-earned income of the poor is invested in this movement but also the moneys of thousands of widows and children and of pensioners who have no more scope to earn are deposited here. Therefore any neglect on our part to mend matters will be nothing short of criminal neglect entailing the ruin of thousands of families as the Arbuthnot crash did years ago. Some of the evils that have been pointed out time and again are the improper retaining of cash balances often consisting of large sums by the secretaries and presidents, the existence of innumerable benami transactions, falsification of accounts, granting of bogus receipts to parties, etc. Then, Sir, large sums are deposited in these banks simply relying on the alleged

security afforded by unlimited liability. But this is often chimerical and in many cases there exists no ghost of a chance for recovery of moneys invested being effected at any distant time whatsoever. I am not blind to the possible argument that a co-operative society has the right of taking out summary proceedings and then bringing the properties of members for sale. This is theory; but what is our actual experience? Many a time has it been observed that if property is brought to sale, the whole village joins together or rather co-operates against the financing society and thus there is none to purchase the land for a proper price. In the light of this experience, we know how far the argument that the societies are registered on the basis of unlimited liability and that they are automatically safe can be maintained. To be lulled to sleep on this sense of false security will be, to say the least, to be guilty of nothing short of criminal neglect. Then, again, Sir, the depositors and the general public often pin their faith to the infallibility of Government audit. But we know this Government audit has ensured no real safety. Who are these Government auditors? They are none other than the ordinary inspectors of co-operative societies. And I may say, without wasting many words, that their audit reports are often not worth the paper on which they are written. In the case of Tiruchengodu Co-operative Union, expenditure of a sum running to four figures was being incurred without proper vouchers or the sanction of the executive and in spite of these grave defects, the auditor gives a certificate that everything was correct. Another thing to be noted is that even grave misdeeds pointed out in audit orders are ineffectual to punish the culprits or to ensure their non-recurrence. I know, Sir, of the secretary of a co-operative union in my district regularly paying himself twenty-five rupees a month as clerical fees without any sanction behind it; and this has been going on for the last some years in spite of the audit certificates pointing out this irregularity. Recently, I asked the secretary his authority for persisting in this; but he paid no heed to me; he knows the departmental control is so lax. Hence I say that your audit certificates are often not worth the paper on which they are written. And as regards the annual report of the department, in spite of the gaudy orange-coloured and imposing volume, I contend it does not present a correct or real state of affairs. Moreover, the published figures in these reports are based on unaudited statements and often on the previous years' figures. Therefore, I repeat, you cannot entirely depend on the reliability of this department's audit reports and audit certificates.

"What is the remedy? It is open to people to say 'you are merely indulging in destructive criticism.' I submit there is only one obvious remedy for this state of affairs. It is the employment of an adequate staff of inspectors and giving them adequate pay and status. At present the inspectors have not even a peon and they have no powers except that of reporting to the Assistant Registrar, who submits the same to the Deputy Registrar and who, in his turn, has to submit to the all-mighty Registrar while the defalcating rural secretary snaps his fingers at the inspector. It would be also in the fitness of things to entrust the matter largely to the banks that lend the money to these societies; so that they will always take great care that the money is not lent to persons or bodies from whom it will not be easy to recover, not to say irrecoverable. Because the financing bank will be guided by self-interest, which is, after all, the most potent of instincts. But the present Registrar will not give the financing banks even the power of raising the maximum borrowing power of societies.

"Some central banks have already their own supervision staff and have their own machinery for detailed inspection. Moreover, it is the non-official staff alone that can attend to the moral and social betterment of our villages which it is admitted are even more important than the material advancement of the ryots. But, Sir, what is the attitude of the Registrar in this matter? The Registrar has got a sort of bias against central banks. He holds their out-door staff cannot be efficient. But I can assure this House that some of these central banks employ an efficient staff. I have no hesitation in asserting that the out-door staff of my (Salem) District Bank will any day be a match for some of the best inspectors under the department For in these banks appointments go on merit and ability and not on communal or sectarian grounds. We have no G.O. No. 72. (Laughter.)

"The latest nostrum of the Registrar for ushering in the co-operative millennium is the federation. I have great respect for the federation. Theoretically it should occupy a useful place among the machinery of co-operative official hierarchy. Federations are, to state the matter simply, combinations of supervising unions. But what has the report of the Townsend Committee to say about these unions? It bears eloquent testimony to the uselessness of most of the existing supervising unions. How then can a combination of these evidently inefficient unions, several of them absolutely non-functioning, how can a combination of these useless unions become suddenly efficient? The Registrar has, I understand, said the last word on this matter. His word must be law. Evidently, it is a case of 'I am Sir Oracle, and, when I ope my lips, let no dog bark.' His subordinates knowing what their superior officer is, self-opinionated and severe in punishments meted out to subordinates, they simply repeat what their superior says. Perhaps the federation may have worked well in a particular district and from that one cannot conclude that it is a universal panacea. We must take into account the local conditions, the inclination of the people and the suitability of the scheme to the environments. For instance, in the district of South Arcot whose representative Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar has spoken earlier this day, we have the spectacle of a district federation neither doing the work nor allowing the District Central Bank to do it by employing its own out-door staff. This question has been further complicated by the supervising unions objecting to the pooling of both finance and staff.

"Then, Sir, why should the Registrar be an Englishman? And why does he want the help of a Joint Registrar—a post created temporarily but now sought to be made permanent—and a Personal Assistant besides a manager? He has under him the Deputy Registrars—the men on the spot—in whom he has implicit faith, and he has, I may say, more faith in these men than in experienced non-officials. A European Registrar, however well-intentioned he may be, however good his motives may be, goes in his car about the province on roads, better if tarred also, and so cannot understand what the people really feel, or what they really require. Why? He is an alien to the country, he is ignorant of the language of the locality, he does not know the manners and customs, and any knowledge he acquires he does through his subservient subordinates. For all these reasons, the strong case made out for an Indian Registrar can no longer be ignored.

"Another reason if more reasons are still needed why the Registrar should be an Indian is that the present Registrar wants the whole co-operative movement to be subservient to the interests of the Imperial Bank. Sir, on

the Lalaji Memorial Day. the Central Co-operative Bank at Nellore was closed as a mark of respect for the departed patriot. Neither the shareholders nor the depositors objected. But down comes Mr. Hood on this Bank and severely reprimands the bank's executive. May I ask, Sir, in all humility, what is it to H. M. Hood, Esq., I.C.S., if the Nellore Central Bank wants to observe as holiday a day set apart as a day of national mourning? Does Mr. Hood contribute to the bank's funds? Does he stand to gain or lose by the bank's prosperity or adversity? Is not Mr. Hood aware that on a former occasion the Imperial Bank closed its offices on the death of one of its Governors? Sir, that is not the only instance where the Registrar showed his racial bias. Recently, a co-operative bank in Dindigul resolved to devote a small portion of its common-good-fund for khadi work; but obstacles were thrown in their path by the department.

"Sir, the air is thick with proposals of reorganization. We were progressively asked first for a grant of three lakhs, afterwards for five lakhs, subsequently for seven lakhs. And to-day we are asked eleven lakhs. We have no objection to grant this sum provided Government utilize it in a proper manner. Let us see how Government propose to spend this additional sum. I am anxious that this vast sum is not spent in strengthening the higher staff, neglecting the lower staff. The higher staff is obviously to control the lower staff. But where is the adequate lower staff for so many men to control? Not only that, even as regards the recruitment of these officers a great deal of dissatisfaction is anticipated. Where again is the necessity for the continuance of the present assistant registrars when a deputy registrar practically for each district has been appointed? The Townsend Committee's Report—the Bible by which so many people were swearing—says that the present lot of assistant registrars are a fairly useless lot. The hon. Minister, I am told, is being pressed by the political party to which he has been lately admitted in spite of his Brahmanical birth, to fill the new additional posts of deputy registrars from out of the present lot of assistant registrars probably for reasons of favouritism. But, if the posts are to be filled up on considerations of patronage, there will come a time when either he or his successor will have to rue the day for the fatal mistake he would have committed. Recently one such person was appointed as deputy registrar, one who has absolutely no knowledge of economics or of co-operation and he was promoted overlooking the claims of deserving men apparently for no other qualification than of his subservient and salaaming nature. Very soon after his appointment he issued an injunction order against a long-standing co-operative society for which there was absolutely no legal justification. And when a question was put on the floor of this House the hon. Minister had to admit that his conduct was wholly irregular. This same officer further wanted to prosecute the people for disobeying his illegal orders. Then, Sir, with regard to the development of the non-credit side of the movement, though it is all right on paper, I know of a case, I do not want to mention names, where a demi-official was issued by a deputy registrar to the non-credit inspector to stop all non-credit work while the deputy registrar in all his formal official letters to the Central Bank promised his full co-operation in the promotion of its non-credit activities. It is rather late in the day to argue at any length on the urgent need for development of co-operation on non-credit lines if the agricultural and industrial aspects of our rural life have to be revived. Then, Sir, in the matter of the

proposed new appointments I want to see that they are made on a merit and not on a communal basis. The Registrar must understand that it is the hard-earned savings of 42 millions that are at stake. He must understand that the money belongs to an unsuspecting and trusting public. He should not therefore appoint ignoramuses, who have no imagination whatsoever but whose only forte is communal propaganda and promotion of Self-Respect Conferences.

"There is again the important question of life-insurance. You will find all important cities, not only in India but in the West, the biggest buildings are those belonging to insurance companies. And yet, when the number of 'bucket shops' are daily increasing every day in every province and in every city swallowing up the savings of millions of poor people, you do not think it necessary to tackle the question of co-operative insurance for which your existing 15,000 primaries will be a most enviable asset. The only possible reason for neglecting this vast virgin field is want of knowledge on the part of the higher officers of the department." 3-45 p.m.

The motion was put and lost.

The demand was then put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XXVI CINCHONA.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1·94 lakhs under Demand XXVI—Cinchona.'"

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to move—

'that the allotment of Rs. 1,91,100 *for investment in Government commercial undertakings (Cinchona) be reduced by Rs.* 100.'

"In doing so, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government the anxiety felt by the public due to certain circumstances which have arisen in regard to the cinchona plantations. From the facts and figures available, the scheme does not seem so far to be a success. So, the earlier the matter is investigated in all its aspects the better it will be for the public money spent over a scheme of this nature. Sir, in page 2 of the administration report of the Government on the Cinchona Department for 1927-28, I see it is stated thus:

'On the Anaimalai Hills, the Government of Madras have begun large-scale planting of cinchona with the aim of increasing supplies in India. As is usual when cinchona is grown in new areas, innumerable problems of cultivation arise which are peculiar to the district. That they will in time be solved is likely, but experimental work is always expensive. There is naturally a limit beyond which provincial resources can be utilized for these experimental works seeing it is on all-India account. Accordingly the view is expressed that the acreage to be opened in 1928-29 in the Anaimalais should not be increased until such time as the remaining problems are unsolved.'

"I would like to know, Sir, from the hon. the Law Member whether the various problems which are indicated in this report have since been solved. Moreover, Sir, the report further says:

'To obtain adequate supplies of labour is the great difficulty on this plantation and hence the planting work extended over four months resulting in some of the division being planted during a dry spell.'

"Sir, I understand that cinchona seedlings were brought from the Naduvattam factory, that is, a factory of the Government lying in the Nilgiris, a distance of about 145 miles, and the seedlings were to be planted during a dry spell. One can easily understand what the result of this planting will be. Sir, now comes the important factor which is against the continuance of the scheme because the report further says :—

'After one year of apparent healthiness during which time the cinchona plants have grown to all satisfaction, a condition termed 'die-back' sets in resulting in a speedy death of the plant. On flattish land especially if sticky in character, the disease is most marked and this suggests water-logging. Increased attention to drainage readily strikes one as a preventive means, but unfortunately in parts of the estate where the soil is undoubtedly sandy in texture, the disease is also found.'

"It is also added :

'It is understood that the disease is also prevalent in Burma and so far the Imperial Mycologist has not been able to identify the disease.'

"Sir, the report further says :

'In the nursery, too, disease has appeared, but fortunately this has not proved so serious. As has been indicated above, the prevalence of disease makes the future not very reassuring for the result is that large areas are lacking in an adequate supply of plants. By the end of 1928-29 nearly 750 acres will have been planted and hence it will be necessary to take stock of the situation and defer any new planting in 1929 so that intensive cultivation can be devoted to the filling up of all parts of the plantation. So that success may be attained as soon as possible it is proposed to ask Mr. Calder, who is the expert on cinchona matters with the Government of India to visit the estates and express an opinion on the progress so far obtained and the assistance of the Imperial Mycologist of Pusa will be requisitioned to track down the disease on the planted areas. . . It is hoped that after considering the inducements offered to labourers by neighbouring estates to put up a scheme for the approval of Government so that labour may be forthcoming in greater abundance . . .'

"Sir, turning to the figures in page 12 of the report, it is stated that Rs. 3,28,632 has been spent to the end of 31st March 1928 as against a sum of Rs. 14,97,769 proposed to be spent on this scheme as per G.O. No. 261, Development, dated 17th February 1925. At page 30 of the report the plantation account is given, and the interest itself is shown as Rs. 13,953. At this rate how long can the Government continue the scheme whose prospects are not assured? May I know, Sir, whether expert advice was obtained before the scheme was launched? I know that during the last 30 years several plantations in the Anamalais both tea, coffee and cardamoms were paying very good dividends to the shareholders. Apart from this there are several tea estates having cinchona side by side sending bark to the Government factory at Naduvattam from the Anamalais as well as the Nilgiris. I know several estates on the Kundah side of the Nilgiris which produce a good deal of cinchona bark and send it to the factory at Naduvattam. The Government will be well advised to concentrate the whole scheme of cinchona plantation on the Nilgiris or give up the scheme on the Anamalais as the results are not sure of success. The factory at Naduvattam I know, Sir, requires a good deal of bark to keep the factory working. Some years back I understood the planters, both Europeans and Indians, came forward and asked whether the Government would encourage them to take up cinchona plantation and whether the Government would assure them that a certain rate per unit would be guaranteed. But I think that was not done, or was turned down, and naturally the public do not take to cinchona plantation readily. In view of these large amounts involved and the results being not favourable, I think the Government would be well advised to see that a thorough investigation is made regarding this matter before any money is

spent on this score. Sir, I was told that Government had to bring planting assistants or experts from foreign countries. I would like to know from the hon. the Law Member whether these officials have any previous experience of cinchona plantations or of the manufacture of quinine either in Java or in any other country which produces cinchona bark. If the Government were to insist on continuing the scheme in the usual course, they must get some specialists who know about cinchona, so that they may put this scheme on a sound basis."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding this motion. My friend who comes from the Nilgiris has local knowledge of these matters and the extracts which he has read from the annual report on this subject only give rise to alarm, and show that the anxiety expressed by him is well grounded. If I remember right, hon. Members of this House, especially my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha and others, were for a larger output and distribution of quinine especially as an antidote to malaria. If, as my hon. Friend said, there is some danger of the plantations on the Anamalais not bearing fruit in the near future, I think that that question requires to be carefully looked into. The other defects mentioned by the mover and the diseases which attack these trees, they will have to be remedied at the earliest opportunity. I think the object with which he has moved this motion, namely, that the Government will carry on investigation into this matter, will certainly be served if this investigation is made, and it will certainly relieve anxiety and will help not only the planters but the masses for whom quinine is indispensable. For these reasons I second the motion."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR : --"Sir, I may assure my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Pillai and my hon. Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar that all the arguments which they advanced were considered by the Government before they made provision for this in the budget. As a matter of fact, the quinine factory at Naduvattam has to be fed by bark imported from outside. The bark that is produced in the Government plantations here in the Madras Presidency is not adequate to feed the factory at Naduvattam, so that it becomes every year necessary for the Government to import bark from Java and other places in the East. As it is now, this department is worked at profit. It is not worked at a loss. There is no danger at all of over-production or the plantations going to ruin. As I submitted, Sir, all the points that were mentioned in the report which was referred to by my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Pillai have been deeply considered by the Government before they made provision for this. And as a matter of fact it was on the advice of the officer in charge of these plantations that the Government have made provision for this so that there is no danger whatever. Even if we produce bark from the plantations that are proposed to be opened hereafter, even then, we shall have necessarily to import bark from outside. In these circumstances, there is no reason at all for the apprehensions expressed by my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Pillai and my hon. Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : —"I thought, Sir, that the hon. the Law Member would make some useful answer to the debate that has been raised. The hon. the Mover of the motion has clearly wanted to know if this project is not useful or profitable, whether the Government will

consider the desirability of disposing of the estates also. The question of the necessity of the Government opening this cinchona estate was very hotly argued on the floor of this House at the beginning and there were prophets here who said that this cinchona policy was going to end in a loss of
4 p.m. some lakhs. It was then stated here, Sir, that a good deal of bark would be available in the Nilgiris itself, if the Government would only encourage the planters growing cinchona on those hills. Unfortunately, Sir, on the move and at the instance of the planters of Anamalais who were not satisfied with the grant of money made by Government for roads, etc., they managed to tempt the Government to become a cinchona planter and to embark upon this big scheme. No doubt we have been told more than once that we have to depend on Java bark to get the adequate supply of quinine here, but the Government now has not at any time considered the alternative suggestion made by Mr. Muniswami Pillai—to encourage the planters on the Anamalais and also on the Nilgiris in cultivating cinchona. There is no doubt, whatever, even now, that if cinchona is also planted along with other plantations like tea and coffee it would result in a great profit. But as the Government have entered into this question of having a large area for cinchona separately on the Anamalais, far away from Naduvattam, it is likely to end in great loss. I do not know what my Friend (the Law Member) meant when he said that it was a profitable concern. That is, of course, a profitable concern if we ignore all the money spent on the plantations in Anamalais. They no doubt show that all this money goes to capital expenditure which is likely to yield a large amount in the distant future. That is what has been stated in the reports of this year and the previous years. Considering the nature of the disease and the results of the disease, it is not at all desirable that the Government should become a planter on the hills but should encourage others to plant cinchona. There are people who are quite ready to take up this Government farm at any reasonable price, and the best thing for the Government would be to see if that cannot be done. Because if the Government continue to maintain these very large plantations—probably they are adding to it every year by adding to the number of new seedlings—there is no doubt whatever that, like other white elephant projects of which we have heard so often, this will also become a losing concern. After all, there is absolutely no necessity as to why Government should compete with private enterprise that has spent large sums of money—especially Europeans—on these plantations, both on the Anamalais and on the Nilgiris. I do not think there are any Indian planters yet on the Anamalais. But that does not matter. The Anamalai plantations are very progressive plantations. No doubt they have not yet taken up cinchona in right earnest, because they do not want to compete with the Government. The Nilgiri planters do grow cinchona to some extent, but the Government say that they are not producing either good or sufficient quantity of cinchona. It is the usual thing that when the Government want to start an industry newly they condemn the existing industry. Therefore the best that the Government can do is not to waste public money on plantations like cinchona but to hand their present estate and factory to private planters. If that is done, there is absolutely no fear that sufficient quantity of bark will not be available or that Government will have to depend on the mercies of the Java planters or anything of the kind. As a matter of economy and as a matter of ordinary business and also as an ordinary rule of policy of this Government, that they should

not compete with private enterprise, I would strongly recommend that the Government do at once hand over these plantations to private enterprise and try to find out as fair a price as possible and not spend any more money on them."

The cut motion was put and lost.

The demand was then put and carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XXVII—INDUSTRIES.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding 13·04 *lakhs under Demand XXVII—Industries.'*"

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,69,800 *for Industries by Rs.* 100', to urge the necessity for fostering cottage industries by liberal loans.

"Sir, in spite of the State Aid to Industries Act, nothing has been done to foster the cottage industries. It is an admitted fact that India is a country of villages and cottages and the nation really lives in the cottages, and the ordinary canons of political economy cannot strictly be applicable to the Indian conditions, as in the case of westernised, commercialised countries. The conditions of the industries of this country are quite different. India is a poverty-stricken country where people confine themselves to their own homesteads in small villages. They are, on account of their habits, tradition and culture, against the congregation of people in one big central place. It is the cottages that really harbour the whole nation. If in these circumstances the Government or the State want to commercialise and industrialise the country it will never be a success. It is to the village they will have to see for the supply of the various simple demands of the people. When I say that a villager is living on an average income of Rs. 20 or 30 a year, you will have an idea as to what the nature of his life, the simplicity of his life is; and in such cases even the fostering of a small cottage industry like the spinning wheel, which may not give him an income of more than 3 or 4 rupees a month, is of great help, and it will add immensely to the national income. And it is by fostering these cottage industries the State can ever hope to give some relief to the poverty-stricken masses. It is these cottage industries that will be of great help to the large number of agriculturists. For a great part of the year they are without work—their hours and days are not calculated on the western notions—and they are obliged to spend their time without engaging themselves in any productive industry. It is no use saying to them that if they spend their leisure period in some commercial concern they will be getting on well. Even if that advice be taken, you know the fate of the few people that have left their villages and are working in factories. Even there, they are miserably paid; and if a great number of people are to flock to these industries and factories, there will be more supply than demand, and people who own these factories and industries would still further reduce the already low wages now paid to these working men. That will also be a calamity to the people. So, taking into consideration the tradition, the nature and mode of life a great number of Indians lead, the best

policy would be that cottage industries—especially such of the industries as will give a subsidiary occupation to the agriculturists in the off-season—should be fostered by the State as much as possible to relieve the poverty and starvation of the masses.

"I cannot understand the argument that some of the so-called economists are trotting out that by engaging themselves in these industries, these people will only get a pittance. What we want is that these people should find some subsidiary occupation to augment their income from land and usefully spend their leisure time on. From the very condition of their life, they cannot flock to the towns. Under such circumstances, any industry that will fetch the villager an anna or two a day will be welcome to him. So it is not right to say that the addition of an anna or two will not be a material addition to his income.

4-15 p.m. "I know it was on account of some agitation in the country a survey of cottage industries was undertaken and it will take a long time for the complete survey to be done and necessary aid to foster these cottage industries to be forthcoming from Government. No action has been taken even in those districts in which the survey has been completed.

"Now in spite of the amendment to the State Aid to Industries Act, I see no rules are framed under the Act to carry on the intentions of the amendment of the Act. Even for a long time after the passing of the original Act it was practically a dead letter and no aid was given to any industry for a long time, and if the same course is to be followed even after this amendment and if no rules are framed for a long time and if the State does not come immediately to the aid of the masses and foster these cottage industries, then what is the use of the Government getting the Act amended? Of course, thanks to the various other organizations which are trying their best to keep alive and foster cottage industries, they are going on in spite of the rivalry of the huge machine production on western methods. I have the strongest belief that in spite of the mass production, in spite of the principles of economists in commercialised countries, the cottage industries are sure to survive but if no aid is given to them by the State they will be in such a state that they will not be able to add largely to our national finances. What can you hope to do by way of the betterment of our finances if you keep the people in such a poverty-stricken condition? Taking all these things into consideration, and in the interest of the Government itself, it is the duty of the Government to see that these cottage industries are fostered. The national income of the country after these 160 years of rule is miserably low—it is about Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 a year. That is the average per head. Even the betterment of this average income by Rs. 10 would be a great benefit to the people and indirectly to the State. Under these circumstances I say that unless immediate steps are taken to frame rules to the State Aid to Industries Act as amended and every effort is made to take this aid to the villages and to the cottages instead of keeping dead the provisions in the Statute book, the Government will be failing in their primary duty."

* Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the motion moved by the leader of my party. Mr. President, it will have to be admitted that in the matter of these cottage industries the Government have been really giving us a step-motherly treatment. After

all, the vested interests of our British merchants have for long been to crush the cottage industries of this Presidency. Now, we know very well the state of our industries. The fact that they have not been treating the cottage industries liberally can be seen from the fact that the Government are maintaining only a few institutions for training people in industries. They are maintaining only five institutions for imparting technical knowledge. They are—

The Government Textile Factory,
The Madras Leather Trades School,
The School of Arts and Crafts at Madras,
The Government Trades School, and
The Industrial Institute at Madura.

"A sum of nearly 2 lakhs of rupees is being spent on these five institutions. We see that the activities of the department only consist of their participation in industrial and agricultural exhibitions, demonstrating pumping and boring machinery and also demonstrating improved weaving appliances. In the sphere of industrial education and fostering of cottage industries the Government no doubt maintain these five institutions. And out of the five schools maintained four are in Madras and one in Madura. The number of students on the rolls of these institutions on the 31st of March 1928 was as follows:—

7	in the Leather Trade, Schools.
52	in the Government Textile Institute.
425	in the Government Trades School.
466	in the School of Arts and Crafts.
83	in the Government Industrial School at Madura.
1,033	being the total strength.

"Mr. President, it must be admitted that education given by the Government to 1,033 students in a population of nearly 424 lakhs for this Presidency does not show that the Government are very sincere in promoting the industries. Then, Sir, a round sum of about 3 lakhs was spent in 1927-28 from the public funds without getting a pie from the managements as contributions for all these schools. Sir, the Leather Trades School which I may say is fostering a cottage industry has only seven students and there is an allotment of Rs. 63 lakhs provided in the budget for 1929-30 which works at the rate of Rs. 9,000 for educating a single student in the Leather Trades School. Sir, why the Government should contribute such a fabulous sum as Rs. 9,000 for training a single student in the Leather Trades School is a thing which I cannot understand. Though it has been recommended to be closed, nothing is being done. The Leather Expert, his assistants and laboratories are still there."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"The hon. Member is speaking about cottage industries. I don't think tanning comes under cottage industries."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is it the point of the Minister that tanning does not come under cottage industries?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"My submission is that tanning falls under factory industries."

[23rd March 1929

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think it depends upon how Mr. Tulasiram views it. If he thinks that it comes under cottage industries then he will be in order. If, on the other hand, he thinks it does not fall under cottage industries, then he will not be in order. So, I want to know from Mr. Tulasiram whether in his opinion tanning falls under cottage industries."

* Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" I think, Sir, tanning is a cottage industry.

" Sir, I think it is high time that this sort of waste of public funds should be stopped. Talking about the cottage industries I desire to state that I have the highest respect for the Development Minister because he is sincere and is very kind to us on this side of this House.

" Taking now the weaving industry, the people who suffered most after the advent of the British are the weavers of the Presidency. If any gratitude is to be shown it ought to be shown to the weavers. But what is the state of that industry ? Taking the whole of the Madras Presidency there are 52 students in the Textile Institute, 25 undergoing the supervisor's course and 27 undergoing artisan's course, and taking all the 26 districts of the Presidency including males and females we have 481 males and 27 females making up a total of 508 people studying the art of weaving in the several aided institutions. Sir, next to agriculture which absorbs more than 70 per cent of the population, the most prominent industry in the country absorbing 20 per cent of the population is the weaving industry. Now a sum of Rs. 40,645 is being spent for training 52 students in the Madras Textile Institute. It works at the rate of Rs. 781 for training one student in the Textile Institute. I would say that Rs. 781 will go all the way for a small demonstration school in every village. It is for the self-aggrandisement of the Textile Expert that they are running a big show at Madras, and this Textile Institute has been brought all the way to avoid criticism from people who know anything about the textile industry. I hear, Sir, that they are also going to open a dyeing section at great cost. When Sir K. V. Reddi was the Minister for Development I took him round to the buildings at Madura which were intended for a Textile School on the recommendation of the former Governor of Madras, Lord Havelock. It has been abandoned and the buildings have been converted into an office for some clerks of the Co-operative department to do their work there. The reason for condemning the buildings was due to the fact that both in the morning and in the evening they are exposed to the sun. The hon. Members of the Industrial Conference who met in 1908 at Ootacamund under the presidency of the then Governor Sir Arthur Lawley recommended that weaving schools ought to be started in several important centres and all these things have been thrown to the winds and we have the present Development Minister who, if he only knows what is the sort of feeling in the country about the treatment which the Government is giving to this cottage industry, will, I am sure, rise to the occasion and do something for us.

" Sir, these cottage industries depend to a very great extent on the number of industrial schools. It is not experts who can develop industries. Experts cannot make industries. Industries will have to be developed only by starting industrial schools. A sum of Rs. 2·06 lakhs is provided in the present budget as grant in aid for industrial schools. I say that this is a very poor sum.

23rd March 1929] [Mr. L. K. Tulasiram]

" The total number of industrial schools recognized and aided by the department is only 63. A liberal policy should be pursued in recognizing industrial schools. I understand, Sir—I do not know by what irony of fate—I understand, Sir, that it is only missionary institutions that are thriving and that other institutions are not. I do not say this with any communal bias or motive. I find, taking the average of the people who are undergoing industrial training in the country—there are 3,798 or in round figures 3,800—we find that 52 per cent of this 3,800 are Indian Christians—about 2,006 Indian Christians out of a total of 3,798 are receiving industrial education in this Presidency; non-Brahman Hindus 19 per cent, Muhammadans 10 per cent, Brahmans 3½ per cent—according to their population basis—and criminal tribes 4½ per cent. This is a sufficient testimony to show that the Government is not raising its little finger to see that these industries thrive. The reason is that we have not got an Indian Director of Industries. If we have an Indian as permanent Director of Industries his whole idea would be to see that these industries are helped. In another Presidency, Bombay, they sent a deputation consisting of Mr. Sastri and another to Western countries to study goldthread-making. They returned and published a pamphlet on gold-thread manufacture which I find in the rooms of the Secretariat. That is a valuable document and if the Development Minister cares to read it he will become a real expert and will start some more industrial schools. (Mr. K. R. Karant : Hear, hear.) 4-30 p.m.

" Now, Sir, I find that the Government are attempting to class agriculture also as an industry. Now there is a branch of the industrial department which is supposed to improve our cottage industries having an industrial engineering branch. This swallows Rs. 2,75,000 and gives us a return of a small sum of Rs 91,000. The activities of this department are confined to erecting, installing and maintaining pumping machinery which . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. Is it the point of the hon. Member that boring and pumping are cottage industries ? " (Mr. K. V. R. Swami : ' Boring may be.') (Laughter.)

* Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" Sir, the money that is allotted for cottage industries is being wasted on agricultural experiments. That is my point, Mr. President."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the hon. Member will have to reserve boring for some other opportunity."

* Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" I bow to your ruling, Sir.

" Now, Sir, we have the ' peripatetic weaving parties, ' When I mention the words ' peripatetic weaving parties ' I am tempted to laugh. A number of superintendents, demonstrators, surveyors and others travel together with the looms, weaving machines, charkas, etc., on their back and go from village to village and pretend to teach the people improved methods of weaving. Why not they go to Madura, Conjeeveram, Adoni, Kornad and other places where their teaching may have some effect ? What are the places visited by this weaving party ? Have they gone to important places where their services are really needed for teaching apprentices and novices ? No. Sir, the qualifications of some of these people who pose themselves as superintendents, surveyors or demonstrators are nil. They do not know the

names or the A, B, C of the articles used in weaving. It is high time that these parties are disbanded and some really useful work done. If the Government is sincere in its attempt to revive the weaving industry they should exhibit improved weaving appliances in some of the important weaving centres of the Presidency and teach the public.

"Now, what is the defect in the weaving appliances now in vogue? There are besides jacquard handlooms made of iron and steel and weavers are using the wooden jacquards which even the Germans use in their handloom factories. These could be brought to the doors of the weavers and demonstrations given. Sir, in a small place near Arkonam, there is a carpenter who makes a warping machine which would be as good as the warping apparatus which has been invented by Mr. Amalsad, the Textile Expert. If funds can be given for making a number of these warping machines and other improved appliances and if these are exhibited in some of the centres during the time of great festivals like Chithrai or Vaikasi festival at Conjeeveram, people would take to these processes and a great fillip would be given to cottage industries.

"Sir, in this peripatetic party there are five superintendents, fifteen demonstrators in the weaving section, and one superintendent and two demonstrators in the dyeing section. A sum of Rs. 18,700 is provided for these peripatetic parties. With this sum it would be impossible for these parties to effectuate their purpose. Further, these parties consist of novices in their profession. They are really afraid of giving demonstrations in new appliances and methods in important weaving centres. It would be a great step forward if these new appliances are exhibited at important weaving centres during the times of great fairs and festivals.

"Now, Sir, cottage industries also depend to a great extent on the award of industrial scholarships. The Government are very loath to put their hands into their purse for the purpose of giving more scholarships. They are giving only 60 scholarships for industrial education. They give two kinds of State scholarships—I wish to be corrected if I am wrong. Five scholarships are awarded to people studying in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at Bombay, one scholarship for studying at the College of Mining at Danabad and one for studying at the Bangalore Research Institute. In all the Government gives about Rs. 40,000 for scholarships. Rs 40,000 for scholarships on industrial subjects is a very small amount. Sir, we are getting 5½ crores from drink. Why should we not spend one crore from the profits made out of drink on technical education? It is hard-earned money that we are collecting from drink. If some of the people who are addicted to drink can be taught some kind of cottage industries, it will employ them in their idle hours when they have the temptation to drink and thereby their families will also be made happy. So I urge on the Minister for Development the need for augmenting this sum of Rs. 40,000 which is being awarded for industrial scholarships by at least three times the amount.

"Sir, it is now an accepted fact that cottage industries cannot thrive without Government assistance in some shape or another and appeals have been made by various conferences attended by men engaged in cottage industries. It is the duty of the State to teach the people improved methods of cottage industries. This is the duty of any Government with a desire for the welfare of the people entrusted to its care to encourage and improve

cottage industries. It is the duty especially of this Government which occupies the position not only of a ruler but of a teacher to interest itself in the development of these cottage industries.

"I would appeal to the hon. Minister who has by now got a living knowledge of the various cottage industries to take advice from the people who are interested in the development of these industries and do something for their improvement and gain the eternal gratitude of the masses who are the real people to be counted upon."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is the hon. Member Mr. A. B. Shetty whose motion comes next going to move it separately?"

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"It is to be moved separately, Sir."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, this question of cottage industries is really vital to our country. If we look at the funds provided for loans under the State Aid to Industries Act, we are staggered at the smallness of it. Only Rs. 4,00,000 has been provided. I am unable to discover what part of this sum is intended for cottage industries and what part for factory industries. As a matter of fact, I feel that India has the best chance of industrial development only through cottage industries. I was therefore surprised to find the hon. Minister getting up and saying that leather trades are not cottage industries. I am afraid he has yet to learn a great deal about industries. In countries like Japan, match, soap and other similar industries which require very great skill have been practised as cottage industries, as home industries In this country the greatest of cottage industries is weaving and spinning. I am afraid, Sir, if we look at our industrial problems from the point of view of big organized factory industries we shall never be able to make headway. As long as the Government does not take an intermediate step of including under cottage industries as many industries as can be managed at home by a family of men, and help such industries, there is no possibility of industrial development in this direction. For one thing, capital is not available and for another the skill that can be acquired shall always be limited so long as it is not practised in a small measure to start with. I therefore feel that the Minister has not carefully thought out the question. Even taking the Government classification of cottage industries, there are a large number of them that stand in need of development. And, as long as the Government does not make a list of cottage industries which they are prepared to help and as long as they do not allocate specific funds for that purpose on a liberal scale, I do not believe that they would have done their duty.

"As a matter of fact in the weaving industry itself I know there are a large number of branches which are run as cottage industries and which deserve very liberal aid and sympathy of the Government if they are not to be killed. I know in Cuddapah as well as in Kurnool there is an industry called cotton carpet industry. There, the poorest of the masses are at it and if there is sufficient aid from the Government, I am sure a great many of the poor Muslims, men and women, can earn a sustenance even in the face of foreign competition. I refer also to the woollen industry in my district. About that a great deal has been said in the report that was submitted by the special officer appointed to survey the cottage industries. I know that in one of the criminal settlements an attempt 4-45 p.m.

[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao] [23rd March 1929

is being made to organize this industry. The gentlemen in charge, an Inspector of Police, has been taking very keen interest in the matter. What he has done stands fair comparison with foreign articles. He has produced the finest articles from the materials available. If proper encouragement could be given and if our Ministers are careful enough to think out and plan out a broad-based programme for developing these industries, this particular industry would not have escaped their attention and provision would have been made by the hon. Minister for that purpose. I do not find any provision of any sort for any cottage industry in this budget. I have yet to direct the attention of the hon. Minister to other cottage industries noted in the report submitted by the Special officer. I refer to glass bangles. This industry is practically dead to-day. Our women are asked to wear in the name of Japanese imports mere trash. If, Sir, proper encouragement could be given to this industry, I am sure we can successfully compete even with foreign imports, and there would be more demand for indigenous materials manufactured in this country, because even women have come to recognize that foreign imports are mere trash. I again refer the Minister to other industries. There are huge forests in the country from which bamboo industry could be developed as a home industry. I pressed this on the attention of the Treasury benches long ago and yet they have not raised their little finger to enquire into the matter and to lay out a programme to find out how best cottage industries could be developed. I think the hon. Minister would spend his time well if he enquires into this very question which he said he was ignorant of, viz., whether leather goods could not be manufactured at home by people. It is true that a great deal has been done in the direction of improving leather goods. But until the Government follows up its own policy of demonstrating these industries by organizing them on a large scale and helping such industries even at the homes of industrialists, it is no good wasting the money upon mere experiments. Therefore I was surprised when the hon. Minister was standing up and saying that the leather goods industry was not a cottage industry. I would go further and say that even the match and soap industries could be given a trial as home industries. I know that soap industry is very easy of taking up at home. I have myself made soaps in my own house and I hope that it will not be difficult to encourage such industries. There are other industries which have been noted by the special officer. For instance, there is the paper industry. Paper was also manufactured in this country as cottage industry. There are almost a number of industries which will not survive the shock of competition. I shall not be sorry if the hon. Minister does not render help to those industries. So the question has to be very carefully examined as to how many industries and what industries can be helped materially in the direction of giving them help to survive and if he devotes his attention to this matter I am sure he will find that a large number of cottage industries in this land survive. In the spinning and weaving industry itself he will find there is such a thing called dyeing. The Madura dyers were once famous and I suppose they are famous even to-day. I suppose there are other places where dyeing is carried on very beautifully. Sir P. C Ray's method of dyeing is taken to be one of the finest methods of dyeing and our dyers do not fight shy of imitating those methods. That is devoloped even in Madras to-day. If the hon Minister has taken steps to study the dyeing of khaddar which is being achieved in Madras to day he will find that there is great scope to encourage dyeing as a home industry.

23rd March 1929] [Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao]

"In all these directions there is scope. The hon. Minister has only to think of them. The provision that has been made is a pittance. Four lakhs of rupees is nothing. For weaving industry alone we would require some ten lakhs, if it is to stand as a cottage industry. I know that a large body of weavers in Jammalamadugu and other places in Cuddapah district are struggling and they are not able to make a headway because of want of funds. They have learnt dyeing, they have learnt the sort of weaving that has been shown in exhibitions. But the difficulty is that Government take no real interest in the matter and do not help them. It is not in the factory that this country is going to achieve its success. To a large extent it is on the development of cottage industries that the industrial prosperity of this country depends. If the hon. Minister takes care to study the conditions and adopt a progressive policy by laying down a definite programme and spend enough money to encourage these industries, I am sure he will leave an indelible impression upon the administration of this province. Knowing as I do that there is not much use in appealing to the Ministers who are working in a diarchic form of Government and knowing as I do that the hon. Ministers may be absolutely incompetent to carry on what I am suggesting, I still believe there could be a brisker policy even under the limitations under which he is working and such a brisker policy has not been thought of. Not only it has not been thought of, but money has been wasted in directing the special officer to go round and find out certain things. To very ordinary things no attention has been paid, even to a matter like spinning as a supplemental avocation in rural areas. For ordinary cultivators it would be a very good industry to take up. I am sure that the argument from the other side would be that it is not economical. I may, however, say that the last word on the science of economics has not been said. If a supplementary avocation goes to meet the needs of people and if articles of a similar type are not imported into this country, I say it is real industrial development. If the hon. Minister has really thought over this question and worked at it assiduously, he would have asked the Assistant Director of Industries to evolve a better spinning wheel, and seen how far the experiment he was carrying on had progressed, what he has done, whether he has examined the spinning wheel now in existence and whether he has cared to get information regarding the several types of spinning wheels which are being shown in the exhibitions all over the country. Whether all this has been done is not known to us on this side of the House.

"I therefore think that the policy of the Government with regard to cottage industries has been a policy of inaction and inanition. Not a bit has been achieved and it is up to the Minister who occupies his position in defiance of the popular will of the country and who sits on the Treasury benches co-operating with friends who are birds of passage, who are merest bureaucrats, to devise ways and means by which he can make the industrial policy of this Government not a mere farce as it is at present, but a real, potent and living force for the betterment of the masses of this country."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Mr. Chairman, hon. Members who have spoken on this motion so far have spoken with the least amount of confidence in the pioneering of cottage industries of this Presidency. I do not blame them because they go on the figures exhibited in the Commercial Accounts submitted by the auditors. Take for instance the Leather

Trade Institute to which reference has been made in the course of the discussion. The point for consideration is whether the Trade School is serving the people for whom it was started, I mean for the hides and leather industry of this Province. Hon. Members are aware that this Presidency exports on an average eight crores of tanned skins and hides out of the eleven crores of tanned skins and hides exported from the whole of India. The question is whether the Trades School does or does not render help to the commercial community in any way. When it was first started it had students admitted as apprentices to carry on research work in dyeing, etc., research work of a character to help the merchants who wanted dyeing materials. You all know that the dyeing material that is used in this Presidency is the avaram bark and that dyeing material is of a wide growth and it is very difficult to collect this bark. Apart from this I understand that the Leather Trade Institute carries on research with regard to several other herbs to help the industries of this Presidency. From the information I have from that part of the constituency which I represent I find that they have been getting good help from the institute as a research institute."

At this stage the Council adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Monday the 25th March

IV

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

G.O. No 100,[a] Judicial, dated 23rd February 1929, authorizing expenditure for police arrangements during the visit of the Indian Statutory Commission to the Madras Presidency.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

[a] Printed as Appendix III on page 712 infra.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1827 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd March 1929, page 643 supra.]

Statement showing details of machinery and plant ordered for the Project subsequent to 28th June 1928.

Serial number and name.	Firm from which ordered.	Cost. £	s.	d.
1. One spare part for Hadfield's style A size No. 5 for Gyratory Crushers.	Director-General of Stores, London.	30	0	0
2. Six Sentinel Patent Locomotives type B.E. 80 B.H.P. 6 tons weight to run on 24 inches gauge track.	Do.	6,300	0	0
3. Toggles for Stag Ore Crusher.	Edgar Allen Co., Ltd., Sheffield, through the Director-General of Stores.	74	9	0
4. Two Sentinel Locomotives with spare parts.	Sentinel Waggon Works, Ltd., Westminster, through Director-General of Stores.	1,730	0	0
5. Three sets of 4 cranes each for Stone Crushing Plant.	Hadfields, Ltd., through Director-General of Stores.	1,465	10	0
6. One Morris Hand Operated overhead Travelling Crane.	H. Morris, Ltd., through Director-General of Stores.	89	0	0
7. Single side discharge wagons, 3 c.yd. capacity.	Hoppel Industrial Car and Equipment Co., Southplace, through Director-General of Stores	5,760	15	0
8. Two single Guy Derrick Cranes and two Travelling Jib Cranes for erection of Concrete Placing Plant.	Derrick-Priestman Brothers, Ltd., Hull; Jilecrane, Caswell Shearing, Ltd., London, through Director-General of Stores.	8,807	10	0
9. Tasker's Trailer	Taskers of Andover, Ltd., Waterloo Iron Works, Andover, Hants, through Director-General of Stores.	450	0	0

Serial number and name.	Firm from which ordered.	Cost.
		RS.
10. Parkinson Motor direct driven Worthington Simpson pump set No. 1.	Crompton Engineering Co., Ltd., Madras.	780
11. M.S. Horizontal Air Receivers, 3 Nos.	Heatly and Gresham, Ltd., Madras.	2,820
12. X-71 Layner Drifters complete with tripod, water tank, hose, etc., 4 Nos.	Ingersoll Rand, Ltd., Calcutta.	8,800
13. 15. H.P. Induction Motors complete with starting equipment, Nos. 2.	Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Madras.	1,002
14. Electrically driven pump set (size No. 21) with starter No. 1.	Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., Bombay.	930
15. M.S. Air Receiver 3 feet diameter, 8 feet long, No. 1.	Heatly and Gresham, Ltd., Madras.	590
16. C.C. 35 and C.A. 35 Paving Breakers, Nos. 12.	Ingersoll Rand, Ltd., Calcutta.	8,300
17. Drill-O-Meter No. 1 ...	Do.	360
18. Blazing Patent projector lanterns B. 15, Nos. 4 and B. 25, No. 1.	Gordon, Woodroffe & Co., Ltd., Madras.	1,500
19. Crompton-Parkinson Induction Motors 40 H.P. Nos. 2.	Crompton Engineering Co., Ltd., Madras.	3,800
20. "Thor" universal drill capacity up to 1¼ inches, No. 1.	Jessop & Co., Madras ..	500
21. 3 H.P. Squirrel cage Motor No. 1.	English Electric Co., Ltd., Madras.	172
22. 100 H.P. motor induction type No. 1.	Greaves Cotton & Co., Bombay.	2,200
23. B.C.R. 430 type jack-hammers Nos. 12.	Ingersoll Rand, Ltd, Calcutta.	5,940
24. 100 H.P. Induction motor type E-8 No. 1.	Mysore Government ...	3,500
25. Clay digger with one flat pick and 16 chisel blanks.	Ingersoll Rand, Ltd., Calcutta.	360
26. Crompton-Parkinson Motor driven Mather and Plant Solovane Centrifugal pump No. 1.	Crompton Engineering Co., Ltd., Madras.	701
27. Easy turnouts for tramline Nos. 12.	Robert Hudson & Co., Calcutta.	720
28. Rack bar exploders Nos. 2.	Best & Co., Madras ...	450
29. Two c. yd. tipping waggons Nos. 250.	Parrys Engineering Co., Ltd., Calcutta.	91,000
30. Double bogie tipping wagons Nos. 18.	Received from the Forest Engineer, Dharwar.	18,000

23rd March 1929]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1828 asked by Mr. C. Gopala Menon at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd March 1929, page 644 supra.]

Rainfall recorded in Palghat taluk.

		Actual rainfall for the month (1928).	Average rainfall for the month.
		INCHES.	INCHES.
June ...	Alathur	17·73	18·86
	Palghat	13·48	17·04
	Parli	13·78	21·20
	Total ...	44·99	57·10
July ...	Alathur	9·41	22·45
	Palghat	13·07	21·21
	Parli	13·38	26·88
	Total ...	35·86	70·54
August	Alathur	20·35	12·59
	Palghat	17·78	11·76
	Parli	19·34	13·55
	Total ...	57·47	37·90
September	Alathur	1·61	5·80
	Palghat	0·59	6·08
	Parli	0·56	6·89
	Total ...	2·76	18·77
October	Alathur	5·55	8·44
	Palghat	6·74	8·28
	Parli	8·05	11·83
	Total ...	20·34	28·55
November	Alathur	3·59	6·75
	Palghat	1·33	3·95
	Parli	0·91	5·55
	Total ...	5·83	16·25
December	Alathur	0·22	1·00
	Palghat	Nil.	0·91
	Parli	Nil.	1·62
	Total ...	0·22	3·56

APPENDIX III.

[Vide item IV—Paper placed on the Table of the House, page 708 supra.]

G.O. No. 100, Judicial, dated 23rd March 1929.

Whereas an emergency has arisen owing to the visit of the Indian Statutory Commission to the Madras Presidency and the attitude adopted by a certain section of the population towards the Commission, His Excellency the Governor authorizes, under the proviso (*b*) to section 72-D (2) of the Government of India Act, the expenditure of not more than Rs. 51,620 under the heads noted below, this sum being necessary for the tranquillity of the Province.

2. The expenditure is debitable to the following units of appropriation :—

	Rs.	Rs.
26. a. Police—Presidency Police—		
ii. City Executive Force—		
Non-contract Contingencies—Voted—		
Telephone charges	150	
Rents	300	750
Miscellaneous	300	
Supplies and Services—Voted—		
Scavenging charges	150	
Miscellaneous	34,240	34,390
26. c. Police—District Executive Force—		
i. District Police—Allowances—Voted—		
Travelling allowance		6,688
26. j. Police—Special Police—		
Malabar Special Police—		
Allowances—Voted—		
Travelling allowance		8,542
Non-contract Contingencies—Voted—		
Rents	900	
Telephone charges	50	1,250
Miscellaneous	300	
Total ...		51,620

(By order of the Governor in Council)

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General of Police, with reference to his letter R.C. No. 223/H. & B.—29, dated 7th February 1929.
,, Commissioner of Police.
,, Accountant-General, through the Finance Department, with reference to his Endorsement No. Pol. P.A. 183, dated 11th February 1929.

Copy to the Finance Department.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Monday, the 25th March 1929.

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.
Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu, Mr. P.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. W. E.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr.
James, Mr. F. E.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Karant, Mr. K. K.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnan, Mr. K.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, Mr. Alladi.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachendra Bahadur Varu).
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.
Mahmud Schamnad 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, Khan Sahib T. M.
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara *alias* Kumaran Raman, Mr.
Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.).
Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Nanjappah Bahadur, Subadar-Major, S. A.
Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.
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.
Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Slater, 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.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.
Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.

PRESENT—*cont.*

Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatrangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wood, Mr. C. E.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Zamindar of Gollapalli (Srimannarayana Appa Rao Bahadur Garu, Meka).
Zamindar of Kallikota (Sri Ramachandra Mardaraja Deo).
Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Mirzapuram Raja Garu alias Venkataramayya Appa Rao Bahadur Garu).
Zamindar of Seithur (Vadamalai Tiruvanatha Sevuga Pandiya Tevar Avargal).
Zamindar of Singampatti (T. N Sivasubramaniya Thevar Thirthapathi).

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Administration Reports

Administration reports under the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government.

*1841 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased—

(i) to place before the Council a statement showing—
(*a*) the administration reports of the several departments under his control for the years 1927–28 and 1928–29;
(*b*) the months in which they were published with reviews; and

(ii) to state whether any, and if so, what steps have been taken to place them before the public at an early date?

A.—(i) (*a*) & (*b*) A statement [a] is appended. Reports for 1928–29 are due only after the close of March 1929.

(ii) In order to reduce delay in the publication of departmental administration reports which are reviewed and placed on Editors' Table, the Government have issued orders that the reports should, after such preliminary scrutiny in the Secretariat, as may be found necessary, be published in advance of the reviews thereon. Every endeavour is being made to get the reports reviewed and published as expeditiously as possible.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to page 12 of the list and know why the Municipal General Review and Local Boards General Review have not been published?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"They are being considered and will be published shortly."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I enquire why so much time is taken to consider the report?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The Government have to examine the reports; the reviews have got to be prepared and the reports published."

[a] Printed as Appendix I on page 782 infra.

25th March 1929]

Education

Reversion of some senior Deputy Inspectors of Schools who are not B.A., L.T.'s.

*1842 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many Deputy Inspectors of Schools who were not B.A., L.T.'s but who were otherwise qualified and considered fit to work as such were drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 75 by the time the Government Order classifying Deputy Inspectors as senior and junior was put into force, i.e., till July 1926;

(*b*) how many of them have been exempted from the senior grade tests and confirmed as senior Deputy Inspectors;

(*c*) how many of them have been reverted to posts on lower salaries than Rs. 75; and

(*d*) whether the Government intend to consider the cases of the latter persons also and make them senior Deputy Inspectors as they were also drawing the salaries of the senior grade by July 1926?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) A report has been called for from the Director of Public Instruction.

Libraries in private colleges.

*1843 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the book value of the libraries in private colleges to which education grants are made by the Government;

(*b*) whether any portion of such grant is earmarked for library;

(*c*) whether Government have any policy with regard to the aid given to these libraries; and

(*d*) if so, what that policy is?

A.—(*a*) The Government have no information.
(*b*) *to* (*d*) Grants for the purchase of books for libraries in aided colleges are sanctioned under the rules in Chapter IX of the Grant-in-aid Code.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know from the hon. Minister whether, in making these grants, the value of the books in the library and the use to which the library is put will be taken into consideration?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I believe they are being taken into consideration."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"If it is so, may I know whether the Government would find out the value of the books in the library?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"We give grants-in-aid under Chapter IX of the Grant-in-aid Code."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"That is not my question. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the Government would take into consideration the value of the books already available in the libraries?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"We do not have any information regarding the value of the books."

[25th March 1929

Pay of the lady specialist in physical instruction.

*1844 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state why is the present high rate of pay paid to the lady specialist in physical instruction?

A.—The pay of the post has been fixed with reference to the qualifications required of the holder thereof and the responsibilities attached thereto.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know what the special qualifications of this special officer are?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"She is qualified for giving physical instruction."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know her pay?"

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

Number of books in the Tanjore Palace library.

*1845 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of printed books in the Tanjore Palace library under different languages;

(*b*) the number of manuscript books under the same headings;

(*c*) the average number lent out;

(*d*) the average daily number of readers; and

(*e*) under whose control the library is?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) There is no information as to the number of *printed* books in the library. According to a special report furnished by the Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools who visited the library in 1925 and 1926 in connexion with a scheme for the cataloguing of the manuscripts in the library, there were in the library about 23,000 manuscripts in Sanskrit, 5,000 in Marathi and 4,000 in Telugu, besides a few miscellaneous manuscripts. The annual reports on the library show that about 855 manuscripts and books have been added since.

(*c*) & (*d*) The information is not available. The reports show that the manuscripts and works consulted during the three years ending 31st March 1928 numbered 3,208, 3,934 and 3,300 respectively.

(*e*) The library is vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments and is managed by a committee.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know what is the grant that is given every year to this library?"

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

25th March 1929]

Local Boards

Lease of steamer 'Nell.'

*1846 Q.—Mr. J. BHEEMAYYA: With reference to the appendix to the answer to question No. 483 answered on 23rd March 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government will be pleased to call for the information from the District Board, West Godavari, regarding the steps they have taken to ensure the safety of the lives of the passengers of the steamer 'Nell,' the boiler of which was reported to have been unfit for use in paragraph 5 of the letter R.C. No. 560, dated 4th May 1926, from the District Board President, and lay it on the table of the House;

(*b*) whether the Government will be pleased to ascertain from the District Board how many persons offered to pay large sums to the District Board for granting them the lease of the steamer 'Nell' before and after it passed its resolution No. 450, dated 25th September 1925, who and how much, and lay that information on the table of the House; and

(*c*) why paragraphs 6 and 7 of the letter from the President, District Board, Kistna, R.C. No. 560/Pet. D.B. of 1925, dated 4th May 1926, were omitted and whether they also will be placed on the table of the House?

A.—(*a*) The boiler is reported to be in good condition and to have been inspected every year by the Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, Madras.

(*b*) The following persons offered the amounts noted against them:—

	Rs.	
Achanta Venkata Narasimham of Achanta	3,000	per year.
Racherla Venkata Krishna Rao of Kovvur	3,600 to 4,000	"
Atkuri Satya Raja Gopalam of Narsapur	2,400	"
Alluri Suryanarayanaraju and Datla Ramaraju of Chintalapalli, Razole taluk	2,550	"
Racharnalla Suryaprakasa Rao and Chodisetty Venkataratnam of East Godavari district	4,000 to 5,000	"

(*c*) The paragraphs were omitted as they were not relevant and the Government see no necessity to place them now on the table.

Number of polling stations in the Bellary and Adoni Taluk Boards.

*1847 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of villages or the area for which according to the instructions, if any, of the Government there should be at least one polling station for the election of members to (i) Legislative Council; (ii) Taluk Board; and (iii) Temple Committees; and

(*b*) (i) the number of villages in each of the firkas comprised in the Bellary and Adoni Taluk Board areas; (ii) the number of polling stations fixed by the president of each taluk board in connexion with the election of members to it; and (iii) the number of villages allotted for each of the polling stations?

A.—(*a*) (i) There is no fixed number of villages or specified area for which at least one polling station should be opened. The criterion in fixing such stations is the convenience of the electors. As a guide, Collectors and Returning Officers have been instructed to consider the desirability of opening additional polling stations where villages lie outside a five-mile radius from the station to which they are allotted under the existing distribution.

(ii) The Government have not issued any instructions on the point. Under the rules for the election of members of taluk boards, polling stations are fixed by presidents of taluk boards.

(iii) There should be at least one polling station for each Revenue Inspector's firka.

(*b*) (i) to (iii) A statement [a] furnishing the information is appended.

Administration Reports

Administration reports under the hon. the Minister for Public Health.

* 1848 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased—

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

(*a*) the administration reports of the several departments under his control for the years 1927-28 and 1928-29;

(*b*) the months in which they were published with reviews; and

(ii) to state whether any, and if so, what steps have been taken to place them before the public at an early date?

A.—(*i*) (*a*) & (*b*) A statement [b] is appended. Reports for 1928-29 are due only after the close of March 1929.

(*ii*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No 1841.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know why there is so much delay in supplying Members of Legislative Councils with copies of these reports even after their publication?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I think that Members of the Legislative Council are supplied with these reports as soon as possible."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"The reviews on these reports appear in the papers earlier and we Members do not receive copies for some 10 or 12 days afterwards. May I know whether the Government cannot take steps to supply them to us quicker?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I shall see that hon. Members get these reports at the same time as the Newspaper Press."

[a] Printed as Appendix II on pages 782-783 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix III on page 783 infra.

Administration reports under the hon. the Minister for Development.

* 1849 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased—

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

(*a*) the administration reports of the several departments under his control for the years 1927-28 and 1928-29;

(*b*) the months in which they were published with reviews; and

(ii) to state whether any, and if so, what steps have been taken to place them before the public at an early date?

A.—(*i*) (*a*) & (*b*) A statement [a] is appended. Reports for 1928-29 are due only after the close of March 1929.

(*ii*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1841.

Agriculture

Work done by the Principal, Agricultural College.

* 1850 *Q.*—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether under the rules the Principal, Agricultural College, has to deliver every term a course of lectures in his own particular subject and another course co-ordinating the subjects dealt with in the term by other lectures;

(*b*) how many lectures were under the above rules delivered by the present Principal, the total number of hours spent by him on these lectures and the classes to which and the dates on which these lectures were delivered; and

(*c*) whether steps will be taken to replace men on the teaching staff of the college who do not possess any academical qualifications by men with such qualifications?

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

(*b*) The present Principal took charge on the 14th May 1927. In the academic year 1927-28 he was teaching Botany to Class I during the first two terms—June to September and October to December. In December, Teaching and Research were separated and in the third term January to March the Assistant Lecturing Botanist became full time lecturer in Botany and the bulk of the teaching in that subject was transferred to him. The Principal delivered to the final year students four special lectures on Horticulture of 2 hours' duration each on 2nd, 4th, 7th and 9th February 1928. As in the last year the special lectures will be delivered by him this year from 14th March.

Since he took over, he has been exercising closer supervision over teaching of all the three classes. He is unable to deliver co-ordinating lectures as he has no time to do so, as he was also obliged to be in full charge of the post of Systematic Botanist.

(*c*) The Government will take into consideration the hon. Member's suggestion when future vacancies arise in the College.

[a] Printed as Appendix IV on page 784 infra.

[25th March 1929

Co-operative Societies

Settlement of cases from primary societies in Kurnool district by arbitration.

*1851 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of cases sent up by primary societies in the Kurnool district from the year 1923 for settlement by arbitration;

(*b*) how many have been decided by arbitration;

(*c*) how many civil suits have been filed on account of failure of arbitration;

(*d*) how many decrees have been obtained;

(*e*) how many decrees have been executed and what amounts recovered; and

(*f*) in how many cases amounts were not recoverable by lapse of the period of limitation due to delay in the process of arbitration?

A.—(*a*) 1,467 including the 183 cases pending on 1st January 1928.

(*b*) 1,309.

(*c*), (*d*) & (*e*) Civil suits and arbitration references are alternative remedies and so civil suits cannot be filed on account of failure of arbitration.

(*f*) The period of limitation referred to by the hon. Member counts from the date of the award and so any delay in the process of arbitration is immaterial for the purpose of calculating the period of limitation.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Minister with reference to answer (*b*) how many cases failed in arbitration?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"I cannot say, Sir; I want notice."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know if, in such cases, money was recovered from those owing money and in how many cases it was not recovered?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"These are details; I cannot answer them now."

Fisheries

Duties of the Director of Fisheries.

*1852 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether it is the intention of Government to relieve the present Director of Fisheries of his administrative duties to enable him to carry on research work?

A.—No such intention exists, but an examination of this point is within the terms of reference to the Fisheries Committee which is now sitting.

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"May I know from the hon. Minister for Development when the report is likely to be brought out?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"By the end of July."

25th March 1929]

Industries

Weaving parties sent out during last year.

*1853 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many weaving parties were sent out during the last year;

(*b*) how many places they visited; and

(*c*) the maximum and minimum number of days during which they stopped at a place?

A.—(*a*) Five parties were working during 1927-28 in the districts of Godavari, North Arcot, Salem, Madura and Tinnevelly.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government are not in possession of these details.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know whether the Government will call for the information asked for?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Oh, yes."

Administration Reports

Administration reports under the hon. the Member for Revenue.

*1854 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 administration reports of the several departments under his control for the years 1927-28 and 1928-29;

(*b*) the month in which they were received by Government;

(*c*) the months in which they were published with reviews; and

(ii) to state whether any, and if so, what steps have been taken to place them before the public at an earlier date?

A.—(i) (*a*) *to* (*c*) A statement [a] is appended. Reports for 1928-29 are due only after the close of March 1929.

(ii) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1841.

Irrigation

Irrigation Works in the Ganjam district.

*1855 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased—

(*a*) to place on the table the note of Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, M.L.C. (the then Executive Engineer, Ganjam district), regarding the irrigation works in the Ganjam district, including the improvement of the existing works in 1911; and

(*b*) to state what action the Government have taken thereon?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The following papers [b] are laid on the table:—

(1) Note by Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, dated 12th October 1912;

[a] Printed as Appendix V on page 784 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix VI on pages 785-822 infra.

[25th March 1929

(2) Chief Engineer's Memorandum Dis. No. 479, dated 4th March 1918;
(3) Inspection notes by the Chief Engineer, dated November 12th; and
(4) G.O. No. 566 I., dated 12th December 1912.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"May I know the reason why these papers were not placed before the Irrigation Committee of Ganjam?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Notice, Sir; I do not know."

Land Revenue

Extent of land under cultivation in Kistna and Godavari districts.

*1856 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the total area of land at the time of the last settlement (i.e., in 1899) was in the districts now known as Godavari East and West and Kistna;

(*b*) the area under cultivation in the above districts at the last settlement; and

(*c*) what the above figures are according to the new survey recently held?

A.—(*a*) The following are the approximate figures:—

	SQ. MILES.
East Godavari	6,220
West Godavari	2,502
Kistna	3,507

The figure for East Godavari includes the area of Nugur taluk (593 square miles) transferred to the Madras Presidency in 1909.

(*b*) The area cultivated in the above districts in 1900-01 was 1,714,099 acres.

This figure does not include areas for which there were no returns of the area cultivated.

(*c*) The Government have not the figures of the total area of land according to the resurvey recently made. The area cultivated in the above districts in 1927-28 was 2,873,150 acres.

Pensions paid to persons in lieu of lands resumed.

*1857 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the names and the amounts of pensions paid to each person in lieu of lands resumed in this province; and

(*b*) the income in each case from the lands resumed?

A.—(*a*) A list is being compiled and will be supplied to the hon. Member.

(*b*) The Government have not the information.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"With reference to answer (*b*), may I know whether the information will be called for?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"No, Sir; to undertake to compile the statement showing what income is derived by the people who own the lands will entail a big enquiry."

25th March 1929]

Settlement

Settlement operations in South Arcot district.

*1858 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, with reference to the reply given to question No. 1468 on 26th February 1929,—

(*a*) whether at the time of the settlement in South Arcot district, the Government issued a Government Order setting forth the reasons for departing from the principle laid down in G.O. No. 881, dated 30th July 1885; and

(*b*) if the answer to (*a*) is in the affirmative, whether the Government will be pleased to place the Government Order on the table?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The relevant portion of the Government Order (paragraph 3) [a] is laid on the table.

Wild Animals

Statement on the ravages of wild animals in South Kanara.

*1859 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased, with reference to question No. 369 answered on 8th October 1928, regarding increase of wild animals in South Kanara district, to place before the Council a statement showing the number of cattle destroyed by wild animals in South Kanara in 1926-27 and 1927-28 as compared with those killed in 1916-17 and 1917-18?

A.—The Government have not the information.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"The Government say they have no information. Does it mean that the Government have no records on the subject?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"For the last two years these statistics are reported to the Veterinary department in Madras; but for older years, the figures have not been reported to that department; we would have to obtain them from the District officers; there is no time to get the information before the Council is prorogued."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know whether the Government will call for these reports from the Collector's office or other offices?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I shall get the figures and communicate them to the hon. Member."

Administration Reports

Administration reports under the hon. the Home Member.

*1860 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased—

(i) to place before the Council a statement showing—
(*a*) the administration reports of the several departments under his control for the years 1927-28 and 1928-29;
(*b*) the month in which they were received by Government;
(*c*) the months in which they were published with reviews; and

[a] Printed as Appendix VII on page 822 infra.

[25th March 1929

(ii) to state whether any, and if so, what steps have been taken to place them before the public at an earlier date?

A.—(i) (*a*) *to* (*c*) A statement * is appended. Reports for 1928-29 are due only after the close of March 1929.

(ii) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1641.

Depressed Classes

Grant of lands and scholarships to depressed classes during 1926, 1927 *and* 1928.

* 1861 *Q.*—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of scholarships and the total amount of the said scholarships awarded by the Labour Department (1) to students of the Hindu depressed classes community, (2) of Indian Christian community and (3) of caste Hindus respectively during 1926, 1927 and 1928 in the Presidency; and

(*b*) the acres of land assigned either for dwelling or for cultivation to (1) Indian Christians, (2) Hindu depressed classes and (3) caste Hindus respectively through the Labour Department during 1926, 1927 and 1928 in the Presidency?

A.—(*a*) The annual administration reports of the Labour Department which are placed on the Editors' Table give information regarding the various scholarships awarded by the Labour Department. These are not intended for caste Hindus. Detailed particulars on the lines asked for are not available.

(*b*) The Government have no information.

Government Press

Reversion of Vedantachari, Reader, Government Press.

* 1862 *Q.*—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether one Vedantachari, Reader, Government Press, was reduced from higher to lower grade in the month of April 1928; if so, why; and

(*b*) whether it is a fact that no charge was framed, that no explanation was called for and that no enquiry was held before the reduction was ordered; if so, why?

A.—(*a*) P. Vedantachari was promoted with effect from 1st November 1926 to a post of Reader on Rs. 60—4—100 on *probation*. As he was found unfit to be confirmed in the post on Rs. 60—4—100, his probation was terminated and he was reverted to his original post towards the end of April 1928;

(*b*) Yes; the procedure described is unnecessary, when an officer is found unfit for a post to which he has been appointed on probation.

* Printed as Appendix VIII on page 828 infra.

25th March 1929]

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know whether this Vedantachari, a poor Brahman, who has put in 22 years' service in the Government Press, was denied promotion? May I know whether he sent a memorial to the Government? Knowing that he had sent a memorial to the Government, did the Government Press authorities give him a higher temporary shift? Did they bring him down again out of vengeance for having sent a memorial to the Government?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is furnishing very good information."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"I want to know whether the Government are aware of these facts?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am not aware of them."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know the reasons which induced the Press authorities to consider that this man was unfit?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"He was fined twice for careless reading of proofs, for altering a figure in a land acquisition notification and warned thrice for bad work, careless reading of gazette proofs and short outturn. All these facts have been recorded in his conduct register."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether this man was a member of the Press Employees' Union?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am not aware of it."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I ask whether these remarks were communicated to the man and explanation demanded from him before he was reduced?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It has been answered that these remarks had been recorded in his conduct register."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Not communicated to him?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"He knows them."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I ask whether a resolution was passed in this Council for the appointment of a committee to go into irregularities in the Government Press and what action have the Government taken on the resolution or are going to take on it?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have on a previous occasion answered that question; the Government took no action."

Motor Vehicles Act

Motor vehicles traffic in the whole Presidency.

* 1863 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of motor cars in Madras City and in each district of this Presidency at the end of 1928;

(*b*) the number of motor cars plying for hire in Madras City and in each district of this Presidency at the end of 1928 ;

(*c*) the number of motor buses plying for hire in Madras City and in each district of this Presidency at the end of 1928 ;

(*d*) the number of accidents (1) to motor cars and (2) to motor buses in Madras City and in each district of this Presidency attended with injuries to persons and loss of life in 1928 ;

(*e*) the number of persons who have suffered injuries and of those whose lives were lost as the result of motor car and bus accidents in Madras City and in each district of this Presidency in 1928 ; and

(*f*) the main causes of these accidents in the order of their frequency ?

A.—Information is not available but has been called for.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know if the Government do not get this information for their own purposes ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" There is no necessity."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether the Government do not find this information necessary, useful to them in considering whether any action is necessary in the matter of preventing accidents and for regulating traffic ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Whenever we want this information, we can get it."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether it is not the duty of the Government to see that these accidents on the roads on account of motor traffic are brought to a minimum and whether the public are not entitled to get these statistics ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" It is our duty and we are doing our best."

Regulation of motor traffic in the districts.

* 1864 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the number of motor accidents has decreased in 1928 as compared with that in 1927 and if so in what proportion ;

(*b*) what steps have been taken to control and regulate the speed of buses run by motor service companies in the different districts of this Presidency ; and

(*c*) whether any further restrictions have been imposed on the granting of driving licences and if so, what they are ?

A —Information is not available but has been called for.

Administration Report

Administration reports under the hon. the Member for Finance.

* 1865 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased—

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

(*a*) the administration reports of the several departments under his control for the years 1927-28 and 1928-29 ;

(*b*) the month in which they were received by Government ;

(*c*) the months in which they were published with reviews ; and

(ii) to state whether any, and if so, what steps have been taken to place them before the public at an earlier date ?

A—(i) & (ii).—The statement is nil

Administration reports under the hon. the Law Member.

* 1866 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased—

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

(*a*) the administration reports of the several departments under his control for the years 1927-28 and 1928-29 ;

(*b*) the month in which they were received by Government ;

(*c*) the months in which they were published with reviews ; and

(ii) to state whether any, and if so, what steps have been taken to place them before the public at an earlier date ?

A—(i) (*a*) *to* (*c*) A statement [a] is appended. Reports for 1928-29 are due only after the close of March 1929.

(ii) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1841.

Forests

Loss sustained in the Mount Stuart concern.

* 1867 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the loss sustained in exploitation operations in the Mount Stuart reserve is ;

(*b*) why such loss was sustained ; and

(*c*) which officers, if any, were responsible for it ?

A.—(*a*) The loss incurred in the concern from the date of its commercialization is Rs. 1,71,548, of which the loss sustained during 1926-27 is Rs. 1,55,178-3-1 and that during 1927-28 is Rs. 16,369-9-2.

(*b*) As regards the loss sustained during 1926-27, the attention of the hon. Member is drawn to paragraphs 4—7 of the audit report of the concern which has been placed on the Council table with G O. Press No. 1172, Development, dated 16th July 1928. The audit report of the concern for 1927-28 is still under the consideration of Government. The Auditor's report indicates that the sawn timber trading is chiefly responsible for the loss in this case.

(*c*) In the circumstances given in answer to clause (*b*) no particular officer or officers connected with the concern can be held responsible for the loss.

[a] Printed as Appendix IX on pages 823-824 infra.

[25th March 1929

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"May I know the date of its commercialisation?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"1st April 1925."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"May I know when the Government were informed that there was likely to be loss to the extent of Rs. 1,55,000 in the year 1926-27?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"The Government had no information."

Civil Justice

Action proposed to be taken on Mr. Justice Waller's judgment in Mr. Collett's appeal.

*1867-A *Q.*—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the strictures passed by Mr. Justice Waller in his judgment in Mr. Collett's appeal against certain officers of the City Police, the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the trying Magistrate, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what action the Government propose to take thereon?"

A.—The Government propose to obtain a copy of the judgment and relevant records and, if any *prima facie* case appears, will call on the officials concerned for their explanations and will then take such action as may be necessary.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether, since this answer was given, he has received a copy of the judgment?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"No, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know whether the hon. Member read the reference in the papers?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Yes; I read the reference in the Press."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I ask whether his attention was drawn to these passages in the judgment :—'We have to try not merely the appellant but also several responsible officers of the City Police, the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the trial Magistrate himself.' 'The prosecution has been most incompetently conducted. The object was intimidation.' 'If a witness put forward by the Crown as a witness of truth said something inconvenient, either it was ignored or brushed aside as insignificant or the witness was denounced as having been got at by the defence.' 'His deposition is only to be read to be discredited.' 'The Magistrate seems to think that he has an inherent and unlimited discretion to call any witness at any time for any purpose.'"

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

11-15 a.m. Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"With regard to the first sentence of the answer, may I know whether the Government have taken any steps already to obtain a copy of the judgment and, if not, when they propose to take steps?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I have already approved of the draft of a letter to the Crown Prosecutor asking him to send a copy of the judgment and the relevant records"

25th March 1929]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"With regard to the second line of the answer, may I know what are the relevant records Government propose to call for?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Practically all the records, except, say summons and such other things."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"With regard to the phrase '*prima facie* case', what is the nature of the *prima facie* case on which the Government want to take action?"

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

Mr. F. E. JAMES :—"May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether Government has considered the advisability of placing one or the other of the officers under suspension until Government have gone into the details of the case?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Not before Government have perused the records."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Will the hon. the Law Member undertake to tell this House what action they propose to take before this session closes?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"It is not possible."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"Will the Government please communicate to Members the action they propose to take after getting the papers from the Crown Prosecutor?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I shall consider the suggestion."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I take it therefore that, according to the answer, until the officials have given their explanations and the Government have considered the explanations, the Government propose to take no action whatever on any of these officials?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"In fact, till Government peruse the records and till they obtain the explanations from the officers, they do not propose to take action."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether he is going to condemn or punish the men before giving them an opportunity?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"No, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know whether the Government have considered whether the continuance of the officer, after severe strictures were passed by the High Court against him, is not a danger to the public?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Not admissible."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Apart from that, was the attention of the Government drawn to the statements in the judgment against the Chief Presidency Magistrate—there are various statements and I shall not mention them now—may I know whether in view of those statements Government consider that any action is called for before the records are finally called for?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It has been answered already."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"May I know whether the hon. Member expects to get a copy of the judgment in the course of the day?"

[25th March 1929

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Not likely, Sir, because yesterday and day before yesterday were holidays and the Crown Prosecutor requires some time to get certified copies from the Court."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether he cannot get the judgment before to-morrow ? "

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

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Elections to the Temple Committee, North Arcot district.

1868 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the voters' list has not yet been prepared by the Temple Committee, North Arcot district ;

(*b*) whether the elections to the temple committee are to be held shortly ; and

(*c*) what steps Government propose to take to see that members do not get in through nomination this year also ?

A.—The Government have no information.

Forests

Grazing facilities in the Senankuppam Setti Kinar Reserve Forest.

1869 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the ryots of Palur, Rasapoliyam, Pudur, Rangapuram and other villages in Vellore taluk, North Arcot district, petitioned, on 7th August 1928, the authorities for permission to graze their cattle in the Senankuppam Setti Kinar Reserve Forest and also to erect a ' patti ' to pen their cattle during nights ;

(*b*) whether permission was accorded by the Forest Ranger of Odugathur, on 11th February 1929 ;

(*c*) whether the above ranger on 12th February 1929 asked the village munsif to have it tom-tomed in the village that the ryots should not take their cattle to the reserve in *mamul* way, crossing Pallor Ammata Kuttai Sarhath ;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the ryots were, on a previous occasion, in 1928, asked to put up a fence on both sides of the *mamul* path and whether the ryots could not do so ;

(*e*) whether on one occasion the forest guard beat the ryots and closed the path to the reserve forest ;

(*f*) whether the Government are aware that the ryots suffer much for want of grazing facilities for their cattle in this hot weather ; and

(*g*) whether Government will be pleased to consider the advisability of passing early orders allowing the ryots to take their cattle to the reserve forest by the *mamul* way ?

25th March 1929]

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*), (*e*) & (*f*) The Government have no information but have called for a report.

(*d*) Yes. The path is not an admitted right of way and the particular coupe is closed to grazing. The ryots failed to take advantage of the concession offered.

(*g*) No. The Government have already indicated the lines on which the path can be thrown open. An extract of the Government Order [a] is appended.

II

ADJOURNMENT MOTION REGARDING THE AUTHORIZATION OF EXPENDITURE UNDER PROVISO (*b*) TO SECTION 72-D (2) OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—" Mr. President, Sir, under Standing Order 20, I request leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the action of the Government in submitting their proposal for expenditure of Rs. 51,620 for Police arrangements at the time of the visit of the Indian Statutory Commission (referred to in G.O. No. 100, Judicial, dated 23rd February 1929), to His Excellency the Governor for authorization under proviso (*b*) to section 72-D (2) of the Government of India Act, instead of to the vote of the Council."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Has the Advocate-General got anything to say on this question of order ? "

* Mr. ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR :—" I submit, Mr. President, that this motion is not in order for the following reasons : It cannot be stated to be a matter of urgent public importance. If the object of the motion is to criticise the action of the Government in availing themselves of the procedure as to obtaining the consent of the Governor instead of obtaining the consent of the Council, it can be done by the ordinary procedure available to any Member of this House. If the Members want to repeal that particular provision, that cannot be achieved by them by ventilation of their views just at the present moment. It may be right or it may be wrong, from the constitutional point of view, to have a provision like section 72-D, but there it is. To the extent to which the statutory power is vested in the Governor, he stands in the same position as the Council. (Dr. B. S. Mallayya : More than the Council.) Besides, it is not likely that this emergency will occur again in the near future. The Simon Commission has come and gone and the expenditure has been incurred ; and the particular procedure has been availed of by the Government and in the near future there is no chance of this procedure recurring. (Mr. K. R. Karant : Why not ?)

" The second point is, if, for example, for the first time in the history of the Government of India Act, the machinery of this proviso has been availed of and a Member apprehends that there is likely to be a repetition of this act, there may be some force in the motion. As a matter of fact, this is not the first instance when this statutory power has been availed of by the Government and when the Local Government submitted their proposal to the Governor for his assent under the proviso. Therefore, whether we look at it

[a] Printed as Appendix X on page 824 infra.

from the point of view of the recurrence of the thing in the immediate future or from the point of view of a new precedent being started, there is no urgency in the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Regarding that point, can the hon. Member give me an instance where the Governor's sanction was resorted to while the Council was in session ? "

* Mr. ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR :—" I am told that in connexion with the expenditure on account of the Malabar Tenancy Committee, the hon. the Law Member adopted this procedure."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I want to make a distinction between the two : ' When the Council was in session ' and ' when the Council was not in session '."

* Mr. ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR :—" But, money in this case was wanted on the 23rd February 1929 before the Council met."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Council is said to be in session between the date of the summoning by the Governor and its prorogation."

* Mr. ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR :—" It was between two sittings, though the Legislative Council was theoretically in session. So far as the circumstances are concerned, the expenditure had to be incurred before the actual day set down for the sitting of the Council. I did not mean when the Council was in session, but when the Council was not sitting. Under the ruling of the Auditor, in a case where token cut was allowed, no expenditure can be incurred by way of anticipation. Therefore, I am told that no expenditure could be incurred. Therefore, if the Government had to incur the expenditure, the only machinery that they could have availed of was to approach the Governor for his assent. The Governor will have to judge whether there is any urgency of the kind contemplated by the proviso and whether the interests of public tranquillity do require the incurring of that expenditure. So far as that judgment is concerned, it is entirely his, and it is not within the purview of this Council. It has been repeatedly pointed out both in the House of Commons and in the Colonies that an urgent motion under this rule is intended to express the opinion of the Council in the matter of a continuing injury or the prevention of a wrong which may be done before the ordinary procedure could be availed of. That is, if there is a grave irreparable injury likely to be done before the Council avails itself of the ordinary procedure, the Government may take an irretrievable step to avert that danger. In the circumstances before you, I submit that it cannot be said that there was an irreparable injury that could be done. For example, before the next session an ordinary resolution could be brought before the House criticising the action of the Government if that action could be criticised. Under these circumstances, it would not be a right use of the power of the motion ; there is no immediate urgency for it and moreover, it is not suggested that there is any apprehension that in the near future or in the immediate future any such expenditure is likely to be incurred. I do not believe that this motion is intended to raise the question of the police arrangements in general, because this question was discussed during the discussions on the various cut motions before the House."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" They can discuss only one matter and the only matter that they can discuss is the action of the Government in not submitting the proposals to the vote of the House."

* Mr. ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR :—" The question is not clearly against the existence of a constitutional provision like that at all. The chance of its being repealed is not the point before the House and certainly that particular provision is not going to be repealed within the next three months as the result of the motion being discussed in the House. The only question is whether that constitutional provision is likely to be availed of in the near future and from the mere fact that in a particular instance it has been availed of, it cannot be presumed as a matter of course that it would be availed of in the near or immediate future. It must sometimes be availed of and it has been availed of in this case. As regards the Simon Commission, there is only one of its kind and it is not likely that the Simon Commission will again visit and so there will be no necessity for police protection. It is not likely that the same emergency will recur, nor can it be expected that the expenditure will be incurred between one sitting and another sitting. This fact will have to be considered before you are able to pronounce that it is an urgent matter. I do not want to deny that it is a matter of public importance. But, I do maintain that there is really no urgency about the matter. There is no principle of evidence or of law which lays down that because on a particular occasion the Government has availed itself of a particular procedure, such instances will go on recurring. Under these circumstances, I submit that it is not consistent with the principles in regard to urgent motions to have a discussion on the matter before the House. There is no question of an irreparable injury being done and there is no question of a continuing wrong being done. In these circumstances, the machinery of the urgent motion is not to be availed of for this purpose. That is what I venture to submit with regard to the motion before the House."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, may I take it that you are now hearing both sides on the question of your consent, Sir ? Hitherto we have been bringing forward such motions, and you have been giving your consent." 11-30 a.m.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order, the question is whether it is in order."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" What I wish to say is that we have a large number of precedents. The hon. the Advocate-General has conceded that it is a public matter, that it is a definite matter, that it does not trespass on the rights of the Governor, and that it does not offend against the rules governing the subject matter of such motions. The only simple objection is whether it is one of urgency. You should judge that question in this way ; the urgency ought to be judged thus whether the Government are justified in taking that action on the circumstances of the case, and whether steps should be taken to prevent the continuance of that wrong or the repetition or recurrence of that wrong, or rather of that action which the House considers is wrong.

" So far as the fundamental provisions of the Government of India Act are concerned, there is absolutely no difficulty for the Government. If the Council is in session, or if it is immediately after that, they can bring a motion

for grant of money by means of a supplementary grant. This is the first time, I speak subject to correction, when the Council was in actual session when the need for that money arose and yet the assent of this Council was not asked for; but the sanction of the Council is sought for, after the expense has been incurred. As regards the emergency of the matter, I quite agree with the hon. the Advocate-General that such an emergency as the Simon Commission as he mentioned, does not arise either immediately or in the near future. I do not join issue with my hon. Friend there. But I do join issue with him and the Government on this issue, namely, what was the necessity for using the term 'emergency' for the purpose of getting the demand certified by His Excellency the Governor when the Council is in session? We fear that, when the Council has been prorogued, many more important things, they may resort, by this process, to submit to His Excellency the Governor and get certified. We have the Whiteley Commission, we have the Madras Provincial Committee which is proposing to go to Simla, and we do not know . . ."

Mr. ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR:—"Whether a particular question is emergent is a matter to be decided by His Excellency the Governor."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"It may be the same emergency may not recur. But he illustrated the 'emergency'. What we want to see is to prevent, following his brilliant lead, expenditure being incurred similarly in connection with other 'emergencies'. We want to condemn Government's action in submitting this proposal to the Governor. We fear that, when Government have chosen to invoke the Governor's aid when they ought to strictly speaking, seek the consent of the Council, in much more important things, they may ignore the Council altogether. That is the danger we are seeking to prevent. We want to give a warning to the Government that the provisions of section 72-D of the Government of India Act ought not to be resorted to, so far as this matter is concerned. If we do not do that, there may be fifty other emergencies, which may justify them to go to the Governor.

"As regards the Malabar Tenancy Committee, Sir, you may remember that the House had already voted a sum for that. Then the House was prorogued; it was realized that the sum granted for the working of that committee was found insufficient, the need for the continuance of the committee was felt keenly and so the Government approached His Excellency the Governor."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not agree on the facts. The Council was prorogued, and after that the Malabar Tenancy Committee was constituted. The expenditure was authorized by His Excellency the Governor, and when that amount was not found sufficient, the Government came to the Council for sanction for a further grant."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Yes, Sir, I stand corrected. So far as one portion of my argument is concerned, the facts support me; that is the certification took place when the Council was not in session. The moment the Council was in session its consent was sought to be obtained. Therefore, Sir, the point which I wish to emphasise is that the present case is not of such a nature. It has caused irreparable injury. Therefore I submit that this is a matter of urgency for the public and the House and we feel that without a discussion on it we cannot prevent such wrongs being done in the future."

*Mr. ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, in the memorandum of the Government of Madras at page 91 there are a number of cases where Government approached His Excellency the Governor for certification."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"What is the document that the hon. the Advocate-General is reading from? Is it a document that is or was placed on the table of this House?" (Laughter.)

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think the hon. the Advocate-General can read it as he is not a Member of Government."

*Mr. ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR:—"Sir, in 1921, 1922 . . ."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"What is the date?"

(The hon. the Advocate-General was perusing the document for ascertaining the dates.)

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"He has not read the document before." (Laughter.)

*Mr. ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR:—"It is better to read it now than not at all.

"There are instances in 1923 and 1924. The exact dates are not given. Only the facts of several cases of this nature where technically the Council was not in session is given. But whether the Council was actually sitting at those times—that is a matter on which I suggest information may be called for."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member said that the Council was sitting and in session."

*Mr ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR:—"I said that by way of additional argument. I suggest that whatever may be the technical difference between 'in session' and 'in sitting' the reason which enabled Government to go to His Excellency the Governor in one case is equally applicable to the other case—in this case you have the emergency, between two meetings of the Council. Both the Montagu-Chelmsford Report and the Muddiman Report point out that the power of authorization is intended to be exercised and is not to be an obsolete provision."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Quite so with regard to certification."

*Mr. ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR:—"Both the certification power and the authorization power."

*The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I have to submit, Sir, some reasons for showing why you should not by exercising your discretion grant your consent to this motion."

A Voice:—"Consent has been already granted."

*The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Has consent been granted?"

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Yes, yes. Mr. Venkatapathi Raju has moved the motion only after that."

*The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"If you have given your consent, I have nothing to say.

"But proviso (*a*) to section 72 D (2) says that where the Council has had an opportunity of considering a particular demand, and has refused its assent to that demand, the Governor is at liberty to certify the grant provided it relates to a Reserved subject. Proviso (*b*) says that on the ground of emergency the Governor can give his assent to certain items of expenditure. Suppose the Council refuses its assent to a particular demand and on the advice of Government His Excellency the Governor certifies it. That case falls under the phrase 'action of Government in submitting their proposals for expenditure.' In such circumstances, will a motion for adjournment be in order? I submit, not."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"That proves our point."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is the ordinary procedure."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I submit, Sir, that if an adjournment motion in respect of certification after refusal by the House would not be in order, then the present case certainly would not be in order."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I want to know whether in October last when His Excellency sanctioned such an expenditure the Council was sitting."

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Such expenditure has been authorized by His Excellency on several occasions."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"During the session?"

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"That is my recollection. The expenditure is authorized by His Excellency on the occurrence of an emergency. For instance, last year in November he authorized expenditure in connexion with the floods. The Council was in session though not sitting."

11-45 a.m. * The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Is it not possible to get that information immediately?"

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Yes, Sir, I will take steps to see that you get it now."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"This is a question of authorizing expenditure and the hon. the Advocate-General has been telling us that the Governor has powers, and those powers are given to be put into motion. I submit the powers of the Governor are not at all in question here, but the conduct of the Government is in question. And the matter of certification is not an analogical matter in this affair. Certification is to be resorted to after the Council has refused to sanction a particular amount. But authorization of expenditure is an exceptional power vested in His Excellency the Governor to be exercised on the advice of the Government; and the Government has chosen to advise the Governor in regard to a particular matter now. In deciding whether we are in order or not, the essential point to be considered is whether this particular matter comes within the category of urgency or not. Even granting that, there may be some circumstance where a specially emergent sanction was given for an authorized expenditure, in cases like fire or flood; this is not a matter which comes under a category of that nature. We contend that this power has to be exercised on the advice of Government."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The only point that has to be considered is this. The Advocate-General said that it might be argued by the Opposition that it was a constitutional impropriety to go to the Governor in case the Council is in session. I have nothing to do with the question whether the expenditure is in connexion with a flood, or the military or the police. The only point with which I am concerned is whether it is a constitutional impropriety not to give an opportunity to the Council to discuss this matter."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"With regard to the argument of the hon. the Law Member that this is a stronger case than certification, I beg to point out that there is no analogy between the two. In one case the matter has been subjected to the vote of the House, and His Excellency the Governor at the time of authorization knows the views of the House and after considering those views could decide, whether adversely or not. But here the Government has advised the Governor without in any way indicating to him what the view of this House would be, which would certainly influence His Excellency in the matter of using his powers under that section."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Certification by the Governor in regard to a reduction made by the Council is one thing. The authorization of expenditure in the case of an emergency is a different thing. The question now is limited by the Advocate-General to this: even in cases where the Council is in session, the Governor may sanction such expenditure if the Council is not actually sitting at the time. And he says this is not the first instance of the sort. If this is the first instance, perhaps the Opposition may be justified, but there were instances in the past and they did not avail themselves of those instances for discussing the action of the Government. When it has thus become a regular procedure or practice, it cannot be discussed on an urgent motion. That is the point of the Advocate-General."

* Mr. Alladi KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR :—"One of my points."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"From my point of view that is the main consideration."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I submit my point is entirely different from that of the Advocate-General. The only provisions under the Government of India Act under which the Governor can certify or authorize expenditure are the provisos (*a*) and (*b*) to sub-section (2) of section 72-D. Proviso (*a*) says that after the Council has refused its assent, the Governor may certify, and proviso (*b*) says that in cases of emergency the Governor may authorize expenditure. These are the only two provisions under which the Governor can certify. So, I submit that these two stand exactly on the same footing with this difference, that the certification under proviso (*a*) is stronger as against the Government and that the present matter which comes under proviso (*b*) is less strong. So that if an adjournment motion with reference to certification under proviso (*a*) would not be in order, I submit this cannot be in order. So far as I can see, my hon. Friends on the other side till now have not met this argument."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I draw attention, Sir, to certain dates? This order is dated 23rd February 1929. The Simon Commission had come here, the police of Malabar and other places had been brought, and they were displayed and the military were displayed all over the city long before that.

We met, I think, on the 25th February, and probably there were some supplementary demands placed before this House and granted on the 25th or 26th, and on those days it would have been very easy for the Government to place these items before this Council instead of passing the order on the 23rd February 1929."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" You are going into the merits of the case."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I am not going into the merits, Sir; I want to point out that there is the emergency about this."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" What the hon. Member was speaking about related to the merits of the case."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I only wanted to meet my hon. Friend the Law Member's point. The gravamen of our charge is not that the House has given a particular vote and the Governor vetoed it. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not agree with Mr. Krishnan Nayar regarding that aspect of the case. I am only seeing whether there were many instances in the past when this procedure was resorted to while the Council was in session. And I find here at least one instance in the appropriation accounts :

' . . . improvements to the residence occupied by the Sub-Collector of Madanapalle, Rs. 22,600. The amount was authorized on the 7th December 1927, and under instructions from the Government, the Executive Engineer deposited on the 5th January 1928 a sum of rupees, etc., . . .

" That was in December 1927 when the Council was in session though not actually sitting. I remember in 1928 His Excellency the Governor authorizing an expenditure for flood relief. I think there were other instances also."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" On that, as I have already submitted, I have no doubt. But as regards the question of ' emergency,' it will certainly lie with you. As for the dates on which the Council has actually met, as my hon. Friend said, this certification is dated 23rd February 1929 and as a matter of fact the Council met on 25th February 1929. It is quite open to the Government to say ' we are dealing with an emergency. The Council is not sitting now and we cannot get its sanction,' and incur the expenditure. And then the Government could have come before this Council, a few days afterwards, with a supplementary or excess grant."

* Mr. Alladi KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR :—" On a point of order, Sir; the question of emergency is a question of degree." (Voices : ' That is no point of order.')

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am thankful to my hon. Friend, the Advocate-General, for the interruption. He says the question of emergency is a question of degree. But my submission in this case is that this degree is not a proper degree. The Government could have waited for three days and come forward with a supplementary demand and take our vote on it. There was no urgency. It was only a matter of two days. The Government could have waited for these two days and then could have come to us on the 25th and got the grant from the House. My only submission is that it could not be contended with any reason that the delay of two days was so great that the Government could not wait. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is again going into the merits."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am only saying, Sir, that the Government could have easily waited. We say that the Government should have accepted our view that the emergency should be much more than that to warrant this procedure."

The Mr. hon. T. E. MOIR :—" I would just like to ask, with the permission of the Chair, whether it is not the case that ten days' notice has to be given before any supplementary demand can be moved in the House."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" They could have given the notice on the day the notices summoning this Council were sent to us."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I am asking with reference to the point whether we could move that demand on the 25th February."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" The President could waive notice, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" As to the correct interpretation of the second proviso to section 72-D (2) of the Government of India Act, the Opposition may express their views separately on a suitable motion framed and notified according to rules. If they do so, I have no doubt that the Government will give them facilities for its discussion. So far as this motion is concerned, I think it is out of order. But I hope Government will give a suitable opportunity as early as possible for the Opposition to express their opinion regarding the question of emergency."

III

MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET FOR 1929-30.

DEMAND XXVII—INDUSTRIES—*cont.*

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The House will now resume discussion on Demand XXVII—Industries. Mr. Gopala Menon will continue his speech."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Mr. President, Sir, I was speaking with regard to the usefulness of the Leather Trades Institute on Saturday, as I began my speech, and tried to show how far it has served the purpose for which it was created, whether the tanners in this province have in any way been benefited by having that institute. Our problem is how in this province our small industries, our subsidiary industries including home industries, handicraft industries, and art industries, could best be developed. Our tanning industry is a new industry. It received new and fresh impetus during the time of the war. At that time our province supplied tanned skins and hides to Great Britain. But the process of tanning has not come up to the standard which the European countries and America have attained to-day. (A voice : ' Why not ? ') Because the process of tanning has not come up to that acme of perfection as is practised in the European and American countries. We, however, certainly, have got natural advantages for developing this industry. We have got suitable barks and water required for tanning purposes and also skilled workmen. But yet the tanning materials are of a wild growth and the quantity that we can get is not enough. One of the best tanning materials now used is the avaram bark, and that tanning material

which we can get is insufficient, and the tanners are seeking the help of this institute by sending barks of different kinds from different places to find out the suitability of adopting those in the process of tanning. In this way, the institute is rendering service to the tanners of the province. The question now is whether it has outlived its purpose; because the institute has cost the Government a good deal of money, and according to the statement placed before this House we find that the loss incurred on an average for the last three years is about Rs. 50,000 per annum. I find that the capital expenditure on that institute is Rs. 1,70,520, and of this about Rs. 50,000 has been spent on the laboratory and nearly a lakh on buildings and outfits. A German traveller who visited this institute in the course of the last year declared that the laboratory was one of the finest that he had seen in India. In Calcutta they have got a tanning institute, and I understand that apprentices are trained there. I was in Calcutta in December last and I heard then that that institute was going to be affiliated to the University and that they propose to create a B.Sc. degree in leather. That is the interest which Calcutta is taking with regard to tanning industry. This Local Government with a view to economise expenditure and in order to keep things going consulted the other Provincial Governments to co-operate with them in maintaining this institute as a central institute. Of course this institute is one of the first of its kind and has got up-to-date laboratory and staff. But the reply received from the Provincial Governments was that they were not prepared to co-operate with this Government in that respect. Of course, Calcutta is against Madras with regard to this industry. Calcutta is for the removal of export duty on tanned leather. They want the export duty to be reduced and even removed and Bombay want our skilled workmen but will not give any co-operation in this respect. Our skilled workmen are employed in the tanneries of Bombay and other places.

12 noon.

"Another thing the Government has done in order to economise the expenditure on this institute is that they have given up the instructional side of it. I say that such economy should be exercised in other directions also. But at the same time, I say that the institute should be retained for the benefit of the tanners; because we are exporting tanned skins and hides to the extent of 8 crores, and as our chrome tanning has not developed to a very great extent and there is still room for greater development. ('Hear, hear.') Germany in order to improve its tanning industry put up a heavy tariff of 40 per cent on imports and did not allow goods from India to enter that country. One principle I have to mention in this connexion. The co-operation of other provinces in industrial matters is a thing which is deplorably wanting. The Industrial Commission of 1918 thought about starting an Imperial Industrial department."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Did that Commission deal with the cottage industries?"

*Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"Yes, they said that cottage industry should be worked as an all-India industry. India has only developed small industries. It is not by developing large industries alone that the industrial regeneration that we look for can be expected to come. It is therefore that I am trying to show that co-operation between province and province in industrial matters is necessary. Although the Industrial Commission of 1918 advised the institution of an Imperial Department of

Industries, that had to be given up on account of the changes that took place since, on account of the provincial autonomy given in industrial matters, on account of the transfer of industries to the charge of Ministers. Otherwise, they could certainly have got the means by which this provincial co-operation should be sought. There are also other industries in which co-operation between province and province is necessary, say, for instance, silk and sugar, and to this end I remember three years ago a conference was summoned at Simla where the Directors of Industries and other officers of the department met and exchanged views. But that conference did not come to any understanding and proved a failure. The failure that we see in industrial matters is due to the fact that we have not got experts to advise us.

"Coming to the ink industry, we have spent Rs. 33,000, of which we find that Rs. 6,100 is invested in containers alone. The Ink Factory has not been able to find out a proper recipe yet. It is only a small industry and still it has not been able to hold its place in the market. Even the Superintendent of Stationery has declined to purchase the productions of this factory, the ink being of inferior quality. That only shows the necessity for expert advice. The Director and Deputy Director of Industries are laymen and have not got any practical business experience. I find that in Bengal the ink industry is well established and our province can take a lesson from there. That is why I lay stress that by co-operation between province and province a great deal of development can be achieved in these matters. The officers of the departments in the several provinces should meet and find out the defects in the working in each place and find suitable remedies for such defects. I may, in connexion with the Tanning Institute, state that there are some tanners who are prepared to send their sons for apprenticeship in that institute and may be charged high fees, say, as much as Rs. 500 per annum for each apprentice. I understand there are already one or two applications for apprenticeship course.

"With regard to textiles, I find that the hon. Member from Madura said that this Textile Institute was removed to Madras at the instance of the Textile Expert. I have been a member of the Textile Conference and I can state that it was not so. It was removed at the instance of the then Director, Mr. R. W. Davies, and not at the instance of the present Textile Expert. I only want to bring to the notice of the hon. the Minister that when this cottage industries survey is completed the whole thing must be examined by an expert. The reports will contain only statistical information. The Mysore Darbar sought the assistance of Sir Alfred Chatterton and he and the Director of Industries in Mysore are now touring in Mysore with a view to examine the possibilities of the cottage industries and resuscitating such of them as are languishing for want of expert advice. I therefore appeal to my Friend, the Minister, to depute an officer of the department, say, the Deputy Director, and get the help of such experts as Sir Alfred Chatterton to examine the reports submitted by the Special Officer before final action is taken on those reports.

"With regard to the training of students, the hon. Member from Madura said that we have been spending a lot of money in that direction. I may quote one or two instances where some of these students who received training in England have come out here and started industries of their own. I know one instance, in the case of the metal industry, a small industry, for making

padlocks, pickaxes, mamuties, etc., one of the students who went to Sheffield and took his degree in metallurgy has come out here and started an industry of his own at Shoranur, South Malabar."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Is it a cottage industry ? "

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Any industry on a small scale is a cottage industry."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" My idea of cottage industry is different. The hon. Member is not therefore in order in referring to it."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" It is a small industry. With regard to small cottage industries . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am inclined to define a cottage industry as one where a man sits in his own cottage and does the work."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" I agree ; I have to speak with some amount of restraint on this motion, Mr. President."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Perhaps Mr. Gopala Menon was not in the House the day before yesterday. There was a suggestion to withdraw this and get on to the next motion, but the Mover did not consent to it. There are other opportunities available, but if the hon. Members do not avail themselves of those opportunities I cannot allow them to discuss the next motion on this."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" I shall therefore conclude my speech by pointing out that these students who had gone on scholarships. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I hope the hon. Member will give up that line of argument. I may point out that many hon. Members are anxious to speak on this motion, and the grant has to be put to vote at 5 minutes to 1 o'clock."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" I shall therefore close my remarks by merely pointing out to the hon. the Minister that the survey which is being conducted with regard to cottage industries should be examined carefully by an expert after the reports are received in order to prevent mistakes occurring in the future."

12-15 p.m. * Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Those who have spoken before me have urged the necessity for much higher expenditure in the shape of more schools, greater facilities for affording the necessary training. My hon. Friend, Mr. Gopala Menon, has deplored the lack of co-operation between the various Provincial Governments and he also deplores the lack of experts to give the necessary guidance to those who are to start these industries. (A voice : 'What do you say ?') If I rise to speak, Sir, it is to impress upon the hon. the Minister in charge of the department the desirability of reviving certain industries which are fast disappearing from this county and the extinction of which would be a blot on the nation. I will first of all refer to what is known as the bangle industry. Surely, it is a cottage industry and in the past this was a speciality of a large section of the community called Kavarais. The women used to make these bangles and the men would go and slip these bangles into the hands of the Indian ladies. But unfortunately the old type of bangles has gone out of fashion and has been replaced by glass bangles manufactured, I am told, in Japan. It is therefore a very melancholy sight to find these vendors of bangles carrying on their back and

head loads of glass bangles manufactured in foreign countries. Sir, Indian ladies require these bangles. Women, rich and poor, young and old, high and low, all of them require these bangles. Some may say that they are going in for gold bangles but my experience is that even those who wear gold bangles want in addition some of these glass bangles provided the latter are of a design, shape and size to suit their taste. India is thus being drained of lakhs and lakhs of money which goes to the foreign manufacturer. I remember six years ago the then Minister for Development, Sir Venkata Reddi Nayudu, wrote letters here and there to several non-official Members and tried his very best to start and develop the industry so as to put an end to foreign competition. I do not know what has been done during the past six years. Sir, if there is one cottage industry of very great use which must by all means be revived, it is this bangle industry.

" I pass to another simple industry which, I think, has nearly died out in the Tanjore district. That is the dyeing of a kind of cloth called kaili worn by Muhammadan friends, Malays and Singalis. Large quantities of this cloth were dyed and exported from the Tanjore district to the Federated Malay States, Burma and Ceylon ; but unfortunately, now, we find large quantities of these imported into this country. This is an industry which attracted my attention when I was a young lad. I used to spend a good deal of time in those houses where I found the dyeing of these cloths proceeded with, especially the number of processes of washing and re-washing and with a view to making of these colours very fast. Sir, here is another cottage industry which must by all means be revived by liberal loans and also as my hon. Friend, Mr. Gopala Menon, suggested by placing an industrial expert at the services of the public ready to revive such an industry.

" I will pass on to another industry, that is, the weaving of certain towels —silk towels or towels with silk borders and cotton cloth and certain silk fabrics very remarkable for their durability, fineness and excellence of their texture and affording occupation for thousands and thousands of women especially members of the Sowrashtra and other communities. Sir, this industry is fast disappearing especially on account of the importation of large quantities of certain artificial silks and imitation silks which compared with these silk fabrics are worthless stuff hardly lasting for more than two or three years. Whereas those silk fabrics which I spoke of just now last a whole lifetime or for a very long period. Here is an industry which has been affording occupation to thousands and thousands of Indian women. If this industry is not revived and protected from extinction from foreign competition, it is certainly idle to speak of having a Department of Industries. (A voice : ' Are you voting for this ? ')

" Another industry. The gold threads and silver threads required for turbans and for saris were all made in India, but now I hear that large quantities of these threads are coming from France and even smuggled into this province from the neighbouring territories. If this importation in large quantities of gold and silver threads into our province is not prevented I fear another cottage industry will soon disappear and go out of existence.

" Sir, I shall not weary the patience of the House by enumerating other cottage industries which may be revived or others like the lace industry which may be extended. The preliminary report of the Survey of Cottage Industries comprises only three districts, namely, Malabar, South Kanara and the Nilgiris. I may enumerate a number of cottage industries peculiar to the

southern districts. I will, however, close with this remark that foreign merchants have come to exploit even the religious sentiments, for I know that idols and painting of Indian Gods are made in Germany and America and imported into this country. Who would believe this, Sir? ('We' from the Swarajist benches). Nevertheless it is so. To such a state of indifference or helplessness or apathy are we reduced in respect to the various cottage industries in this country. If the Industries department really means helping the poor people, if it seeks to justify its existence, then I would make an urgent appeal to the hon. Minister for Development and his department that they should try their very best to revive some of those cottage industries and also render available the services of experts so that these industries may be tried and the people pursuing these industries may follow the right methods and be in a position to keep off foreign trader and competitor and cater to the needs of the peoples of this country. These are indigenous industries and there is every reason that these should first of all be revived before we try our hands in introducing fresh industries into this country."

* Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—" Mr. President, in this connexion I should like to urge upon the Government the necessity for taking up handspinning as a cottage industry and encouraging it. It is the cottage industry for more reasons than one. It is best suited to the conditions of India. It is sometimes argued that it is not so remunerative or profitable as some other cottage industries, that after all a spinner gets only one or two annas a day by taking to the charka and that it is not enough for a spinner to support himself on the charka. But that argument is based on a fallacy. The advocates of handspinning do not want that handspinning should be substituted for any other industry. It is an industry for those who have no other occupation for one reason or another and who cannot take up any other occupation. There are millions of people in India who could take up this and this alone and who would not be in a position to take up any other industry whatsoever. We know that people come from distances of ten or fifteen miles to earn one or two annas a day. There are a number of people who are willing to earn this one or two annas a day. There are people who have no other occupation by which they can earn anything. It is pre-eminently a spare time occupation in India. There are a certain class of people who cannot work for any wages or do coolie work but who are willing to spin at home getting the slivers home through their daughters or sons or some relation. There are a large number of widows or old women who are not fit to take up any other work but would be willing to take up this if sufficient facilities are given to them. There are thousands of people if we can provide occupation. As a matter of fact, the pangs of poverty are more felt by these people and not by those people for whom the wage earning is open. The people who go in for daily wages, who can earn by taking up coolie work—they are not so much poverty striken as these people who are suffering at home and who cannot for one reason or another work in the fields and earn something to support them. These people have to suffer all the pangs of poverty by remaining at home. These are the people that are really poor. These are the people that are the real sufferers. Handspinning is the industry that we can supply them with. By starting any other industry we would not be in a position to reach thousands of these people. This handspinning has also got other merits. There is no danger of overproduction. Cloth being an article of universal consumption there is no danger of not finding a market for the yarn spun by these people. There are weavers in every village and so there is a ready market for the yarn. There

is no need for advertising these goods. There is no going in search of markets for these goods. Therefore it is a case where there is a rich market, a universal market and a market at home. Even if the people can spin only just enough to cover their family budget of cloths for the year, that is enough for them. That will be a great saving. Further, there is no need for any large investment or any skill. Even small girls and old women can easily learn to work a charka after practising for a few days. This is an occupation which can be taken up by all classes of people. That is why we have not got a separate community of spinners at any time. We have got communities with regard to other professions such as bangle making, etc. There are special communities for even weaving because these are occupations which imply skill of some kind or other. Since spinning is an occupation which does not require any skill, it has been taken up by all classes of people in the country.

" And it does not require any great investment. A few rupees is all that is required for the purpose. But if we want to start any other industry, it will require a lot of money. 12-30 p.m.

" It has also got this advantage, namely, that charka spinning can be taken up at any time and left off at the free will and choice of any person without any dislocation of his normal life. It can be taken up at any moment and left off at any moment. It does not in any way involve the dislocation of his other business. There are a large number of people in the country, I know, who would be very willing to spin and earn an anna or two a day if they are given facilities. I know of people coming from ten or fifteen miles to earn this paltry sum.

" Again, here the question of master and servant is entirely absent. These people have not to be under the subordination of capitalists or the middlemen. They feel quite independent, nay, quite at home in taking up this hand spinning and therefore they do not feel any humiliation in taking to it. That is the reason why people are willing to take to hand spinning in preference to any other more remunerative occupations that may be provided.

" Further, just at this time there is a very great advantage for pushing on hand spinning as some of the best patriots of the country are now engaged in giving the necessary advertisement for this. From Mahatma Gandhi downwards some of the best patriots who have a love for the poor are advertising this industry and the Government need not spend anything at all on this account. Mahatma Gandhi, Sir P. C. Ray and his lieutenant Das Gupta of Bengal, Mr. Konda Venkatappaya of Andhradesa and Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar of the Tamil Nadu are engaged in this work. From their patriotic fervour but not for the sake of fun that they have put in their heart and soul into the matter. They are very enthusiastic over the matter because from their actual experience, from having worked in the field, they know that it is *the* industry which can reach and relieve the poor of this country. There are a large number of people who. as I have already said, welcome this as a God-send and who will be benefited by this. And of course, it may be argued by the Government that because these people are actuated by political motives, the Government should not encourage this movement; but I think that is pre-eminently a case, in my opinion, where the Government should co-operate with these people. What does this khadi movement stand for? It stands for winning *swaraj*. *Swaraj* should not be mere transfer of power to the classes, but it should bring relief to the masses

It should be a swaraj which would bring relief to the masses and not which brings mere power to the classes. Khadi movement is one which will bring in economic independence to the masses in general and that is what the khadi movement stands for (hear, hear). With regard to the winning of swaraj even the British Parliament have expressed their willingness to grant swaraj to India in course of time. If their professions are sincere, they should encourage this khadi movement which will pave the way for real swaraj. Therefore once again I say that, so far as even the political motives are concerned, it is a case where the Government should co-operate with those patriots and come to their aid. There are several opportunities for the Government to come to their aid and assist this hand spinning industry. For instance, enough capital is not invested in this hand spinning industry. If necessary capital has not been invested in this important industry, it is because the capitalists in this country have not come forward to invest their capital and aid the masses. That is why people engaged in hand spinning are handicapped in several places. For instance, we are not in a position to stock enough cotton. We have to buy cotton in the open market from month to month to meet the daily needs. But cotton in the market will be available only in certain seasons. So it means when cotton is not available in the market, hand spinning must be stopped with the result that the poor people should suffer. It is a very painful duty which we have to perform when we have to send away poor people coming from distant places for want of cotton. If on the other hand, we had capital, we could buy cotton at the favourable season and have it stored and thus be in a position to give relief to these poor people.

"Again with regard to cloth also there is a market for the khadi cloth only in certain seasons and not throughout the year. The demand is not uniform. It is great during certain months of the year and there is at other times practically no demand at all. It is the experience of those who have anything to do with this khadi production that when the demand is the highest, we are not in a position to supply the demand. Therefore if the Government are willing to really assist this industry, they should come forward to give the necessary moneys to produce enough cloth in the slack season and store it so as to enable us to meet the demand without any difficulty whatsoever, when it comes.

"Again, if the Government will also purchase some of this cloth, it will go a great way. Though many people are willing to buy khadi as they believe that it will conduce to the economic independence of the masses, they are not willing to go in for it merely because there is a lurking fear in their minds, or I may say some suspicion in their minds that the Government are against it. They also fear that their superiors may take them to task. But if the Government will themselves purchase at least a small quantity, this will certainly remove the suspicion in their minds, and would go a long way. So, if the Government are really sincere in helping the masses who are really very poor and are also dumb, the only way to do that is to encourage this cottage industry."

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I should like to say a few words on the usefulness of Industrial Homes for Women, one of which is located in Mylapore. It gives not only protection, free boarding, lodging to a number of widows and destitute women, but it also trains them to very useful professions. It is engaged in hand-spinning, hand weaving,

rattan work, lace, embroidery, sewing, music, etc., and the inmates are also trained as vocational teachers. And now that we are going to introduce vocational training in our schools, these women teachers will be very useful as teachers in Government schools. This institution is open to all castes and creeds. They are not only made self-supporting and self-reliant but also made to be useful to the community. I am very glad to find in the budget there is a provision made for Rs. 1,500 for scholarships for Adi-Dravida girls intended to be trained in this Home. Now the expenses of the institute comes to nearly Rs. 20,000, and hon. Members will remember that in the year 1927 a resolution was moved in this Council urging upon Government to give liberal grants to the Women's Home of Service. The same Home has been developed into the Seva Sadan and is running on these lines, that is, giving much attention to the industries rather than to education. Now nothing has been done so far and the resolution has not been given effect to. But I heard from the Superintendent that there is a provision for giving them Rs. 1,200 from the Industries Department. So, I request the Government to see that this very useful institution is helped with a substantial sum because it is run by a Woman Superintendent; because the women trained in this institution are to go out to the villages as missionary workers. The inmates learn a true spirit of service under such management and they are much better than the women who are trained in other Government institutions. The workers being all honorary, the inmates live in an atmosphere which conduces to the development of the spirit of service, love for one another and love for humanity which are the qualities essential for a missionary. Hence such Homes run by voluntary agencies should be encouraged. Our aim is to develop such institutions in all our districts. Similar Homes are run in Bombay and also in Bengal. So I most respectfully urge on the authorities to give a liberal grant to this Home."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SYEED :—" Mr. President, Sir, with regard to Cottage Industries, I shall only refer to the survey that has been made. I am surprised, Sir, that in spite of the observations made by the Industrial Commission of 1916—1918, the Government appointed a non-technical man to carry on the survey. Probably the hon. the Minister is not aware of the observations and I shall read this for his information. Referring to the Industrial survey carried by the Bengal Government the report says :—

'None of these surveys was made by officers with technical knowledge of any industry, and they were all confined to a description of the various provinces from an economic point of view, including superficial accounts or organized industries and more detailed investigations of small and cottage industries, with descriptions of processes, rates of wages, costs of raw material, and prices of and demand for products. The reports usually include proposals on very general lines for the improvement of local industries, with schemes for the organization of the necessary staff. They are useful only for administrative purposes as reviews of the existing industrial position, and as affording a basis for the organisation of a local Department of Industries. Expert examinations of particular industries have also been made in Bombay.'

" It is irrelevant to the matter under discussion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I suppose the whole of it is irrelevant."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" Anyhow I shall proceed

'This account of the efforts made by Government for the improvement of Indian industries shows how little has been achieved owing to the lack of definite and accepted policy'."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Will the hon. Member quote only those passages which relate to cottage industries? Only they will be relevant to

this debate. I also desire to point out to the hon. Member that the time for discussion of this cut is short and that there are many more hon. Members anxious to speak."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" I shall proceed, Sir.

' And to the absence of an appropriate organization of special experts.'

"With regard to the recommendations of the Commission on Cottage Industries, they are innumerable. Sir, I find that effect has not been given to any of them by the hon. Minister or his predecessor. I do not blame him for this. The present Minister has to be blamed for the continuance of a Deputy Collector with a certain number of tahsildars to carry on this survey. I consider, Sir, that the report on Cottage Industries made by a non-technical man is not worth the paper on which it is written. The hon. the Minister should have deputed the Director of Industries or the Deputy Director of Industries to carry on this survey. I know, Sir, that the Minister might say he was not able to do that because the Director is not a technical man and cannot survey the cottage industries himself.

12-45 p.m. "But what about the Deputy Director? Probably he is also a non-technical man. He was probably a shop-assistant in or a commercial agent for a certain English firm in Bombay without any knowledge of the languages of the country. Of what use will such a Deputy Director be to us in carrying out a survey of cottage industries? Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that the cottage industries started by this Government as experimental and demonstration concerns have failed. They could not be otherwise. In the regime of a non-technical Director and a non-technical Deputy Director, nothing else could be expected. The failure of the glue industry, the jam industry, the ink industry and so many others of which a list was given by the hon. Minister some time ago is due to this utter lack of technical knowledge in the men at the top in the department."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think the factories of the Government come under the category of cottage industries."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"In order to decide upon giving the necessary help to cottage industries I want the Government to conduct a proper and useful survey. I want to know whether the Minister will direct the Deputy Director of Industries to examine the report on the Survey of Cottage Industries hitherto made and submit a scheme for the encouragement of these industries. For lack of policy and for lack of technical experts the Minister will not be able to do anything. If the Minister does not get the necessary technical advice from the existing men, he must at least get these non-technical men transferred to some other department and appoint new men with technical knowledge. I would like to know whether any European firm in this country will employ a man possessing no technical knowledge at all and possessing no knowledge of any industry whatever on Rs. 1,500, call him a Deputy Director and post him in charge of a department of any industry. If the hon. Minister finds that he is helpless to get rid of these non-technical men, he should come out of the Treasury Bench and do something with us on this side. It is not yet too late."

* Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—"Mr. President, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the state of the jaggery industry in the district of Tinnevelly. Nearly half the district is covered by palmyra groves. The condition of the soil is such that it is not fit for any other sort

of cultivation or growth, so that the owners of nearly half the district have to depend on the yield of the palmyra juice and the jaggery juice manufactured out of the yield of the trees. The difficulties under which this industry now suffers are these. These trees yield juice only during six months of the year, that is, from January to June, and during the rest of the year the palmyra climbers have consequently no scope for employment. On account of this lack of employment for one-half of the year, it happens that petty traders in jaggery make advances to these palmyra climbers and jaggery manufacturers at very exorbitant terms during the off-season for the jaggery to be manufactured in the next season. As soon as the manufacturing season commences these creditors pounce upon the manufacturers, etc., and take away the produce leaving nothing to the actual manufacturers.

"There is also another thing. Jaggery commands an advantageous price only at certain seasons. The economic condition of the jaggery manufacturers is such that they are not able to store jaggery for sale during the periods when it fetches a good price. As a result of these difficulties the jaggery industry is practically dying out in the district and the condition of the owners of these palmyra topes is becoming very hard indeed. I submit in this connexion another thing also. When no other class of trees is taxed as trees in the district, these palmyra trees alone are taxed at so much per tree. Whether the trees yield or not, the taxes are collected automatically by the tax-gatherer. I submit therefore that the difficulties in the way of carrying on the jaggery industry successfully are numerous and formidable and that this is one of the industries which requires special fostering and special consideration at the hands of the Government.

"As regards sugar industry, our goal is to manufacture Indian sugar adequate to the needs of the country. No adequate attempts have been made in that direction and Java sugar is being brought into the country to the detriment of our sugar industry. Under the circumstances, in order to advance towards the desirable goal of making India self-sufficient in the matter of sugar manufacture and in order also to revive the jaggery manufacture in the district of Tinnevelly and in other districts also, it is necessary that the Government should come forward with some scheme by which these palmyra climbers and jaggery manufacturers could be helped by the grant of loans during the off-season and the jaggery manufactured could be stored in some convenient places for sale during the advantageous season."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Mr. President, Sir, as regards the cottage industries, this Government have no policy whatsoever. It is a well-known fact that this Government killed the cottage industries. The fact that the East India Company killed some of the cottage industries and this Government mercilessly killed the remaining cannot be controverted. Now, many hon. Members have made valuable suggestions for the improvement of our cottage industries. But I am quite sure none of them will be accepted. The fact that an officer who does not know anything about the industries is placed at the head of the department is a clear indication to show that this Government do not intend to do anything in this matter at all. The fact again that another man who does not know anything at all has been appointed as Deputy Director of Industries is another proof of the intentions of the Government. Now, during the last two years a survey of the cottage industries is being made. I asked several questions on this subject and the

only answer has been that the Government are prepared to consider, and are considering everything. They are prepared to consider everything in this world. But how long they will consider and what conclusions they will come to are not known. Ordinarily this sort of consideration lasts the whole term of a Ministry and, in case the same Ministry continues in office for a second term also, the consideration lasts for both terms. At the end of the term the Minister quietly lays down his office and nothing is done with reference to this subject at all. When a new Minister takes office he says : I will consider all the points very carefully and come to conclusions later on. That game is going on for some years now. If the Ministry wants to do anything in this matter, it must be a strong Ministry and must act unitedly. So far, only a survey of the cottage industries is going on. Even on matters referred to in the reports of this survey nothing is being done. They want to wait till all the districts are surveyed and all the proposals are placed before the Government. They seem to think that they will be handicapped if they now decide upon helping industries like bangle industry or jaggery industry in particular places. The best way of avoiding any trouble is to postpone the matter for ever. We are getting everything from foreign countries including the toys for our children. These things are manufactured in Japan as cottage industries and sent over here. For want of facilities these are not manufactured here on a large scale and the importation of these things continues. I conclude by expressing the hope that hon. Minister will give us some hope in this direction."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Sir, the Government have not at all neglected the cottage industries. At the end of 1926 they decided that a survey of cottage industries in the Presidency, both existing and potential, should be made for the purpose of selecting particular industries for help in order to enable the agriculturists during the slack season to have a suitable occupation. An officer of the grade of Deputy Collector was appointed in April 1927 and subsequently three Deputy Tahsildars were also appointed. Their reports are nearly ready and the final report for all the districts will be available by the end of this month. As soon as the final report is received, the Government will consider the lines on which these industries could be developed and organized. It will be seen therefore that the Government are already doing their best with a view to encourage cottage industries. With the object of fostering the cottage industries, I may say that the rules under the Act are being sympathetically worked and even to-day a set of rules framed has been placed on the table in accordance with the Act."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" Out of 4 lakhs only Rs. 20,000 has been given under the State-aid to Industries Act. The rest lapsed."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I may say that cottage industries have been exempted from the more restrictive provisions of the Act with regard to furnishing of security, maintenance of accounts, etc. We are going to amend the Act further to enable us to give more liberal grants to all industries. If more money is required, I shall come to the Council for a supplementary grant. (Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: What about the Director and the Deputy Director, Sir ?) These are the lines on which the Government propose to proceed.

" Now, I will deal with the various points raised one by one. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju wanted that the rules in regard to the grant of loans should be published. I may for his information say that I will issue

them as early as possible. I have to day placed on the table of the House one set of rules, but action cannot be taken on them before the expiry of one month.

" My Friend, Mr. Tulasiram, said something about the transfer of the Textile Institute from Madras to Madura. I am afraid that the hon. Member probably forgets that we are now in the 20th century. The hon. Member said that the Director of Industries is not an Indian. He was not probably aware that our Director of Industries is a Muhammadan gentleman. (Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed : ' He is not an expert.')

" Many Members spoke about the Textile department. I may inform them that a conference was held as per a resolution of this House and that it has made a unanimous recommendation for the formation of a separate department for textiles. Some recommendations have also been made regarding the handloom and weaving industries. Government have passed orders that pending the formation of a separate department, all the recommendations of the conference should be given effect to as early as possible. Orders will soon be issued and after that the Government propose to form an advisory committee to advise on all textile matters. Almost all the recommendations will be given effect to to improve as much as possible the handloom weaving industry. (Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed : ' All the recommendations ? ') Yes, all the recommendations.

" With regard to the Leather Trade Institute, Government are also alive to the necessity of closing down this institute. As far as the Government are concerned, we have decided to close the education section of this institute. With regard to the tanning section we are trying to get opinion from experts whether it is not possible to revive it inasmuch as the people concerned in the tanning industry are also agreeable to the existence of such a section. 1 p.m.

" Mr. Harisarvottama Rao and Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar went into details with regard to several cottage industries and complained that action was not taken by the Government in connexion therewith. As I have already stated, a scheme or policy will be laid down with regard to the development of these industries and action will be taken by the Government in the near future.

" With regard to the appointments of non-technical men as Director and Deputy Director of Industries, I am not responsible for the appointments. (Voices : ' Can you get rid of them ? ')

" As soon as the present incumbents' term expires, I may assure hon. Members that all the information that they have given to me now will be borne in mind by the Government at the time of appointment of their successors.

" As regards the demand made by the hon. Deputy President with regard to Mylapore Women's Home of Service, I may say that the lace-making and embroidery sections have been recognized by the Industries Department and some grants have been given to them last year.

" Mr. Daniel Thomas said with regard to jaggery industry that it was a complicated problem. Any suggestions made by the hon. Member will be taken notice of by the Government and every help will be given for encouraging this industry."

[25th March 1929

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I now put the motion to vote. The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,69,800 by Rs. 100 under Demand XXVII—Industries."

The motion was put and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :

Ayes.

1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
2. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
3. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
4. ,, S. Satyamurti
5. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
6. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
7. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
8. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
9. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
10. Mr. L. K. Tulasiram.
11. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
12. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
13. Mr. K. B. Karant.
14. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
15. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
16. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
17. ,, P. Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu.
18. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
19. ,, C. Marudavanam Pillai.
20. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
21. ,, M. A. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
22. Meera Ravutar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
23. Mr. C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr M. R Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan
8. Dr. (Mrs) Muthulakshmi Reddi.
9. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
10. Mr. Hilton Brown.
11. ,, H. A. Watson.
12. ,, C. A. Souter.
13. ,, S. H. Slater.
14. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
15. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
16. ,, V. Ch. John.
17. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
18. Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed
19. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.
20. Mr. A. B. Shetty.
21. ,, J. Bheemayya.
22. ,, R. Foulkes.
23. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
24. Mahmud Sahamnad Bahadur Sahib.
25. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
26. Zamindar of Singampatti.
27. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
28. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudiripad.
29. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
30. ,, K. Krishnan.
31. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
32. ,, W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.
33. ,, Thomas, Daniel.
34. ,, S. Venkiah.
35. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
36. Mr S N. Dorai Raja.
37. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
38. Zamindar of Kallikota.
39. Mr. U. Ramaswami Ayyar.
40. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
41. Swami A. S Sahajanandam.
42. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
43. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
44. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
45. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
46. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
47. Mr. G. R. Premayya
48. Khan Bahadur Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
49. T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.
50. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.
51. Mr K. Sarabha Reddi.
52. Zamindar of Mirzapuram.

Ayes 23. Noes 52.

The motion was lost.

The main demand (Demand XXVII) was then put and carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XXVIII—FISHERIES

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—

' That Government be granted not exceeding 8·70 lakhs under Demand XXVIII—Fisheries."

25th March 1929]

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" I beg to move—

' that the allotment of Rs. 36,000 for Direction be reduced by Rs. 100.'

" This motion is intended to discuss the working of the department in Malabar and South Kanara.

" Sir, there are a large number of fishermen, in Malabar and South Kanara, and a good deal of attention has been given to the development of the fishing industry on the West Coast by the Fisheries department. A committee has been recently appointed to enquire into the working of this department and to suggest lines of future work regarding the development of this industry. I fail to see why no man belonging to the West Coast fishermen has been put on this committee. Two important research stations are in Malabar. At one of these, viz., in Chaliyam, they have been trying to develop the canning industry and at the other place Tanur fish-curing, fish preservation and experiments in oil and guano manufacture have been carried on. We are only at the beginning of the development of this industry and there is a great deal more to be done in refining the oil, in improving the quality of the guano and in perfecting the process of manufacturing fish meal. The work is suffering for want of experts. Recently I drew the attention of the House by means of an interpellation to the placing of a layman with no qualifications for doing the work of a Research Assistant at Tanur. The qualified man who was there was transferred to a fish-curing yard and a man with no qualification for research work has been put in his place. The reply which the Government gave to my interpellation was that it was done only as a temporary measure, and that they were awaiting the report of the Fisheries Committee to put a qualified man in charge of the works at Tanur. Research work is being very much handicapped in every place for want of experts. I understand that a ten years programme of research work was drawn up by the Director and accepted by Government in 1926 but very little has been attempted to be done in this direction. There is no place for training the workers required either for administration work or for research work. So far as I know there is no place which gives training in the higher branches of fishery science."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is going beyond the terms of his motion."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" am referring to the work that is being done in the research and how it is suffering neglect."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member can refer to the administration of this department in the two districts referred to in his motion."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" I am referring to the work of the department in Malabar and South Kanara."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is not in order."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" For the Fisheries Training Institute at Calicut which is meant to train teachers for elementary schools and also for providing technical instructions in the fishing industry, we want experts and no experts are available. In 1927 the fishermen in South Kanara went on deputation to the hon. Minister and asked for a Fisheries Technical school in Mangalore for training teachers as well as for giving special instructions to fishermen who want advanced technical instruction. Though the Director recommended this request for a Technical school, the Government have not seen it fit to take any action in the matter.

"The necessity for socio-economic work among fishermen on the West Coast is very well understood. Sir Frederick Nicholson drew the attention of the Government years ago to the low, intellectual, social and economic status of the fishing community. He said they are poor, utterly ignorant, hopelessly involved in debt, and they are being exploited by middlemen and money-lenders. They are greatly addicted to drinking habits. Their fishing hamlets are a set of dirty houses situated in foul surroundings. Sir Nicholson drew up a comprehensive scheme for improving the material and moral condition of these people.

1-15 p.m. "These co-operative societies are not at all in a satisfactory working condition. There are no societies for the purchase of salt and fisheries. No loans are granted by societies to buy these things. We have 27 fishery schools in Malabar and 12 schools in South Kanara. These schools are not at all satisfactorily housed or staffed or equipped. Both these societies and schools which are under the supervision of the authorities are suffering for want of sufficient supervision. There are a number of fish-curing yards; these also are under the inspecting officers. It is said that several of them have been working at a loss. No steps have yet been taken to see how the working of these fish-curing yards can be improved. The price of salt issued for curing fish has been doubled since the year 1924. It is said that an additional sum of Rs. 9,784 is got by the Government as the result of doubling the price of salt. Representations have been made in this matter by fishermen in Malabar and South Kanara asking the price of salt to be reduced. But nothing has been done. The inspecting staff is too inadequate to see to the working of the fish-curing yards; they have to inspect the oil and guano factories; they have to supervise the co-operative societies and schools. Their number is too inadequate for all this work. The Director himself has proposed that the inspecting staff should be strengthened. But this matter also is kept pending receipt of the report of the Fisheries Committee. There is some temperance work that is being done among these people; but for temperance or any other social or economic work there are not trained men. Men who are trained in the fishing industry cannot at all be said to be suitable for this sort of work. Unless the social and economic condition of the fishermen is improved, we cannot develop the fishing industry. The department is marking time and waiting for the report of the Fisheries Committee. I trust that at least such reforms as can be effected in all these various matters without waiting for the report of the Fisheries Committee would be given effect to."

Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, I beg to second the motion of my hon. Friend, Mr. Shetty."

*The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Sir, all the matters referred to by my hon. Friend, Mr. Shetty, are under the consideration of the Fisheries Committee and I have already stated that its report will be published by the end of July. Therefore no action can be taken by the Government until the report is published. I am sorry it was not possible to include one of the members of the fishermen community in the Fisheries Committee. But men who have taken great interest in the matter in the Legislative Council have been nominated to the committee and the fishermen themselves are being cited as witnesses and they gave evidence in Malabar. Mr. Shetty suggested that some matters which were not under the consideration of the Fisheries Committee, for instance, the economic and social

improvement of the fishermen community, might be taken up at once The Government have taken action with regard to the working of the co-operative societies in the fishermen area. The administration report of last year suggested that the departmental work required thorough overhauling and the Registrar has been asked to advise in the matter. The officers of the Fisheries department themselves are doing a great deal of social service among the fishermen. They are preaching against intemperance and extravagance. Other matters are under the consideration of the Fisheries Committee and I do not want to say anything on those matters now. With these words I request my hon. Friend to withdraw the motion."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is 'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,000 for Direction by Rs. 100'."

The motion was put and lost.

*Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, I beg to move—

'*to reduce the allotment of Rs.* 36,000 *for Direction by Rs.* 100'.

"Briefly, my grounds are these. I wish to draw attention to the inefficiency and extravagance of the department doing so little of good, adding to the price of salt given to fish-curers and other burdens of the fisherfolk. The Madras Government are the only one in India which have got a Fisheries department; it is inefficient and extravagant. We recognized that long ago and it was proposed by the Retrenchment Committee that this department should be abolished. But some how or other it has been maintained and I am sorry to say that it is maintained with little benefit to anybody. I want answers to the following questions: What community is being helped by this department, what industry it has fostered as a popular one, what researches it has done and what other benefits are being done or proposed to be done? I don't say that the Fisheries Committee is fishy as somebody remarked the other day. I wish to point out that it has no distinct and clear policy; there is want of clear foresight, want of proper economy. I am in a position to differentiate between the benefits derived from this department by the fishermen in South Kanara and North Kanara. I am very much in touch with both. In North Kanara the fishermen can easily get salt from the Salt department for curing fish at 10 annas or 12 annas a maund. In our Presidency we have a Fisheries department and that is the reason why the price of salt has been increased. It is being sold now at Re. 1-4-0. Ten annas is charged extra because we have got a Fisheries department which does nothing more than the Salt department does for fishing yards. The worries of these fishermen can be realized by one who lives among them as I have done. No Minister has done anything for this department. This department would be abolished by the Minister if he lives among the fishermen and sees what is going on. If anything has been done for the improvement of the industry, it is by the self-enterprise of the people themselves. The Government have contributed nothing to improve their condition. Sir Frederick Nicholson and his Assistant, Mr. Govindan, had a heart and great sympathy for the people; they lived among them; they helped them very much. There is now very little paternal sympathy on the part of the Government for the people. Next, there is want of expert knowledge. An expert who was doing some work for the benefit of the department was somehow or other sent away. As my hon. Friend Mr. Shetty told us, an officer who has no expert knowledge is posted. Such officers conduct experiments and it is sheer waste of money. I need not go into details.

"Then we have got the fishing trawler. Hon. Members will remember that a motion was brought forward in this House for Rs. 45,000 in connexion with this trawler. When a large number of Members of this House took objection to the motion, it was shunted aside. Later on a demand for about one lakh of rupees was brought forward and it was passed for getting this fish trawler. It is not a fishing trawler at all. It is now supposed to carry on experiments. The trawler was in Madras port for a long time. There was some difficulty in removing the trawler from Madras. The then hon. Minister had pleasant trips on it. This House has sanctioned a huge sum for overhauling it and for putting it in proper working order. It will never be in working order. The trawler is useless; it is not worth the metal for which it was bought. A committee has been appointed to enquire into the working of the department. I do not know if any member of that committee knows anything about all these technical matters . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member can continue his remarks regarding the qualifications of the members of the committee after lunch."

The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2-30 p.m.

After Lunch (2-30) p.m.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The discussion on the adjournment motion has been disallowed by His Excellency the Governor under Rule 22 (2)."

The discussion on Mr. Saldanha's motion under Demand XXVIII—Fisheries was then resumed.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, the Fisheries Committee that was appointed by Government to investigate and report on matters connected with the Fisheries department consists of members who are ignorant of the fishing affairs. There is not even one gentleman from the West Coast. It will be well to bear in mind that most of the fishing operations are conducted on the West Coast and unless there is somebody on the committee with some knowledge of fishing and the condition of the people there to a great extent, I think the members of the committee will be groping in the dark. Of course they may ask so many questions and get information on many of the points relating to fishing but they cannot get a knowledge of geography and history and common matter by means of witnesses, as the Simon Commission are trying to learn them. To appoint men to a committee who are absolutely ignorant of the conditions is absurd. What I say is there are men in the Ministerialist party who could have been appointed on the committee. For instance my hon. Friends Messrs. Schamnad and Shetty who belong to the West Coast would have enlightened the committee on various matters. And, what is the committee going to do in the future, I wonder. If it is not already too late I request the Government will at least now appoint two more Members of the Legislative Council or other gentlemen representing the people of the West Coast who have knowledge of the fishing industry on the committee. Another thing is, the committee have not visited the West Coast. The conditions in the West Coast are so peculiar that the members of the committee ought to have gone and seen them for themselves. There are a large number of people there who take part in fishing operations and it is therefore necessary that the committee should have visited that place and taken more evidence. Another defect in the working of the committee was that much of evidence that could be obtained was not forthcoming because the people who were invited to give evidence were not paid travelling allowance. I have

known people who were unwanted before the Simon Commission being paid handsomely. The fishermen in South Kanara are very poor and if they are not paid travelling allowance they will not be able to go before the committee to give evidence. I believe the members of the committee are paid their travelling allowance and there is no reason why when the people are poor and could not afford to incur their own expenditure they should not be paid travelling allowance when they come to give evidence. I know the Director of Industries deserves to be sympathized in such matters. We cannot expect him to be an expert in everything relating to fishing. He has done his utmost so far as he could go. Why should Government start this trawler business when there is not in India a community of fishermen or capitalists who would take to deep-sea fishing? As a matter of fact, one trawler is not sufficient to carry on fishing operations and several more are necessary. On the coast of Kanara there are a number of fishing boats which go far off into the sea. Why not improve their condition and encourage them by aiding them with capital?

"Another grievance of these people I have to bring to your notice is that there are too few fish-curing yards on the West Coast. I recently travelled along the coast from Mangalore. One has to go 23 miles before reaching a fish-curing yard from Suratkal to Adaisar. Now, the Fisheries department, I am told, is co-operating with the local boards in order to force the fishing people to take their fish for curing purposes to fish-curing yards, with the aid of some provisions in the Local Boards Act, under which they have to take out a licence from the taluk boards for curing. My submission is that this is a home industry and a cottage industry and why should not these people be permitted to cure their fish in their own places instead of compelling them to go 23 miles or 20 or 15 miles for curing their fish? It is really a great hardship. I hope the hon. Minister and the Director of Fisheries will look into the matter and see that necessary steps are taken to stop this infliction on the poor people. I am sure the Government will give a poor explanation for keeping the trawler *Lady Goschen*. It is said that it is laid up at Bombay—I do not know with what illness or for what other purpose. It is true that something like a lakh of rupees has been spent on it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I hope on account of the recent illness of the hon. Member, Dr. Mallayya will impose a time-limit on his speech."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I doubt very much whether the Fisheries Committee will enlighten us on this matter, because they are themselves groping in the dark and will only end in darkness. If they want to keep the department, let them keep it. I am not against keeping it, but let it be for the benefit of the masses. Let the Fisheries department be not closed if it can be of any educative value to the people. Why should not people be trained in curing fish? So far only half-a-dozen apprentices have been trained in the Chaliyam factory and if you can turn out experts from this institution it will be a great benefit to the people. Therefore I will not decry any amount of deficits or losses on account of this provided the masses are benefited and provided you educate and train more people on a large scale for the benefit of the masses."

* Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—"Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting this motion of my hon. friend, Mr. Saldanha. I am told that the Fisheries department is responsible for restricting the supply of salt and

2-45 p.m.

thereby causing inconvenience and raising the price of salt. For instance, salt is not allowed to be brought to Kasaragod and to such other small ports by Manjis, Palemars, etc., as before. Formerly it was being brought to these places in such boats but for some reason or other now it was to be brought only by trains.

"Then, Sir, with regard to the schools for the fishermen community, I had asked some of the departmental officers to start some in important places on the West Coast, but strange to say in most of the places where schools are wanted, no school has been started. The existing schools are neglected, no encouragement is given and nothing is taught that will be useful to the fishermen boys in their after-life. Only what is taught in the taluk board schools is taught in these schools also. Then what is the need for these special schools? They ought to teach special subjects in these special schools."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I wish to know whether the subject of education of fishermen boys is included in the grant."

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—"Yes, Sir, Rs. 16,800 is being spent for the Training Institute at Calicut. But what is the training given in this institute? Nothing worth mentioning. There is one carpenter in the institute, it is true. He does not teach anything more than they do at home. It will be something if the boys are taught boat-making or net-making better than they are taught in their houses. Then, Sir, a sum of Rs. 54,000 is spent for special schools for fisherfolk. After all what is it that is taught there? Only the three R's that are generally taught in the taluk board schools. Thus in my opinion the whole sum is wasted. Something which will be useful for fisherfolk in their after-life must be taught in such schools.

"Then again some officers of the department unnecessarily interfere in local affairs. I had proposed in the Assembly to convert the Trikanad railway station into a pakka station. But as the station was in a big curve and gradient it could not be done, now the station has been removed to Katikulam within a mile to the north in the same village. There are two parties in the village. The officers of the department aided one of the parties and so they created a faction among the people. The argument of the officers concerned is that there is a fish-curing yard at Trikanad and therefore the station must be there only. But the new station is within one mile only. What difference will this make to the fish trade or anything else?"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"On a point of order, Sir, my hon. Friend raises the question of the closing of the flag station in connexion with this motion. I fear he is not in order."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think it is relevant in so far as it will reduce the cost."

* Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—"Sir, in other places such as Kasaragod, Kumbla, Manjeshwar, etc., the railway stations are beyond 2 or 3 miles from the fish-curing yards, while in this place the station is only within a mile. You can imagine how much inconvenience will arise from this. Are they trying to bring the stations near the yards or the yards near the stations in those places?

"Then with regard to the *Lady Goschen* I can say that also is a failure. I am a member of the Fisheries Advisory Committee. I had visited the trawler in the harbour with the Minister. We found it quite unfit for

the purpose for which it was intended. It is not fit for fishing. It was a condemned vessel given over to this Government. When it was brought here it was found to be quite useless. Large sums of money are being spent on it year after year and even now it is not fit for fishing. The primary purpose for which it was purchased was to teach deep-sea fishing. In order that deep fishing may be usefully taught Government will have to give loans to the fisherfolk to buy fishing boats and nets. The cannery at Chaliyam is also a failure. Of course, I see the Fisheries department is still in its infancy. I make all these suggestions so that the department may carry out these proposals."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"It is true that there is a great deal of complaint with regard to the rate of the salt duty in the fish-curing areas. The duty rose from 6 annas to 10 annas. In 1924, when the control of the fish-curing yards was transferred from the Salt department to the Fisheries department, the duty had to be increased from 10 annas to Re. 1-4-0 in order to meet the recurring expenses due to this transfer. Last year, the Fisheries Advisory Committee, I think in December 1927, recommended for the reduction of the salt duty, but as it is a question affecting finance, it has been referred to the Fisheries Committee to see whether the recommendation can be carried out without detriment to the revenue.

"With regard to the trawler about which so much was said by Mr. Saldanha, the vessel was purchased in 1926 and it is to be utilized in Madras. It is to be used to see whether fishing in deep waters is possible here. It was purchased for this purpose and not for teaching the fishermen boys in the matter of fishing."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"How many times did it go out of order?" (Laughter.)

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I am coming to that. The problem of conducting fishing experiments by the trawler is engaging the attention of the authorities and they are collecting materials in connexion with that and therefore it is too early to say anything on that. A sum of nearly 76 thousand rupees is necessary to equip *Lady Goschen* for deep fishing in deep waters and hence much caution is necessary in this enterprise. Sir, in Ceylon also the commercial undertakings by Government in this respect have been reduced as here. Then, Sir, this question of *Lady Goschen* trawler is also one of the items to be examined by the Fisheries Committee. And Mr. Saldanha said that I must take a firm stand regarding that. I shall certainly take as firm a stand as I can in the matter after getting the findings of the committee. With regard to the question that no travelling allowance was given to those who gave evidence, I must make it plain that the committee went to the areas where the fishermen are numerous, and so those who came there would have to incur only a very small expenditure and so they were not paid travelling allowance. With regard to the complaint about the schools it is the intention of Government to transfer these schools to the Education department."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Very good, and the fish also."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Mr. Schamnad complained about the removal of the flag station at Trikanad. I understand that some M.L.C.'s were more responsible for it than the officers of the department. As regards the other matters, I shall try to do what I can."

* Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I have been listening to the speech of the hon. the Minister for Development very carefully. He is a stranger to fish and we can expect very little from him, as he has not the experience. The first thing is the general complaint about the disabilities of the fishermen on the West Coast. Then, Sir, it is also the fact that Government insist that the yards should be 4 to 6 miles from each other. Sir, I am told that the contractors at these yards are engaging not fishermen, but men of other communities, even Brahmans. (Hear, hear and laughter.) That is the complaint. Why should Government deprive the poor fishermen of these places of their legitimate profession? Then again, the enhancement of the price of salt for curing is another stumbling block in the way of propagation of this industry. I do not see any reason why Government should not advocate the use of brine or concentrated solution of salt from the sea so long as it is used for a legitimate purpose. If Government want to imitate western countries, it is high time that they should concentrate fish-curing in their
3 p.m. hands and run the enterprise themselves. But to insist on their being taken to the yards and also to forbid these poor people from curing the fish in their own yards is a hardship for which the Government have no excuse at all.

" Then, coming to the Fisheries Committee, Sir, I am afraid that, with the exception of Dr. Sundara Raj, all the gentlemen on that committee know very little. In fact, they know nothing about fish, no more than my hon. Friend the Minister for Development. (Hear, hear.) It is no use this committee prolonging its existence any longer. I should think that it is sheer waste of Government money to prolong this committee and to allow it to go over to the various places. I am against this committee being allowed to continue because it would only mean postponement of this question for some time more.

" Then coming to the trawler *Lady Goschen*, I am afraid the Government have made a very very bad bargain. When she was purchased there was no useful life in her at all. She was purchased from Dundee and brought down here. Within six months the boilers burst. A question was asked by my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha and he was told that the boiler did not burst but tubes burst. You do not expect the big boiler with its big body to burst. Then it was sent down for repairs to Colombo, and was repaired at a cost of Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000 in the Colombo harbour. Even now I do not think it is working well, and it is high time you sink her into the bay and get a new one. Instead of wasting Rs. 8,000 for six months or eight months, I do not see any reason why you should not purchase a new trawler. But it is questionable whether this deep-sea fishing is going to benefit anybody. Your fishermen won't go to the deep sea for getting their fish. They get all their fish in shallow waters. Then, what is the use of this deep-sea fishing unless you want to show to the public that you are conducting a big experiment and unless you want to get the crew from other places and provide them with posts and salaries. You are simply wasting public money which you may very usefully utilize for improving the economic and social conditions of the fishermen. I am told that numbers of these poor fishermen are leaving the country for Trinidad, Bombay and other places. It is therefore high time that the Government took up the matter in their own hands and carried out the suggestions made by hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Mr. President, the annual report shows that they have had a great windfall this year because they could get about

Rs. 3,97,614 under pearl fisheries. This is the biggest amount of money they could ever get since 1899 or so. With all that, this seems to be only less than a lakh, about Rs. 94,000 or so. That shows that they are spending their money with both hands; as my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha put it, they are wasting money on supervision as they are doing in all other departments. The direction itself costs Rs. 35,000 and superintendence costs Rs. 1,15,000 or so. In this department there are two or three items which are very useful and which I do not condemn at all. One is the fisheries training institute. That is one thing which would be very useful if properly managed and carried on. The other thing is demonstration, demonstration of fish-curing, preparing guano oil and preparing fish manures and that sort of thing. That would be a useful thing if properly managed and carried on without extravagance. The question of extravagance seems to be altogether out of consideration of the Government. Also, whenever they start a business like this, they want to have a monopoly of it and get control of the whole under the management of the Government and they want always to make a lot of money out of this. For instance, fish-curing, as was mentioned by an hon. Member, was done as a cottage industry previously. Now the Government wants to introduce new methods and give proper training to people who are engaged in this fish-curing. That may be very laudable and necessary also. Instead of demonstrating how new methods can be taken up and introduced in regard to this matter and leaving the fishermen with that special knowledge so that they can apply it to their own trade as before as a cottage industry, the Government want all these people to come there and cure their fish in the special yards set up by the Government. That is really a hardship. They have to travel miles and miles before they can reach these yards and they have to do the whole fish-curing there. That will not be to the benefit of the fishermen. They feel it very much as a grievance.

" Another is thing this. The salt is to be given at a nominal charge or no charge at all if the Government want really to encourage this fish-curing; and if they want to encourage these fishermen to do it on a large scale, they must encourage them by giving salt free or at a nominal rate. Instead of that, as has been admitted by the hon. the Minister, the sale rate of salt has been increased. First it was only six annas, then it went up to ten annas and so on. Gradually they increased it. For getting complete control of these people, the Government want to resort to these methods. They want the help of the taluk boards, the unions and everybody in the world, and they may want the police also by and by to compel these people to go to these fish-curing yards paying the necessary fees and to do it there alone and nowhere else. That is a real hardship which the Government have to consider. With regard to the demonstration, in the report it is clearly stated that very little money is granted and that is a crying need. After all, they are not making much from this fish-curing. The net profit of the working of all the fish-curing yards amounted only to Rs. 3,494 against an expenditure of Rs. 4,000. That is only Rs. 4,000 they are making from these fish-curing yards after resorting to all these methods and after compelling these poor people to resort to the fish-curing yards. This sort of compulsion should be given up. It may be stated in reply that they have got special accommodation and special rooms prepared and special tanks constructed for these people which are very useful to them for doing this curing there. But what these people resent is that they have to leave their families and their children in their places and travel some miles before they could reach these

yards. They would thus be deprived of the help which they were receiving from their families, and so this arrangement is of no benefit at all to the fishermen.

"Then, I do not know why the item of primary schools should come in here. If special education is given for the sons of fishermen, then that may be included in this item. But only ordinary primary schools are started and yet this department wants to run these primary schools also.

"As regards research work, and planning and testing various places preparing charts where particular sorts of fish are found, special fish or chank, fish, the temperature that is wanted, and the nature of the salt water that is required for special oysters and other fish is indeed a very important thing. No objection can be taken for a thing like that. Money may be spent for such things and they may be improved, but there must be economy everywhere, and without economy these things are likely to be mismanaged.

"With regard to giving of contracts, there should not be special favouritism shown to anybody at all. With regard to the Tinnevelly chank fisheries, the report itself admits that such favouritism is shown. The report says :—

'Several merchants submitted tenders of which the highest was from Mr. Hem Chandra Kar, a former contractor who offered the high rate of Rs. 626-12-9 for full-sized Tinnevelly district shells and Rs. 8 for undersized ones. The lowest was that of the Decca Industrial Union who offered only Rs. 350 for full-sized and Rs. 25 for under-sized shells. Government however sanctioned the sale to the Decca Industrial Union at the rate of Rs. 400 per 1,000 shells for a period of three years from 1st July 1927. The difference between the rates is nearly about Rs. 13,000 over the current season's catches which the Madras Government have forgone for the benefit of the Bengal workmen.'

"And so, they gave up a profit of Rs. 13,000 in favour of this industrial union as it is admitted in the report itself. And as a reason for that, it is stated that it is to benefit the Bengalee workmen that it was given to this union. That is not the proper thing to be done at all. I do not think this province is concerned with labourers in Bengal. They do not care for the labourers here, and there are so many of them. If a question is asked 'Why not you do something for the Bengal labourers?' the hon. Minister will get up and state 'We have nothing to do with the Bengal labourers, Sir. Our attention is confined only to the labourers in this province.' The whole secret of it is perhaps this. They wanted to benefit this special company started to serve certain interests against the interests of this and this Government gave up Rs. 13,000. That is not the way of doing business. Next time, no one will send you tenders because they know that the Government are determined to give even to the lowest tender, provided the officer in charge is quite satisfied with the application, even if it is the lowest figure. That ought to be condemned from every point of view. So, I submit, Mr. President, in these circumstances, great economy is to be exercised and waste should be prevented. This House would never object to such demonstrations being held with regard to fish-curing, preparing guano or any other thing. But if it is used only to oppress these fishermen and have a monopoly of it and make these people part with what they earn every day, would certainly be objected by hon. Members of this House. With these few remarks I commend this motion for the acceptance of this House."

The motion was put to the House and lost.

3-15 p.m. * Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I move that the allotment of Rs. 8,69,600 for Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100 to discuss the utter wastefulness of the Prema and Sunkesula fish ponds in the Kurnool

district. I have personally inspected these places, Sir, and I find that it is not merely waste of expenditure from the Government exchequer, but it also affects very materially the well-being of the people locally. Recently, on the floor of this House I asked a question with regard to these two places, and in answer to that I was told that information was still coming; but one thing I was made aware of, namely, that these two ponds were established in 1912 and 1919 respectively. The Sunkesula pond was established in 1912 evidently, and the Prema pond in 1919. It is sixteen long years since the Sunkesula was established and it is now nine years since the Prema pond was established. But nobody, either locally or elsewhere, knows as to the exact scope of the business that is being done there. So far as I can see, there are some overseers, one overseer there and one overseer here, two watchmen and two fishermen, and at the pumping installation at Sunkesula charges for pumping in addition. I find that all that is done at Sunkesula is this, that with water pumped from the Tungabhadra the ponds are filled and certain fish are reared there. Whether these fish are supplied regularly for any purpose I am not aware of. It is quite possible that the answer would be that fish are being reared, so that they might be used in the local area in wells and ponds to prevent malarial germs being developed and things of that kind. With regard to the Sunkesula farm I wish to say that it is a waste in this way. It is the Tungabhadra water that is being taken to the Cuddapah-Kurnool canal which runs somewhere from Sunkesula to Cuddapah, and there might have been made a provision, without the pumping installation, to open a pond and incur less expenditure. Even that could have been welcome instead of this wasteful expenditure on Sunkesula. With regard to the public service that Sunkesula has rendered to the people, I have yet to know what it is, and I do not propose to comment upon that aspect of it, at present. But so far as the Prema farm is concerned, I have taken very good care to examine it carefully and I find that about 100 acres of wet cultivation suffer on account of it. It was established in 1919 and for all these nine years nothing has been done really. I visited the place and I found that one kind of fish gourami—I do not know how to pronounce it, I am not an expert—gourami is all that is reared, and even that did not thrive well. They have freshly filled tanks with fish, I understand, and the numbers recruited at the ponds are not encouraging. In one pond the number recruited is about 53, in another it is 109 or 110 or 116. There are six ponds of that nature. In one pond there is a different variety—I do not remember its name—but either of these varieties is not had for use in the locality so far as I know, but the Government have had to spend a lot of money upon it, and these 100 acres which were flourishing under agriculture have been allowed to suffer for these nine years, and the agriculturists are paying wet rates and growing dry crops. The Kurnool district and other sister districts generally are wanting in sources of water. The western side of Nallamalais is the only source wherefrom we are able to get springs, which water is much used for cultivation from time immemorial. To-day even that cultivation is not there, and men are obliged to grow dry crops. If there were some use out of it I may not have taken any objection to it. But there appears to be absolutely no use out of this farm standing there for nine years; that people should not know what is being done with it is a commentary upon the administration of that particular farm.

"As regards the Prema farm, I want the Minister to look into it very carefully. I was told that they wanted to try rearing trout and fish of that

kind. These experiments are very good in the brains of experts. Let not experts have their fads at the cost of the people. Moreover, have these farm any value as places where some demonstration is given? I can understand the aquarium on the beach in Madras; there is some demonstration and people learn something by going there. But Sunkesula and Prema are situated in such places that nobody goes there Sunkesula is 18 miles from Kurnool and Prema 13 miles from Nandyal, in the forests. They have neither educative value nor material value, so far as I can see. Even as having some scientific value, the department at Prema cannot claim any achievement. So far as I see, they have failed to grow anything there. If the Minister would go into these matters and carefully examine them and withdraw the Prema farm at any rate and try to shift the Sunkesula farm to a place where he can try on a more economic scale, it will be really to the advantage of both the district and the exchequer though to a small extent."

Mr. K. Koti Reddi :—"I second it."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—"It is a local matter and I do not think many hon. Members including myself know much of the locality. I shall read a brief statement which I have got from the department itself :—

'(1) In 1915, the Honorary Director of Fisheries submitted a scheme for dealing with the permanent waters in the Nallamalai Hills and jungles which are notorious for a malignant type of fever from an anti-malarial point of view. The proposals were to construct ponds and hatcheries at two suitable centres for breeding larvicidal fish in large numbers and to stock all the permanent water holes and springs throughout the hills with this fish every year. The Government approved of the proposals and sanctioned a capital expenditure of Rs. 2,800 on the construction of ponds, hatcheries, store-heads, Assistant Inspector's quarters, etc., and an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,000. Two ponds were accordingly opened in 1918 and stocked with larvicides. In 1923, the Director of Fisheries submitted proposals for constructing four additional fish ponds at the farm for the following reasons :—

'(*a*) The Sunkesula fish farm in the Kurnool district had not sufficient water area for the rapidly multiplying gourami, a valuable kind of exotic food fish and it was necessary to relieve the congestion felt at the farm by constructing additional ponds at Prema if the fish was to be grown in large numbers for purposes of stocking the inland waters in the Presidency, the fisheries of which are owned by the department; and

'(*b*) The existing two ponds at Prema were inadequate to raise the necessary quantity of larvicidal fish to deal with all the waters in the Nallamalais.

'(2) The additional ponds were intended thus to be utilized for growing larvicidal fish as well as gourami, the processes being not mutually exclusive. The proposals involved a capital expenditure of Rs. 5,700 for the construction of four fish ponds, cost of apparatus, etc., and an annual recurring cost of Rs. 700. The proposals were sanctioned in 1925. The additional ponds were brought into working order in 1927-28 and in that year two of them were stocked with gourami with satisfactory results. (Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: Most unsatisfactory results.) There are thus six ponds at the Prema farm in which both larvicidal fish and gourami are reared.

'(3) The Director has stated that the expenditure on the farm on an average is Rs. 100 per mensem or Rs. 1,200 per annum and that the total expenditure up to date from the commencement on the upkeep of the farm was Rs. 3,915. No receipts have been obtained from the farm. It is, however, anticipated that an annual income of Rs. 200 would be obtained by the sale of gourami after they attain marketable size (two years after introduction in the ponds) in the Nandyal market.

'(4) Since 1920-21 the several water holes all over the Nallamalais have been annually stocked with larvicides grown at the two ponds in the farm. In 1920-21 all permanent waters in the Bairluti, Pechervu and Gundalakamma ranges and one spring in the Chelma range were stocked with larvicides. (Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao; Malaria reigns supreme.) In 1921-22 nearly 20,000 larvicides were put into water holes in eight of the forest ranges. In 1922-23 55 water holes were stocked with 126,000 larvicides, in 1923-24 51 water holes with 19,400 larvicides, in 1924-25 42 water holes with 19,300 larvicides, in 1925-26 62 water holes with 26,000 larvicides and in 1926-27 37 water holes with 14,200 larvicides. It is reported that these stocking operations have resulted in an appreciable reduction of malarial infection in the tract. The total expenditure on the maintenance of the farm up to date was only Rs. 3,915 and this small expenditure has been more than justified. Now that the four additional ponds have been completed larvicidal fish in larger numbers could be grown and stocked in the water holes for destroying the mosquito larval. Gourami will also be grown for distribution to the neighbouring fresh water tanks and rivers and their sales will bring in some revenue.

'(5) Attention is solicited to page 62 of the administration report for 1927-28 from which it will be seen that objections were raised by the ryots of the adjacent village, Kadamala Kalva to the diversion of the Bhiravani spring water to the fish ponds on the ground that the wet ayacut area under the spring suffered from want of water. The Director has made the following remarks regarding the objections :—

"The matter was fully investigated with the aid of the Revenue officers and it was found that there was not much force in the objection. The period when the ryots will be requiring water for these lands lasts only from the end of July to October. This is the rainy season in these parts; the ponds will not be requiring much water then and the ryots' interests need not suffer. Since, however, we have had no actual experience in the matter, the question of water supply will carefully be studied during the ensuing wet weather and remedial measures, if they prove to be necessary, will be suggested latter.

"The objects of the farm are twofold—to breed larvicidal fish for stocking the water holes on the Nallamalais to reduce the incidence of malaria and to breed gourami for distribution to the inland waters, the fisheries of which are controlled by the department and for sale in the surrounding tracts, specially in the Nandyal market. The former object has been to a certain extent realized and the department claims to have brought about a reduction in malaria. The additional ponds were taken over only in 1927 and the second object—the breeding of gourami—has just been taken up.

"The benefits from the health point of view of the operations of the department in introducing larvicidal fish are not shown in terms of rupees, annas and pies; but can easily be appreciated."'

"We are awaiting a further report from the Director and when it is received it will be placed before the House. In these circumstances I think the hon. Member will withdraw his motion."

The motion was put and negatived.

The demand was put and adopted.

DEMAND XXIX—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES.

3-30 p.m. * The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move—

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 23·87 lakhs for Labour including Factories'.

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"I move—

'that the allotment of Rs. 81,500 for Inspector of Factories be reduced by Rs. 100'.

"The object of this motion is to condemn the present practice of prosecuting or rather persecuting the owners of petty factories which are often not much bigger than rural or cottage industries for trivial offences such as failure to whitewash walls or to repaint wood-work and getting heavy fines imposed at courts of magistrates who have not the courage to displease Government. Sir, we have been familiar with this state of affairs when we open a daily newspaper. We read the proprietor of a certain factory has been fined and not only that he was once fined on various grounds. These offences are grouped together and the total of such fines comes to several hundreds of rupees in each case. Sir, the gravamen of the charge against the proprietors of these so-called factories—I shall presently explain what these factories really are—is that they have committed some trivial infringements. Often, it is for not painting the iron bars of windows or whitewashing the walls. Very often it is nothing more serious than that. And for these lapses each proprietor of the so-called factory has in the course of the year to pay a heavy penalty. Sir, I need not tell you how the imposition of these heavy penalties for these paltry offences, if offences they really are, sets a premium on the non-starting of more factories in this province. Now let us see what these factories are. They are generally either rice-hulling factories or the groundnut decorticators. More often it is a factory which does both the kinds of work in the off season and on season and very many of these factories are idle for most part of the year. Well, the spirit of competition is so great that in the river-side villages you will find a very large number of factories so close together, so small and so starving for want of work that they hardly make a living and very many factories change hands rapidly. Such is the financial aspect of these so-called factories. And these factories moreover are employers of very very limited amount of labour—hardly 20 or 30 people are employed in these factories. The factories are such that there is not much real danger to employees as they are in cases of highly developed Western countries and dangerous occupations like acid-making and others and yet the solicitude of Government towards these small concerns is such that these are magnified into 'factories.' So far as penalties are concerned these are treated like the proprietors of big concerns like Messrs. Parry & Co. and other big concerns in this province.

Sir, it is common knowledge that the future development and prosperity of this country will depend upon largely increased use of machinery. Of course, there are several kinds of machinery from simple machines like a sewing machine or a typewriter or very complicated machines giving employment to thousands and thousands of people. But as regards the Factories Act, of course, the sewing machine is excepted as also the typewriter. But anything a little more complicated than that comes under the rigour of this Factories Act. Sir, you will find in Western countries the prosperity of the nation is almost synonymous with the increased use of machinery. We are told that in Japan almost every house has got many labour-saving appliances and the national Government there having made a national concern of the supply of cheap electrical power to almost the remotest cottages even in the outlying villages of Japan, you find that every housewife is able to command the use of up-to-date electrical appliance and cheap power with the result that, if the husband wants to repair a shoe or mend some clothes, there is a sewing machine there to which electric power is tacked on and in a few minutes the work is done. So also for household work such as grinding flour and other things in Japan they have gone in for electric power very largely. But unfortunately the present Labour Commissioner has not gone to Japan. These officers are made of a different stuff with the result Japan is increasing in prosperity so wonderfully while we are sinking lower and lower industrially. Therefore, if the fact that the Government is really solicitous about our industrial advancement is true, it is high time they did not treat the owners of so-called factories in this severe manner. Of course, there are machinery in which very small lapses or inattention on the part of the management will involve the unwary employees in immediate loss of life but most of these single machinery like decorticators, flour mills and all these things do not involve any such danger and ordinary precautions of covering the fly-wheel and dangerous parts is quite enough for all practical purposes. Not painting the iron bars or whitewashing the walls is not going to involve these operatives in any great danger to life. Therefore I plead for a little more humane treatment for these so-called factory owners and thereby encourage the increased use of machinery in this country. Sir, with these words I move the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The motion is lost for want of a seconder."

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"I beg to move—

'that the allotment of Rs. 47,300 for Direction be reduced by Rs. 100'

to point out the department's indifference to the educational interests of the Adi-Dravida girls.

"The Labour Department was created in 1919. There is a report—I have got the report in my hand—from which I see that this department has been devoting all its attention to the educational needs of the boys only because I find that there have been 994 schools but no mention is made of any school for girls. There have also been a number of scholarships educational and industrial. I find 550 scholarships and 220 fee remissions and 110 scholarships for industrial training and there are other scholarships. But only two have been set apart for Adi-Dravida girls. Again about the hostels there are two Government hostels, one in Masulipatam and one at Madras. Even there hostel for girls was never thought of. So, Sir, I should like to know whether the department is there only for looking after the education of boys

or is it for both. Coming to the educational department I find there is no special scholarship at all for the Adi-Dravida girls. Out of the 27 scholarships for unmarried Hindu girls, the Principal of the Lady Willingdon College has been good enough to take away two scholarships and award them to the Adi-Dravida girls because there have been a good number of applications from the Adi-Dravida girls. Many applications had to be refused. And also there is no hostel accommodation even here in the City of Madras for Adi-Dravida girls. I do not want in a city like this that a separate hostel should be kept for Adi-Dravida girls. But for want of a good hostel even for the girls of other communities Adi-Dravida girls had to suffer for want of accommodation. Of course in the mufassal the difficulties are very many. In the mufassal the people are not prepared to have Adi-Dravida girls in a common hostel. I feel it is very necessary for the Labour Department to open hostels at least for a number of districts in one place so that the Adi-Dravida girls of the mufassal may have the benefit of higher education. The department has not realized the importance of higher education for girls of the backward community. I need not point out to the hon. Members that if better sanitation, better health or even social reform is to result from education, it should come from the educated women of the community. Of course there are scholarships ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 given by the Labour Department for both boys and girls. But the Principal of the Lady Willingdon College writes to say that no application has been received for these scholarships because 7 rupees is not enough for the girls for their boarding and lodging charges and so nobody has applied for these scholarships of Rs. 3 and Rs. 7. I therefore respectfully submit that both the Labour Department and the Educational Department must devote at least so much attention to the girls as they have been doing for the boys all along."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"I rise to second the motion moved by the Deputy President. Sir, the percentage of girls who are literate is below half a per cent. At present there is very little facility afforded to the Adi-Dravida girls to get higher education in Madras. I know that the few Adi-Dravida girls that have come from the mufassal are asked to walk from Mylapore to Triplicane (Lady Willingdon College), a distance of more than a mile. In the scorching sun to walk that long distance is really a hard job and they equally suffer during the rainy days. Some time back I interpellated in this House as to the convenience given to the Adi-Dravida girls about conveyance for going to the school. These girls who come from the mufassal are put to great hardship. The hon. Minister for Education told me that he would look into the matter and I do not know what he has done. Sir, the first step, I think, must be to see that Adi-Dravida girls are given facilities to get higher standard of education both in Madras and the mufassal. I am sure that the Home Member will give this matter his considered attention."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN;—"Mr. President, I am glad that the hon. the Deputy President raised this question because she raised a debate on the same question this time last year on the Labour budget. On the 31st March 1928 there were as many as 1,179 schools started by the Labour Department. These were meant both for boys and girls. The hon. Member is wrong in thinking that these were only for boys. But unfortunately the number of boys that come to the school is greater than the number of girls that come to the school. Actually there were 36,885 boys and 5,914 girls

reading in the schools. But that is not due to any want of accommodation or accommodation being refused to girls. It is due to the apathy of the classes themselves to take advantage of the education. As far as the boys are concerned they are very keen but are not so keen or ready in sending their girls to schools. As to scholarships, this year more scholarships have been provided. With regard to secondary education we have provided for 35 scholarships at Rs. 15 per mensem and 15 for college classes at Rs. 25 per mensem. So perhaps the result may be better next year and perhaps more girls will take advantage of the facilities that have been afforded by the department. Coming to the question of hostels it is not easy to open hostels for only one class of people like the depressed classes. I think it must be possible to take these people into the hostel at the Willingdon College when that is completed."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 47,300 for Direction by Rs. 100."

The motion was put and lost.

* Mr. DANIEL THOMAS:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the motion which stands in my name, namely, 3-45 p.m.

'*that the allotment of Rs.* 47,300 *for Direction be reduced by Rs.* 100'

for discussing the necessity for depressed class Christians being brought within the sphere of the Labour Commissioner.

"I think, Mr. President, it is admitted by all that one of the most laudable activities of the Government is the Labour department. By means of this Labour department they are trying in an effective manner to bring about the social and economic upliftment of the depressed classes. The sphere of operations of the Labour department extends to finding house-sites for the depressed classes, the digging of wells for the provision of water-supply, making up of paths and channels and such other ways and means of communication and last but not least the provision of scholarships for education. But into the good work has crept a little rift which goes to diminish the importance and benefit of the Labour department. Among the depressed classes there is a section of Christians which is denied the privileges though in every other matter the conditions are nearly the same. Economically the Christian depressed classes are in the same position as the Hindu depressed classes. They are equally backward in the matter of education; they are equally backward in the matter of economic conditions; they are equally backward in their level and standard of life; they are equally backward in the conditions and circumstances in which they lead their daily lives. Even as regards social matters, the disabilities which attach to the Hindu depressed classes apply with equal stringency to the Christian depressed classes. Certainly in a Brahman Agraharam, no difference is made between the Hindu depressed classes and the Christian depressed classes. As a matter of fact the difficulties to be overcome are the same. Under these circumstances, it would be obvious that whatever concessions, whatever privileges, are offered by Government to the Hindu depressed classes they should be extended to the Christian depressed classes also. As a matter of fact, we find provision made for a number of scholarships and concessions for the depressed classes and yet the gazette notification declares and lays down that these scholarships are not open to members of the Christian depressed classes. Why and wherefor is it that this difference should be made? When the

economic conditions of both these people are the same, when the social difficulties and stigma to which these people are subject to are the same, I do not see any reason whatsoever why Government should make this distinction at all. After all this difference of Hindu and Christian sits lightly on the depressed classes themselves. I know cases where there is a Hindu father and a Christian son and vice versa. The Hindu father goes to his temple and the Christian son goes to the Church. This is the only difference and in other respects, that is socially and economically, they stand on the same level. And yet the son of a Hindu depressed class father is entitled to a scholarship but this privilege is denied to the son of a Christian depressed class father. I know, Sir, that this Government is pledged to religious neutrality and I am sure all the hon. Members of this House will agree with me that in a country like India where there are so many communities and creeds it is important that the Government should maintain scrupulously not only religious neutrality but also make any notions or suggestions of favouritism for members of any particular religious creed disappear (Hear, hear). The Labour department is allowed to grant a scholarship to a Hindu depressed class boy and if he becomes a Christian during the tenure of that scholarship he is deprived of it. Is it to this kind of religious neutrality that the Government stand pledged? On the other hand this action of the Government in putting a ban or stigma on a particular class, would give room to the suspicion that the Government are prepared to grant certain favours to members of a certain religious persuasion and that the same would be taken away from the members of another religious persuasion. I submit that it was far from the intention of the Government to make such differences and that they are not aware of these actual conditions. I believe that these facts are only to be stated for the hon. the Home Member to consider the situation which arises from the present position and decide that scholarships, concessions and privileges which are given to the members of Hindu depressed classes should also be given without any sort of distinction whatsoever (but subject only to merit) to members of the Christian depressed classes as well.

"I know that some Hindu depressed classes friends are likely to differ from me. They may have some feeling over the matter. But I appeal to them and say that it would be a more generous, a more broad-minded policy if they joined hands with the Christian depressed classes and ask that sufficient scholarships be granted to the benefit of the Hindu depressed classes and Christian depressed classes, so that the whole community might share the benefits which are conferred by the Government. Such a policy will lead to a quicker, a readier, and more effective upliftment of the whole community than a narrow-minded policy which may for the present give some benefits but which in the long run will work against the upliftment of the whole community."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding this motion. My object in doing so is not in any way to curtail the concessions now available for the amelioration of the depressed classes. Sir, the department has been doing very great good and all the political parties are agreed in the matter of extending facilities for the intellectual, social and political upliftment of the depressed classes and the reason for this is that no one community should be a drag on any other community. Sir, during the past 12 or 15 years, I have been an eye witness of the excellent, ameliorative work done in the Tanjore district for the

upliftment of the depressed classes. The landless have obtained lands under the darkhast rules and the people who were living in miserable hovels have been given house-sites. Many schools have been opened by the Labour department and the people who were not admitted into other schools are now running schools near a cheri with the result that the caste people who have not facilities in the immediate neighbourhood take advantage of the Labour school and send their children there. In the matter of digging wells also a great deal has been done by the Labour department with the result that the depressed classes are now much better situated with regard to education and other activities than they were before. If I plead that the same facilities be extended to the Christian depressed classes, it is because I know that my friends will not grudge this small community also being raised to the same standard of efficiency as the other depressed community. I am speaking from experience and I am sure that my Swarajist friends will agree with me when I say that these Christian depressed classes have not the sympathy of their caste Christian brethren. This is especially the case in the southern, caste-ridden districts. Unfortunately, as the hon. the Chief Minister says, the missionaries and people like myself have been crying hoarse on very many occasions pointing to the noble, laudable example set us by some Hindu caste people in setting aside all their caste prejudices and trying to raise them socially and intellectually. The missionary, Sir, tries his little best and as my friend pointed out, his activity cannot go far for the simple reason that after the War all the Missions with the exception of the American Missions have been very hard hit.

"In the matter of schools it is very difficult for special schools to be opened for these depressed classes, and in the matter of other schools which exist, admission is bound to be limited. As regards scholarships the fact that those who have embraced Christianity are debarred from holding scholarships operates very prejudicially with the result that even after a number of years there will be left a small section of the depressed classes very very backward and perhaps still further depressed than before. Sir, the Government are no doubt pledged to neutrality and the very first clauses in the constitution drawn up by the All-Parties Conference is the recognition of the rights of conscience and of minorities and this is accepted by politicians of different schools of thought. Therefore I think that by retaining this kind of differentiation, on the basis of religion, with regard to scholarships, this creation of distinction, between man and man, on account of his creed, a principle is being kept up though it is opposed to the enlightened and liberal views of politicians of different schools of thought. It is not fair to penalise a man for the simple reason he has changed his religion. Change of one's religion is a matter of conviction and because a man changes his religion he does not at once become free from those shackles or social fetters which previously bound him. He does not cease to be an untouchable. Rules framed of late by the Educational Department regarding the matter of scholarships now under discussion show that the Government are not only violating their pledge of religious neutrality but are actually imposing a penalty on a person for the simple reason he has changed his religion. It might be thought that by changing their creed those people are free from oppression, but, as the Labour Commissioner and the hon. the Home Member are aware, these people even after the change of creed, are suffering from very great disabilities on account of the

4 p.m.

rigidity of social customs. Social customs die very hard in this country. Even though in some places people rise above caste prejudice and are prepared to brush aside evil social customs, it will take a very long time before these ideas penetrate into the rural areas. As a matter of fact all Christians are looked upon as casteless people. Therefore my friends belonging to the Hindu depressed classes need be under no uneasiness that by allowing the Christian depressed classes to have some scholarships they are going to lose the share they are entitled to. On the contrary, if organised attempts were made by the different parties, the Government would allot more funds every year for the elevation of these depressed classes. All the parties in this House agree to the proposal of allotting more funds for the benefit of the depressed classes. The only satisfactory way of realizing the object which the Government and the various political parties have in view, viz., the uplift of the depressed classes as a whole, is to remove the disabilities and to extend the benefits to all classes, Christians or non-Christians. For these reasons, Sir, knowing that I have the sympathy of the members of the different political parties in the House, I have great pleasure in seconding this motion."

* Rao Rahib R. SRINIVASAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, in opposing this motion, I wish to say that when a boy of Christian parentage in a Missionary Boarding School changed his faith to Muhammadanism, would the Missionary in charge have him in that school and give him help. People who left our house and community despising us as untouchables and embraced Christian or other foreign religion should not come back to claim a share of the concessions the Government are pleased to grant us. If they wish to come back let them denounce the foreign religion, we are prepared to receive them in open hands. Sir, they have separate church, priest, congregation, organization, marriage and funeral ceremonies, burial-grounds, civil law, and electorate. Further as our hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha used to tell us, the Christians are next in rank to the Brahmans in respect of educational advancement. (Laughter.) We have among us a converted Christian from the depressed classes as an elected member. He holds the position of a Secretary to one of the Ministers in the Legislative Council—the Christians are holding high appointments in the Government. Though there are among them Christians, who observe caste, yet when low caste Christian boys or girls advanced high in education and position the caste Christians come forward to marry them. I do not know why there should be a caste distinction among Christians.

" The conversion to Christianity has considerably weakened our community numerically. Was it not for the conversion our strength would have been very strong? We would have revolted against the untouchability and removed our disabilities. Conversion like leakage kept us down from our raising higher. Through various temptations and misrepresentations many of our men who had gone into the fold of a foreign religion, now find that it is advantageous for them to be with their brethren in the Hindu community.

" Any attempt to bring them under the protection of the Labour Commissioner should be resisted. Our Christian brethren have strong support of the missionaries and help from Western countries and America, whereas the Hindu depressed classes get no help from outsiders but from the Government.

" All we have to say is that we do not want to be mixed up with Christians. For, we fear that we will be utterly lost. We do not object to Christians dipping in our wells and walking on our paths.

" Then again, Sir, the depression exists in a section in all communities, even among Brahmans and Muhamadans. I do not know what reasons our Christian brethren have to claim to share the benefits given to the Hindu depressed classes. They are jealous of our getting some contribution from the Government and attempt to stand in the way of our progress. Probably their object is to have an hold on us so that they may convert more and more of our people. Under these circumstances I oppose the motion."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I have always shown, while I was in Bombay as well as here, much sympathy for the depressed classes. The latest instance is my Bill to make the roads, etc., free for all classes of people. The reason for my introducing that Bill was that I found in a certain part of Malabar, Christians who once belonged to the depressed classes not enjoying all the civic rights enjoyed by other caste people. I have found such things in all parts of India. But among the Christians themselves I find depressed class men treated as depressed classes by the higher class of Christians. Christianity is incompatible with slavery or untouchability. But yet Christianity cannot make a revolution at once. It took, Sir, six centuries in the Catholic church to put down slavery in the Roman Empire. It again took another 500 years when the Roman Empire was overrun by barbarians to abolish the new slavery. Christianity evolved a new sort of society by implanting in the minds of its followers the true tenets of Christianity.

" But it was a question of time. I ask all educated classes to come to the help of the poor depressed class Christians for raising them from their low economic condition. If the whole or great part of India was Christian it would have been easy for these Christian depressed classes to rise high in their social status. But the difficulty is that the majority of the population of India are Hindus, and even the depressed class Hindus are sticking to their own caste distinctions and time-honoured customs. I know there are places where a certain depressed class Christian is not allowed to bring water from the well of another depressed class Christian. Such is the state of affairs in the Christian society. Some people may say that the religion is the cause for all this. Sir, I ask what can religion do? Religion has got its ideas. When men are imperfect what can the religion do? What is religion after all? It is a school for the imperfect—not a body of the perfect. I do not blame the Hindu community at all. I have got many friends among the Hindu communities, who want to elevate the depressed classes. I myself am a member of a Hindu depressed class mission society of which my hon. Friend Mr. A. B. Shetty is a member. We have to face facts as they are. After all, we cannot depend much upon the Christian missionaries for our finances. We have to depend upon our own men and women and money for our success. We get money from Europe only for the sake of missionary work. If this is spent for economic relief, no money will afterwards come from the Mission bodies. We have therefore to depend upon the Government. I therefore appeal again to my Hindu friends to show us some sympathy and support the cause of the poor depressed classes among us." 4-15 p.m.

* Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Sir, this motion raises two or three questions. One of them is whether the Government are maintaining the Labour department for supporting all classes of people on account of their religious and social difficulties or on account of their economic condition. If the Government desire to support a certain section of

the people--the Hindu depressed class community—it is because they are regarded as untouchables in their own community and their economic condition is very backward. Therefore, Sir, the proposition comes to this : the Government must help only such people as have been regarded as untouchables, but the moment when any depressed class man of the Hindu community becomes a Christian he is no longer under those difficulties which he was experiencing as a Hindu depressed class man. Sir, we know that the moment a Hindu depressed class man leaves the Hindu community and becomes a Christian all the disabilities that he was undergoing have been removed, although his position economically might not have changed. If, Sir, the Government want to come to the rescue of certain communities simply because of their economic backwardness, and not on account of their social backwardness and other causes, I see no reason why any particular community alone should be helped. There are poor people among Christians, among Mussalmans and Hindus too. If that was the principle on which the Government were rendering help to backward communities, Government should have thought of the economic backwardness of poor people who have not been helped by their co-religionists. But in this case the question is very clear. The Government have come to the rescue and help of the depressed classes for the reason that they have in their own community been regarded as untouchables and they have not been given facilities which any other ordinary human being should have been given. That being so, I see no reason for the claim made by certain friends on behalf of the Christian depressed classes. As was pointed out by my Friend Mr. R. Srinivasan, the Christians have no reason to seek help from the Government because they are getting help from missionary bodies. After all it is the Christian missionaries who took away the people from the Hindu fold and it is the duty of the Christian missionaries to improve them economically, if they are economically backward. If they fail to do so, it is not the fault of the Hindu depressed classes. There was no reason for any depressed class man to change his religion for the reason of his troubles, and for the reason of his poverty. If he has changed his religion let him seek the patronage of Christian missionaries who converted him from his religion. As was pointed out by my Friend Mr. R. Srinivasan tons of money are coming from foreign countries, from England, from France and America. I know there are various instances in which the Christian boys in poor condition are taken up, educated and their condition is improved. The moment that our depressed class Christians want to share in the money that is allotted for helping the depressed classes people what will happen is that the amount of money will certainly not be enough to help the Hindu depressed classes. I therefore see no reason why my Christian friends instead of depending on themselves should come forward with a proposal to share the small allotment that has been made for the depressed people."

* Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM :—

கிறிஸ்தவ மதத்திற்கு ஆக்கம்.

" ஏற்கனவே தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பார்க்கென தொழிற் கம்மிஷனர் இலாக்காவில் வைத்திருக்கும் பணத்தில் பெரும் பகுதி மிஷனெரிகளுக்குப் போகிறதெனக் கூச்சலிட்டு வந்தோம். இப்பொழுது தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட கிறிஸ்தவர்களுக்கென பணத்தை ஒதுக்கினால் அது முக்கியமாக கிறிஸ்தவ மிஷினெரிகளுக்கே போய்விடும். மிஷினெரிகள் இதுவரையில் கிறி

ஸ்தவ மதத்தைச் சாராது தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட இந்துவாயிருக்கும் ஒருவனை B.A. வரைக்கும் படிக்க வைத்ததுண்டா ? தங்கள் மதத்தில் சேர்ப்பிப்பதற்கே முதலில் ஒத்தாசை புரிவார்கள். பிறகு சேர்த்துவிடுவார்கள். யானும் அமெரிக்கன் ஆர்க்காட்டு மிஷனில் படித்தேன். என்னையும் கிறிஸ்தவ மதத்தைத் தழுவச் சொன்னார்கள். யான் மாட்டேனென வந்து விட்டேன். ஆகவே இந்த மோஷன் கிறிஸ்தவ மதத்திற்கு ஆக்கந்தேடுவதாயிருக்கிறது.

தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட கிறிஸ்தவர்களுக்கு கேடு.

" பாழாகப்போகும் இந்து மதத்தில்தான் ஜாதி கொடுமையிருக்கிறது. இது கிறிஸ்தவ மதத்திற்குச் சென்றதும் மறைகிறது. வெளியில் உத்தியோக முறையிற் செல்லும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களைக் கேட்டால் யாங்கள் கிறிஸ்தவர்களெனச் சொல்வின், அவர்களை ஜாதி விசாரிப்பதில்லை. தற்போது தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட கிறிஸ்தவர்களென ஒன்று பிரித்தால் யாரேனும் கிறிஸ்தவர்களென்று சொன்னால் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட கிறிஸ்தவனு, உயர்ந்த ஜாதி கிறிஸ்தவனுவென்று வினவுவரும். அதனால் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவரென பிரித்தல் கூடாதன்று. யான் சிதம்பரத்திலிருந்து காலஞ்சென்ற பெரியார் திவான்பகதூர் சா. ராம. மு. மை. ராமசாமி செட்டியாரவர்கள் சிதம்பரத்தில் முனிசிபல் சேர்மனையிருந்து விலகும் போது அவரைப் பாராட்ட ஆறுமுக நாவலரது சைவப்பிரகாச வித்தியாசாலையில் ஒரு கூட்டம் கூடியது. அது சமயம் யான் பெரிய பெரிய உருத்திராக்கமாலை தரித்துக்கொண்டு விபூதி உத்தூளனம் செய்து கொண்டு மிக சைவப்பிரகாச வித்தியாசாலைக்குப் போனேன். சைவப் பிரகாசமானது எனது சிவவேடத்தைக் கண்டு வெறுத்துவிட்டது. அது சமையம் எனது பாடசாலையிலும் பிற பாடசாலையிலும் உபாத்திமார்களாயிருந்த கிறிஸ்தவ ஆதி திராவிடர்கள் மிக கூட்டத்திற்காக மிக சைவப் பிரகாச வித்தியாசாலைக்குப் போய் வந்தார்கள். ஆகையால் சைவப்பிரகாசம் சிவப்பிரகாசத்தை வெறுத்து கிறிஸ்தவ பிரகாசத்தைச் சேர்க்கிறது. கூடலூரிலிருந்து இச்சபையில் வந்திருக்கும் தலைவர்களறிவார்கள். எனது சகோதரர் ஒருவர் கிறிஸ்தவராகி ஐயங்கார் வீட்டினுள் தாராளமாகச் சென்றுவருகிறார். அந்த ஐயங்கார் வீடர் என்னைத் தமது கிண்ணையிலுங்கூட சேர்க்கமாட்டார். இந்த நிலைமையில் கிறிஸ்த மதத்தில் உயர்வு தாழ்வு கற்பித்தல் நியாயமன்று.

" கிறிஸ்தவர்களுக்குப் பணம் ஏராளமாக ஒதுக்கி வைக்கட்டும். எங்களுக்கு ஆட்சேபமில்லை. அவ்விஷயத்தில் எங்களுக்கு அனுதாபமுண்டு.

" தேர்தல் முதலானவைகளில் கிறிஸ்தவர்களுக்குத் தனித் தொகுதி வைத்திருக்கிறது. ஆகையால், உயர் ஜாதி கிறிஸ்தவர் லாபம் அடைவதும் தாழ்ந்த ஜாதி இந்துக்கள் நஷ்டம் அடைவது மாகிறது. யான் மறுக்கிறேன்."

* Mr. F. E. JAMES :—" Mr. President, Sir, I must apologize for intervening in this discussion on a matter on which I have no authority to speak ; but I wish to invite the House to return to the point from which it started. I am sorry for the turn which the debate has taken. As I understand it, the only matter in which the Christian depressed classes suffer in connexion with the administration of special benefits is in the question of scholarships. If I am

4-30 p.m.

not right, perhaps the Chief Minister will contradict me. If that is the only disability under which these particular classes suffer, I am of opinion that, while the motive in bringing forward this motion may be a correct and right one, the way in which it has been discussed in the Council is most unfortunate. I listened to the speech of my hon. Friend, Mr. Srinivasan, with great interest and respect. I am altogether outside these matters because I am neither a Hindu nor a Muhammadan nor, I fear, a very good Christian. But the only question is, what is the particular reason which prevents a depressed class man, when he becomes a Christian, from enjoying the advantage of getting scholarships which I understand are being given by the Director of Public Instruction. That is the only matter now under consideration. (Voices: 'Labour department'.) Whether it is the Labour department or the Education department, it matters little. The disability is the same. We have got into an involved discussion in connexion with caste among Christians and the respective disabilities under which the Hindu and Christian depressed classes are suffering. I therefore invite the House to address itself to the simple question as to why it is that a depressed class man, when he becomes a Christian, never mind what his motive is, is deprived of the advantages of these scholarships. That is the only matter which was raised by my hon. Friend, Mr. Thomas. I hope that, if the hon. Minister gives us a satisfactory answer, he will withdraw his motion without delay."

Mr. N. Siva Raj:—"Mr. President, Sir, I really do not want to say many words after the speeches of so many of my hon. Friends who have given expression to just the same ideas to which I ought to have given expression. It is indeed unfortunate that my hon. Friend, Mr. Daniel Thomas should have brought forward this motion in this particular manner. If he had brought forward a motion suggesting to the Government that Christian depressed classes should be treated on the same footing as the Hindu depressed classes and that the Government should make some special provision for encouragement and improvement of their education among that community, I shall be the very first to support his motion and help him to carry the motion through the House. But the present motion will not certainly have our support for the simple reason that we are standing in the position of beggars and we cannot afford to be charitable. We are also fighting year after year that the Government should give us increased grants. My hon. Friend, Mr. James, referred to them as Christians among depressed classes. Properly speaking, he ought to have used the expression depressed classes among Christians, because when once these depressed classes become Christians they join that influential and educated Indian Christian community. If there are special difficulties among the sections of Christians on account of this untouchability, and they do not disappear in spite of their conversion to that religion, it is for that community to make provision for such a contingency or for the Government, on the pressure brought upon them by the community, to make provision. I think, Sir, as things stand at present, I would not be fair to the Christian Members to ask for a share of what little is given to us. That is the only point that I want to bring to the notice of this House. I find it very difficult to support the motion as it stands. No hon. Member of this Council either a Hindu or depressed class member will, for one moment, deny that the Christian depressed classes suffer probably under exactly the same difficulties as the Hindu depressed classes. The whole question is simply this; we are given a certain amount of money; we are, as I said, in the position of beggars and can we afford to be charitable?"

*Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur:—"Sir, if I rise to speak on this motion, I do so with a knowledge of the actual practical conditions of the Christian depressed classes, so far as my district of Trichinopoly at least is concerned. I am afraid the Government are creating this distinction without a difference between the Hindu depressed classes and the Christian depressed classes. I ask, Sir, if a Hindu depressed class man changes his religion, does he change his professions? Is he not the least Hindu for being converted into a Christian? So far as I know—and I know them fairly intimately—there is really no distinction at all between a depressed class Christian and a depressed class Hindu. (Voices: 'Question.') The only difference is this; a depressed class Hindu gives up his brother as not belonging to his community the moment he becomes a Christian. That is the position to which the depressed class Christians are driven to. Among the depressed classes, if there is anybody at all who deserve encouragement in the hands of the Government, they are the depressed class Christians. I submit, Sir, that the depressed class Christians must receive support at the hands of the Government equally with the depressed class Hindus, because the Government being neutral in the matter of religion, they should not make any distinction. If the Government help the depressed class Hindu, they do so not because he happens to be a Hindu but because he is a depressed class man. I submit that the depressed class Christians should get the same help at the hands of the Government which the depressed class Hindu gets.

"There has been some discussion in the Council regarding missionaries. So far as they are concerned, their sphere is to look after the religious side of these people and certainly not the social or the economic condition of these people. This has been brought out in a very acute shape in Trichinopoly and the difficulties have not yet been solved though the problem rose more than five years ago. My hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, remarked that the Pope had ordered them to go back to the old conditions. The old conditions are: 'Leave the depressed Christians to themselves only and do not take them in the fold along with caste Christians.' This is the position in which the depressed class Christians are. The case of the depressed class Christian is the same as a depressed class Hindu. Both these classes should be treated equally without any distinction. I quite realize what the Members representing the Hindu depressed classes say, viz., that they do not want the depressed class Christians to share with them the boon. I for one would certainly support an increase in the amount allotted for uplifting both the communities. What I press before this House is that there should be no distinction between a depressed class Hindu and a depressed class Christian."

*The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—"Sir, I regret, as much as Mr. James did, the turn this debate has taken. But unfortunately in this country every debate, whether it concerns Christians or Muslims or Hindus, turns on this ever-recurring question of caste. I know the strong feeling that exists; when once these people become Christians, they get all the advantages of the Christian society. Because I know it for a fact that in villages the depressed class man, if he is a Christian, is allowed to the house of a caste Hindu while at the same time, the latter would deny access to his house to a Hindu depressed class man. As Mr. Saldanha remarked, the Christians themselves are adopting this system of boycotting the Christian depressed classes. But that I think is a thing in which the Christians themselves, following the religion of their great preceptor and saviour should abolish all these distinctions and

see that these Christians are treated as real Christians. I know that, among the Protestants there is no such difference as there is among the Roman Catholics. This difference exists more among the Roman Catholics. My hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, set that matter at rest by telling their own class that it is not fair to the community to treat one Christian as different from another. The Hindu religion at least recognizes caste, whereas the Christian religion does not. Mr. President, I am sorry that I have had to digress from the main question. But I cannot help remarking that it is the caste intervention that is responsible for these differences and sooner that goes the better.

"Coming to this question, as far as the Labour Department is concerned, the ameliorative activities of the department are available to both the Christian and Hindu depressed classes. As Mr. James pointed out, the only distinction between these two communities is in the matter of scholarships. This matter was taken up sometime ago and it was decided that, as far as possible, scholarships should be given to the Hindu depressed classes because they are really more depressed than the Christians in spite of the difficulties pointed out by Christian Members. But the Christians are getting scholarships through the Educational Department; they are also getting scholarships through their missions which are largely aided by Government grants. That is the reason why this distinction about scholarship is being made between a Hindu and a Christian depressed class man. But there is no really no distinction at all between these two communities in the matter of other ameliorative activities of the Labour Department. I hope that after these remarks of mine, my hon. Friend, Mr. Daniel Thomas, will withdraw his motion."

* Mr. DANIEL THOMAS:—"In view of the remarks made by the hon. the Chief Minister I beg to withdraw my motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his motion? (Voices:—No; no.) Since there are dissentient voices I shall put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is—'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 47,300 for direction by Rs. 100'."

The motion was put and lost.

4-45 p.m. Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Mr. President, Sri, I move—

'that the allotment of Rs. 47,300 for direction be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"My object is to discuss the work of the department with special reference to South Kanara. Sir, three main items of the work of the Labour Department call for the special attention of the department, viz., assignment of lands for house-sites, labour schools and co-operative societies for the depressed classes. I believe, it is also so in many other places that many of the waste lands have been given away by the Government to these people. Only third-class lands remain for which these people have to spend a good deal of labour and money. As a result of this, the depressed class people are not able to improve their lands assigned to them and they are also unwilling to pay assessment unless the lands are productive, because they think it will be waste of money. The consequence has been that every year a portion of the lands assigned to them have been resumed. Unless more facilities are given to these classes for bringing these lands under cultivation, these assignment of lands will not be of much benefit to them. It has been suggested that loans might be given to them under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Act without restrictions as regards the minimum of Rs. 50. But, even for this Rs. 50 they will not be able to give sufficient security, they being mostly poor. Then again, it has been suggested that building materials might be given to them free to put up cottages. I think Government might very well waive assessment, say, at least for the first five or ten years, until these people are able to improve their lands and make them productive. I have made similar suggestions more than once in this House and I believe Government are considering this proposal.

"Regarding education, I think that it would be better if vocational bias to education is given to them rather than instruction in the 3 R's. Before schools are multiplied, it is better to give a vocational bias to education in the schools and many schools are suffering for want of adequate supervision at least in my district. There are 59 schools and the officers of this department are not able to look after them and they have asked for a Superintendent of the Secondary Training grade to superintend the schools.

"With regard to co-operative societies, I would suggest that special concession may be given to this class of people in the matter of interest and that penal interest also might be reduced. Another great evil, from which these people are suffering is the drink evil. It will be no exaggeration if I say that at least most of these people spend at least half their wages on drink. Special attempts are necessary to redeem them from the habits. I suggest that some one may be given for each district to do propaganda work."

* Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI:—"I second the motion, Sir."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, the hon. Member has made a number of suggestions in his speech. I should like to say that those suggestions will be examined by the Commissioner of Labour and given effect to if possible."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"I beg to withdraw the motion, Sir."

As the House did not signify its assent to withdraw the motion, the motion was put to the House and lost.

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"I beg to move—

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 47,300 for Commissioner of Labour—i. Direction by Rs. 100'.

"Sir, in sponsoring this cut motion I propose to be brief in my remarks, for the simple reason that much light was shed on this topic not several months ago in connexion with, I believe, an adjournment motion with regard to the then recent railway strike in this province. Sir, at that time, one of the grave charges against the Labour Commissioner was that during those momentous and critical days, he was nowhere, at any rate, his activities were not known to the public. But, one would have hoped that with the lapse of so many months, the public would have been taken into confidence and some light would have been thrown into these dark corners. But, Sir, we have to confess that the world remains as ignorant to-day as it was when that discussion took place. Sir, it is said that the existence of this office of the Labour Commissioner is to ameliorate the condition of the millions, the dumb millions of the horny-handed sons of toil who have to make their living from day to day, and their number is as we all know very large even for this province. These millions are not making any extravagant demands upon the

Government. It is not for Dominion Status or Independence they are crying. They are crying for bread and after waiting for months together, they had no other resort than the one they took to—I am referring to the railway strike—and they struck work and when they struck work, they did it in an orderly manner, a manner which would not have evoked any adverse comments in any modern civilized industrial country like England. Even long afterwards, these famished and hungry labourers did not resort to any acts of violence. They gathered together in groups and lay themselves across the railway line offering their bodies to be crushed, to be treated with violence in the extreme form if need be, rather than injure a single human creature or any other of God's creatures. If there were exhibitions of violence, which every one in this province regrets, it must be remembered that such things came only at a later stage. After waiting patiently that the Labour Commissioner who is supposed to exist for their amelioration would have interfered, usefully interfered, beneficently interfered and after seeing that the Government, which in any civilized country would espouse the cause of the weak and poor men, were shamelessly siding with the capitalist Railway Company all these millions after thorough exasperation, some of them resorted to tactics which no doubt deserve condemnation at everybody's hands. It must also be remembered that these acts occurred at a much later stage in that protracted struggle, and at a time when the sobering influence of the leaders has been withdrawn by their having been clapped into jails. But, Sir, we have not yet come to the last chapter, and I am debarred from dealing with those cases in detail, as some of them are yet *sub judice* and so I say, we have not yet come to the last chapter yet. During all these months, we had asked what was the Labour Commissioner doing—an officer who has been paid from the hard-earned taxes of these very poor people, moneys for which any responsible Government would have strictly to account. Sir, we did not hear about him. We heard no doubt of the anxiety of His Excellency the Governor in his cool residence at Ootacamund. We also heard that he despatched post-haste his Private Secretary to Trichinopoly, but, still the world was wondering where the Labour Commissioner was. My complaint is that even now we have to guess where the Labour Commissioner was. Sir, this is not a trivial matter. It is a matter involving the well-being and the bread of about millions of people of this province. Sir, as a result of his inactivity mainly, to-day you find a number of enterprising and hard-working labourers rotting in jails. Sir, they are rotting in jails, but their condition is not after all so very bad as the condition of those I am about to describe, because in jails these people are at least fed and clothed but what about the thousands who lost their jobs."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :— " I thought the hon. Member had given up referring to the labour strike, but again he is going off at a tangent from the points relevant to the motion. The motion, I believe, is to discuss the activities or inactivities of the Labour Commissioner in this strike."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Sir, I want to show that the indifference of the Labour Commissioner was the main cause for the suffering of these thousands of people in Southern India. I hope the Labour Commissioner even if he feels he has not got any duty to answer to this House under this irresponsible Government, I must remind him as a good Christian he will have to answer elsewhere for this neglect. Sir, one word more. The question will come to vote and whatever may be the party spirit exhibited in this House

on other questions, I want to appeal to my fellow Members of the House belonging to the Justice party that the sufferings on account of the inactivity of the Labour Commissioner have been visited upon that very community which they say they are representing, namely, the forty million non-Brahmans. I hope they will remember this at the time of voting. With these words, I make the motion."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I second the motion, Sir."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Mr. President, I desire to second the motion and in seconding, I may express my estimate of the work of the Labour Commissioner in the recent railway strike. The Labour Commissioner seems to be a very interesting personality who is found to be absent at the most critical time. This is not the first experience of the absence of that gentleman during the critical time. However, in connexion with the railway strike, I must say that anybody who has studied the programme of the railways ought to have anticipated this strike. Long before the strike happened there were indications which show that in the course of further machinations of the workshops of these railways a large number of labourers would be displaced. . . "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will continue his speech the day after to-morrow."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know what would happen if I should be absent on that day ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will have to take his chance."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

IV

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

1. G.O. No. 495, Development, dated 20th March 1929, ordering the publication of a rule under section 19 (*b*) 15 of State Aid to Industries Act. [a]

2. Statement regarding the keeping of permanent vacancies in the Selection Grade in any Provincial Service unfilled for over two years (vide answer to clause (*c*) of question 763-F answered on 28th November 1928). [b]

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

[a] Printed as Appendix XI on pages 824-825 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix XII on page 826 infra.

[25th March 1929

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1841 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1929, page 714 supra.]

Question No. 1841 *addressed to the hon. Minister for Local Self-Government and Education.*

Subject matter of the report.	Year of report.	Month of publication with review.
1. Report on Public Instruction ...	1927-28 ...	January 1929.
2. Report on the Museum and Connemara Public Library.	1927-28 ...	August 1928.
3. Report of the Commissioner for Government Examinations.	1927-28 ...	September 1928.
4. Village Panchayat Administration Report.	1927-28 ...	November 1928.
5. Hindu Religious Endowments Administration Report.	For fasli ending with 30th June 1928.	Not yet published.
6. Administration Report of Corporation of Madras.	1927-28 ...	December 1928.
7. Municipal General Review ...	1927-28 ...	Not yet published.
8. Local Boards General Review ...	1927-28 ...	Do.
9. Consolidated Annual Audit Report on the Accounts of Local Bodies.	1927-28 ...	Under consideration.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1847 asked by Mr A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1929, page 717 supra.]

(i) *The number of villages in each of the firkas comprised in the Bellary and Adoni Taluk Board areas.*

Bellary Taluk Board area.		Adoni Taluk Board area.	
Name of firka.	Number of villages in the firka.	Name of firka.	Number of villages in the firka.
Bellary	33	Adoni	45
Kurugodu	36	Yemmiganur	42
Moka	32	Kosigi	47
Tekkalkota	39	Kowtalam	40
Rayadrug	26	Harivanam	36
Kanekal	25	Alur	24
Pulukurthi	29	Holalagundi	32
		Peddahotur	24
		Chippageri	21

25th March 1929]

(ii) & (iii) *The number of polling stations fixed for the Bellary and Adoni Taluk Boards and the number of villages served by each polling station.*

Bellary Taluk Board.		Adoni Taluk Board.	
Polling station.	Number of villages served by the station.	Polling station.	Number of villages served by the station.
Bellary	33	Adoni	45
Kurugodu	36	Yemmiganur	42
Moka	32	Kosigi	47
Tekkalkota	39	Kowtalam	40
Rayadrug	26	Harivanam	36
Kanekal	25	Alur	24
Pulukurthi	29	Holalagundi	32
		Peddahotur	24
		Chippageri	21

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1848 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1929, page 718 supra.]

Question No. 1848 *addressed to the hon. Minister for Public Health.*

Subject matter of the report.	Year of report.	Month of publication with review.
1. Administration Report of Registration Department.	1927 (calendar year).	April 1928.
2. Annual Report on the working of the Mental Hospitals.	Do.	May 1928.
3. Annual Returns of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.	1927 ...	September 1928.
4. Annual Report on the Medical College, Madras.	1927-28 ...	October 1928.
5. Annual Report on the Medical College, Vizagapatam.	Do. ...	Do.
6. Annual Report on the working of the Medical Schools.	Do. ...	September 1928.
7. Annual Report of the Chemical Examiner.	1927 (calendar year).	April 1928.
8 The National Health and Baby Week Report.	1927 ...	February 1928.
	1928 ...	Do. 1929.
9. The Public Health Report ...	1927 ...	October 1928.
10. The Annual Report on Vaccination.	1927-28 ...	Do.
11. Administration Report of the King Institute, Guindy.	Do. ...	September 1928.
12. Administration Report relating to Excise.	Do. ...	October 1928.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1849 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1929, page 719 supra.]

Question No. 1849 *addressed to the hon. Minister for Development.*

Subject matter of the report.	Year of report.	Month of publication with review.
1. Public Works Department Administration Report—Part I—Civil Works.	1927-28 ...	January 1929.
2. Report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture.	Do. ...	November 1928.
3. Report on the Administration of the Civil Veterinary Department.	Do. ...	January 1929.
4. Report on the working of the Co-operative Societies Act.	Year ending 30th June 1928.	Under consideration.
5. Report on the Administration of the Fisheries Department.	Fasli year (1927-28).	January 1929.
6. Report on the Administration of the Industries Department.	1927-28 ...	November 1928.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1854 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1929, page 721 supra.]

Question No. 1894 *addressed to the hon. the Revenue Member.*

Subject matter of the report.	Year of report.	Month of receipt by Government.	Month of publication with reviews.
1. Administration Report relating to Forest Panchayats.	1927-28	June 1928 ..	June 1928.
2. Administration Report relating to Court of Wards.	Do.	February 1929 ..	Not yet published.
3. Administration Report relating to Jamabandi.	Do.	December 1928 ..	Do.
4. Administration Report relating to Survey, Settlement and maintenance of Revenue Records and Registration.	Do.	July 1928 ..	September 1928.
5. Administration Report relating to Ganjam Agency.	Do.	Do. ..	November 1929.
6. Administration Report relating to Vizagapatam Agency.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
7. Administration Report relating to East Godavari Agency.	Do.	Do. ..	October 1928.
8. Administration Report relating to Cattle-pounds for triennium ending 31st March 1928.	For triennium ending 31st March 1928.	November 1928..	November 1928.
9. Public Works Department Administration Report—Part II —Irrigation.	1927-28	Not yet received.	Question of fixing a definite date for its submission is under consideration.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1855 asked by Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1929, page 721 supra.]

I

Note by Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Executive Engineer, Ganjam division, dated 12th October 1912, *on improvements to the Rushikulya System.*

I. The system consists of the following main works :—

(1) Russellkonda reservoir with a capacity of 2,148 million cubic feet, with a catchment of its own of 25 square miles and fed by the Gulleri channel (taking off from the Mahanadi above the Gulleri anicut) which is capable of carrying into it a discharge of 660 cusecs.

(2) Surada reservoir with a capacity of 1,430 million cubic feet supplied entirely from its own catchment of 200 square miles.

(3) The Goomsur head works and the Mahanadi canal on the Mahanadi (where it has a catchment of 970 square miles) with an extent of 12,000 acres under direct irrigation.

(4) The Janamilli head works and the Rushikulya canal on the Rushikulya river (where it has a catchment of 850 square miles) with an irrigation of about 92,000 acres.

II. The object of this note is to examine the irrigating capacity of the present system and works, and to see if it is labouring under any inherent and unavoidable shortcomings. The question as to whether at present the system is being worked to the greatest advantage, and whether irrigation under it is capable of expansion will also be considered. The works necessary to use to the fullest advantage the supply that is already available and what is now going to waste will also be referred to.

III. Rainfall and its chief characteristics.—Rainfall statements for the chief stations in the district are attached—for the sake of convenience—as appendix I to the report. Russellkonda may be taken as typical of the catchment of the reservoirs and the rivers above the anicuts, and Berhampur for the irrigated area.

The years of lowest recorded rainfall for the district are 1877, 1888, 1891, 1896, 1905 and 1907. It will be noticed that in all these years, there is never any failure of the south-west monsoon at Russellkonda although somewhat in defect in some years, while at Berhampur, the failure is due chiefly to the north-east monsoon again, the south-west also being in defect in the years 1877, 1888, 1901 and 1905. A perusal of the tables will show that it is the failure, partial or total, of the north-east monsoon that has to be provided for, while there may occasionally be a shortage of the early south-west monsoon in the irrigated tract in the months of June and July. Storage is required for saving crops in October and November in the years under reference and in others, while in the case of shortage of rain in June and July water is required only for saving seed-beds. For the latter the supply in the rivers is quite sufficient. No transplantation is possible or advisable till the south-west monsoon breaks and heavy rainfalls.

Taking the 30-year period from 1878 to 1907, it is found that this consists of 18 good years in which the rainfall between June and November varies from 38 to 60 inches, 8 unfavourable years in which the rainfall varies from 32 to 35 inches, and 4 bad years in which the average for the same period is about 25 inches. Even in the latter series of four bad years it is unlikely that irrigation under the project will suffer to any *serious* extent.

Every year of the series has its own peculiarities, but the general features of the rainfall are—

(1) That as a rule there is no failure of the south-west monsoon ;

(2) That while in a few years there is some shortage of rain in August (the period of transplantation), there is seldom a combination of a poor August (at Berhampur) following a poor July ;

(3) That even in periods of poor rainfall in August over the ayacut (Berhampur) there is heavy rain in the upper catchment of the rivers (Russellkonda) ;

(4) That the rainfall (and river supply) conditions are generally such as to leave the reservoirs practically full (other conditions being suitable) at the end of September ;

(5) That a poor September is seldom (except in 1896) followed by a failure of rain in October and November so that (other conditions being suitable) reservoirs could be filled in October or November if not at the end of September ;

(6) That a failure of rain, total or partial, might often be expected in October or November, and often in both months, and that it is this failure that has to be guarded against by provision of adequate storage.

IV. Irrigation sources and supplies available.—As explained above, the system derives its supply at present from the Mahanadi and Rushikulya rivers alone. Before proceeding to consider the possibility of other sources being pressed into service, the supplies utilized at present and the surpluses passed to waste in these sources will be referred to briefly. As appendices II, III, IV, V and VI respectively to this report the following statements are enclosed :—

(1) Statement of head sluice discharges and surplus at Gulleri anicut for the years 1900-01 to 1911-12.

(2) Statement of head sluice discharges and surplus for Goomsur anicut for the same period.

(3) Statement of head sluice discharges and surplus for the Janamilly anicut for the same period.

(4) Statement of gauge reading and quantities stored in Russellkonda reservoir for the same period.

(5) Statement of gauge reading and quantities stored for Surada reservoir for the same period.

Taking the Mahanadi first, it will be seen that in the series of twelve years there is quite a large volume of surplus if adequate storage was available, for the irrigation of a considerable area of extra land (vide remarks lower down). The only exceptions to this rule are the years 1901-02 and 1905-06. In 1901-02, the Russellkonda reservoir starts with a gauge of 40·45 in June (1,634 million cubic feet, carried over from the end of the previous season) and the gauge on the 1st September is 40·69, while on the

1st November it is 30·50 (equivalent to 885 million cubic feet). At the Gulleri anicut, there is a surplus of about 1,300 million cubic feet, which on the supposition that the Gulleri channel was made capable of carrying it, could have been diverted into the reservoir. There is, therefore, just enough water in this year to meet the requirements of existing irrigation and no more, on the supposition that no water was reserved in Russellkonda reservoir from the end of the previous season (i.e., 1900-01).

In the year 1905-06, the reservoir starts with a gauge of 40·55 (or 1,643 million cubic feet) in June, and on the 15th November the reading is 32·95 (or 1,045 million cubic feet). The total surplus at the Gulleri anicut for that year is only 293 million cubic feet. If the supply from the end of the previous season is not taken into account, and if it be assumed that the same issues as at present took place from the reservoir, there would be a deficit on the 15th November of about 300 million cubic feet. At the Goomsur anicut, however, there is a considerable amount of surplus in the four months, July to October ; but owing to the fact that only a small quantity (what is available at Gulleri anicut) could be stored in the Russellkonda reservoir, the large surplus at Goomsur could not be utilized for any considerable area of extra irrigation—probably not more than another 2,000 or 3,000 acres at the highest.

In all other years, there is ample surplus—with adequate storage—for a large area of extra irrigation.

Considering the case of the Janamilli anicut and taking the surpluses here along with the statement for Surada reservoir, it will be seen that for the period under reference, there are four bad years, 1901-02, 1905-06, 1906-07 and 1907-08. Taking the last two years first, it will be seen that for these years there is ample surplus available at Goomsur anicut and that with the aid of the Mahanadi canal, ample water could be got not only for present requirements but also for extra irrigation. The surpluses available in the Rushikulya are sufficient to leave the Surada reservoir full on the 1st October of each of these years (without any reservation of supply from the previous season), if adequate arrangements are made for filling the reservoir. Taking the case of the other two years (1901-02 and 1905-06), it will be seen that the Mahanadi could give no help in these years, and that although there is enough surplus in the Rushikulya to fill the reservoir, without the necessity of reserving water in the previous season, the surpluses available are not sufficient for any extra irrigation. In all other years, there is ample surplus to warrant a considerable extension of irrigation (the extent of which will be referred to later on), provided adequate storage is available.

Besides the above sources, it will be seen from what follows that it is proposed to utilize also the supplies available in the Godohollo and Baguva rivers by suitable works. It is expected that by this means a large extra supply will become available, which will not only help existing irrigation, but also warrant a considerable extension of irrigation.

V. Defects in the present system.—The present system of canals has been designed with a duty of 100. It is obvious that great reliance has been placed on the rainfall.

For transplantation without the aid of rain, a duty of 100 is quite inadequate ; but from the remarks made above concerning rainfall, it will be seen (1) that there is seldom a failure of the south-west monsoon, (2) that a

shortage of this monsoon merely means postponement of the transplantation, as no transplantation is possible without the aid of rain and (3) that water during the early part of the season or when there is a shortage of the early rains is only required for supplying seed-beds, and probably a limited amount of transplantation (with rain) in the upper reaches of the channels. Once transplantation is over, the duty of 100 is sufficient to meet all demands. Is it necessary to alter this? Although it is desirable for purposes of transplantation to work to a much lower duty—say 60—when there is no rain, the system so far has done well. The present channel sections allow of our running a discharge with a duty of even 80, and going by the experience of the past, it is unnecessary to do more.

Delay in transplantation is really immaterial and it is rare. There is enough supply for seed-beds always.

Next, the headworks of both the Mahanadi and the Rushikulya canals require improvement. At the Goomsur anicut it is not possible to secure full supply for the canal without erecting a turf bund 2 to 2½ feet high over crest of anicut.

The river-bed above anicut has silted up largely and the first reach of the canal is being badly silted up. The improvements required to remedy this are of an urgent kind.

At the Janamilli anicut, 2 feet plank shutters are put up over crest and the arrangement is fairly satisfactory, but there is about 2 feet of silt in the first reach of the canal. The head sluice is placed rather in an awkward situation for avoiding silt, and it is desirable to improve matters.

As for the canals themselves there are still a large number of pipes in the banks which are a constant source of danger to the banks, and breaches have often taken place at sites of pipes, thus often leading to the cutting of supply at the time of maximum demand and giving the system a reputation for unsteadiness of supply which is not warranted by the actual conditions of supply. There are also some sluices with ventways larger than are justified by their ayacuts and these along with the pipes are a great source of wastage. Something has already been done in this matter and more remains to be done.

The banks themselves require strengthening in places, particularly at the approaches to aqueducts. The aqueduct wings are often too short and banks have not got proper slopes.

With reference to storage, the system provides a capacity of 3,580 million cubic feet. This storage is chiefly required during the months of October and November—from, say, the 1st October up to the 15th November. The draw on the storage during this period is often steady and continuous, while at other times it is generally small and for a shorter period. Taking a duty of 100 for discharge during the period (when paddy is nearing maturity), we require a discharge of 1,060 cusecs for 45 days, which is equivalent to about 4,134 million cubic feet. Even in the worst years (1901–02 and 1905–06) the rivers contribute about 1,300 million cubic feet—omitting the surplus over anicuts and through under sluices. So that, the supply available and the storage room are more than ample for present requirements. The difficulties in the matter have to be traced to other causes than to inadequate capacity.

It is the recuperative power of the reservoirs that requires improvement. Taking the case of the Russellkonda reservoir first, this has a capacity of 2,150 million cubic feet, and is supplied by the Gulleri channel which is capable of discharging 660 cusecs. It has also a catchment of its own of 25 square miles, which might contribute about 200 million cubic feet in a good year. The evaporation losses during the irrigation season will be about 500 million cubic feet; but omitting this and taking only the actual capacity of the reservoir, it will take 37 days to fill up with full supply running. To get 37 full-supply days, it would often take *three months* (or longer if a dry month intervened) since the number of full-supply days in a month is not more than 12. To make full use of the storage room available, the reservoir must be filled much more quickly, so that it might be fully prepared to perform its duty if a period of drought intervened.

Indeed, if the present arrangements of supply from the Gulleri channel continued, we do not require a reservoir of the present dimensions at all, since with a normal draw-off from the reservoir, which would arise if the present imperfections of draw-off at the Goomsur anicut and the Mahanadi canal were removed, a reservoir of half the present size would answer all requirements in a normal year. These points concerning the Russellkonda reservoir would have been noticed earlier, but for the fact that owing to the difficulty of holding up water to a sufficient height at Goomsur anicut, the water is drawn off only in small quantities with the result that a large balance is left over in the reservoir at the end of every season.

Another important reason for the small draw-off from the reservoir is the fact that the Mahanadi brings down a large and fairly steady supply which generally continues through the months of July, August and September, so that in spite of the shortcomings of the head-works, the Mahanadi canal contributes a considerable supply of Mahanadi water to the Rushikulya canal.

In consequence of this, the reservoir begins with a large balance generally and the poor discharge of the Gulleri channel has been sufficient therefore to fill it. It is obvious that if the highest efficiency is to be got out of the reservoir, the carrying capacity of the Gulleri channel must be doubled or trebled, so that the reservoir might fill in 12 full-supply days (or one month).

The case of the Surada reservoir is slightly different—although here also an increase in recuperative power is required besides an increase of capacity.

The storage room in this case is 1,430 million cubic feet at present; and the catchment basin is 200 square miles. A reference to the statement of gauge readings of the reservoir from the years 1901–02 to 1911–12 will show that the reservoir does not fill in the years 1901–02, 1902–03, 1905–06, 1906–07 and 1907–08, and that in other years it is only full in September or October. The necessity for altering this state of things has been long recognized and proposals have been under investigation for improving the supply. One of these proposals is to construct an anicut across the Johoro and turn a supply into the reservoir by means of a short channel.

This and other possible alternatives will be referred to in greater detail further on. Considering the large volume of surplus at the Janamilli anicut —all of which is now utterly wasted—and the great need for extra storage to meet current requirements and for extra irrigation, it is proposed also to increase the capacity of the reservoir. A similar proposal also for the Russellkonda reservoir will be referred to later on.

The project calculations give 1,755 million cubic feet as the capacity of the Surada reservoir, but from calculations since made based on contours taken in 1903–04 it is found that the actual capacity is only 1,480 million cubic feet.

While it is impossible to say that the reservoir has lost a capacity of over 300 million cubic feet since construction, it is certain that the Padma is filling up the reservoir with sand and silt at a fairly rapid rate. Taking the average monsoon rainfall as 36 inches and using Strange's tables (for an average catchment), the annual run-off from 200 square miles will be 4,140 million cubic feet. If the silt carried into the reservoir was $\frac{1}{240}$ by volume (a not unlikely figure for a torrent like the Padma), the amount deposited every year will be 16 million cubic feet. The reservoir will therefore fill up in 90 years.

As the reservoir has been holding water since 1891, it might have been filled up to the extent of 336 million cubic feet during the last 21 years. It seems almost certain that the reservoir has filled up considerably. The silt accumulation in front of the head sluice is particularly inconvenient as, on account of this, it is not possible to drain the low water in the reservoir. The need for increased capacity is therefore evident.

Extra capacity can be got at a comparatively small cost by raising the F.T.L. of the present reservoirs and no schemes for new reservoirs are likely to be considered in the near future (except as famine-relief works) on account of their prohibitive cost.

VI. Improvements proposed.—The improvements proposed will be dealt with in the following order :—

(1) Gulleri anicut and channel.
(2) Russellkonda reservoir.
(3) Goomsur anicut.
(4) Mahanadi canal.
(5) Girisola channel and supply channel from the Baguva.
(6) Surada reservoir.
(7) Janamilli anicut.
(8) Rushikulya canal and supply channel from the Godohollo.

(1) *Gulleri anicut and channel.*—This channel will have to be improved so as to make it capable of carrying, say, 1,500 cusecs at least. The present F.S.L. depth of the channel is 4 feet, and the head sluices are capable of carrying 557 cusecs with water at crest level of anicut as against the required full supply discharge of 660 cusecs. The channel is banked only on the left, and this bank in most places is very wide and high, so that the depth of flow could be increased considerably at small cost. The outlet crests could be raised, and the terminal weirs given extra water-way at a comparatively small cost. The only work on the channel presenting some difficulty is the Kottipada syphon. It will be necessary to put in extra vents here and probably the crest level of the lift wall and bed-level of the channel on the down-stream side may also be lowered.

The crest of the anicut will have to be raised 3 feet—1 foot of solid wall with 2 feet plank shutters over it. The maximum flood level at the anicut is already very high and no doubt some extension of the anicut will be necessary on the left bank, which can be easily done.

Another difficulty here is the want of sufficient scouring power. In many years the total river discharge is not such as to enable the undersluices to be worked effectively. The river bed above anicut is considerably filled up with sand, and a large quantity of it is being continuously forced into the head sluice silting up the first two miles of the channel below. The addition of three more vents to the undersluices and the fitting up of new gearing for the head sluice with shutters in two tiers (so that the bottom shutter may always remain closed in a flood) would remedy matters to a considerable extent. The present sill of head sluice is 3·75 feet above undersluice sill; but, as stated above, the river bed above is filled up to a much higher level.

(2) *Russellkonda reservoir.*—It is proposed to raise the F.T.L. of the reservoir by 3 feet. The head sluice is capable of discharging the whole surplus from the catchment of the reservoir, so that the weir crest may be raised by solid masonry or 2 feet plank shutters may be put in over 1 foot of masonry. The top of bund is 12 feet above the present F.T.L., the top width being 8 feet at the deepest part. The slope of the front revetment is 2 to 1 below and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 above F.T.L. The top of revetment is 6 feet above F.T.L and the top of puddle wall 3 feet above F.T.L.—vide typical section of bund attached. The extra capacity by the raising will be about 320 million cubic feet, the probable total capacity of the reservoir after the improvement being 2,470 million cubic feet.

(3) *Goomsur anicut.*—The F.S.L. at the anicut must be raised 2 feet. To secure this it has been proposed to fit up falling shutters. Whatever the final decision on this matter may be, it will be necessary to provide extra scouring power. The excavation of the Girisola channel on the left bank will necessitate the opening out of a scouring sluice on that bank. The extra scouring power may be got by cutting down a portion of the crest by 4 feet and fitting up three 30 feet lift shutter spans, with 6 feet shutters. In the case of this anicut it may be noted that the working of falling shutters will be difficult and attended with danger as there is a sheer drop of 7·2 feet in rear. The same remark applies to plank shutters.

It will be necessary to fit up for the Mahanadi canal head sluice also the same kind of gearing (with shutters in two tiers) as has already been referred to in connexion with the Gulleri channel.

(4) *Mahanadi canal.*—The raising of the F.S.L. at the anicut will enable the Mahanadi canal to be run with a maximum depth of 8 feet—to which it was originally designed—although owing to the silting up of the upper reaches and the insufficient height of anicut crest it has not been possible to run this depth hitherto. The banks of the canal will require strengthening in places where they are wanting in height or section; but the work to be done in this respect is not very large, and is really of the nature of repairs.

(5) *Girisola channel.*—This will be dealt with fully lower down.

(6) *Surala reservoir.*—As has been explained above, the reservoir has a catchment of its own of 200 square miles.

From the enclosed statement of supplies received by the reservoir from its catchment for the years 1901–1902 to 1911–12 it will be seen that in the years 1901–1902, 1902–1903, 1905-1906, 1906–1907 and 1907–1908, it does not fill and that the total supply received from the catchment is comparatively small with reference to the total capacity of the tank and the yield in a good year. To remedy this it has been proposed to construct an anicut across the Johoro

at Gundribody and to take a supply channel from it, with a capacity of 263 cusecs, in the reservoir. It has been assumed that the Johoro will be in flood for 40 days in a year and that therefore it will deliver 910 million cubic feet a year into the reservoir. As has been explained above, it is only in years such as the five referred to above that the reservoir stands in need of extraneous help. In such years the yield from the catchment may be taken at about 1,500 million cubic feet. The yield of the Johoro for such years will therefore not exceed $\frac{1,500 \times 70}{200}$ = 525 million cubic feet.

As the high floods capable of giving a full supply in the supply channel last only for about six or twelve hours (the catchment being very limited), it is unlikely that a supply channel carrying 263 cusecs could utilize more than 200 or 300 million cubic feet—if so much.

It is therefore to the Rushikulya that we must look for supplementing the supply in the reservoir. An anicut on this river and a supply channel (which will not be more than five or six miles long) will increase the efficiency of the reservoir many times and would give ample supply for all requirements. The discharge of the supply channel will have to be about 2,000 cusecs, so that the reservoir may be filled quickly and full advantage taken of floods of short duration.

The river-bed (Rushikulya) is + 300·00 within a distance of four miles from the Boradi weir. The country along which the channel will run presents no difficulties (except the crossing of the Bonthali nalla which drains an area of 25 square miles). It is believed that rock barriers exist both above and below Pippaloponka, but this has to be examined.

To make up for storage capacity already lost and to make full use of the available surplus in the Rushikulya that will be diverted by an anicut and channel as referred to above, it is proposed to raise the F.T.L. by 5 feet. The top of bund at present is 16 feet above the present F.T.L. at the deep portion and 13 feet at the flanks with a top width of 10 feet, front slopes of 1½ to 1 and rear slopes of 1½ to 1 up to a level of 22 feet below top, and 2 to 1 below, there being a rear berm (at the deep part) 27 feet wide where the rear slope is changed.* The present bund is quite substantial enough to stand this raising with only slight improvements as described below. The objection that the bund is so bad that it can never stand any raising of the F.T.L. is easily answered, for in that case the sooner the bund is made safe and sound the better. The bund in the first instance was no doubt built up with bad soil, but a great deal of this was removed and the bund re-made with good soil. Since its completion, it has stood all right. The leakage noticeable in rear is not more than is met with in any other reservoir of similar dimensions. The improvements necessary for the bund are—

* Vide Typical sections of bund attached.

(1) relaying the front revetment of the east dam for a length of 1,900 feet from Kuppula hill to a front slope of 2 to 1;

(2) raising the front revetment of the west dam and of the east dam from 4,300 feet from Kuppula hill towards the right flank.

There are two other questions connected with the reservoir which will also have to be dealt with, viz.:—

(1) the draining of the rear of the eastern bund, particularly the deep portion near the Kuppula hill and up to the turn near the Johoro; and

(2) the surplus arrangements.

With reference to the first item it may be remarked that the main drain in rear is being constantly choked up by the river with sand, as the outfall is at a point where the margin is shoaling up. Besides this the flood level of the river rises high and water in consequence backs up. There is, therefore, a certain amount of water always standing in rear of bund. It is not possible to remedy this without having recourse to the rather drastic and somewhat expensive measure of pumping out the water.

For disposal of surplus there are at present two weirs—the Padma 500 feet long at the right flank and the Boradi 1,200 feet long at the left. These weirs are capable of discharging the maximum flood which is calculated at 26,590 cusecs with a depth of 3 feet on crest. (It may be noted here that the bund was designed originally for a M.F.L. of 3½ feet over crest.) If the F.T.L. were to be raised by 5 feet as proposed above, it will be best to cut down the crest of the Padma weir by 3 feet and put up screw shutters 8 feet high over crest. At the Boradi weir, a subsidiary weir 3½ feet high may be built above (upstream side) the present one, with 1½ feet plank shutters on top. The latter may be of the bottom hinged type falling inwards. This would enable almost the whole of the surplus to be disposed off by the Padma weir, and this would be of great value in scouring out a large quantity of the silt that is now brought into the tank and deposited there. The work would thus help to prolong the life of the reservoir.

(7) *Janamilly anicut.*—The plank shutters over crest have worked satisfactorily here and nothing more is necessary. The head sluices, however, are awkwardly placed and are in the most favourable position possible for taking in a maximum of silt from the river. The remedies to be applied to this case are—

(1) a further raising of the sill by 1 foot;

(2) the construction of extra vents for discharge so that only the top water may be drawn; and

(3) the fitting up of new gearing with shutters in two tiers as has already been recommended for the Goomsur and Gulleri head sluices.

It is absolutely necessary in this case to insist on the head sluices being closed whenever the undersluices have to be worked, as all the silt disturbed by the scoring action of the undersluices will go straight into the head sluice.

(8) *Rushikulya canal.*—The original design of the canal provides for a F.S.L. of 6 feet with a discharge of 891 cusecs and a M.W.L. of 8 feet with a discharge of 1,465 cusecs. Besides the silt difficulty in the first reach, the banks in many places could not stand more than 7 feet safely. The amount of work to be done in raising and strengthening banks is not very much and would be treated as repairs. The banks at aqueduct approaches and at the 'sagarams' or tanks (when the canal is carried in single bank forming a tank on the upper side) require particular attention.

Among other points requiring attention are—

(1) an examination of the vent-ways of pipes and sluices with reference to ayacut; and

(2) the construction of permanent pipe sluices in places of temporary pipes, which are a source of great danger to the canal.

VII. The Godohallo and the Jayamangalam channel.—The Godohallo drains the Chinnakimidi and Peddakimidi maliahs and carries a very good supply. Its utilization for the improvement of supply in the Rushikulya canal and for extension of irrigation has long been discussed. At least two sites for reservoirs on the Godohallo were investigated in detail with capacities of 2,400 and 3,500 million cubic feet, respectively. The cost was estimated at about 16 lakhs of rupees. (*Note.*—These figures are taken from the correspondence in my office and I am not in possession of the correct figures, as the estimates are in the Chief Engineer's office and correct office copies are not available.)

On account of the prohibitive cost of construction as compared with the advantages realized, the scheme has been abandoned. At present the river supplies about 10,000 acres under the Jayamangalam channel, taking off from the Hinjili anicut besides an extent of about 2,000 acres belonging to the Chinnakimidi zamindar, which is supplied by the Rajakomma channel taking off from an anicut near Pattapur. A supply from the Jayamangalam channel is also given to the Koratholi Tampara which irrigates about 4,400 acres. This extent, however, may be omitted in considering the question of a supply from the Godohallo for the reason that the Koratholi Tampara provides storage and has a direct catchment of 8 square miles, while the Jayamangalam channel carries also the drainage from a catchment area of over 70 square miles.

The direct and indirect catchments of the Koratholi Tampara, along with its storage, are quite sufficient for the irrigation under it. The irrigation under the Rajakomma channel is now supplied to a large extent by the Rushikulya canal. As the river at the Hinjili anicut has a drainage area of 500 square miles, it will be seen that a catchment of 500 square miles is now devoted for the irrigation of 10,000 acres—please compare the catchments of the Rushikulya and Mahanadi above their anicuts and the irrigation under them—and that, in consequence, a very large volume of water is being run to waste, partly as surplus over the anicut and partly through the Jayamangalam channel. The latter for a great part of its length is really a large drain and is quite unsuited as an irrigation source. The channel carries—for the extent irrigated—an enormous supply from the river, besides drainage, and while the adjoining lands suffer by submersion in times of plenty, the lands under it are not commanded when the water-level falls (even though the supply is sufficient to meet all reasonable needs). To make this channel (which is in fact a large drain for the greatest portion of its length) efficient as an irrigation source, it will be necessary to construct outlets for disposal of drainage and regulators at intervals to raise water for irrigation.

It would certainly be much cheaper and in keeping with sound irrigation practice to let the channel alone to perform its functions as a drain and to transfer the irrigation at present under it to other sources.

The seventh distributary of the Rushikulya canal commands all the land lying between the Jayamangalam channel and the Rushikulya and its extension for this purpose could be carried out quite easily. The balance

could be transferred to the 9th, 13th and 14th distributaries without any extra cost. This arrangement would enable us, besides, to bring under irrigation about 8,000 acres of new lands lying between the river and the Jayamangalam channel. It would set the Godohallo free for utilization for supplying the Rushikulya canal, any balance left being still available for the Jayamangalam channel. At the site of the existing Pattapur anicut (or rather Palaspur anicut, as Pattapur is some distance away from the anicut), the river has a catchment area of 340 square miles. The existing anicut could be used and a short channel about two miles long would deliver the supply into the Rushikulya canal. The anicut is built on rock and the site is an ideal one for an anicut. The catchment area of the river between the Pattapur and Hinjili anicuts is about 160 square miles, so that it will be seen that the latter anicut will still continue to receive the drainage from a considerable unintercepted catchment. Besides this, the channel drains an area of 70 square miles, as has been noted above.

VIII. Summary of general principles on which the improvements proposed are based.—From what has been stated above, it will be seen that the principles on which the improvements proposed have been based and the objects which they are intended to achieve are—

(1) to make a larger use of the existing surplus in the rivers;

(2) to secure an increase of storage room, and more than this, to make the available capacity much more efficient, so that the reservoirs may fill not once, but many times in the season; and

(3) to harness for the purposes of the project two large rivers—the Godohallo and the Baguva which together will render available the discharge from a catchment area of about 700 square miles.

The details of works proposed to achieve these objects have already been referred to except those referring to the Baguva which will be described later on.

IX. Probable extents irrigable.—The storage available after the above improvements are carried out will be as follows:—

	M. C.FT.
Russellkonda reservoir—	
Present	2,149
Increase	321
Total ...	2,470
Surada reservoir—	
Present	1,430
Increase	570
Total ...	2,000
Grand total ...	4,470

As with the improvements proposed the reservoirs will generally fill several times in the season, it is expected that they would be left practically full at the end of September. On the assumption that there is a total failure of the north-east monsoon (which is not uncommon and which it is the

special function of the reservoirs to guard against), it will be seen that storage will be required for 45 days (i.e., from the 1st October to the 15th November). Taking the present irrigation under the system as 106,000 acres and supposing an increase of 50,000 acres + 10,000 under Jayamangalam, the storage required for 166,000 acres for 45 days with a canal head discharge at a duty of 100 will be 6,500 million cubic feet nearly. Of this quantity, the reservoirs will provide 4,470 million cubic feet. The balance of 2,020 million cubic feet will easily be provided by the rivers even in bad years as will be seen from the subjoined statement, which shows for the Goomsur and Janamilly anicuts the quantities available in the rivers during the months of October and November, exclusive of any contribution from the reservoirs:—

Year	Mahanadi discharges in million cubic feet.		Rushikulya discharges in million cubic feet.		Total mill. c. feet.
	Used.	Surplus.	Used.	Surplus.	
1901-02	850	230	440	1,100	2,620
1902-03	1,200	400	1,400	30	3,030
1904-05	2,000	3,700	2,400	4,600	12,700
1905-06	580	712	790	800	2,882

These figures *do not* include any water supplied by the reservoirs. 1904-05 is a good year, and has been included merely to show what might be expected in a good year. The other three are unfavourable and bad years.

Besides, the proposals contemplated the utilization of the discharges of the Godohallo and Baguva, which together will have a catchment area of about 700 square miles (above the anicuts proposed). The combined catchment of the Mahanadi and Rushikulya above the Goomsur and Janamilly anicuts is 1,720 square miles (inclusive of the catchments of the Russellkonda and Surada reservoirs). The extension of 50,000 acres proposed (or 60,000 including Jayamangalam) is, therefore, not unreasonable.

Location of the extension proposed.—With the information available at present, this could only be sketched roughly. The original project forecast of ayacut was 117,250 acres, and that now taken as the ultimate ayacut is 106,300 acres or cusecs. The reduction of 10,000 acres is in the ayacut of the 10th distributary or the Ichchapur channel. The area excluded has to be secured by extending the Ichchapur extension channel in contour above the Surla swamp and continuing it on to the Bahuda. As the lands will be situated from 60 to 70 miles away from the head of the canal, it is not advisable to include this area for the present—at all events not the whole of it.

It is believed that 10,000 acres of new lands could be got under the 7th, 10th, 11th, 15th and 16th distributaries, without having recourse to such violent measures as the draining of the Gouzu Tampara and the Surla swamp. The Rushikulya canal will also have to supply the 10,000 acres transferred from the Jayamangalam channel. The balance of 40,000 acres is proposed to be located under the Girisola—or left bank channel from the Goomsur anicut.

X. Girisola channel.—It is proposed to irrigate an extent of 40,000 acres under what is here called the Girisola channel. This will be divided into two reaches—the first one from the head at Goomsur anicut up to the Baguva, and the second from the Baguva to the Korakori nalla. The Baguva drains an area of 350 square miles and forms for a considerable length the boundary between the Government taluk of Goomsur and the Atagada zamindari. It is proposed to end the first reach of the channel on the borders of the Atagada zamindari, the water being dropped into one of the tributaries of the Baguva. It will be picked up again by means of an anicut across the river built some distance above where it enters the Rushikulya.

A channel taking off on the left bank above the anicut could be run up to the Korakori nalla. The first reach could irrigate from 10,000 to 12,000 acres, and the balance will be under the second reach. This arrangement of stopping the first reach at the Baguva and starting again lower down from an anicut at the site referred to has the following advantages:—

(1) A catchment area of 350 square miles will be available for the second reach, whereas for a crossing higher up the catchment may not be more than 200 square miles and even this is divided between three branches flowing some miles apart from one another.

(2) All the Government villages under the Purushottapur Deputy Tahsildar lying north of the Rushikulya will be benefited, besides many of the Government villages of Goomsur taluk (and only a comparatively small portion of zamindari lands); while in case the first reach was continued in contour beyond the Baguva, the majority of lands benefited would be zamindari.

XI. Cost of works proposed.—The following may be taken as a very approximate estimate of cost of the works proposed—

	Lakhs. rs.
I. Improvements to existing system—	
Gulleri anicut	0·4
Gulleri channel	0·5
Goomsur anicut	0·6
Russellkonda reservoir	0·1
Surada reservoir—	
(1) Rushikulya anicut and channel	1·5
(2) Improvements to reservoir	1·5
Godohallo channel	0·2
Extension of seventh and other distributaries ...	0·2
II. New works (not connected with improvements)—	
Proposed Girisola channel (for 40,000 acres at Rs. 25 an acre)	10

The costs of improvements to existing works and the excavation of the Girisola channel for 40,000 acres will be about 15 lakhs of rupees—including all charges.

Revenue.—It is difficult to forecast the net revenue realizable per acre accurately as old and new irrigation will be mixed up. In the present

[25th March 1929

Rushikulya area, the net revenue per acre of ayacut (old and new) is about Re. 1 per acre. Under the Girisola channel, however, the rate will be much higher.

For the Baguva reservoir project, the Collector forecasted a net revenue per acre of ayacut of about Rs. 2·25 (after the resettlement of 1913-14). Applying these rates we get the following results:—

	Rs.
10,000 acres under Rushikulya canal at Re. 1 ...	10,000
40,000 acres under Girisola channel at Rs. 2·25...	90,000
Total	1,00,000

This will give a net return of 6·66 per cent on capital outlay.

It might, however, be marked that the works classed above as improvements will have to be carried out in any case sooner or later. If, therefore, the expenditure on this account is deducted in taking into account the net revenue, the return on capital outlay will be 9 per cent on the Girisola channel alone.

The latter channel will have also a considerable protective value. Using the formula—

$C = 20r + m.x.$ (page 33, Volume I, Irrigation Commission Report), when $m = 3$, $x = 6$ (as fixed by the Board of Revenue), $r = 2·25$, the value of C (the permissible capital outlay per acre irrigated) works out to Rs. 63 as against the actual cost of Rs. 25 noted above.

The works proposed are therefore likely to prove remunerative besides having a high protective value.

R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar,
Executive Engineer, Ganjām Division.

12th October 1912.

25th March 1929]

Appendix I.

Rainfall statement of 30 years at the stations, Berhampur and Russellkonda.

Station.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
June.															
Russellkonda ..	7·60	2·65	2·51	10·02	10·47	6·75	16·41	5·39	4·64	7·18	5·55	5·21	5·63	6·10	2·40
Berhampur	..	0·95	1·74	9·78	10·12	4·03	9·48	8·74	2·00	5·10	4·55	2·70	6·91	4·51	2·63
Total ..	7·60	3·60	4·25	19·80	20·59	10·78	21·89	14·13	6·64	12·58	10·10	7·91	12·44	10·61	5·03
Average ..	3·80	1·80	2·12	9·90	10·29	5·39	12·44	7·06	3·32	6·29	5·05	3·95	6·22	5·30	2·51
July.															
Russellkonda ..	4·68	7·63	9·19	14·06	8·21	10·90	11·65	7·74	5·61	10·15	6·64	5·07	12·02	8·09	5·55
Berhampur	..	8·01	7·92	6·83	6·24	6·64	9·63	6·76	9·20	9·42	6·46	..	7·61	6·34	3·27
Total ..	4·68	15·64	17·18	20·89	14·45	17·54	21·18	14·60	14·81	19·57	13·10	5·07	19·63	14·43	8·82
Average ..	2·29	7·82	8·59	10·44	7·22	8·77	10·59	7·25	7·40	9·73	6·55	2·53	9·81	7·21	4·41
August.															
Russellkonda ..	8·67	13·14	11·68	8·49	8·34	10·17	6·77	4·23	7·45	8·64	8·83	10·02	7·39	8·27	10·76
Berhampur	6·17	9·80	10·62	14·63	5·73	9·33	11·14	5·72	7·67	11·18	14·74	12·70	9·67	6·97	10·92
Total ..	14·84	28·94	22·37	23·12	14·07	19·50	17·91	9·95	15·02	19·82	21·57	22·72	17·06	15·24	21·68
Average ..	7·42	14·47	11·18	11·56	7·03	9·75	8·95	4·97	7·51	9·91	10·78	11·36	8·53	7·62	10·84

Rainfall Statement of 30 years at the stations, Berhampur and Russellkonda—*cont.*

Station.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
September.															
Russellkonda ..	4·60	8·59	7·16	7·70	9 91	10·82	13·14	15·70	6·20	11·73	8·12	6·30	5 74	11 51	12·90
Berhampur	8·21	7·00	6·69	8·24	6 43	5·07	3·95	9·11	5 92	10·49	4·50	..	4·70	6·11	5·27
Total ..	12·81	15.59	13 85	15·94	16·34	15·89	17·09	24·81	12·12	22·22	12·62	6·30	10·44	17·62	18·17
Average ..	6·40	7·79	6·92	7·97	8·17	7·94	8·54	12·40	6·02	11 11	6·31	3·15	5·22	8·81	9·08
October.															
Russellkonda ..	5·66	6·79	3·41	5·51	4 75	2·89	6·28	2·65	2·38	9·85	3·95	0·03	10·86	6·03	0·29
Berhampur	2·01	14·37	4·72	10·81	10·62	4·13	6·13	3·79	5·32	19·41	7·91	1·60	15·36	11·46	1·71
Total ..	7·67	21·16	8·13	16·32	15·37	7·32	12·41	6·44	7·70	29·26	11·85	1·63	26·22	17·49	2·00
Average ..	3 83	10·58	4·06	8·16	7·68	3·66	6·20	3·22	3·85	14·63	5·93	0·81	13·11	8·74	1·00
November.															
Russellkonda ..	..	5·87	4·81	0·97	0 15	2·13	5·94	0·14	2·87	5·08	1·35	2 14	10·46	0·40	1·13
Berhampur	0·04	7 96	4·17	4·47	1·45	3·78	3·70	0·13	7·51	8·94	1·13	4·94	13·68	6 45	2·21
Total ..	0·04	13·83	8·98	5·44	1·60	5·91	9·64	0·27	10·38	14·02	2·48	7·08	24·14	6·85	3·34
Average ..	0·02	6·91	4·49	2·72	0·80	2·95	4·82	0·13	5·19	7·01	1·24	3·54	12·07	3·42	1·67

Rainfall Statement of 30 years at the stations of Berhampur and Russellkonda—*cont.*

Station.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
June.															
Russellkonda ..	9·71	6·36	6·78	18·94	7·14	4·54	6·53	4·02	8·40	5·99	4·36	4·50	11·05	6 44	8·26
Berhampur	6·37	7·11	6·42	13·65	6·88	6·76	7·57	5·37	5·56	1·28	1·80	4·32	8·44	1·51	6·63
Total ..	16·08	13·47	13·20	32·59	14·02	11·30	13·90	9·39	13·96	7·27	6·16	8·82	19·49	7·95	14·89
Average ..	8·04	6·73	6·60	16·29	7·01	5·65	6·95	4·69	6·98	3·63	3·08	4·41	9·74	3·97	7·44
July.															
Russellkonda ..	11·47	12·12	14·02	13·78	7·73	6·71	11·10	11·06	5·81	7·50	10·47	11·52	6·24	6·13	8·78
Berhampur	6·29	9·56	12 39	5·49	8·04	7·83	9·75	9·01	3·30	8·22	10·12	14·95	4·61	5·67	7·73
Total ..	17·76	21·68	27·41	19·27	15·77	14·54	20·85	20·07	9·11	15·72	20·59	26·47	10·85	11·80	16·51
Average ..	8·88	10·84	13·70	9·63	7·88	7·27	10·42	10·03	4·55	7·86	10·29	13·23	5·42	5·90	8·25
August.															
Russellkonda ..	7·98	8·17	4·88	10·79	13·01	10·86	6·43	8·31	10·11	7·27	15·28	15·38	9·54	8·15	12·41
Berhampur	10·24	6·40	2·38	11·78	9·47	13·21	5·03	7·02	12·48	1·19	13·29	10 81	6·24	3·66	10·21
Total ..	18·22	14·57	7·26	22·57	22·48	24·07	11·46	15·33	22·59	8 46	28·57	26·19	15·78	11·81	22·62
Average ..	9·11	7·28	3·63	11·28	11·24	12·03	5·73	7·66	11·29	4·23	14·28	13·09	7·89	5·90	11·31

Rainfall Statement of 30 years at the stations of Berhampur and Russellkonda—*cont.*

Station.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
September.															
Russellkonda ..	13·21	11·31	5·35	6·61	4·83	12·79	7·83	3·29	10·58	4·32	5·69	12·50	8·86	6·33	9·14
Berhampur	10·34	10·33	5·70	4·46	2·58	14·87	4·61	3·34	7·37	12·81	3·81	6·31	9·30	12·19	4·96
Total ..	23·55	21·64	11·05	11·07	7·41	27·66	12·44	7·63	17·95	17·13	9·50	18·81	18·16	18·52	14·10
Average ..	11·77	10·82	5·52	5·53	3·70	13·83	6·22	3·81	8·97	8·56	4·75	9·40	9·08	9·26	7·05
October.															
Russellkonda ..	5·65	3·64	4·16	4·04	..	6·48	4·18	7·02	10·51	2·78	3·63	9·95	4·70	1·66	..
Berhampur	12·07	8·59	5·00	18·22	..	14·26	9·97	12·94	9·98	3·69	0·37	4·24	6·98	1·24	7·67
Total ..	17·72	12·23	9·16	22·26	..	20·74	14·15	19·96	20·49	6·47	4·00	14·19	11·68	2·90	7·67
Average ..	8·86	6·11	4·58	11·13	..	10·37	7·07	9·98	10·24	3·23	2·00	7·09	5·84	1·45	3·83
November.															
Russellkonda ..	0·23	0·40	3·30	0·23	0·10	1·81	..	..	0·42	2·42	0·16	6·45	..	0·24	0·28
Berhampur	0·06	3·73	3·06	0·05	..	4·35	0·50	..	..	10·36	0·03	8·07	..	..	0·05
Total ..	0·29	4·13	6·36	0·28	0·10	6·16	0·50	..	0·42	12·78	0·19	14·52	..	0·24	0·33
Average ..	0·14	2·06	3·18	0·14	0·05	3·08	0·25	..	0·21	6·39	0·09	7·26	..	0·12	0·16

Appendix II.

DISCHARGE in millions of cubic feet of Gulleri head works—head sluice.

Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
1900-1901 ..	..	..	837	1,177	1,284	587	13	35	113	6	52	..
1901-1902 ..	21	..	..	..	65	242	118	60	..	..	..	..
1902-1903 ..	..	..	..	294	646	116	392	..	..	..	..	..
1903-1904 ..	..	8	73	744	846	333	..	..	..	..	..	..
1904-1905 ..	..	..	..	..	88	25	67	29	..	..	..	..
1905-1906 ..	..	..	..	599	440	639	146	3	..	..	..	..
1906-1907 ..	..	..	..	539	471	394	170	..	..	..	..	..
1907-1908 ..	72	..	78	374	287	280	57	173	..	..	..	..
1908-1909 ..	..	..	46	499	690	857	845	60	..	..	..	..
1909-1910 ..	..	..	828	869	15	42	28	..	..	..	..	..
1910-1911 ..	..	..	..	525	134	185	111	81	6	..	..	..
1911-1912 ..	..	..	..	23	194	382	80	..	..	..	..	..

Appendix III.

DISCHARGE in millions of cubic feet of Gumsoor head works—head sluice.

Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
1900-1901 ..	..	..	..	210	985	839	497	689	1,694	646	152	191
1901-1902 ..	3,288	1,324	18	460	861	864	740	657	56	37	..	..
1902-1903 ..	..	..	..	325	1,228	1,084	1,176	1,615	516	493	..	..
1903-1904 ..	..	159	490	699	982	966	1,183	1,026	451	186	253	49
1904-1905 ..	474	..	5	..	549	482	1,296	888	2,344	..	339	346
1905-1906 ..	24	..	..	826	1,022	1,081	861	1,205	158	95	..	..
1906-1907 ..	..	..	..	165	860	1,081	864	433	..	..	..	..
1907-1908 ..	..	..	..	129	1,109	1,495	1,448	765	..	..	..	..
1908-1909 ..	..	..	..	713	1,186	1,274	1,292	1,233	..	..	..	..
1909-1910 ..	1,381	259	20	354	1,532	1,497	698	568	459	..	155	..
1910-1911 ..	114	..	..	373	811	937	592	434	7	..	..	..
1911-1912 ..	..	..	..	617	784	1,048	1,760	1,074	33	26	..	..

Appendix IV.

DISCHARGE in millions of cubic feet of Janamilly head works—head sluice.

Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
1900-1901 ..	703	509	..	309	784	914	874	866	80	61	279	44
1901-1902 ..	99	..	62	661	1,281	..	959	859	130	136	124	170
1902-1903 ..	540	24	..	524	1,443	1,527	1,285	892	..	117	57	165
1903-1904 ..	68	320	379	1,840	1,684	1,068	1,878	928	138	212	399	427
1904-1905 ..	607	603	664	1,020	1,347	684	2,653	1,783	613	91	194	490
1905-1906 ..	13	81	75	412	1,279	1,708	1,117	1,499	197	3	..	..
1906-1907 ..	..	..	..	409	1,517	962	1,746	550	436	519	..	328
1907-1908 ..	288	49	387	814	952	1,736	1,578	625	332	209	..	..
1908-1909 ..	..	..	72	685	1,571	1,507	1,744	1,209	623	195	..	..
1909-1910 ..	242	440	..	657	1,359	1,325	1,882	1,413	699	..	..	..
1910-1911 ..	605	..	97	1,143	1,094	2,240	746	894	387	297	9	..
1911-1912 ..	..	..	267	1,424	2,423	1,378	1,864	1,949	4	..	518	..

Appendix V.

STATEMENT showing the gauge readings and capacity of Russellkonda reservoir on the 1st and 15th of every month during the years 1901 to 1911.

—	Date.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.	
		Gauge.	Capacity.	Gauge.	Capacity.	Gauge.	Capacity.	Gauge.	Capacity.	Gauge.	Capacity.	Gauge.	Capacity.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1901-1902	1	41·93	1,764	40·85	1,671	40·45	1,634	40·28	1,616	40·69	1,652	40·69	1,652
	15	41·00	1,680	40·83	1,662	40·26	1,616	40·25	1,616	41·11	1,689	35·50	1,223
1902-1903	1	23·72	526	23·57	521	23·09	499	23·20	504	29·55	513	42·50	1,322
	15	23·48	517	23·29	508	28·19	504	25·20	585	31·60	954	43·34	1,900
1903-1904	1	6·18	63	6·50	68	5·50	54	7·98	90	24·40	557	38·80	1,485
	15	6·16	63	5·81	58	6·90	73	17·80	306	30·80	903	43·58	1,931
1904-1905	1	43·96	1,970	42·83	1,851	42·35	1,812	43·50	1,920	43·80	1,951	45·30	2,106
	15	43·44	1,910	42·55	1,832	42·38	1,812	44·08	1,961	44·40	2,012	45·80	2,159
1905-1906	1	40·90	1,671	40·80	1,662	40·55	1,643	40·65	1,652	40·94	1,671	43·24	1,890
	15	40·90	1,671	40·68	1,652	40·44	1,625	41·21	1,698	41·15	1,698	44·10	1,981
1906-1907	1	17·22	288	16·65	274	16·39	266	18·32	331	29·90	796	37·90	1,416
	15	16·97	282	16·43	266	16·88	279	21·80	446	33·25	1,066	41·00	1,680
1907-1908	1	41·43	1,717	41·62	1,736	41·35	1,717	41·70	1,745	44·10	1,981	44·43	2,012
	15	41·20	1,698	41·32	1,708	41·30	1,708	42·85	1,764	44·50	2,022	45·80	2,159
1908-1909	1	19·80	371	19·50	360	19·30	354	22·25	466	26·30	649	35·30	1,308
	15	19·65	367	19·45	360	19·30	354	24·60	539	30·20	867	38·20	1,443
1909-1910	1	37·55	1,389	37·75	1,407	37·45	1,381	40·20	1,607	45·70	2,149	45·90	2,170
	15	37·70	1,398	37·60	1,389	38·65	1,477	42·40	1,812	45·75	2,159	45·65	2,149
1910-1911	1	35·60	1,230	34·70	1,164	34·30	1,136	37·75	1,407	45·10	2,085	45·80	2,157
	15	35·35	1,215	34·50	1,150	35·30	1,208	41·20	1,764	45·45	2,127	45·90	2,170

Statement showing the gauge readings and capacity of Russellkonda reservoir on the 1st and 15th of every month during the years 1901 to 1911—*cont.*

—	Date.	October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.	
		Gauge.	Capacity.	Gauge.	Capacity.	Gauge.	Capacity.	Gauge.	Capacity.	Gauge.	Capacity.	Gauge.	Capacity.
		(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
1901-1902	1	32·60	1,019	30·50	885	25·94	629	25·30	600	25·18	595	24·86	557
	15	32·45	1,013	26·70	619	25·66	619	25·16	595	24·82	576	23·93	535
1902-1903	1	43·18	1,690	35·25	1,208	21·40	430	10·69	139	8·97	107	7·58	84
	15	41·45	1,726	28·00	739	10·70	139	9·90	107	7·59	84	6·20	63
1903-1904	1	45·45	2,127	45·25	2,106	45·70	2,149	45·18	2,095	44·87	2,064	44·55	2,033
	15	45·17	2,095	45·50	2,127	45·45	2,147	45 05	2,085	44·64	2,033	44·38	2,012
1904-1905	1	44·70	2,043	43·56	1,931	43·25	1,900	42·85	1,861	42·85	1,861	42·40	1,812
	15	43·75	1,951	43·15	1,890	43·00	1,870	42·68	1,841	42·65	1,841	41·80	1,755
1905-1906	1	45·10	2,085	39·60	1,554	28·79	728	18·06	315	17·79	306	17·31	291
	15	43·62	1,931	32·95	1,045	19·25	354	17·99	311	17·46	297	17·08	285
1906-1907	1	43·75	1,951	42·30	1,802	42·50	1,822	42·18	1,793	41·90	1,764	41·50	1,726
	15	44·30	2,002	42·70	1,841	42·28	1,802	42·12	1,783	41 70	1,745	41·30	1,708
1907-1908	1	44·90	2,064	30·70	897	20·90	411	20·10	381	20·85	411	20·25	389
	15	40·50	1,634	20·30	389	20·90	411	20·90	411	20·80	407	20·10	381
1908-1909	1	42·45	1,822	44·50	2,022	39·30	1,528	38·85	1,494	38·65	1,477	38·35	1,452
	15	45·45	2,138	39·90	1,580	39·10	1,511	38·80	1,485	38·60	1,468	38·15	1,435
1909-1910	1	45·10	2,085	37·45	1,381	36·80	1,322	36·72	1,314	36·45	1,299	36·10	1,268
	15	43·50	1,920	36·55	1,337	36·80	1,322	36·54	1,299	36·40	1,290	35·80	1,245
1910-1911	1	46·05	2,130	45·61	2,138	45·10	2,085	44·90	2,064	44·60	2,033	44·20	1,991
	15	45·75	2,159	45·22	2,095	44·96	2,074	44·78	2,053	44 40	2,012	44·05	1,981

Appendix VI.

STATEMENT showing the gauge readings and capacity of Surada reservoir on the 1st and 15th of every month during the years 1901 to 1911.

Year.	Date.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.	
		Gauge.	Capacity.	Gauge.	Capacity.	Gauge.	Capacity.	Gauge.	Capacity.	Gauge.	Capacity.	Gauge.	Capacity.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1901-1902	1	21·66	856	21·40	833	21·10	810	21·07	810	24·90	1,122	25·80	1,207
	15	21·43	833	21·10	810	20·98	802	22·06	879	26·50	1,275	23·20	975
1902-1903	1	20·40	758	15·10	451	14·90	443	14·60	429	15·42	463	27·00	1,325
	15	16·45	514	14·90	443	14·72	434	15·20	455	17·40	564	27·40	1,367
1903-1904	1	8·10	186	7·02	153	3·80	71	7·30	162	16·50	514	27·10	1,336
	15	7·35	165	5·30	107	5·97	125	11·90	318	19·80	715	26·25	1,255
1904-1905	1	25·30	1,159	22·83	943	21·07	810	21·07	810	19·70	709	16·88	535
	15	24·91	1,122	21·62	856	20·00	729	21·00	802	18·80	648	29·20	1,557
1905-1906	1	18·99	660	19·09	668	19·09	668	18·74	642	19·81	715	19·93	723
	15	19·30	681	19·02	661	18·87	655	18·85	655	21·01	802	18·36	623
1906-1907	1	3·18	58	2·65	48	1·96	33	5·65	117	12·90	358	13·90	399
	15	3·03	54	2·22	40	5·80	120	9·40	228	3·40	63	15·50	468
1907-1908	1	9·07	218	10·46	266	10·22	256	11·60	307	18·42	623	18·71	642
	15	8·90	212	10·21	256	10·32	259	15·05	451	17·32	558	19·80	715
1908-1909	1	6·48	139	6·00	126	5·56	115	6·95	153	13·00	362	22·28	903
	15	6·30	134	5·90	123	5·34	107	8·18	186	19·50	695	28·14	1,441
1909-1910	1	13·16	370	13·68	391	12·73	350	16·60	520	24 20	1,060	27·50	1,378
	15	13·34	374	13·13	366	14·75	438	21·25	825	25·40	1,168	28·20	1,452
1910-1911	1	14·65	434	13·68	391	13·72	391	20·90	795	23·80	1,026	28·32	1,462
	15	14·22	412	13·45	384	18·82	648	21·18	810	27·54	1,378	28·25	1,462

Statement showing the gauge readings and capacity of Surada reservoir on the 1st and 15th of every month during the years 1901 to 1911—*cont.*

Year.	Date.	October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.	
		Gauge.	Capacity.	Gauge.	Capacity.	Gauge.	Capacity.	Gauge.	Capacity.	Gauge.	Capacity.	Gauge.	Capacity.
		(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
1901-1902	1	21·44	833	23·16	975	25·30	1,159	25 28	1,159	24·84	1,113	23·26	984
	15	22·80	941	18·40	623	25·41	1,169	25·07	1,141	24·67	1,104	23·06	967
1902-1903	1	25·92	1,216	17·91	592	16·84	530	16·33	504	16·09	493	13·89	399
	15	18·12	604	17·00	540	16·46	514	16·23	499	13·91	399	11·73	311
1903-1904	1	28 60	1,494	27·05	1,325	28·30	1,462	28·22	1,452	27·78	1,410	27·18	1,346
	15	27·50	1,378	27·85	1,420	29·40	1,473	28·08	1,451	27·62	1,388	26·92	1,315
1904-1905	1	28·00	1,431	28·12	1,441	19·83	715	19·62	702	19·28	681	19·00	661
	15	22·20	895	22·68	935	19·79	715	19·46	695	19·13	668	19·07	668
1905-1906	1	26·25	1,255	21·55	841	4·95	99	4·56	90	2·22	38	3·60	67
	15	27·14	1,333	15·18	455	4·80	95	4·34	83	1·30	21	3·40	63
1906-1907	1	21·44	833	10 80	277	15·19	455	15·25	459	14 96	446	13 89	399
	15	14·50	425	14·89	443	15·08	451	15·18	455	14·79	438	11·90	318
1907-1908	1	21·00	802	8·08	186	7·79	177	7·49	168	7·35	165	6·82	148
	15	10·20	256	7·76	177	7·82	177	7·56	171	7·22	159	6·60	142
1908-1909	1	26·25	1,255	21·70	856	14·58	429	14·25	416	13·93	399	13·72	391
	15	23·22	975	14·78	438	14·38	421	13·97	403	13·86	399	13·45	384
1909-1910	1	28·08	1,441	13·30	374	12·90	358	16·11	493	15·85	484	15·18	455
	15	22·70	935	13·26	374	14·68	434	16·04	488	15·66	476	15·07	451
1910-1911	1	28·32	1,462	28·42	1,473	28·03	1,431	27·76	1,410	27·35	1,367	26·80	1,305
	15	28·26	1,462	28·21	1,452	27·96	1,430	27·59	1,388	27·05	1,335	26·68	1,285

[25th March 1929

Appendix VII.

STATEMENT showing the discharge of Godahallo river at Hinjili anicut for ten years.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1901.	..	..	..	..	..	..	256·8	307·1	653·92	592·30	3,029·86	436·5
1902.	276·5	33·2	..	..	..	..	155·2	1,609·37	1,700·09	149·1	159·9	137·9
1903.	46·9	..	..	..	..	96·8	1,029·9	2,571·22	5,263·32	2,041·00	719·77	400·87
1904.	251·9	37·2	..	..	..	..	276·67	253·06	2,507·36	3,343·40	116·7	86·9
1905.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200·8	3,527·75	484 87	224·1	140·7
1906.	..	..	..	..	..	29·2	98·44	819·13	2,003·38	1,367·55	717·50	126·3
1907.	78·9	..	..	..	..	222·75	336·37	220·90	799·92	201·3	171·6	158·1
1908.	..	..	..	..	..	..	79·5	518·98	2,416·73	1,334·74	708·5	657·7
1909.	190·5	..	..	306·2	226·8	846·20	270·69	182·88	1,085·91	345·53	415·5	1,465·14
1910.	..	..	..	..	..	959·03	518·41	3,146·22	468·82	4,505·53	242·59	262·3

Appendix VIII.

GULLERI head works—Surplus in river.

Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
1900-1901	13	154	476	437	2,078	2,830	4,174	92	..	..	2	..
1901-1902	11	..	..	416	764	99	20	..	..	..	..	..
1902-1903	..	..	62	258	1,991	1,460	46	..	..	..	..	..
1903-1904	..	..	1	854	1,588	2,180	934	1,486	186	122	..	..
1904-1905	..	..	173	787	453	1,167	472	138	238	37	..	24
1905-1906	11	21	..	126	189	53	25	..	..	..	118	5
1906-1907	..	..	..	753	399	197	13	..	..	..	..	..
1907-1908	26	..	1	732	1,376	839	..	..	..	..	..	..
1908-1909	..	..	6	220	1,722	801	964	..	..	..	..	..
1909-1910	319	54	542	202	1,580	434	26	60	..	..	..	..
1910-1911	381	486	738	445	1,158	712	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911-1912	..	..	792	626	3	1,315	386	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	2,791	5,856	13,301	12,077	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average ..	..	..	232	488	1,183	1,006	..	..	..	..	..	..

25th March 1929]

Appendix IX.

JANAMILLY head works—Surplus in river.

Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
1900-1901.	122	344	846	642	7,382	10,084	9,899	2,115	139	159	80	..
1901-1902.	424	655	319	1,962	734	..	466	721	274	..	22	..
1902-1903	98	..	35	206	3,414	1,794	28	..	..	..	65	77
1903-1904.	..	..	238	2,485	2,189	8,762	4,498	1,402	923	133	..	..
1904-1905.	..	..	162	817	2,014	5,293	3,985	601	37	67	152	187
1905-1906.	232	312	..	696	192	1,901	636	170	108	60	156	12
1906-1907.	..	3	334	363	695	826	201	102	80	51	70	29
1907-1908.	23	..	12	1,341	778	496	25	..	..	..	..	..
1908-1909.	..	23	541	729	2,495	4,064	2,434	14	11	..	44	..
1909-1910.	7	155	1,928	1,613	454	1,747	7	45	81	458	82	..
1910-1911.	..	88	1,633	1,154	1,421	323	7,335	886	849	24	..	8
1911-1912.	..	260	3,384	248	9	4.714	1,373	57	909	104	216	20
Total ..	..	..	9,430	12,251	21,775	40,004	30,887	6,116	..	..	..	..
Average..	..	..	785	1,104	1,814	3,333	2,574	595	..	..	..	..

Appendix X.

GUMSUR Head Works—Surplus in river.

Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
1901–1902	..	53	..	1,112	2,230	335	159	82	..	..	13	..
1902–1903	287	..	540	1,780	7,520	2,540	300	15	..	..	52	59
1903–1904	..	..	201	4,560	6,995	9,757	7,249	9,442	1,663	104	..	..
1904–1905	..	..	702	..	5,389	8,948	3,643	90	..	..	..	11
1905–1906	320	..	..	1,026	2,386	1,280	712	..	..	..	98	122
1906–1907	..	..	904	3,442	4,688	5,262	535	2,108	..	..	..	..
1907–1908	26	..	6	4,332	5,601	3,934	33	..	..	..	..	..
1908–1909	..	..	525	1,399	7,264	5,362	3,554	25	..	768	..	..
1909–1910	433	..	2,537	2,729	3,578	1, 40	92	..	56	77	..	..
1910–1911	..	..	886	4,505	3,584	4,161	9,892	1,031	289	11	..	..
1911–1912	..	..	2,297	505	851	6,906	2,696	130	178	17	186	..
Total ..	..	..	8,658	25,390	50,086	51,027	28,948	..	..	..	..	..
Average ..	..	..	721	2,115	4,173	4,252	2,412	..	..	..	..	..

Appendix XI.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of water received from the catchment to Surada Reservoir from 1902–1912 in millions of cubic feet.

Name of month.	1902–1903. Quantity of water received in millions of cubic feet.	1903–1904. Quantity of water received in millions of cubic feet.	1904–1905. Quantity of water received in millions of cubic feet.	1905–1906. Quantity of water received in millions of cubic feet.	1906–1907. Quantity of water received in millions of cubic feet.	1907–1908. Quantity of water received in millions of cubic feet.	1908–1909. Quantity of water received in millions of cubic feet.	1909–1910. Quantity of water received in millions of cubic feet.	1910–1911. Quantity of water received in millions of cubic feet.	1911–1912. Quantity of water received in millions of cubic feet.
April	15·72	10·18	— 24·92	56·33	5·52	70·71	6·50	52 12	42 23	15·10
May	29·04	19·75	3·75	49·05	— 0·50	16 57	9·86	2 52	31·53	13 63
June	8·98	100·93	121·35	6·34	95·43	65·22	218 61	187 13	433·28	679 72
July	56·68	285·21	99 30	93·12	244·61	377·23	44·35	531 60	244·78	15·94
August	780·08	1,094·33	551 82	160 49	565·54	207·86	540·06	342·07	1,144·23	5·60
September	398·56	2,809 29	1,438·04	731·30	440·38	379·01	2,035·93	334 82	656 11	2,299 84
October	— 54·17	1,147·81	945·55	222·62	376·64	— 2·77	1,192·34	— 6·40	1,935·87	429·51
November	13·21	162·49	73·85	12 58	198·58	6·34	31·75	— 4 55	206·18	— 33·13
December	7·46	1,909·46	599 54	81·02	26·93	8·07	2 70	157·62	32 60	50·35
January	14 96	68·29	12·63	6·87	10·69	11·85	9·37	14·06	— 0·28	6·26
February	32·02	25·57	29·38	7·39	15 62	55·79	23 72	15 19	15·07	120·20
March	82·37	— 78·17	49·5	8·20	154·03	12 12	14·15	14·31	35·06	17·95

NOTE.—The monthly figures have been arrived at by the formula—supply received during the month = (quantity in reservoir at end of month) — (quantity at beginning of month) + (quantity discharged by sluices and weirs) + (quantity lost by evaporation). The quantities in the reservoir at the beginning and end of each month are arrived from the known capacities of the reservoir corresponding to the gauge readings.

The quantity discharged by sluices and weirs are worked out by formula from data available from the gauge registers. The quantity lost by evaporation is taken a certain depth lost at mean level of water during the month. The depths assumed as lost are as follows :—

For April, May, February and March, 9 inches.
For June, July, November, December and January, 6 inches.
For August, September and October, 3 inches.

The irrigation figures represent losses due to leakage and other unaccounted sources and in some cases probably to under-estimation of evaporative losses. The above table and the gauge readings of the reservoir might be made the basis of useful study in many directions.

[25th March 1929

II

Chief Engineer's Memorandum, Dis. No. 479, dated 4th March 1913.

With reference to the letter from the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, forwarding a note by Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar on the Rushikulya system, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation has the honour to make the following remarks.

2. While recognizing that the reservoirs are most generally used to supplement deficiencies in the north-east monsoon, it should be clearly understood that their function is to compensate for deficiencies in rainfall and river supplies at any time after the south-west monsoon has set in and that this should be taken into consideration in making proposals in future.

3. *Russellkonda reservoir.*—The possibility of raising the F.T.L. of this reservoir by 3 feet is accepted, but in the present state of the Mahanadi canal it would be useless to do so. Until such time as the canal can be made to carry at least the theoretical supply allotted to it in the project estimates, viz., 471 cusecs, it is considered premature to think of increasing the capacity of the reservoir. When this is done, it will probably be advisable to increase the supply through the Gulleri channel if it can be done at a reasonable cost. The information afforded in Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar's note is too meagre to permit of any conclusions being drawn in this respect.

4. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation is strongly of opinion that it would be unsafe to raise the F.T.L. of the Surada reservoir which has given so much cause for apprehension in the past.

5. With regard to the best method of increasing the supply into the Surada reservoir, there is no objection to the Superintending Engineer investigating the possibility of a channel from the Rushikulya river which would undoubtedly give a more assured supply. It may be stated *passim* that the Chief Engineer for Irrigation does not accept Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar's calculations regarding the rate of silting of the Surada reservoir as even approximately correct and he believes that the reason why the whole contents of the reservoir cannot reach the sluice is very different from that given by the Executive Engineer—*vide* paragraph 5 of Inspection Notes printed with G.O. No. 566 I., dated 12th December 1912.

6. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation has already in paragraph 4 of the same notes given instructions for the completion of the estimate for the Girisola channel and these should be adhered to. He is not prepared to consider the proposals of the Executive Engineer for an extension depending mainly on the supply from the Baguva river until it is shown that water is available. In a bad year it is believed that the flow in the Baguva river during October and November (the period of greatest demand on the reservoirs) would be practically *nil* and all supplies would have to be given from the Russellkonda reservoir. If the Superintending Engineer finds that there is a possibility of doing this, there is no objection to his designing the banks of the Girisola channel so that it can be subsequently widened for the extension now proposed by the Executive Engineer.

7. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation has in the last paragraph of his inspection notes dealt with the proposed alterations under the Jayamangalam channel and the instructions there given should be adhered to.

25th March 1929]

8. The above deals with the proposed extensions. With regard to the improvements necessary to the existing system, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation has given a detailed programme of what is required and sees no reason to modify those instructions except as regards the head sluice to the Mahanadi canal. In his inspection notes it was directed that two tiers of shutters should be provided to the head sluice. The Superintending Engineer considers that with the construction of a wall to reverse the current, this will be unnecessary. There is no objection to the result of this experiment being ascertained before the existing shutters are altered, but should that experiment not prove as satisfactory as the Superintending Engineer hopes, the shutters should be divided as proposed by the Executive Engineer.

9. In conclusion, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation considers that it is most important to put the existing system in thorough order before extensions are undertaken, but as soon as the improvements now ordered are sufficiently advanced to admit of the Executive Engineer taking up fresh investigation, he should at once do so beginning with those schemes which have a reasonable prospect of being remunerative.

10. With regard to the Executive Engineer's suggestion that the Godohallo project should be reinvestigated as a famine-relief work, the undersigned is not prepared to accept this proposal. The project would even in its reduced form be very costly. The work would have to be well executed, and it is hoped that no famine will occur of sufficient duration to necessitate even a title of the necessary work being carried out by famine labour. This idea may therefore be given up.

H. E. Clerk,
Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

III

INSPECTION NOTES OF THE HON'BLE Mr. H. E. CLERK, CHIEF ENGINEER FOR IRRIGATION, DURING NOVEMBER 1912.

Rushikulya system 10th to 21st November.

Russellkonda reservoir.—The bund is in good order and there is but little leakage on the date of my inspection with water at + 43·7 or 1·8 below F.T.L. There are good drains leading from the toe of the bund but the notches are not sufficiently high above the floor and should be replaced so that the discharge can be accurately measured. There is a good deal of swampy land in rear which is due not to leakage from the bund but to springs from the hill below the left flank. This swamp should be drained as far as possible to the inlet and outlet through the Borasingi distributary.

The head sluice shutters work very stiffly, mainly, I believe, owing to defective design, but the gearing has not been examined for a long time and an early opportunity should be taken of taking the bearings down.

Surplus escape has a leading channel and drop over a road dam, but there is no well defined surplus channel after about 400 feet and complaints have been received from the owners of lands over which the surplus passes. A proposal to acquire land for a surplus channel at considerable cost was made, but in view of the very few occasions on which this escape need pass

water if the head sluice is properly made use of, I refused to recommend the proposal for sanction. I now find that the ryots have erected a bund of considerable strength and said to be about 4 feet higher than the crest of the escape to protect their fields. This bund is said to breach whenever the tank surpluses heavily at this escape. It has come into action more frequently than usual of recent years because the correct procedure of passing surplus through the head sluice in the first instance had for some reason been given up. It has now been reverted to. It is necessary to consider the surplus arrangements of the tank in some detail. The maximum surplus discharge appears to have been designed with a co-efficient of 500 in Ryves' formula at the length of the escape fixed accordingly. I find however that the maximum flood which occurred at the Gumsur anicut in October 1900 amounted to about 90,000 cusecs giving a co-efficient from the whole catchment area of about 1,000. Applying this co-efficient to the Rushikulya reservoir with a catchment area of 25 square miles, the flood discharge would be 8,550 cusecs instead of 4,300 given in the completion report. It is however permissible with so large a reservoir as this to take into account the moderating effect of the layer between F.T.L. and M.W.L. The superficial area at F.T.L. is stated to be 1,857 millions cubic feet and the capacity between F.T.L. and M.W.L. may roughly be put at 4,500 millions cubic feet. This is equivalent to a run-off of $\frac{4,500}{2{\cdot}32 \times 25}$ = 7·7 inches from the catchment.

The discharge of the head sluice which should always be used for surplusing is limited by the capacity of the leading channel and may be put down as 1,000 cusecs 86 millions cubic feet in 24 hours, but with the aid of this the surplus weir should never come into action except in very heavy floods. Such a flood must have occurred in October 1900 when on the 6th of that month 8·35 inches fell at Gulleri anicut and 7′ 14″ at Russellkonda. On this occasion the only effect of the flood was to raise the water level by about 1′ 6″ and as the water was nearly that depth below F.T.L. the surplus over the weir was insignificant. In these circumstances, I think a reasonable compromise can be come to with the ryots who should not be allowed to raise their bund above crest level of the weir and road dam while a channel to pass off as much water as possible along the contour channel should be made.

2. *Goomsur anicut.*—This is founded on wells 9′ deep; it has a body wall 12·20 feet high above top of wells and has an overfall of 7·20 feet on to a concrete apron 4′ thick. Below this is a dry stone apron 50′ long and a dry stone talus 80′ long. The concrete apron which is floored with 6″ Portland cement for first 10′ from body wall stands very well and seems to require but little repair. I saw no springs in the dry stone apron which one would expect to find with water nearly level with the turf bund 2″ above crest of anicut, but there are, I believe, a few here and there. The head sluice and scouring sluices are in good order but the gearing of the latter works very stiffly and there is a great deal of leakage under and over the shutters which should be stopped. The head sluice sill was originally at + 184 or one foot above sill of scouring sluices. It was afterwards raised to + 187·00 and subsequently cut down to + 185·50 at which level it now is. Owing to the silting in the Mahanadhi canal, various expedients have been tried to diminish the entrance of sand into the canal. Last year a sand bag barrier was constructed in front of the head sluice with top level at + 188·50 or

1·50′ below crest of the anicut. This does not seem to have had any appreciable effect as the bags were rotten and burst and the groyne was swept away. Soundings and gaugings are now being taken with F.S.L. in the canal and when these are known and compared with the bed levels taken in February 1911 and those taken in March of last year we shall be able to form a better idea of what bed fall we are likely to be able to maintain in future.

Whatever decision may be come to in this respect, it is important to keep the bed level above the anicut as low as possible and for this purpose I would erect two shutters 30′ wide and 6′ deep just beyond the present scouring sluices They should have their cills 4′ below the present crest of the anicut It is probable that the addition of one or two wells above the line of the existing ones will be all that is required. Designs for this will be drawn out in the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and sent to the Superintending Engineer to estimate. Other works which are required are dividing the present shutters of the head sluice into two so that the upper shutter can be lifted independently of the lower one and improving the gearing of the scouring sluices. A puddle apron protected with dry stone is required upstream, but this may be carried when the crest is raised permanently.

At present a turf bund is erected on the crest of the anicut and answers its purpose well enough unless it is necessary to make it early in the season. The body wall of the anicut is far too thin and I cannot recommend its being raised solid until I can decide how it should be strengthened. This proposal may therefore lie over for the present. The Superintending Engineer proposes certain experiments to turn the current upstream before entering the head sluice. I have no objection to these being made. They will not be costly and may possibly be effective. The Superintending Engineer can sanction them himself from maintenance.

3. *Mahanadi canal.*—There is now about two feet of sand above the sill of head sluice or 3½′ above original bed level. When levels were last taken, the bed slope for the first mile was about 2′ per mile and for the second about 1·5′ per mile. I hope that by the erection of two wide shutters on anicut with cills at 186 we may be able to keep the bed of the river above the head sluice somewhere near that level and consequently lower than the bed level in the canal, but I do not anticipate that bed fall will be reduced below something between 1·5′ and 2′ a mile. At 0·6 is an aqueduct and it would be well to fit scouring sluices into the downstream wall of this. I am not helpful of this doing much good; but it may be tried, as the expense will not be great. At 1·6 there is an aqueduct which has entirely silted up and in June 1911 breaches in the canal were caused by a local flood topping the bank entering the canal and breaching it some 18 miles lower down. The Superintending Engineer is taking steps to remedy this. If nothing permanent is done before next June, the vents should be cleared. Other aqueducts in this canal are more or less silted up and should receive attention. All vegetation should be removed for 100′ on upstream side and where silted on the downstream side cuts should be made to assist the water to scour away the shoals.

The Nimina cutting in about 12th mile was inspected. It now seems in good order and not to give trouble. The drains have been cleared out recently. They will want frequent inspection.

[25th March 1929

4. *Girisola channel.*—This is a proposal to take off a channel from the left flank of Gumsur anicut, and has been under consideration since 1902. In that year an estimate amounting to Rs. 15,500 was submitted by the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, for irrigating 4,000 acres under this channel. This estimate was returned by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation for further information. In June 1904 the Executive Engineer reported that he had found a better line whereby 11,000 acres could be commanded, that the area actually commanded by the first proposal was only 2,000 acres, and that an entirely new investigation had been made and was approaching completion. In March 1905 the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, inspected the channel and gave further instructions which necessitated, the realignment of the channel and fresh levels had to be taken. In January 1906 the estimates were submitted to the Superintending Engineer who required further information and alteration in some of the designs. This involved a good deal of extra levelling and various alterations were proposed; as a result although the estimate has been submitted once more to the Superintending Engineer, nothing definite has been decided on. The great delay which has taken place may be attributed (1) to changes of officers, (2) to the fact that all the work was done by the existing staff who were probably fully employed especially during the closure of the canals when much other work has to be done. The design is an exceedingly difficult one and every officer who has undertaken the task has had to study the problem anew each time.

It may in the first place be stated that there is a small head sluice with vent 4′ × 4′ and cill level at + 187·50. For the first four miles land for the channel was acquired in 1894 and charged to the project estimates. This fact should not be lost sight of in fixing the final alignment of the channel though there is a little doubt that, if it is desirable to move the line higher up the slope, the ryots will not object to change lands.

The Executive Engineer has asked for orders on two points with regard to this channel. (1) What duty should be adopted. Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar who last submitted this estimate started with an assumed duty of 150 at the heads of distributaries, added 8 cubic feet per million square feet of wetted perimeter and arrived at discharge at the head and a consequential duty for the canal. In this I think he was wrong because the evidence on which a duty of 150 can be worked to at the head of distributaries is of the slightest and because the allowance of 8 cusecs per million cubic feet of W.P. is in my opinion altogether excessive. We have in evidence of this the Mahanadi canal which passes through precisely similar soil and has staunched itself very thoroughly with silt. I do not think therefore that the losses will be appreciable. I would put them at the outside at 2 cusecs per million cubic feet of W.P. Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar has himself shown that the maximum capacity duty *at the head* of the canal in an unfavourable year is 100 and that is the duty to which the project is designed. That duty should therefore be adhered to. If an allowance of two cusecs per million cubic feet of W.P. is allowed, the losses will be 12 cusecs and starting at the head with 75 cusecs the duty at the heads of distributaries will be about 120 and this is the highest duty which can be allowed. Next comes the much more difficult question of the velocity to be adopted to prevent silting. Here we must be guided mainly by the experience in the Mahanadi canal. Observations are now being taken to ascertain what the critical velocity is at F.S.L. and when these are ascertained I should like the question referred to me with the recommendations of the local officers.

25th March 1929]

I inspected the first 4½ miles of the line. The head is an almost ideal place to make an experiment with an upstream leading channel and it should be so designed. Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar's estimate did not provide for a scouring sluice, but I think that one is absolutely necessary. We may take the form of a single lift shutter 30′ × 6″ with sill 4′ below present crest of anicut.

According to the present proposals only outlets are provided in the first 4 miles of the channel, but I think that when the drainage is likely to be large, say exceeding 2 square miles, a super-passage or under-tunnel will be required. There is no map showing areas to be drained and in the list shown me some seemed much under-estimated. These require checking. There are no well defined drainage courses at present, but it has to be considered whether when the flood discharge is concentrated at selected points claims for damages will not arise. This applies whether outlets or other forms of escapes are adopted.

At about 4 miles 2 furlongs, there is a big cutting ½ a mile long and maximum depth 22′. This is stated to be all gravel and in Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar's report it is said that trial pits have been taken. Enquiries on the spot showed however that only one pit was dug and that it is quite doubtful if that were sunk to full depth. The old pit should be re-excavated to full depth or till rock is met and 6 borings should be taken as well. Even if these prove as satisfactory as anticipated some allowance for the rock which is almost certain to be found should be made. The Superintending Engineer has already given instructions about making provision for draining the slopes of the cutting and these should receive attention.

5. *Surada reservoir.*—Inspected a portion of the west * and the whole of the east bunds. The tank was at F.S.L. and I was unable to see the lower portions of the revetments. Judging from what was visible of the front slope they must be in good order as is the rear slope throughout. From 0·1 to 0·3 of west bund there is good deal of leakage. Unfortunately the fencing and demarcation stones are absolutely at the toe of the bund and there is no room for a drain. There is in one place wet cultivation up to the toe of the bund. It seems most unlikely that in the first instance a strip was not taken up and the Executive Engineer should examine the original land plans to see if the Public Works Department stones are in the right place. If they are, it is necessary to take up about 100 feet of land at the toe. At about 0·3 there is a distinct spring under the bund. The water coming out is gauged by a notch and it is stated that the discharge does not vary whatever may be the head in the tank which would indicate that it is a spring and not a leak through or under the bund. It would however be advisable as a precautionary measure to put down a puddle trench at this point and this should be done when the water falls low enough. I understand that when the tank falls to about 18 feet on cill of sluice this portion of the tank is cut off from the rest of it and that it is impossible to drain this depression although it is about 12 feet higher than the sluice cill. When the tank next falls low enough a cut should be made on the most economical line to drain this end of the tank.

* Called south in the completion report.

East bund.—The deepest bed of the tank is near furlong 0·1 and 0·2 and here the bund seems in good order and there is not much seepage, but not nearly enough care has been taken in draining the toe which rests on sloping

ground easily drained into the hollow a little further off. The drains have been allowed to silt up. They should be cleared and extended where necessary.

At about 0·7 in eastern bund there is a great deal of leakage which is not properly drained. A drain parallel to the toe is required and cross drains leading to it.

The head sluice is in good order except for the gearing which is not properly looked after or properly lubricated. It works very stiffly as was foretold by Mr. Hughes in his inspection notes printed in G.O. No. 211 I., dated 1st March 1897. The stiffness is however greatly augmented by the use of liquid fuel as a lubricant for which purpose it was utterly unsuited. Between the sluice and surplus weir the bund although of no great height shows signs of cracking very badly. I am informed that these cracks are filled in with metal and gravel. This is not suitable as it is impossible to force such material down for any distance. The cracks should be filled with dry sand poured in slowly so as to penetrate the cracks as deeply as possible.

Padma surplus weir.—At extreme right flank, the surplus channel in rear has cut back in two places, the easternmost gully having reached the dry stone apron which is beginning to collapse. This is not very deep. The other gully is still about 200 feet short of the apron but is much deeper. A second drop is required which must be built about 240 feet below the existing apron. The level of this apron is + 288. The new weir may have its crest at + 285 and its apron at + 279 which is the level of the surplus channel further down. The apron may be of rough stone in mortar built in edge, the foundations being designed to suit the nature of the soil found The strip of high ground in rear of the weir may be retained and the walls tied into it, with dry stone revetment wings, as a protection both front and rear.

6. *Janamilli anicut* and head works of Rushikulya canal. The anicut is, as far as I could see, in good order. The beams of gearing of head and scouring sluices are old and a good many need replacing. An estimate for this is under consideration by the Executive Engineer. When the under-sluice shutters are first closed there is a great deal of leakage which is said to be over the top of the shutter. This should be seen to and stopped as the water which reaches Janamilli anicut is very largely that issued from the reservoir and should be carefully conserved.

7. *Rushikulya canal.*—Breach at 1 mile 6 furlongs right bank. This occurred in 1911. The ground is not low here but the soil is liable to crack and as it is on the outer edge of a curve in the canal it is inclined to scour. Protective measures to encourage a silt berm are necessary and probably revetment after a berm has formed.

Aqueducts at 9 miles 1 furlong and 9 miles 6 furlongs.—In both of these the wings and returns in rear are badly cracked. In the latter the returns are pushed forward and are likely to fall. In the case of the aqueduct at 9 miles 6 furlongs the rear wings and returns should be re-built to a proper section at once. They are heavily surcharged and I believe it will be found that the section is insufficient. Most of the wings and face walls about here seem to be weak and will have to be re-built eventually.

No. 2 Distributary.—The sanctioned area is 2,200 acres, but all of this except 246 acres has been relinquished since the resettlement. It seems probable that the first bad year will bring the lands under irrigation again.

The arrangements for disposing of cross drainage here are not satisfactory and this year the bank breached just below the head sluice. A pipe inlet has been provided, but I am not sure that it is enough for the area drained. The question should be enquired into.

Shergadda cutting—about a mile long. Considerable expenditure has been incurred in revetting and draining the left bank and it is in good order, but the masonry drains should be altered so as to give free outlet to the water where it passes through cuts on the spoil bank. The right bank has not received so much attention and there are several small slips. These will have to be revetted and it looks as though more cuts in the spoil bank were required.

Just above the bridge at 12 miles 3 furlongs the canal passes through Sagaram tank at a much lower level than the tank. The tank is used and the water level was dangerously high. The canal bank should be raised to 3′ above M.W.L. with a minimum top width of 6′ to the bank.

No. 3 Distributary has never been constructed as the Shergadda Zamindar did not care to take water to his rainfed paddy even at the original rates. At those now charged there seems no likelihood of his doing so.

From 36·0 to 37·5.—The bank even on this date a fortnight or so after heavy rain shows signs of cracking and is rather thin in places, while there is much percolation water standing at the toe, partly due to defective drainage and partly to an old tank through the upper part of the water-spread of which the canal passes. It would probably be possible to improve matters by breaching this in several places as it does not look big enough to do any good. There was a breach in 1911 at about 37·4. At 37·5 is an aqueduct the side walls of which leak a good deal and should be seen to. The approaches are rather steep but not so bad as those at 46·5 and 47·2. Just below this aqueduct there was a breach in the right bank in (I think) 1909. There seems no reason why it should have breached here as the section is good and the soil does not look bad.

9th Distributary.—The head sluice gearing wants attention and the revetment in rear should be extended on the left.

At about 39·0 there is a fairly high bank with a great deal of percolation through it. This requires careful watching. Below this is an important outlet. F.S.L. is at the top of the lower row of shutters which are about 9″ wide. There were complaints of injury to crops from this surplus work which has no well defined channel in rear. I could however see no signs of damage by the discharge which must have occurred in the recent cyclonic rain and as surplus channel would be very expensive I do not think that any action is necessary.

Ichchapur channel at 39·4½ on right bank head sluice 4 vents each 6′ × 4′. Irrigation under channel 30,000 acres. The gearing to the head sluice is very badly looked after, many bolts are missing and those that are there are not screwed up, with the result that the gearing is being worn out. I saw vegetation growing in the rear wing. The work has a neglected appearance.

Drop at 39·5.—Fourteen feet high water cushion 3′ deep with concrete floor which is said to require repair.

At 42 miles 4 furlongs a breach occurred on 1st August of this year. It was at the site of a pipe; the rear slope of the bank at this place was very

steep and this was possibly the cause. It is not a dangerous place. It seems as though a pipe at this place were quite unnecessary as the lands can be commanded from another pipe on the ridge about 800 yards away.

Aqueduct at 46·5.—The wings are too short and the slopes too steep; water wings are required and the bund should be made up to cover a hydraulic gradient of 1 in 4. Just above this aqueduct was a breach in 1911. This is said to have occurred by leakage through a crack, and there is no doubt that this portion of the bund requires attention. If gravel can be obtained fairly close by, it would be well to gravel the front slopes of this portion of the bank for a thickness of 6".

At 47·2 is an aqueduct of a similar design to that at 46·5 and the same measures are required.

At several places in the canal there are pipe sluices which are far too short. These should be made to the proper length and when their position and size are finally fixed, front and rear walls should be built.

After having inspected most of the weak places in the Rushikulya canal, I have come to the conclusion that there is no reason why it should not be made safe from breaching in ordinary circumstances. I have indicated above what is required at various points and generally speaking it may be said that careful conservancy and inspection will do much to prevent breaches early in the season. Every opportunity should be taken to let into the canal early in the season any floods which may occur even though the water is not required for irrigation in order to moisten the banks. A weak point in the canal is the absence of any regulator or proper surplus work throughout its length so that a breach near the end necessitates cutting off the supply at the head. I am not prepared to say where a regulator and surplus work could be made most conveniently, but they should be built preferably somewhere between 30th and 40th mile.

8. I inspected a portion of 13th Distributary which was said to give trouble. This trouble is, as far as I can see, mainly due to defective maintenance. The channel is designed to carry 120 cusecs, but as gauged only carries 72. The principal cause of this is that silt berms have been allowed to form and unduly constrict the channel. Similarly, there is a complaint of insufficient bed fall in the lower reaches, but I am not certain that this is not mainly due to defective maintenance. When I inspected I found weeds and vegetation growing across the channel.

A pleasing feature was the efficiency of the old-fashioned drops discharging on to rough stone in mortar aprons without any water cushions. They appeared cheap and effective, though they would be improved by the notch being trapezoidal and a lip to splay the water.

General.

9. Apart from actual works, a great deal is required to make the system efficient. A good working map is required showing all branch channels and minor distributaries. At present I understand that there is nothing but the sketch map of the system which is undoubtedly most sketchy. I do not think that an expensive ayacut map with contours is required.

Ayacut registers and pipe lists are required and rules for regulation at the reservoirs, head works and for channels are required. Proper use

should be made of the channel lascars who should not only regulate the sluices in order but should have specific tasks allotted to them in clearing weeds in channels, filling gullies and cracks in banks, etc.

I have had the advantage of reading a note by the late Executive Engineer, Mr. R. N. Arogyaswamy Mudaliyar, on what he considers necessary to extend and improve the system. I do not wish to express an opinion on the proposals therein made as I believe that the Superintending Engineer will deal with them in due course. I will only remark that it is altogether premature to consider extending irrigation until the system is put into good order. I would, however, except from this the Girisola channel, the estimate for which has been under preparation for a long time. The programme I would suggest placed in order of urgency is as follows:—

(1) Fitting two shutters to the Gumsur anicut.

(2) Altering shutters to Mahanadi head sluice.

(3) Altering gearing to Gumsur anicut under sluices.

(4) Scouring vents to aqueduct in Mahanadi canal.

(5) Improvements to aqueduct at 1 mile 6 furlongs, Mahanadi canal.

(6) Strengthening weak places in the Rushikulya canal as denoted in paragraph 7 supra.

The construction of the lower drop wall below the Padma weir is also very urgent, but I have not included it in the above programme as it does not concern the arrangements to be made for passing water freely down the canals.

All the above should be taken up this year.

Jayamangalam Channel—21st November 1912.

This channel is a natural drain utilized for the purpose of irrigation and provided with an anicut and head sluice about the year 1865. Owing to its alignment it presents the greatest possible difficulty to satisfactory irrigation from it and various proposals have been made for its improvement or abandonment, but, as far as I can understand, no definite scheme has yet been evolved. Mr. Arogyaswamy Mudaliyar in his note mentioned in paragraph 9 sketched out a scheme for bringing it under the Rushikulya project. There are obvious financial objections to this and, if possible, the system should be retained as it is a separate Class IV work. From the levels which have already been taken I suggested a method of dealing with the upper portion of this channel. The most pressing need is, however, I understand, the improvement of the irrigation under Koratoli Tampara, a tank depending for its supply on the Jayamangalam channel. These improvements can be worked out independently of what is done to the channel and should be taken up first.

H. E. Clerk,
Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

[25th March 1929

IV

G.O. No. 566 *I., dated 12th December* 1912.

Communicated to the officers concerned.

2. The attention of the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, will be drawn to the remarks and suggestions of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. Special steps should be taken to carry out as early as possible the works recommended in paragraph 9 of the Inspection notes.

3. The Government consider that the works in the Rushikulya system have not been maintained in as efficient a state as they should have been and look for improvement in that respect.

(True extract)

H. E. CLERK,
Joint Secretary to Govt., P.W.D., Irrigation Branch.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1858 asked by Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1929, page 723 supra.]

Paragraph 3 *of G.O. No.* 1134, *Revenue, dated 6th December* 1887.

3. The most important point requiring consideration, however, is the determination of the commutation prices to be adopted for converting the grain values into money rates. This subject has been fully discussed by the Deputy Commissioner, Messrs. Glenny and Grose, and the Board. The strict application of the principle laid down in paragraph 6 of Government Order, dated 30th July 1885, No. 881, viz., that where the average of the market prices of the staple grains for the twenty non-famine years immediately preceding the settlement, *minus* such allowance as may be found necessary for the difference between the ryot's prices and the market prices, exceeds the lowest market price during the same period, the latter should be adopted as the commutation rate, has been shown, in the case of South Arcot, to entail a needless and unjustifiable sacrifice of the resources of the State. The loss of revenue was calculated by the Deputy Commissioner (vide scheme A) at 2 per cent on wet and no less than 36 per cent on dry lands, aggregating Rs. 1,66,184 for the two taluks of Cuddalore and Villupuram alone, but it would really be very much greater, as a deduction of one-seventh has to be made from the rates adopted for scheme A, it having been since discovered that the quotations in the Board's lists of prices are in terms of garce of 3,200 *local* measures of capacity one-sixth greater than that of the Madras measure. It is thus clear that the rule laid down as regards the determination of commutation rates requires modification. His Excellency the Governor in Council, after a careful consideration of the question, resolves to accept the method suggested by Mr. Grose, viz., that of taking the average of the twenty non-famine years, deducting therefrom 15 instead of 10 per cent on account of the difference between the ryot's and the market prices, and this decision will be reported to the Secretary of State for confirmation.

25th March 1929]

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1860 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1929, page 723 supra.]

Question No. 1860 *addressed to the hon. the Home Member.*

Subject matter of the report.	Year of report.	Month of receipt by Government.	Month of publication with reviews.
1. Police Administration Report ..	1927 (calendar year).	July 1928 ..	October 1928.
2. Report on the working of the Planters' Labour Act.	Do.	February 1928 ..	April 1928.
3. Report on the working of the Indian Emigration Act and the rules thereunder.	Do.	April 1928 ..	May 1928.
4. Report on the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act.	Do.	May 1928 ..	June 1928.
5. Administration Report of the Labour Department.	1927-28	July 1928 ..	November 1928.
6. Report of the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers on the Administration of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923.	Do.	July 1928 ..	August 1928.
7. Administration Report of the Factories Department.	1927 (calendar year).	June 1928 ..	July 1928.
8. Annual Report on the working of the Government Press.	1927-28	September 1928 ..	October 1928.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 1866 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1929, page 727 supra.]

Question No. 1866 *addressed to the hon. the Law Member.*

Subject matter of the report.	Year of report.	Month of receipt by Government.	Month of publication with review.
1. Statistics of Criminal Courts ..	1927 (calendar year).	December 1928 ..	January 1929.
2. Statistics of Civil Courts ..	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
3. Administration Report of Jail Department.	Do.	April 1928 ..	June 1928.
4. Statistics of Village Courts ..	Do.	June 1928 ..	August 1928.
5. Report on the working of the Children Act.	Do.	May 1928 ..	July 1928.
6. Report on the Administration of the Indian Electricity Act.	1927-28	July 1928 ..	August 1928.
7. Report on the working of the Hydro-Electric Development Department.	Do.	January 1929 ..	Report is in print; will be published shortly.
8. Administration Report of the Forest Department.	Do.	December 1928 ..	Report is under consideration.
9. Administration Report of the Cinchona Department.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.

Subject matter of the report.	Year of report.	Month of receipt by Government.	Month of publication with review.
10. Administration Report relating to Stamps.	1927-28	July 1928 ..	July 1928.
11. Administration Report of the Madras Port Department.	Do.	October 1928 ..	November 1928.
12. Administration Report of the Madras Port Fund.	Do.	November 1928..	Do.
13. Administration Report of the Tuticorin Port Fund.	Do.	October 1928 ..	Do.
14. Administration Report of the Tuticorin Port Trust Fund.	Do.	Do. ..	The Administration Report was published in November 1928. The audit report of the Accountant-General and the remarks of the Harbour Engineer in Chief thereon were received by Government on 16th January 1929 and the orders of Government thereon were issued on 15th February 1929.

APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to question No. 1869 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1929, page 730 supra.]

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Development Department, Mis. No. 257, *dated* 12*th February* 1929.

* * * *

1. *Throwing open of the old pathway which are now closed.*—The request apparently refers to the Shanankuppam reserved forest. The proper procedure to be followed has already been indicated by the Range Officer, Odugathur. If the petitioners do not want to take advantage of that offer, nothing further can be done.

* * * *

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide item IV—Papers laid on the Table of the House, page 781 supra.]

G.O. No. 495, Development, dated 20th March 1929.

The notification appended to this order will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

2. The Secretary to the Legislative Council is requested to lay a copy of the notification on the table of the Legislative Council as required by the proviso to section 19 of the State Aid to Industries Act and to report in due course the exact date on which this was done.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

A. McG. C. TAMPOE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Industries.
,, Secretary to the Legislative Council [through Law (Legislative) Department].
,, Law (Legislative) Department.
,, Superintendent, Government Press, for publication of the notification.

25th March 1929]

Appendix

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*a*) of section 19 and clause (15) of sub-section (*b*) of section 19 of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 (Madras Act V of 1923), as amended by the Madras State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Act, 1928 (Madras Act VIII of 1928), the Governor acting with Ministers is hereby pleased to make the following amendment to the rules framed under the said Act and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* extraordinary, dated the 3rd March 1923, as amended by notifications No. 306, dated 11th October 1923, No. 332, dated 9th October 1925 and No. 300, dated 26th August 1927, published at page 1296, page 2216 and pages 1604-05 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th November 1923, 17th November 1925 and 4th October 1927, respectively :—

DRAFT AMENDMENT.

After rule 23 of the said rules the following heading and rule shall be inserted, namely,—

"*Section* 19 (*b*) (15).

24. In the case of any industrial business or enterprise with a capital outlay not exceeding one thousand rupees and cottage industries,

(*a*) no loan shall be granted and no guarantee of a cash credit, overdraft or fixed advance with a bank shall be given unless the value of the security offered is at least equal to the amount applied for ;

(*b*) every loan, guarantee of a cash credit, overdraft or fixed advance with a bank shall be secured by

(i) a mortgage or floating charge upon the whole of the assets of the business or enterprise or cottage industry, or

(ii) a mortgage or floating charge upon the other assets belonging to the applicant, or

(iii) a mortgage or floating charge upon the assets of the surety or sureties of the applicant, or

(iv) the personal security of the applicant or the joint personal security of the applicant and one or more persons, up to the extent of Rs. 500, provided that such security shall ordinarily be taken as collateral security only, or

(v) a combination of the forms of the security mentioned in sub-clauses (i) to (iv) ;

(*c*) no loan shall be disbursed and no guarantee of a cash credit, overdraft or fixed advance with a bank shall be given to an applicant unless he and his surety, if any, execute the necessary bond to the satisfaction of the Director ;

(*d*) the provisions of rules made under clauses (4), (6), (7), (8), (11) and (13) of sub-section (*b*) of section 19 of the Act shall apply to all loans and guarantees of cash credit, overdraft or fixed advance with a bank ; and

(*e*) a return shall be made once a year by the recipient of the loan, or the guarantee of a cash credit, overdraft or fixed advance with a bank furnishing

(i) a full and complete statement of the assets and liabilities of the business, the assets being valued as prescribed by rule 11, and

(ii) a statement giving the income and expenditure."

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide item IV—Papers laid on the Table of the House, page 781 supra.]

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

With reference to the answer to clause (*c*) of Question No. 763-F, given at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th November 1928, the following statement is laid on the table.

STATEMENT.

Legislative Council Question No. 763-F, answered on 28th November 1928.

No permanent vacancy in the Selection grade in any provincial service was kept unfilled for over two years during the last ten years. As regards temporary vacancies the Local Government are not allowed under Fundamental Rule 30 to fill up such vacancies in any of the Provincial services.

CORRIGENDUM.

Proceedings of the Legislative Council.

Volume XLVIII, No. 12, of the proceedings of the Legislative Council, dated 26th March 1929—

In line 5, of page 910—

For the word " purpose ", *read* " purposes ".

Volume L, No. 2, of the proceedings of the Legislative Council, dated 25th September 1929—

In page 188, line 10—

After the last word " force ", *add* " etc. "

Volume L, No. 8, of the proceedings of the Legislative Council, dated 4th October 1929 :—

In page 741, line 3 of Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar's speech—

For the words " in line 1, insert a comma after the word ' shall ' and ", *read* " in line 1, after the word ' shall ', "

Volume L, No. 9, of the proceedings of the Legislative Council, dated 7th October 1929—

In page 795, line 2 of Mr. K. Uppi Sahib's speech—

For the words " in line 1, sub-clause (1), insert a comma after the word ' shall ' and ", *read* " in line 1, sub-clause (1), after the word ' shall ' ".

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Tuesday, the 26th March 1929.

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.
Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
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.
Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. W. E.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr.
James, Mr. F. E.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.
Karant, Mr. K. R.
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 (Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachendra Bahadur Varu).
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.
Mahmud Sahamnad 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, Khan Sahib T. M.
Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara *alias* Kumaran Raman, Mr.
Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.).
Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.
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.
Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Slater, 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.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Swami, Mr. K. V. R
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.
Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.

[26th March 1929

PRESENT—*contd.*

Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wood, Mr. C. E.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Zamindar of Gollapalli.
Zamindar of Kallikota.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
Zamindar of Seithur.
Zamindar of Singampatti.

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Floods

Widening of the Yeluru bridge at Cocanada.

*1870 *Q.*—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, with reference to the answer given to question No. 736 (*e*) on 27th November 1928,—

(*a*) whether the investigation referred to in clause (*b*) of the answer has been made and if so, what the result of the same is;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that one wing of the existing Yeluru bridge collapsed during the floods in October 1928 and that the wing is to be rebuilt at a great cost;

(*c*) whether the Cocanada Municipal Council in asking for a grant of Rs. 18,500 towards the repair of flood damages included a sum of Rs. 9,000 for rebuilding the collapsed wing wall of the bridge; and

(*d*) whether the Government propose to direct the addition of a span to the existing bridge and to grant the necessary sum in addition to Rs. 9,000?

A.—(*a*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to him in reply to clause (*a*) of question No. 1720, dated 14th March 1929.

(*b*) Yes.
(*c*) Yes.
(*d*) The question is under consideration.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know whether this bridge is in the middle of the city?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I fear the hon. Member must know more about it than I (Laughter), I am not sure of the exact position."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Is it not a fact that the public are put to much inconvenience due to the collapse of this bridge?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I should think so; it is very likely."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"In view of the inconvenience to the public, may I know whether Government will sanction the money required for it without any further delay?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I am afraid it is hardly within my purview."

26th March 1929]

Forest Panchayats

Agreements by Government with members of the forest panchayats.

*1871 *Q.*—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the agreements entered into by the Government with the members of the Forest Panchayat were published in the Gazette for general information and if so, when;

(*b*) whether such agreements contain any provision for the cancellation of the panchayat and if so, under what conditions;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that without assigning any reason the Board of Revenue is given authority to cancel the agreement;

(*d*) whether any and if so, what panchayats have been closed;

(*e*) if so, what were the circumstances under which such drastic action was taken;

(*f*) whether the panchayat has the liberty of opening the panchayat forest for free grazing provided they regularly pay the amount agreed to be paid to Government;

(*g*) whether these panchayat members have no liberty of compounding offences committed in respect of such panchayat areas without the intercession of the forest and any other authorities;

(*h*) whether the Government have any control over the monies that are collected by the panchayat so long as they pay up the amount fixed by Government under the agreement;

(*i*) whether the fees levied from persons who commit offences in such panchayat areas are credited to Government or to the panchayat;

(*j*) if they are credited to Government, under what authority;

(*k*) whether there are two kinds of forest panchayats and, if so, what is the difference between the two; and

(*l*) whether special kind of panchayats are working in North Arcot district?

A.—(*a*) The answer is in the negative, but a copy of the standard form of agreement was laid on the table of the House on 27th February 1928 in answer to question No. 1577 asked by the hon. Member.

(*b*) & (*c*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to clause 12 of the form of agreement referred to above.

(*d*) & (*e*) The Government have not the information.

(*f*) The Government can find nothing in the terms of the agreement preventing the panchayats from adopting such a course, provided they comply with the other conditions of the agreement regarding the nature and number of cattle to be admitted, period of closure, etc.

(*g*) Panchayats, which have been empowered under section 55 of the Madras Forest Act, can compound forest offences. Thirty-one panchayats have been so empowered

(*h*) The panchayats are, under the terms of the agreement, bound to maintain cash accounts of receipts and charges. These are inspected by the District Revenue staff.

[26th March 1929

(*i*) To the Government, except in the case of two panchayats, Dalavoipatnam and Eraiyur which have been specially authorized to appropriate the compounding fees.

(*j*) Sections 55 and 66 of the Madras Forest Act.

(*k*) & (*l*) The Government are not aware of such a distinction nor of anything special in the constitution of panchayats in the North Arcot district.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" With reference to clauses (*b*) and (*c*), may I know whether the panchayats in carrying out the conditions are to be guided by the rules framed by the Government under chapter 3 of the Forest Act, or by the rules governing reserved forests ? "

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether if any portion which was not hitherto in the reserved portion is now included in the panchayat area, the panchayat is free to exercise its jurisdiction under chapter 3 of the Act over that area ? "

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

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" With regard to the cancellation, Sir, the two clauses seem to conflict with each other. 'Failure to comply with any of the conditions above mentioned will be a ground for the cancellation of this agreement.' 'The Board of Revenue reserves the right of such cancellation, without assigning any reason whatsoever.' May I know whether the hon. the Revenue Member will revise them so that the doubt may be cleared ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The whole question is under consideration."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" What is the statutory basis for these agreements ? "

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

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the Government have any intention of bringing in a law to regulate the conduct of forest panchayats, and take the vote of the House on that law ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" There is at present no such intention."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know what they are going to do in the matter ? What other measures are they going to take ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" If the object cannot be obtained except by legislation then the Government will resort to legislation."

Irrigation

Investigation of the extension of the Kistna East Bank Canal.

* 1872 *Q.*—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any establishment was appointed during 1927-28 and 1928-29 for the investigation of the extension of the Kistna East Bank canal ;

26th March 1929]

(*b*) if so, how much amount has been spent so far for the said investigation ;

(*c*) whether the investigation is continuing or has been abandoned ;

(*d*) if it has been abandoned, at what stage it was abandoned, when and why ; and

(*e*) when it will be taken again ?

A.—(*a*) Yes. About three and a half months during 1927-28 and four and a half months during 1928-29.

(*b*) Information as to the exact amount spent is not available with Government.

(*c*), (*d*) & (*e*) Block levels over the whole of the area commanded by the East Bank canal and extension and alignment of channels, etc., and certain other preliminary work had been done up to the middle of August 1928 when the sanction expired.

The question of the extension of the Kistna East Bank canal is part of the scheme for extension of irrigation in the Kistna delta, consequent on the installation of 6 feet shutters over the Kistna anicut, which is to be investigated by a special division to be formed next year.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know what will be the length of the proposed extension of the canal ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" That depends upon the result of the investigation."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" From the result of the investigation so far made, may I know what will be the length of the canal ? "

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

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" How many acres will be irrigated by the proposed extension ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" That is the very point that is being investigated."

Issue of water for irrigation to lands under the Kistna ayacut.

* 1873 *Q.*—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have decided to give water only for short crop but not for the ordinary crop for about thirty thousands of acres to be included in ayacut under the extension of ayacut scheme in Kistna Eastern delta ;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that there will be plenty of water available to be supplied for the ordinary wet crop for all those acres consequent on the heightening of the shutters of the Kistna anicut ;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the short crop is not advantageous to ryots and will not induce many to convert their dry lands into wet ; and

(*d*) whether the Government intend to reconsider the matter and order the supply of water for the ordinary crops for all the acres to be newly included in the ayacut ?

A.—(*a*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (*b*) of question No. 1375 delivered on 1st February 1929.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) The Government are not aware that this is a fact; on the contrary, they have received petitions urging the early execution of the Vempad project which is a 'short crop' scheme for the irrigation of 4,500 acres and the ryots have offered to pay an inclusion fee of Rs. 25 per acre. That seems to indicate that they have no objection to the short crop scheme.

(*d*) The whole scheme of extension of irrigation in the delta is to be investigated by a special staff proposed to be appointed in April 1929 and the Government do not propose to pass any orders until the Special Officer's report is received.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether the ryots applied to the Government for allowing them to raise a short crop, because even that was better than a dry crop?"

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

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Sir, I am asking. . . . "

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Whether the ryots preferred the raising of a short crop or not, is asking for an opinion."

Expenditure on Original Works—Communications in the Agency.

* 1874 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amounts spent under the head of "Original Works—Communications" in Agency in each of the years 1920-21;

(*b*) how much of the above was spent in the Agencies of East Godavari, Vizagapatam and Ganjam, respectively;

(*c*) whether there is any scheme with regard to this matter and, if so, what that scheme is; and

(*d*) the probable cost of the whole scheme?

A.—(*a*) The expenditure on "Original Works—Communications" in the Agency are as follows:—

	RS.
1920-21	43,586
1921-22	1,55,575
1922-23	72,170
1923-24	78,289
1924-25	45,779
1925-26	72,599
1926-27	1,74,352
1927-28	2,79,365
1928-29 (revised estimate)	4,85,200

(*b*) Separate figures for each of the Agencies are not available.

(*c*) & (*d*) Yes. A scheme estimated to cost about 27·32 lakhs was approved by the Finance Committee in 1927. The scheme provides for the construction of roads and bridges in order to open up and develop the Agency tracts in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and East Godavari. The scheme was based on rough preliminary estimates. It is now being revised with reference to regular estimates and the relative importance of the respective works.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know what Government mean by 'opening and development of Agency tracts'?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"It means the construction of roads and bridges so that the products there may be transported easily."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know what is the nature of the produce there?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Well, timber and any other marketable thing that grows there. You cannot get any machinery to that place without roads and bridges. If you want to start a mining industry there, you cannot take the machinery without these facilities. As it is, the place is not accessible. It is difficult to say what will be the exact nature of the future needs."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Is not timber the chief product of the Agency tracts?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I believe it is at present."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Is it not a fact that timber is carried from one place to another by floating it down the rivers?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"There are not rivers everywhere?"

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know whether it is a fact that foreign companies intend to exploit these Agency tracts?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I am not aware of any such proposal."

Public Service

Alleged collections by Rao Bahadur A. V. Govinda Menon for the Hitchcock Memorial.

* 1875 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Rao Bahadur A. V. Govinda Menon, the present District Judge, North Malabar, assisted by Mr. Amoo Sahib, the then Assistant Superintendent of Police, secured large collections for the Hitchcock Memorial in 1927; and

(*b*) whether there is a rule that Government servants are not to take part in collecting subscriptions for public or private purposes?

A.—(*a*) The Government are not aware of any such activity on the part of the officers named. No representation on the subject has reached the Government.

(*b*) Except with the permission of the Government or of some authority empowered in this behalf by the Government, a Government servant is forbidden to take any part in the collection of money for any public or local purpose.

[26th March 1929

Depressed classes

Proposed reorganization of the Labour Department.

*1876 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any proposals for the reorganization of the Labour Department were received from the Commissioner of Labour;

(*b*) if the answer to (*a*) is in the affirmative, what these proposals are; and

(*c*) whether the Government have under consideration any proposal to start special training schools for training teachers employed in the labour schools as community welfare workers or to aid any non-official organization prepared to undertake such training?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Final proposals are awaited.
(*c*) The answer is in the negative.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Sir, in answer to clauses (*a*) and (*b*), it is said that 'final proposals are awaited.' Have Government received any preliminary proposals?"

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"What are they?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"At present I am not in a position to disclose them."

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"As there are very few trained depressed class teachers in labour schools, may I know whether Government will be pleased to afford facilities to get more trained teachers?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The hon. Member will do well to bring the matter to the notice of the Labour Commissioner, who will consider it."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know whether most of the schools have teachers who are not trained?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am not aware."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"All questions regarding the education of depressed classes should henceforth be put to the hon. the Education Minister."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Sir, the present question is addressed to the hon. the Home Member."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That means you will have to frame a fresh question addressed to the Education Minister, before you ask any question on that topic."

Government Press

Dismissal of one Ayyaswami Ayyar, Storekeeper, Government Press.

*1877 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether one Ayyaswami Ayyar, Storekeeper, Government Press, was dismissed from service with effect from 1st May 1928; if so, why;

26th March 1929]

(*b*) whether it is a fact that no enquiry was held in his case as contemplated in rule 14 of the Statutory Rules;

(*c*) whether it is also a fact that the said Ayyaswami Ayyar had been reduced from higher to lower grade with effect from 1st March 1928; if so, why; and

(*d*) whether it is also a fact that no charge was framed, no explanation called for, no enquiry held or that not even a warning was given before the reduction was ordered?

A.—(*a*) Yes. He was dismissed for insubordination.
(*b*) An enquiry was held.
(*c*) Yes; because he failed to give the security required from a holder of the higher post.
(*d*) No. He was ordered on 24th December 1927 to furnish the security and warned on 1st February 1928. As the transfer was not a punishment a charge and enquiry were unnecessary.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"What is the act of insubordination that this man is guilty of?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"While he was on leave on medical certificate he took an active part in convening a meeting of the employees of the Government Press and when he was asked to explain his conduct he convened another meeting. His service records show that he has always been insubordinate."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Is the hon. the Home Member aware that anything that a man does while on leave cannot amount to insubordination? When I am on leave and if I do an act then, it cannot constitute an act of insubordination."

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether there is a rule that characterises attending meetings as acts of insubordination?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"It is not a question of attending a meeting; when he was asked for an explanation instead of giving an explanation he convened another meeting."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know which act amounts to insubordination?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Both together."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Sir, you said he was insubordinate because he convened another meeting, when asked for an explanation; and now you say 'both together'."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I said the whole act amounts to insubordination. While on leave on medical certificate he took an active part in convening a meeting and when asked for an explanation he summoned another meeting and took part in it."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know what the hon. the Home Member means by 'active part'?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Convening a meeting and taking part in it."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"May I know who conducted the inquiry?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The inquiry was held by the Superintendent of the Government Press."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether the hon. the Home Member is aware of the fact that the notice for convening the second meeting had already been issued when he received the order of explanation?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am not aware."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Has the hon. the Home Member inquired into the whole matter?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have inquired into the matter already."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Are the Government aware that when he addressed the second meeting he had not received the communication from the Superintendent?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It has been answered."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"With regard to the giving of security is it not a fact that it was not demanded till two years had elapsed?"

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

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Why was it done when his pay had already been reduced?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Because new rules came into force."

Police

Rent-free quarters to officers of the Police department.

*1878 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of officers of various grades in the Police department who are provided with buildings;

(*b*) whether any rent is charged for any of them;

(*c*) whether those who are not given official quarters are given any house-rent allowance; and

(*d*) if so, how much?

A.—(*a*) The following classes of officers and men of the Police department are entitled to rent-free quarters.—

(1) Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants, Probationary Sub-Inspectors, head constables and constables,

(2) Special Police, Malabar,

(3) All members of the Madras City Police,

(4) Special branch clerks, Criminal Investigation Department,

(5) Inspectors of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, stationed in Madras, and

(6) Deputy Superintendent, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department.

Houses are rented for those who are not provided with Government quarters.

The number of police officers below the rank of Inspector for whom quarters existed at the end of 1927 was 96 Sergeants, 439 Sub-Inspectors, 1,950 head constables and 14,538 constables. There is no information about the number of quarters since constructed and the number of houses rented for those who are not provided with Government quarters.

Information is also not available regarding the number of houses built, taken on lease or bought for police officers of and above the rank of Inspectors.

(*b*) In the case of officers not entitled to rent-free quarters but provided with residences the standard rent or 10 per cent of the salary, whichever is less, is recovered.

(*c*) & (*d*) Head constables and constables in the City Police who are not provided with Government quarters are granted a house-rent allowance of Rs. 7 and Rs. 5 respectively, subject to approval of residence. For other ranks in the City and for those in the mufassal entitled to rent-free quarters houses are rented for them if Government quarters are not available.

Arrest of Mr. Sambamurti under section 108, *Criminal Procedure Code.*

*1879 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether proceedings were taken against Sjt. Bulusu Sambamurti under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code, regarding certain speeches said to have been made by him since June 1928;

(*b*) whether any legal opinion was obtained with a view to ascertain whether these speeches or any portions of them fell under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code; and

(*c*) if so, when that was done—either before or after the arrest?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government are not aware whether the police obtained legal opinion or not.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know whether the hon. the Home Member had any information before, that this Bulusu Sambamurti was delivering lectures that are objectionable?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"That was the subject matter of inquiry by the District Magistrate."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Previous to that inquiry did the hon. the Home Member receive any information that Mr. Sambamurti was delivering seditious speeches?"

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

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Did Government send any of his speeches to the hon. the Advocate-General to see whether they can be said to be seditious under the Act ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" No, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the hon. the Home Member looked into the records of the case ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The records have been received by the Government and are being looked into "

Proceedings against Mr. Sambamurti.

* 1880 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the proceedings against Sjt. Bulusu Sambamurti were started by this Government on their own behalf or as agents of some other Government ; and

(*b*) if the latter, what the other Government is ?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise.

Mr K. V. R. SWAMI :—" The answer to clause (*a*) is 'No'. Am I to understand that this answer refers to both parts of the clause ? "

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

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Is the sending of the speeches of Mr Sambamurti—does that also come under the portfolio of the hon. the Home Member ? Otherwise how can he know that the speeches were not sent to the Advocate-General ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I know the speeches were not sent."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" If the reply is that no Government authorized the proceedings, then on whose instructions were the proceedings taken ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The proceedings were taken by the police."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Without any instructions from any higher authority ? "

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

Treatment of Mr. Sambamurti while undergoing trial.

* 1881 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the District Magistrate was given any special directions with regard to the treatment of Sambamurti while undergoing trial ?

A.—No.

26th March 1929]

Proceedings against Mr. Sambamurti.

* 1882 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state— 11-15 a.m.

(*a*) whether Government have received reports that speeches of the kind for which proceedings were taken against Sjt. Bulusu Sambamurti are made all over the country by responsible leaders of the people ; and

(*b*) why in this particular case alone proceedings were launched ?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know in view of the fact, the records are being examined, whether the question is being considered as to the propriety of launching proceedings in this case by the police without reference to the Government ? "

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

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether any correspondence has gone on between the Government of India and this Government with regard to any repressive policy to be followed by this Government ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" No, Sir."

Alleged threatening of Mr. Sesha Chariyar of Walajapet for feeding Congress workers.

* 1883 *Q.*—Mr. C. VENKATARANGAM NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that Kasim Ali, Police constable No. 274 of Ranipet, threatened Mr. Sesha Chariyar of Walajapet for having given food to Mr. K. R. Jamathagni Nayakar, a Congress worker, with a criminal prosecution if he entertained Congress workers ;

(*b*) whether the Government propose to take any action in the matter ; and

(*c*) if not, why not ?

A.—The Government have no information but have called for it.

Alleged threatening of bus owners by the Sub-Inspector of Police, Peranamallore.

* 1884 *Q.*—Mr. C. VENKATARANGAM NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that Mr. Bagavan Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police, Peranamallore, Wandiwash taluk, is threatening bus owners saying that their licences will be cancelled if they give room to Mr. K. V. Srinivasa Bharathi in their buses ;

(*b*) whether the Government propose to make any enquiry in the matter ; and

(*c*) if not, why not ?

A.—The Government have no information but have called for it.

[26th March 1929

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, when the information is expected to come? Can it be expected before the close of this meeting?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I cannot say, Sir, when it will come."

Railways

Re-opening of the Trikanad Railway station.

* 1885 *Q.*—Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state with reference to the answers to the questions No. 1624, dated 2nd March 1929 and No. 1364, dated 1st February 1929, regarding the re-opening of the Trikanad Railway station—

(*a*) what the distance is between Trikanad station and the newly opened station called Kotikulam ; and

(*b*) what the daily average income was at Kotikulam and Trikanad stations before the closing of the Trikanad station ?

A.—(*a*) About 6 furlongs.

(*b*) The Government have no information.

Civil Justice

Work done by the District Judge, North Malabar, and the Sub-Judge, Tellicherry, between 7th and 10th February 1929.

* 1886 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Rao Bahadur A. V. Govinda Menon, the present District Judge, North Malabar, and the Subordinate Judge, Tellichery, took casual leave on 13th February 1929 in order to attend the 'party' or entertainment given to the hon. the Law Member at Calicut on that date ; and

(*b*) what is the output of the work of the District Judge, North Malabar, and of the Sub-Judge, Tellicherry, between 7th and 10th February 1929, both days inclusive ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Government have no information.

Delay in the disposal of cases in courts.

* 1887 *Q.*—Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have taken or propose to take any action at all regarding the delay in the disposal of cases in courts ; and

(*b*) if so, what the action they propose to take is ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) If the hon. Member will mention specific instances of delay, the Government will bring them to the notice of the High Court.

26th March 1929]

Transfer of sub-judges and district munsifs.

* 1888 *Q.*—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any rule or convention according to which munsifs, sub-judges and district judges may serve in any one place only for a certain number of years ; and

(*b*) if not, whether the Government propose to move in that direction ?

A.—(*a*) The power of appointment and transfer of district munsifs is vested in the High Court under section 7 of the Madras Civil Courts Act.

There is no rule or convention as suggested in the question in the case of sub-judges and district judges.

(*b*) No

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" With reference to the answer to clause (*a*), may I know whether there is any such convention in other sister departments, at present that they should not be detained in one place for more than three years ordinarily ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I do not know, Sir."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" The question was with reference to munsifs, sub-judges and district judges, but the answer is given only with reference to sub-judges and district judges. May I know what the answer is with regard to munsifs ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It is there in clause (*a*). If he had read it carefully he would have seen it. My Friend did not read it, i.e., that the power is vested in the High Court."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I know, Sir, whether it is the policy of the Government in the case of sub-judges and district judges that they should continue in any one place as long as those officers please ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" There is no hard and fast rule, Sir."

Forests

Establishment and work of the Forest department.

* 1889 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased—

(i) to place before the House a statement showing—

(*a*) the latest sections into which the Forest department has been divided for conservation, regeneration, exploitation and other purposes ;

(*b*) the several officers in each section with a pay of Rs. 1,000 and more ;

(*c*) the number of other officers and subordinates in the several grades ; and

(*d*) the total cost of the establishment in each section ; and

(ii) to state—

(*a*) whether Government propose to increase or reduce the staff in each section ;

[26th March 1929

(*b*) whether there has been laid down any programme of work for each section for a number of years (say five) in advance ; and

(*c*) what this programme is with estimated receipts, expenditure and profits ?

A.—(i) (*a*) *to* (*d*) This department has not been divided into sections in the manner indicated in the question. In the budget, provision for the officers and establishments has been made under the following heads :—

8. a. General Direction ...	(Chief Conservator's office.)
8. c. i. District establishments.	(General Forest Administration excluding Working Plan Circle.)
8. c. ii. Research ...	(Research Officer and his establishments.)
8. c. iii. Exploitation ...	(Chief Forest Engineer, his office and the other offices subordinate to him.)
8. c. iv. Forest College ...	(College and its staff.)
8. c. v. Chenchu Officer ...	(Chenchu Officer and his establishments.)
52-A. c. ii. Regeneration.	(Working Plans Circle and establishment charges pertaining to the regeneration units of Nilambur and Mount Stuart.)

The Civil Budget Estimate for 1929-30 (I Edition) contains information as to the number of officers and subordinates employed under each of the sub-heads and their estimated cost. The Chief Conservator, all the Conservators, the Chief Forest Engineer, the Logging Engineer and the Forest Engineer (Major W. F. Chipp) draw more than Rs. 1,000; some of the Indian Forest Service officers may also draw Rs. 1,000 and above as their scale of pay is on a progressive scale of Rs. 325—1,350 *plus* overseas pay. This number is likely to vary with time. Provision has been made in the budget for 1929-30 for each officer for the pay that he would draw on 1st April 1929.

(ii) (*a*) The question of the revision of the strength of the Indian Forest Service and Madras Forest Service and the strength of foresters and guards is under consideration. The appointment of the Chief Forest Engineer and Logging Engineer will terminate on 31st May 1930 and 21st October 1929 respectively.

(*b*) & (*c*) There is no programme laid down for a number of years in advance. The estimates of anticipated revenue and expenditure are being prepared for one year ahead. The figures are available for 1929-30 alone.

26th March 1929]

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" With reference to clauses (*b*) and (*c*), may I know, Sir, why no programme is laid for some years for every section ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Because it has not been considered necessary."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Is the hon. the Law Member sure that no programme is laid down for five years in regard to working plans ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No programme for five years has been laid down."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" For some sections it may be two years, for some it may be only one year. Similarly, are there no working plans for some years ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Of course, working plans are intended certainly for more than one year."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Are Government aware what working plans they have got in view now ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, what the period generally is for which a working plan is drawn up ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Notice, Sir "

Honorary Magistrates

Committee for the selection of Honorary Presidency Magistrates.

* 1890 *Q.*—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether there is a committee for selecting Honorary Presidency Magistrates in Madras and who are the members of the committee ?

A.—Yes. The committee consists of the Collector of Madras (President), the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether the Commissioner of Police was present on this Board when Mr. Paisley was selected for an Honorary Magistrate's place—the same man who recommended his removal now ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Was he recommended by the then Law Member of the Government to be made an Honorary Presidency Magistrate ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" There was no case of any recommendation by the Law Member. The Law Member had an important part in appointing him."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Did they do their duty all right, Sir, when they appointed him ? Mr. Paisley was selected by them, to hold office as Honorary Magistrate for three years. And at the end of that period, the Commissioner of Police who is a new man says that there is an old standing complaint against this man and . . . "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is giving information to the Government."

[26th March 1929

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I should like to know, Sir, whether the Board did their duty all right in appointing this man ? "

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

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I know whether the Government enquired whether the committee which selected was aware of the fact of this externment ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" So far as the records before the Government are concerned, they were not aware."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government have been influenced by the fact that the man was externed from His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions or whether they have examined the reasons for that externment before they passed this order ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Only the former fact "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know whether Mr. Paisley is a British subject or a subject of His Exalted Highness the Nizam ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" My hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha told me that he was a native of Mangalore."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I do not think ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I believe it was my Friend Mr. Saldanha who told me that."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government intend to follow this as a general policy that anybody externed from any Native State should be debarred from honorary appointments ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" That will be considered, Sir, when the question of policy arises. This is the only instance that has arisen so far."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" May I know on what grounds the externment was made ? Was it for criticising the Nizam's Government or for any other reasons ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR : —" I do not know."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Do the Government make an enquiry and write to a foreign Government asking them for the reasons for their action ? "

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—" May I know if his work as honorary magistrate was satisfactory and whether he discharged the duties of his office well ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The Government have no information either way."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I know, Sir, why, if he is a British subject, the Government are inflicting this disability on him without going into the question of reasons for his externment ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It will be discourtesy to a foreign Government to ask them why they took a particular political action."

26th March 1929]

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" Is it not discourtesy to a British subject to withdraw his powers without assigning any reasons ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" That is a matter of opinion, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know from the hon. Member whether he is acting solely on the action of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government in regard to this matter ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Yes. That is the answer already given."

Alleged withdrawal of the powers of Mr. Paisley as Presidency Magistrate.

* 1891 *Q.*—Dr. B S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the powers of Mr. C. P. Paisley as Honorary Presidency Magistrate were withdrawn recently on a report by the Commissioner of Police, Madras ; and if so, whether he will be pleased to place the report on the table ;

(*b*) whether there were any complaints from any quarter about the way in which Mr. Paisley discharged his duties as Honorary Presidency Magistrate since his appointment and up to the date of the withdrawal of his powers ;

(*c*) if the answer is in the affirmative, what is the number and nature of the complaints received and from whom they were received ;

(*d*) whether any investigation was made to find out the truth of these complaints and by whom the investigation was made ;

(*e*) whether any and if so, which of the complaints were found to be true ;

(*f*) whether Mr. Paisley was informed of these complaints and whether he was given an opportunity to offer his remarks or explanation thereon ; if not, why this was not done ;

(*g*) whether the Commissioner of Police was moved to take this action by the private complaint of a one Mr. E. A. Lobo, Bar.-at-Law, in Madras relating to a private matter and if so, whether it was known or ascertained that such a complaint resulted from a disagreement or private quarrel ;

(*h*) what was the nature of the complaint on which the Commissioner of Police made a report and why the complainant was not referred to a court of law to seek redress ?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*f*) In December last, the Commissioner of Police brought to the notice of the Government the fact that Mr. Paisley had been externed from His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions. The Government thought it undesirable to continue such a person as an Honorary Presidency Magistrate and directed the Chief Presidency Magistrate to give Mr. Paisley an opportunity of resigning his appointment, telling him that the Government were not prepared to permit an externed person to continue as an Honorary Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Paisley, however, did not choose to tender his resignation and the Government withdrew his powers. The Government regret their inability to place the report of the Commissioner of Police on the table of the House.

(*g*) *&* (*h*) The Government have no information.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether the Government does not think it is its duty to protect the rights of its subjects when unjustly interfered with by a neighbouring Native State ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" When the question arises, the Government will consider it."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" The question has arisen now, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the Government will enquire as to what offence Mr. Paisley committed in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions to deserve externment, and examine the question of debarring of this gentleman from that point of view ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" That is exactly what I said on more than one occasion, namely, that it would be discourteous to a foreign Government to ask them to give the reasons for their action."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know, Sir, whether discourtesy is greater than depriving the rights of a British subject, and whether they believe . . . "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is arguing."

Mr. S SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask, Sir, if it is the policy of the Government that no one should be appointed as an honorary magistrate who is externed from an Indian State ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The question of policy has not arisen."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I ask, Sir, whether the Government will be pleased to call for the information in clauses (*g*) and (*h*) as to whether after all it is not a private complaint which has led to all this ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I do not think it is necessary, Sir."

Reasons for the withdrawal of Mr. Paisley's powers.

* 1892 *Q.*—Dr. B S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the reasons for the withdrawal of the power of Mr. Paisley as an Honorary Magistrate were based on circumstances antecedent or subsequent to the appointment as Honorary Presidency Magistrate ; and whether they were known to the Select Committee for Honorary Magistrates or to the Government before his appointment as Honorary Magistrate ?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 1891. The fact that Mr. Paisley had been externed from His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions was not known to the Government when he was appointed Honorary Presidency Magistrate.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Are the Government aware that Mr. Paisley criticised His Exallted Highness the Nizam's Government from Madras in 1921, and for that criticism the Government passed a serious order externing those who criticised them ? And is it a crime sufficiently serious to

deprive this man selected by a committee consisting of responsible officers of this Government to hold that office for three years, and now to say that he was externed and owing to that circumstance . . . "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member instead of putting a supplementary question is making a speech. The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat and carefully shape his supplementary question."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, from the hon. the Law Member whether he has enquired into the fact whether Mr. Paisley ever lived in the Nizam's Dominions, and if he did, how long ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No, Sir."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know what externment from a Native State has to do with debarring him from being an honorary magistrate ? "

The hon Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Because the Government thought that a person of that political complexion should not be an honorary magistrate."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" May I know if the Nizam's Government have written to this Government about this gentleman ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No, Sir."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" May I know what it is that prompted this Government having waited for three years after allowing him to work as an honorary magistrate to deprive him of his powers ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It is only now that this fact has come to the notice of this Government."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know, Sir, what is the political complexion that will satisfy my hon. Friend before he thinks he can appoint persons to Honorary Magistrates places ? Are they to be loyal to the 300 and odd of potentates in these Indian States ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I refuse to answer such a question."

Externment of Mr. Paisley by His Exalted Highness the Nizam.

* 1893 *Q.*—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the externment of Mr. Paisley by His Exalted Highness the Nizam passed more than seven years ago was utilized as an ostensible justification for the withdrawal of the powers conferred on Mr. Paisley ?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 1891.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Will the Government take steps to see that this withdrawal is restored again, to do justice to a British-born subject ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No, Sir."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Is it not a fact that there were certain persons who have been exiled or externed from the Nizam's Dominions and yet they have been appointed to the highest posts and given titles by the British Government ? "

[26th March 1929

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR: -"I do not know, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know whether the externment from the Nizam's Dominions in this case is without limit of time or is it limited to any particular period of time?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I do not know, Sir."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"May I know what political complexion is involved in the externment?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR : -"The Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam thought that this gentleman was not a fit person to be a subject of that State."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"May I know whether this Government have seen any order of the Nizam's Government and whether there has been any representation from the Nizam's Government in this matter?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I already answered that question, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know whether the Government debar this gentleman from being an honorary magistrate for life if the externment is for life?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"The question of his incapacity for life has not arisen."

References to Executive Council Members, etc., by Mr. Paisley.

* 1894 *Q.*—Dr. B.S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Mr. Paisley gave excellent references and whether these references included (1) a Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, (2) an ex-Member of the Madras Executive Council, (3) an ex-Minister of the Madras Cabinet, (4) an ex-President of the Madras Legislative Council and (5) a present Judge of the High Court;

(*b*) whether Government made any reference to any of these gentlemen and, if so, with what result; and

(*c*) if not, why not.

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) In a petition submitted to the Government Mr. Paisley suggested references to some of the gentlemen indicated in the question. The Government did not consider it necessary to make any reference to them.

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"It is stated in the answer that Mr. Paisley suggested references to some gentlemen as mentioned in the question. May I know whether the gentlemen to whom reference was made spoke well of this particular gentlemen, Mr. Paisley?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"He simply suggested references to some of these gentlemen, but no reference was made by the Government to those gentlemen."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"May I know whether the Government would make a reference to these gentlemen now that they have come to know of this question of externment?"

26th March 1929]

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"There is no need, because the order of the Government is based upon the fact of externment and that is a circumstance which is admitted by Mr. Paisley himself."

Alleged representation against the withdrawal of Mr. Paisley's powers.

* 1895 *Q.*—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any representation was received from the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Association objecting on principle to the withdrawal of Mr. Paisley's powers; and

(*b*) if so, what was the reply given by Government to the Association?

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

(*b*) The Government did not consider it necessary to issue a reply.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Are the Government to be guided, Sir, by the externment orders passed by His Exalted Highness the Nizam or by whomsoever it might have been or by their own officers or committee in appointing a person as honorary magistrate? Are they going to respect the opinions of their own officers doing honorary service or the opinion of a neighbouring potentate who happens to be now in favour with the local Government?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question does not arise."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"May I know if there are any qualifications that are mentioned in the rules which enable Government to appoint honorary magistrates, and if one of the rules is to the effect that anybody externed from a neighbouring State is also disqualified?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The supplementary question has no bearing on the answer given here."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know from the Law Member whether this Government has entered into an agreement with the Nizam's Government that any person externed from their state . . . ?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"How does it arise out of this question which relates to a representation from the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Association?"

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I know whether there is one set of rules for honorary magistrates and another set of rules for the Presidency Magistrates?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question does not arise."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"May I know with reference to (*b*) why the Government did not consider it necessary to issue a reply?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"In the Government's opinion it was not necessary."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"May I know why that representation was not consulted by the Government?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Because the Government thought that it was not necessary."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :- "May I know whether the Government ascertained beforehand whether the externment was based on political grounds or personal grounds?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"No, Sir."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I enquire whether the Government thought it fit to respect the opinion of the Commissioner of Police rather than the opinion of the association of honorary magistrates?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"The Government attach more weight to the fact of externment than the opinion of this association."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I know whether the Government are going to respect the opinions of the Commissioner of Police or of the High Court of Madras?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question does not arise."

Alleged ill-treatment of Mr. Bulusu Sambamurti.

*1895-A *Q.*—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that Mr. Bulusu Sambamurti was made to walk from the Central Jail to the Rajahmundry railway station when he was transferred from Rajahmundry jail to Bellary jail;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that he was also made to carry his clothing, bedding and other articles;

(*c*) what is the distance from the Central jail to the railway station; and why no conveyance was supplied for him and his articles to the railway station;

(*d*) what action the Government intend to take against the prison officials who treated Mr. Sambamurti like that; and

(*e*) what action the Government intend to take with regard to better treatment of political prisoners, in conformity with the opinion of the council as expressed in the cut motion on the subject carried by the council on 19th March 1929?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) The Government have no information but they have called for a report.

(*e*) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"May I know whether it was at midnight that Mr. Sambamurti was made to walk from the Central jail to the railway station?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"That is exactly what I have stated; I have called for information."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"When was the information called for and when is it expected to come to Government?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Immediately after the receipt of the question and the information will come in the usual course."

Srimaa BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"May I know whether similar treatment as set out here has been meted out to any other political prisoner of the status and reputation of Mr. Sambamurti?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I do not know anything either way."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"With reference to (*e*), may I know when the Government will pass final orders with regard to the better treatment of political prisoners?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"After the receipt of the report called for."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"How long will it take?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I hope to get it in a reasonable time. I cannot specify the number of days."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Did they call for a report by telegram or by letter?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"By letter."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Could they not call for it by telegram?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"A letter was sent."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know whether the Government do not read newspapers at all?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Government generally are not prepared to take action on newspaper reports."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"In answer to clauses (*a*) to (*d*), the Government say that they have no information. In the answer to clause (*e*) it is stated the matter is under consideration. When they have no information what is it that is under consideration?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is not admissible."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"May I know whether this consideration regarding the treatment of political prisoners will be effected very shortly, so that political prisoners now undergoing their term may get the benefit of it?"

*The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Yes, Sir; I shall dispose of the question soon."

State Prisoners

Release of Chettali Beeyumma.

*1896 *Q.*—Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any petition from Chettali Beeyumma recently through the Collector of South Kanara;

(*b*) if so, whether she has asked in her petition the increase of her allowance in case the Government is satisfied after her examination by a doctor that she cannot remain alone without the help of a servant;

(*c*) whether she agrees in the petition to give any undertaking required by Government if she is to be released; and

(*d*) what action Government propose to take on the petition?

A.—(*a*) Yes, one dated 6th December 1928.

(*b*) She did not ask for an increase of allowance.

[26th March 1929

(*c*) She makes no such offer to give any undertaking.
(*d*) The Government have refused her permission to return to Malabar.

11-30 a.m. Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—" May I know whether the Government propose to release the old lady if she is willing to give any undertaking required ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I shall consider the suggestion if she offers an undertaking."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" May I know whether the Government will make any provision for an attendant to help her ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Government give her money."

Mr. A KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether the Government are afraid of the old woman ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No."

Education

Alleged communal distinction in the Sanskrit College, Tirupati.

* 1897 *Q.*—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Sanskrit College, Tirupati, gets a grant from the Government annually ;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that in that college ' Vyakaranam ' is not taught to non-Brahmans ;

(*c*) if the answer to clause (*b*) be in the positive, why a distinction is so made ; and

(*d*) what action the Government propose to take to remedy the grievance ?

A.—(*a*) No.
(*b*) to (*d*) A report has been called for.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know, with reference to (*a*), whether the Sanskrit College is not in receipt of any kind of aid from Government for any purpose ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Not so far as I am aware of."

Reduction of the Government grant to Gudivada Taluk Board.

* 1898 *Q.*—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Director of Public Instruction has sent orders recently to the President, Gudivada Taluk Board, cutting short the Government grant and asking the latter to reduce the number of elementary schools existing in the Board ;

(*b*) whether the Government will place the said orders on the table of the House ;

26th March 1929]

(*c*) whether by these orders the Gudivada Taluk Board is obliged to close thirty elementary schools now ; and

(*d*) whether the Government propose to give sufficient grants to the Board to maintain all the existing elementary schools at least ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The subsidy due to the taluk board for elementary education has not been reduced.

(*c*) & (*d*) The Taluk Board, Gudivada, has, on its own responsibility, opened a number of elementary schools in recent years, when there was not sufficient recurring surplus in the Elementary Education Fund to provide for their maintenance, resulting in a large deficit in that fund. Of these schools, six are girls' schools opened in centres with a population of 2,000 and above and the question of sanctioning a subsidy in respect of them is under consideration in connexion with the budget estimate for 1929-30. The Government have not been able to sanction any special subsidy in respect of the other schools, and have asked the taluk board to avoid the deficit in the Elementary Education Fund by curtailing expenditure.

Appointment of Andhras to colleges in Andhra districts.

* 1899 *Q.*—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Syndicate of the Andhra University passed a resolution that whenever possible Andhras alone ought to be appointed to all posts in the colleges of the Andhra districts and communicated the same to Government ?

A.—The Government received a letter from the Registrar, Andhra University, written under the directions of the Syndicate, stating that it was essential that the staff in Government colleges in the Andhra University area should remain an Andhra staff using the word 'Andhra' in a geographical sense and requesting that transfers of members of the staff in those colleges might not be made to places outside the University area.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know whether the Government propose to comply with the request of the Syndicate ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The department of education is one. The exigencies of the department and its activities have to be taken into consideration before coming to a conclusion."

Appointment of Andhras in the office of the Director of Public Instruction.

* 1900 *Q.*—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of posts in the office of the Director of Public Instruction carrying salaries of Rs. 100 and upwards ;

(*b*) how many of them are held at present by Andhras ; and

(*c*) the reasons for the inadequate representation of the Andhras if any in the matter of the said posts ?

A.—(*a*) Thirty.
(*b*) & (*c*) The Government will call for the information.

[26th March 1929

Nature of instruction given in the Training College, Rajahmundry.

*1901 *Q.*—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether at the time of the re-establishment of the Training College at Rajahmundry the Government undertook to institute and work the same on the same lines as the Teachers' College, Saidapet;

(*b*) whether in the matter of departments of instruction the said policy has been worked out; and

(*c*) whether the branches of instruction in Geography, Natural Science, Kindergarten have been opened in the Rajahmundry Training College, and if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) The idea was that the Training College, Rajahmundry, should be run almost on the same lines as the Teachers' College at Saidapet.

(*b*) The Teachers' College, Saidapet, provides for special lectures in a larger number of subjects than the Training College at Rajahmundry.

(*c*) There is no provision at present for special lectures in the three subjects referred to in the Training College, Rajahmundry. It is proposed to provide for such lectures in Geography in the College from the next academic year. The question of providing for the other subjects will be examined.

Proposed reduction of grants for the purchase of scientific instruments.

*1902 *Q.*—Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATHI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have under contemplation the reduction of grants for the purchase of scientific appliances from two-thirds to half and how they propose to utilize the savings thus effected;

(*b*) whether the Director of Public Instruction has called for opinions on the matter from the Headmasters of schools;

(*c*) if so, what replies have been received;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that educational guilds and organizations have been urging on the Government for enhancement of the grant; and

(*e*) whether the Government propose to finally and fully revise the Grant-in-aid Code or whether they propose to revise it piecemeal?

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

(*b*) & (*c*) Managements of a few aided institutions were consulted on the matter. Some of these have replied. They are generally against the proposal.

(*d*) Certain teachers' guilds have also made representations to Government on this matter.

(*e*) The general question of revising the system of grants to secondary schools is under consideration.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know whether the Government will be pleased not to pass any order till the general revision of the Grant-in-aid is taken up?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"No action will be taken in the meantime."

26th March 1929]

Libraries in Government Colleges.

*1903 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the book value of libraries in Government colleges;

(*b*) the grants made to each during the last five years;

(*c*) whether the Government have any policy regarding the aid given to these libraries; and

(*d*) if so, what that policy is?

A.—(*a*) The information is not available.

(*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) The allotment made for the purchase of books for Government colleges during the last five years is given below:—

	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29 (Revised Estimate).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
The College of Engineering ..	379	996	1,273	2,000	2,000
The Law College ..	3,977	2,918	2,852	3,000	3,000
Teachers' Colleges, Saidapet and Rajahmundry* ..	952	1,635	1,489	2,063	2,700
The Lady Willingdon Training College	1,176	1,392	1,247	1,390	1,700
The Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras.	2,005	1,253	2,000	2,459	3,000
Government Arts Colleges for Men (nine in number)*	17,496	21,238	22,254	22,349	28,000

The annual allotment for each college is fixed with reference to its needs.

* Separate figures for each training college and arts college are not available.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Will the hon. the Minister call for information with regard to (*a*?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It is rather an elaborate process and I do not think any useful purpose will be served by calling for such information."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"With reference to (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), may I know whether any grant is set apart for libraries?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It is for the purchase of books."

Selection of students for training in training schools.

*1904 *Q.*—Mr K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many of the students admitted in 1927-28 in the training schools in the Presidency had been employed previously as teachers; and

(*b*) whether the Government have any scheme or policy with regard to the selection of students for training in the training schools?

A.—(*a*) The information is not available.

(*b*) The selection of candidates for training in training schools is regulated by the rules in Chapters IX and X of the Madras Educational Rules.

Teaching grants to European secondary schools.

*1905 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of European secondary schools to whom teaching grants are made at present;

(*b*) what proportion the grant makes to the amount actually spent by those schools; and

(*c*) the number of students benefited by these grants?

A.—(*a*) 58.

(*b*) 22 per cent.

(*c*) 8,170.

Reorganization of the Educational Service.

*1906 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether orders are going to be passed in the near future reorganizing certain branches of the Subordinate Educational Service; and if so, what they are?

A.—Yes. A copy of the orders will be placed on the table of the House as soon as they are issued.

Revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

*1907 *Q.*—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is a proposal before the Government for revising the Grant-in-Aid Code and if so, how long it has been under consideration and at what stage it is at present;

(*b*) whether the Director of Public Instruction has sent a circular to high schools and colleges under private management that the Government have under consideration a proposal to reduce the grants for buildings and equipments for teaching of scientific subjects from two-thirds to half and if so, whether the Government have come to any decision in the matter;

(*c*) whether the Government have decided as to how the savings made should be utilized if the grants are reduced as under (*b*); and

(*d*) whether the Government have received memorials from educational guilds and organizations that the grants should be enhanced and not reduced?

A.—(*a*) Yes. Since 1926.

(*b*) *to* (*d*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 1902.

Alleged insecurity of teachers in educational institutions.

*1908 *Q.*—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether several representations have been made to the Government that the present want of security of tenure for teachers in educational institutions under private management and under local bodies leads to several difficulties and inconveniences; and

(*b*) whether there is any proposal before the Government for securing some satisfactory arrangement regarding the question referred to in (*a*) and if so, at what stage that consideration is and when a final decision may be expected?

A.—(*a*) Representations have been made to Government on the subject.

(*b*) The matter is under reference to the Director of Public Instruction and the Government hope to pass orders as early as possible.

Local Boards

Alleged signing of District Board bills by the Deputy Collector, Nilgiris.

*1909 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Collector, Ootacamund, Nilgiris, signs papers, bills and cheques on behalf of the Nilgiris District Board in spite of the fact that the Board has a President as well as Vice-President;

(*b*) if so, under what authority and why;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that there are only nine other elected members of the Board as against thirteen consisting of Europeans, planters and nominated European officers including the Collector;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the three nominated members consisting of the Anglo-Indian, Muhammadan and depressed class representatives almost always side with the planter *cum* official block;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that rural interests of Nilgiris district do not in consequence find expression in the District Board; and

(*f*) what measures Government propose to take to rectify this state of affairs?

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

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) & (*e*) The Government have no information.

(*f*) .....

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know whether the Government cannot get the information?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I do not know if any purpose will be served by obtaining the information."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Is not the hon. Minister aware that these local boards are intended to be a sort of training ground for non-officials, and such being the case, why should an official continue to do business there?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The Nilgiri District Board differs in many respects from other boards. Evidently, the hon. Member is not aware of it."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Even then, it need not be so different as to avoid giving a chance to non-officials to get familiar with works. As regards question (*f*), what is the answer, Sir? I find here only some dots?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The Government do not propose to take any action."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"I see; I shall hereafter understand it so?"

Issue of licences to buses by district board presidents.

*1910 *Q.*—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have issued a Government Order that a district board president cannot refuse licences to buses that propose to run on the roads in his district; and if not, what the Government orders are;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the Special Officer, Kistna District Board, has refused to renew the licences to some buses for 1929-30, though the said buses were running during the current official year under district board licences;

(*c*) whether complaints have been made to Government that this refusal of renewal of licences is causing enormous loss to the owners of these buses who have purchased them only last year; and what orders have been passed thereon; and

(*d*) whether the Government will be pleased to issue orders to the Special Officer, Kistna District Board, to renew licences to all persons who had such licences during the current year?

A.—(*a*) A copy of G.O. No. 1194, L. & M., dated 30th March 1927 *, is laid on the table.

(*b*) The Government have no information.

(*c*) & (*d*) No.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether it has come to the knowledge of Government that several District Board Presidents are not acting in accordance with the Government Order referred to in (*a*) of the answer?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am not aware of any such omission."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Will the hon. Minister please make an enquiry into this matter and see if any steps are necessary to amend the Local Boards Act in this respect?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The new Local Boards Act is going to contain a provision with regard to it."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Will he be pleased to call for information on the point raised in clause (*b*)?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I do not think any purpose will be served by calling for the information."

* Printed as Appendix I on page 912 infra.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether a new Local Boards Act is coming into being at all?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question does not arise."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether the Government will see that the Government Order is acted upon by all the Presidents of District Boards when licences are issued?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The Government Orders are supposed to be observed by all presidents."

Nomination of an Adi-Andhra to the Kistna District Board.

*1911 *Q.*—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Special Officer, Kistna District Board, has omitted to nominate even one Adi-Andhra (member for Hindu depressed classes) for the Gudivada Taluk Board in the recent nominations;

(*b*) how many members of the Hindu depressed classes (Adi-Andhras) have been nominated recently by the Special Officer, Kistna District Board, to each of the taluk boards of Nandigama, Kaikalur, Masulipatam, Nuzvid and Bezwada; and

(*c*) whether the Government have made it obligatory that at least one member of the Hindu depressed classes should be nominated to every local body except where representation is secured for them in election and if not, why not?

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

(*c*) No. Section 9 (5) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, only lays down that the appointing authority shall have due regard to the representation of Muhammadans of the depressed and backward classes and of other minorities.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether a member of the depressed classes is not necessarily to be on every taluk board?"

The hon. Dr P. SUBBARAYAN:—"There is no compulsion on the part of the District Board with regard to nominations to taluk boards."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether the nomination of a member of the depressed classes on the taluk board will not help to remove untouchability in that area?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I believe it does; but my experience in many of the taluk boards has been that most of the high class people like to seat the Adi-Dravidas away from the seats they are sitting on."

Excise

Alleged resignation of the member representing Mannargudi Municipal Council from the Excise Licensing Board.

*1912 *Q.*—Mr. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the member representing the Municipal Council, Mannargudi, in the Excise Licensing Board has resigned;

(*b*) if so, for what reasons; and

(*c*) whether it is a fact that there is no representative of the Municipal Council in the Licensing Board now?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The hon. Member presumably refers to the Excise Advisory Committee constituted for the Mannargudi Revenue Division. The Government are not aware that the fact is as suggested. They have called for a report.

Representation of Indian Christians on the South Kanara District Board.

*1912-A Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it has been urged by any Indian Christian or Catholic Association League at Mangalore that there should be on the District Board of South Kanara at least three or four persons to represent the Indian Christians having regard to their population as also their progress educationally;

(*b*) whether the present number is only two

(*c*) whether Government have nominated re the vacancy of an Indian Catholic;

(*d*) why she was nominated in preference t who are highly educated and qualified; and

(*e*) how many members of the Bant comn nominated belongs there are in the District Board

A.—(*a*) No such representation is traceable.

(*b*) The number of Indian Christians on Board is at present three.

(*c*) & (*d*) A Hindu lady was appointed in by an Indian Catholic. No vaca particular community.

(*e*) Fourteen.

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"What are the reasons of a lady when she belongs to a community whicl already represented on the Board?"

Medical

Action taken on Dr. Norman Walker's recom Vizagapatam Medical Coll

*1913 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the h Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amount so far spent by the Government on the Vizagapatam Medical College;

(*b*) the annual expenditure to Government on account of this institution;

(*c*) whether the degrees awarded by this institution are recognized by the General Medical Council of Great Britain;

(*d*) what are the defects in this institution pointed out by Dr. Norman Walker; and

(*e*) whether the Government have made an estimate of the probable initial and recurring expenditure required to carry out Dr. Norman Walker's recommendations and if so, what it is?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The information is furnished below:—

Expenditure incurred on the Vizagapatam Medical College..

Year.	Expenditure on maintenance.	Expenditure on buildings, etc., incurred by the Public Works Department.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1923-24	60,214	46,885	1,07,099
1924-25	1,28,681	83,165	2,11,846
1925-26	1,72,131	1,87,957	3,60,088
1926-27	2,35,060	1,28,306	3,63,366
1927-28	2,77,312	38,039	3,15,351
1928-29 (up to end of January 1929.)	2,05,505	Not available.	2,05,505
Total ...	10,78,903	4,84,352	15,63,255

(*c*) The degrees are awarded by the Andhra University; these have not yet been recognized by the General Medical Council of Great Britain.

(*d*) The defects pointed out in the joint report of Sir Norman Walker and Col. R. A. Needham were the following:—

(1) Some of the professors had not sufficient experience of teaching;

(2) frequent changes and transfers of the teaching staff added to the disabilities of the students;

(3) the number of midwifery cases in the hospital was small and students had to be sent to Madras for training in this subject;

(4) facilities for training in the special departments had not been developed; and

(5) nursing was in charge of ward boys.

(*e*) No. The defects pointed out were of a comprehensive nature, mostly pertaining to the shortage of the teaching staff and their inexperience. The strength of the staff has been increased from 1st July 1927. As regards lack of experience, this can only be remedied gradually.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know, after spending Rs. 15,63,000 on this College at Vizagapatam, how many students are turned out every year?"

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

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"If it is only 10, is it worth while for the Government to spend such a large amount on it?"

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

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"The Medical College authorities here are making huge attractions to another college in Vellore. When this one is not brought up to date and made recognizable by the Medical Council what is the necessity for spending such a large sum on that college ?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question does not arise."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I know what is the amount spent on the Madras Medical College in all ?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question does not arise."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I know whether there is not more scope in the Madras Medical College to train more men ?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question does not arise."

Rules regarding the L.M.P. course.

*1914 *Q.*—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have issued an order on 16th November 1928 embodying almost the same terms as G.O. No. 555, P.H., dated 21st April 1922 ; and

(*b*) if so, what were the reasons for this step ?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clause (*a*) of question No. 1036-A on 28th January 1929.

Extension of the scheme of honorary physicians to district hospitals.

*1915 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to the answer to my question No. 1594, dated the 1st March 1929, regarding the extension of the scheme of honorary physicians to the district hospitals, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to place before the House the details of the scheme that have been so far worked out ?

A.—No useful purpose will be served by placing on the table an incomplete scheme.

Public Health

Outbreak of cholera in the General Hospital.

*1916 *Q.*—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there was a severe epidemic of cholera in the General Hospital in December last ;

(*b*) how many patients were attacked by this disease in the hospital ; how many of these were treated in the General Hospital itself and how many were sent to the Corporation Infectious Diseases Hospital ;

(*c*) what was the mortality rate among them in the General Hospital and in the Infectious Diseases Hospital ;

(*d*) whether any enquiry was held by the Government ; and

(*e*) if so, whether they will be pleased to lay on the table the result of that enquiry ?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*e*) Copies of the reports of the Committee appointed by the Surgeon-General to investigate the recent outbreak of cholera in the General Hospital together with the Surgeon-General's remarks thereon are laid on the table[a]. The recommendations of the committee have been carried out.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I know whether the reports were read by the hon. the Minister for Public Health ?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That question is not admissible."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I know what was the exact cause of this outbreak in the General Hospital ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR : "It is given in five pages in the Appendix."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"They say there that because there was cholera in the city, the General Hospital also had it. Then I ask, why there was no cholera in other big hospitals in the city—the Maternity Hospital, the Rayapuram Hospital, the Royapetta Hospital, the Christiana Rainy Hospital and the Kalyani hospital. In all these there was not even one case."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Does the hon. Member wish cholera to break out in those hospitals ?"

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I should like to know exactly from the Minister how many cholera cases were treated in the General Hospital and how many of them were sent to the Isolation Hospital ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"All of them are given in the Appendix."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I do not find it there. Still I am asking the hon. the Minister why there should be heavier mortality in the cases treated in the General Hospital, while in the case of those that were sent to the Isolation Hospital of the Corporation the recovery was 90 per cent ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The cases treated in the General Hospital are given here ; cases treated in the Isolation Hospital are not given here. There is no ground for a comparison between the two."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Why should cases of cholera be treated in the General hospital, when there is a special hospital for it ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The reason is given in the Appendix."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I do not find any reason ; still I should like to know from the hon. the Minister why the poor patients were sent to the Isolation Hospital and the rich patients were treated in the General Hospital ?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is giving information."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"In paragraph 3 it is stated that 'the most important points in connexion with the enquiry are to find out how the patients might have become infected.' May I know what action Government have taken to guard against the mistakes that seem to have operated in this case ?"

[a] Printed as Appendix II on pages 912-920 infra.

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" It is also given in the Appendix. There they say : 'the question of fly-proofing latrines and kitchens in all hospitals is being considered '. They have been carried out."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know on what basis the authorities in the General Hospital sent a certain number of patients suffering from cholera to the Isolation Hospital and retained some in the General Hospital for treatment ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" What is the paragraph in the report to which he refers ? "

Agriculture

Number and cost of breeding stations in 1927-28.

*1917 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number and cost of each breeding station in 1927-28 ;

(*b*) where each is located ; and

(*c*) how many of them are in Telugu districts ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The following are the figures for both plant breeding stations and cattle breeding stations :—

Station.			Expenditure.
			Rs.
Paddy breeding station,	Maruteru	... ...	17,248
Do.	Aduturai	... ...	8,973
Do.	Pattambi	... ...	15,451
Do.	Coimbatore	... ...	6,259
Cotton breeding station,	Coimbatore	... ...	10,571
Do.	Koilpatti	... ...	9,491
Millets breeding station,	Coimbatore	... ...	5,668
Cattle breeding station,	Hosur	... ...	86,024
Do.	Chintaldevi	... ...	21,612
Buffalo breeding station,	Guntur	... ...	8,988

The above does not include the establishment charges.

(*c*) Three.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister whether more breeding stations will be started, seeing that there are only three for the Telugu districts ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" It will be considered, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know what return is got from these plant breeding stations ? "

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

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Am I to understand that no information has been received from these breeding stations ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Oh, yes. Details are available and I shall call for them if desired."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the hon. the Minister has considered the necessities of the Ceded districts with regard to the establishment of these breeding stations ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" It is proposed to open a millet station at Adoni."

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—" Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to abolish the farm at Chintaladevi, Nellore district ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" There is no such proposal."

Fisheries

Work done by the Director of Fisheries.

*1918 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the post of the Director of Fisheries was permanently created ;

(*b*) how many times and for what period the Director of Fisheries has been either on leave or employed on other duty ;

(*c*) what were the arrangements made to carry on his work during his absence ;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that several proposals relating to the working of the Fisheries department are allowed to lie over pending the arrival of the permanent Director of Fisheries ; and

(*e*) if the answer to (*d*) is in the affirmative, what those proposals are ?

A.—(*a*) In July 1915.

(*b*) Mr. Hornell, the late Director of Fisheries, was on leave from the 15th January to 14th November 1920. Dr. Sundara Raj was on leave from the 16th May to 14th July 1926 and again from the 1st July 1928 to 28th February 1929. He was also employed on special duty under the Government of Bihar and Orissa for a period of three weeks from the 8th June 1928.

(*c*) During Mr. Hornell's absence on leave and when Dr. Sundara Raj was on leave from the 16th May to 14th July 1926, the Director of Industries held additional charge of the post of the Director of Fisheries. When Dr. Sundara Raj was on special duty for three weeks from 8th June 1928 and on leave from 1st July 1928 to 28th February 1929, the Superintendent, Government Museum, was appointed to hold full additional charge of the post of Director of Fisheries.

(*d*) & (*e*) The only proposal which was allowed by Government to be deferred pending the return of Dr. Sundara Raj from leave was the publication of a bulletin of important marketable fishes in the presidency.

Public Works

Acquisition of the North Georgetown playground for Public Works Department buildings.

*1919 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the North Georgetown playground in the Madras City has recently been given to the Public Works Department for making an addition to their buildings ;

(*b*) whether it is proposed to erect police lines on the adjoining plot of ground ;

[26th March 1929

(*c*) whether the Government have considered the undesirability of thus depriving the children of this congested area of the only open space available to them for play;

(*d*) whether the playgrounds used by school children in any other place in Madras City have similarly been taken away in the course of this year; and

(*e*) whether the Government will lay on the table of the House a copy of the correspondence that took place recently between them and the Physical Education Committee regarding such a question?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The Government propose to reserve for a model playground an adjoining plot which opens on to the Portuguese Church Street.

(*d*) No playground formally assigned has been resumed. There are, however, certain cases where private schools are allowed to use vacant Government land as playgrounds and in one such case Government has been compelled to withdraw the permission as the land is required for public purposes.

(*e*) The letters[a] referred to are laid on the table.

Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state, with reference to (*c*), whether the Government have already reserved that plot and if so, whether it is larger or smaller than the previous one."

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

Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"May I ask whether he will consider the advisability of Government's adopting a policy of not resuming plots which are set aside as playgrounds until alternative plots have been laid down?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"In this case, the alternative plot has been set down before the resumption."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware that the alternative plot is not as big as the other plot which they have resumed and also of the fact that it is not located in a place which is accessible to the people of the locality from which the other plot which was resumed?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"I do not think so. The new plot is adjacent to the old plot and is very easily accessible."

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

II

FURTHER DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1929-30.

DEMAND VI—IRRIGATION.

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'*that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs.* 40,000 *under Demand VI—Irrigation.*"

This is to provide for improvements to the Vizzeswaram head sluice, Godavari Western delta.

[a] Printed as Appendix III on pages 920-921 infra.

26th March 1929]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is 'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 40,000 under Demand VI—Irrigation."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"On a point of order. I have already raised last year this question about further demands. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"As far as the question of further demands is concerned, the hon. Member need not argue to reopen an established practice."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"You were pleased to rule last year that my contention about that further demands should cover only new matter; that is, you were pleased to agree with me on other points but you disagreed with me. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I allowed further demands last year."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"There was one point, Sir, in your ruling which is to be found in the Proceedings of the Council in which you conceded my point, namely, that these further demands should cover new matter not contemplated at the time of the original budget; and, Sir, you were pleased to look into the subject-matter of the further demands last year and came to the conclusion, after satisfying yourself, that they covered new matter. May I submit, Sir, that this further demand and the next further demand do not cover new matter? These have not arisen since the framing of the budget for the next year. 'New matters' has been defined in the House of Commons by the Chairman of Committee, as a matter which must have arisen since the submission of the original estimates to the House. You will notice, Sir, that both, with regard to this and the next demand, the scheme was already included as Part II schemes for 1929-30. Paragraph 2 of the explanatory note says 'The Chief Engineer originally included the scheme in his list of Part II schemes which he submitted in October last but as then the estimate was not before the Government and as it was also not known when it was likely to be sanctioned the scheme was deleted from the list of Part II schemes.' I submit, Sir, that this is not a matter which has arisen since the submission of the original budget. The matter was before the Government and for their own reason they have put it aside, for the simple reason that the estimate was not ready."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not agree with the hon. Member."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With regard to the second further demand."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That will come later."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Am I to take it that in your opinion that this is a new matter?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Yes."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Then I decide to oppose this demand. Sir, a further demand is, I submit, under the present ruling of yours, an exceptional procedure to be resorted to by Government, only under exceptional circumstances. I am bound by your ruling that these demands are in order. Subject to that, I would argue that the House should examine the further demands and should not sanction any of them, unless they are satisfied that it is a matter which could not be included in the original budget.

[Mr. S. Satyamurti] [26th March 1929

"If the hon. Members will read the explanatory note, they will find that this is an old scheme which the Government had examined, and they should have been in a position to include it in the original budget itself, if they wanted to do so; and as a matter of fact, the Chief Engineer originally included the scheme in the list of Part II schemes, which he submitted to Government in October last, but then as the estimate was not before the Government and as it was also not known when it was likely to be sanctioned, the scheme was deleted from the list of Part II scheme. Why was not the estimate then before the Government? Whose fault was it? I am particularly addressing my observation, if I may, to the hon. the Finance Member and the Finance Secretary, because after all they are the eyes and ears of this House so far as these budget estimates are concerned. If the department is lax in preparing estimates for the next year and have them included in the budget, are they to be encouraged to come here with a further demand? I can understand their doing so in unforeseen cases such as floods or famine or something of that sort. This procedure of bringing forward further demands should not be encouraged; otherwise the anxiety of the treasury to exercise control over the spending departments will be made nugatory. I should like to know why the estimate was not before the Government. Did the department commit any default in preparing estimates? Then, Sir, 'as it was also not known when it was likely to be sanctioned.' May I know, Sir, whose sanction, is it the sanction of the Government or of the Finance Department or of the Finance Committee? Then, it says, the scheme was deleted from the list of Part II schemes. By whom was it deleted? Was it by the Government?

"The third paragraph says that 'the Chief Engineer submitted an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,21,000 for the scheme. It has been long delayed'. I agree. At the end of the third paragraph, the note says 'the season when the work has to be carried out is during the period of closure of the canals which is from 1st May'. This 1st of May, I hope, is a fixed date. That shows that the Government should have known that the canals would be closed from the 1st of May. They could have come forward with this demand earlier.

"It seems to me, Sir, that if further demands are to be encouraged by this House, the whole idea of the budget would become nugatory. As it is, there is no limit either in point of money or in point of objects or in point of time for further demands. Whereas excess demands and supplementary demands have got statutory restrictions placed upon them. The category of further demand, unless it is closely watched, may swallow up crores and crores of rupees. I submit, Sir, that unless the Finance Department scrutinises these demands very carefully, and unless those demands which could not be included in the original budget are only brought to this House, the control of this House which is already very limited will still further become nugatory. I therefore venture to submit to this House that this demand should be very carfully examined by the Finance Department and that an assurance should be given by the Finance Department that in spite of all the care on its part, it was impossible to include it in the original demand. Until this is done, we should oppose demands of this nature."

* Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am glad that my hon. Friend Mr. Satyamurti did not ask the House to reject this demand.

26th March 1929] [Mr. D. Narayana Raju]

Whatever may be the technical difficulties with regard to the rules for further demands, I hope the Council will pass this further demand. These improvements to the Vijjeswaram head sluice are long overdue. I am indeed glad that the Government have come forward at least now to effect these improvements. In this connexion, I would like to have some further information from the Government as to the nature of the improvements contemplated as to whether they intend to construct new vents or merely widen the existing ventways. I should also like to know what is the extra discharge that the Government hopes to provide by these improvements. I also want to know whether the Government have examined the question, whether the canals leading from the head sluice have got the necessary capacity to carry on the extra discharge and whether they contemplate any improvement to the canals also or not. I should like to have some information on these points."

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Mr. President, Sir, I can tell the hon. Member that the estimate contains provision for the construction of additional vents to the head sluice. With regard to other details he asked I regret I am not sufficiently familiar with engineering details to be able to say much. As has been stated in the explanatory note the Western delta has to work to a duty of 110, while the Eastern and the Central sections of the Godavari delta get supplies at a duty of 77 and 52: and the object is to increase the discharge to the Western delta: but I am sorry that I am unable to give details as to the exact amount of the extra discharge asked for by the Member. I can assure him that all these things have been very carefully worked out by the Chief Engineer and the scheme was laid before the Finance Committee for scrutiny."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The motion is that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 40,000 under Demand VI—Irrigation."

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant made.

DEMAND VIII—ELECTRICITY.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Mr. President, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 3,56,400 *under Demand VIII—Electricity' to provide for additional expenditure on the Glen-Morgan Hydro-electric scheme in* 1929-30.

"The reasons for this demand are fully explained in the note that has been circulated to hon. Members. As a matter of fact the Chief Engineer has surrendered this amount that was provided for in the currrent year's budget to the Government. He could not spend it owing to obstruction to road traffic and also on account of the land slips in the Nilgiris Railway. There was also delay in obtaining the necessary machinery and plants. So, the proposal has practically to be taken to the next year."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I oppose this demand. I gave some of my reasons the other day when this demand came up for consideration in this House. Now, I find there are very many other reasons to show why this demand should be opposed. This scheme, I submit, Sir, never came before this House for consideration at all. There was an allotment in the last budget for about Rs. 10 lakhs for the Pykhara scheme and

that provision was made last year. The predecessor of the present Law Member promised this House that there would be a big Pykhara scheme and that the scheme would supply not only electricity to various places but also to various concerns, the first and foremost being the South Indian Railway. He was informing this House that the Railway Company were negotiating with the Government to take a very big contract so that they might electrify their railways with the powers supplied from this scheme. The Government also promised at that time that a Paper Mill will be started at this place and there were materials there and that power would also be used for this purpose. The other day my friend the Law Member stated that there was really one scheme for starting a match industry near this place and the company with which they started negotiations did not agree to start any mill of that sort and that scheme failed.

"Now, the only purpose for which this grant is asked is to supply electricity to Ootacamund tea plantations. Of course, whenever schemes of this sort are started the benefit is promised to other people also. In this case it is said that the Coimbatore Mills also will be benefited immediately and other places later on. The big Pykhara scheme has been split up into three parts and only one of these parts is proposed to be taken up now. When in the last budget funds were provided for the whole Pykhara scheme it was said that that scheme would supply electricity to many places including even Madras. Everybody was promised something under that scheme. (A voice: Northern Circars.) We do not want schemes of this sort for Northern Circars.

"Sir, the Government, instead of coming directly to this House with a demand for this scheme, converted a part of the amount sanctioned for the Pykhara scheme for use on this without the sanction of this House. This is the first time that the Glen-Morgan scheme comes before the House for consideration. I oppose this grant because I am quite sure that this money can be better spent on irrigation and other schemes. This scheme does not fetch more than 8 per cent. Further, I very much doubt whether the Government would not come again for a further grant for this same scheme saying that this amount is not sufficient. Again, Sir, there is no urgency in regard to this matter. The machinery for the purchase of which Rs. 4,74, 200 had been allotted did not arrive in time and the amount was not utilized. There is no urgency about it. I fear that even after the money is voted for this scheme and the work is completed, this House will be told that unless the other two parts are sanctioned the scheme could not be worked with any profit and therefore the House should vote for further demands also. In that way a huge sum will be spent on an object which will not give a return of more than 6 or 8 per cent. If this expenditure from provincial revenues is made for purposes of irrigation it would fetch more than 400 per cent. I oppose this demand."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, I beg to move—

'*To reduce the allotment of Rs.* 3,56,400 *for Electricity by Rs.* 100.'

"My object in moving this motion is to discuss the necessity for selecting members of the depressed and backward communities for appointment as clerks, etc. Sir, I do not know why a certain section of the Indian community is so largely employed under this scheme. As I have already said in this House, owing to economic conditions, the depressed classes are very badly off. Apart from that, whenever they go to the various offices

for employment, the insistence on qualifications blocks their way. I request the hon. the Law Member to kindly see that the members of my community are given a chance to serve as clerks, store-keepers, etc. I do not say that they may be given higher appointments or technical appointments as I know that specialists are required for such posts. They ought to have a knowledge of electricity."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"(After a pause.) For want of a seconder the motion is lost."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"Mr. President, Sir, I understand that this scheme is an auxiliary scheme to the big Hydro-electric (Pykhara) scheme which was originally intended to be started. The purpose of this scheme is not only to develop industries and electrify the railways, but also to improve irrigation. One of the essential requirements of the province is that we want cheap electricity. It is a dire necessity not only for industrial development, but also for various other purposes. Therefore, this Glen-Morgan scheme which the Engineer thinks would in course of time be self-supporting on account of the promises held out by the railways and the various industrial concerns, is likely to be a fruitful affair. And, as I pointed out it will also help irrigating the lands in the neighbourhood. The hon. Mr. Swami pointed out that electricity will be of use in the development of the match industry. We want cheap electric power for the development of our other industries also say, for our cottage industries. We want electricity for working aluminium industry, for working the aluminium ores great deal of heating power is required in the furnaces. We have plenty of aluminium ores in the country and with the generating power of electricity the industry can be developed to a greater extent. For preparing caustic soda necessary for soap-making, we also want electricity. Caustic soda is prepared by passing electricity through salt water by the process called electrolysus. You all know we have a soap factory and with the use of electricity caustic soda and other chemicals required not only for making soaps but also other things could be manufactured very cheaply. If we can get electricity cheap, we solve the fuel problem in respect of our industries. But according to Mr. Forbes' report, I find that the cost per unit of electricity will be about 0·8 annas or about 9 pies per unit. (Dr. B. S. Mallayya:—'We are paying 8 annas per unit.')

"According to Forbes' report, I may tell Dr. Mallayya that electricity by Pykhara scheme will cost only 8 pies for industrial purposes and 4 annas for lighting purposes per unit. I may in this connexion point out that this rate when compared with the rates prevailing in other parts of the world is high. In England the cost is only 3 pies per unit by making electricity out of coal; in Scandanavia, it is a bit more than a pie and in America it is less than a pie. Of course, our scheme is in its infancy and we cannot at this stage make comparisons with schemes of other countries. When our industrialists and agriculturists come forward offering to take electricity there will be the possibility of the cost being reduced. In any case in all parts of the world attempts are being made for generating current by harnessing water power. I therefore think that in the interests of industrial development in this country and in order to make a trial to see how far industrial as well as agricultural development is possible with the help of electricity we ought to support this demand. I have therefore much pleasure in supporting this motion of the hon. the Law Member."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, I am sorry that my hon. Friend has raised an objection to this demand. We will see how matters stand. Last year, the whole matter was discussed and a grant was made for 1928-29. This year again this question was discussed in connexion with a grant which was ultimately passed. It so happens that the original plan could not be carried out and the money not fully spent on account of some defects which were not anticipated. Therefore merely as a matter of adjustment and with a view to give effect to the various resolutions passed in connexion with the grants this adjustment is now asked for. No doubt the resolution originally passed by the House was for the whole Pykhara scheme. But the whole scheme is not now proposed to be carried out all at once. The scheme has been split into three parts and one part only is now proposed to be taken up. The present Chief Engineer has suggested that instead of spending a huge amount on the whole scheme at once it would be advisable to start work on one part of it to begin with, so that the investment on the first part may fetch some return. By this arrangement, each scheme as soon as it is completed, would pay interest. I believe that on this portion we are going to get about 8 per cent or so. The important question for consideration in connexion with this scheme is whether we should encourage the generation and utilization of hydro-electric power. We know what is being done in Bombay in this connexion and how it is progressing industrially. The City of Bombay which was once called the city of smoke is now full of light on account of the supply of electricity. If this electricity can be made available to our province, the cost of fuel and coal would go down. We have now to get coal from Bengal through the railways and our forests are being denuded of firewood trees. No doubt Coimbatore and other places outside the Nilgiris would not get power under this portion of the scheme; but this is only a part of the big scheme. If the railways agree to take power—probably the Railway Board is bargaining now and I am sure it will be the first to agree to utilize electricity for the railways—the scheme would be a thorough success and the fuel and coal which now go to feed the railways would be released and the cost of firewood would go down considerably. The mills in Coimbatore which now consume large quantities of fuel and coal have agreed to take electric energy for running the mills. As a matter of fact, those who know the spinning industry, know also that the yarn produced by electric power is better and finer than the yarn manufactured by steam. So, the supply of cheap electrical energy will also improve the textile industry. In any case if we look at the prosperous condition of the neighbouring State of Mysore brought about by the Sivasamudram Works, we need no argument to introduce the same in our province also.

12-15 p.m. "There is no doubt that one very reasonable objection was raised by Mr. Swami Nayudu the other day as well as to-day. Sometimes all this money is used for the purchase of big machinery from England. I appeal to this Government and to the hon. the Law Member to see that as much money as possible is spent on Indian-made goods. Recently, the Tariff Board has been asked to go into this question of having some import duties levied on some foreign wiring materials. I am sure that Messrs. Tata & Co. and some other Indian firms will be able to supply wiring materials and other materials that may be necessary. Unfortunately, we do not have big electrical machines made in India. But I suppose the starting of such big

power stations will give sufficient impetus for starting new factories. The paper manufacture referred to by Mr. Swami Nayudu, I believe, comes only under the Papanasam Hydro-electric works. That does not come under the Pykhara scheme. The Papanasam scheme will be taken into consideration a little later on when the Railway Board is prepared to take up some power produced there. The paper or match factory may be helping the Government to take up some energy. In any case, so far as the present scheme is concerned, this is only a part of the Pykhara. It will be a great benefit to this province and I request Mr. Swami Nayudu not to oppose it but to support the motion."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I rise again, not to speak on the merits of the scheme, but on the financial aspect of it, in the vain hope that by reiterating the argument again and again I shall be able to rouse the conscience of the Finance Department. This is a case where the spending department is not able to spend the amount granted to it, surrenders the amount and goes to the Finance Department saying that it wants a further demand for the sum it has surrendered this year. I should like to know some more facts than are given in the explanatory note. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 12,20,600. The Chief Engineer for Hydro-electric Development expected to spend the sum of Rs. 8,30,600 during the current official year, and on this basis the balance of the estimate, viz., Rs. 3,90,000, was provided in the next year's budget. The House has already voted for Rs. 3,90,000 for this project. Then comes the intriguing sentence stating the transport difficulties brought about by slips on the roads and railways. I have a hazy recollection that these slips took place during the last monsoon which certainly was before the time when the budget was presented to this House. If all the expenditure could not be incurred owing to these slips on the railway lines and the roads, the spending department could have known that they could not spend the amount that year. Why did they not tell the House that they could not spend the money and wanted an extra sum for the next year? Then also they speak of the delay in the shipment of penstocks and electrical machinery from England. When was this delay? When did it come to the notice of the spending department? Did it come to its notice after the 2nd or 3rd March? Did the slips happen earlier? Were not the Government in a position to know and should they not be in a position to know how much they could spend for the rest of the year at least in January or February of this year? Was it necessary for them to wait till after the presentation of the budget and then say owing to shipping delays which must have been months before or owing to railway slips and road slips which took place six months before, the department could not spend it and therefore we come for a further demand? A sum of Rs. 3,56,400 has been surrendered by the Chief Engineer on this account. Sir, I am not quite familiar with the rules governing surrenders, but, as a layman, I believe that surrenders take place naturally after the official year is out. May I know whether there is any time-limit before which surrenders should be made? What is that limit? Was this amount surrendered before that date? If there is no time-limit, why has a date not been fixed so as to enable the Government to put the increased demand in the budget itself? If they cannot spend after the 1st March or some other date, they could have fixed a particular date before which the spending department could inform the Finance Department that so much of the year's grant could not be spent this year, and therefore they want provision to be made for the next year. Then, Sir, the other sentence:

is it necessary to increase the provision for next year by a corresponding amount? How does it follow that they have any guarantee that the delay in the shipment of penstocks and electrical machinery ceased to exist or is it merely in the belief that they will again be surrendered and then can ask for a further demand? Then, Sir, as the project is expected to be completed by September next, the commitment of the Government is that they will be able to spend nearly 7½ lakhs between the 1st April and the end of September, that is within six months. Is it, Sir, a provision based upon any knowledge of facts? Have they got any knowledge in their possession to justify them in the belief that before the end of September next they will be able to spend Rs. 3,90,000 already provided for and also Rs. 3,56,400 which together make up 7½ lakhs? Then, Sir, 'it is considered inadvisable to postpone the demand for the additional grant required for the next year till the next meeting of the Legislative Council which is not likely to be held before August next'. This is the first time I get the information. I do not know if your office has got any information about the date of the next meeting of the Legislative Council. The Government in their explanatory note for an additional provision for the Glen-Morgan Hydro-electric scheme say in an indirect manner, when the next meeting of the Council is to take place. I have no doubt any member of our party has heard and I do not think you have yourself heard when the Council is to be held. Supposing this is to be held some time in August, is there any guarantee according to the programme of work furnished by the Chief Engineer that he will be able to spend more than Rs. 3,90,000 before August next? It is only on this basis that they can come now for a further demand. If, as a matter of fact, at least till the next meeting of the Legislative Council they are able to go on with a provision of Rs. 3,90,000, they can well wait till the next meeting of the Council, and come for a supplementary demand. There should be some facts stated, Mr. President, which would satisfy this Council that before August next the department would spend Rs. 3,90,000 and also at least some portion, if not the whole of the extra Rs. 3,56,400. I therefore submit that if these further demands are to be encouraged in this fashion, surrenders will become frequent, the spending departments will exercise no control over their expenditure and will merely depend upon Government moving further demands before this House. In any case, it is not a new matter or a new service necessitating or justifying a further demand."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" I also wish to oppose the demand on its merits. The electricity schemes are no doubt good in themselves and help the industrial development. But spending huge sums on these big schemes at this stage when we are defective in irrigation schemes, for example the Tungabhadra and Kistna projects which would fertilise an arid area which is suffering from constant droughts, when money is not forthcoming for such schemes that we should think of investigating into big Hydro-electric schemes and give electricity to some areas is premature. We want food first and then these luxuries and other comforts. So far as this scheme is concerned, it helps the municipality of Ootacamund and a number of tea plantations. The municipality of Ootacamund can better take care of itself by getting some loan from the Government and carrying on its own electric schemes and the tea plantations also may be left to take care of themselves. Except for those two parties just now the scheme is admittedly not useful. As this is a huge scheme known as the Pykara scheme, I object that huge commitments

be made to these schemes. Of course, if I am not going on an indelicate ground, we people who are agitating for separating the Andhra districts into a separate province have to object. Another reason is that most of the money that is now sanctioned for this scheme will be spent in purchasing machinery in England. The complaint about the Mettur project has been that there has not been sufficient advertisement in the papers on the Continent and America and that the special officer has been sent direct to England for purchasing all the machinery there. These electrical schemes are naturally of huge machinery, and in the present circumstances this money is being spent by the executive which is not responsible to the Legislature. It is expected that these sums will be spent for the benefit of the British manufacturers at great loss to the taxpayer of this country. The machinery is known to be cheaper and at least as efficient on the Continent and also in America than in England and therefore any risk of benefiting the manufacturers of Great Britain to the detriment of the Indian taxpayer has also to be avoided. Therefore, I think that any money to be spent on these electric schemes would be a waste or at any rate will not be so useful as they would be if the schemes are postponed till we get full responsible Government. I would therefore object to the taking up of the scheme at this stage."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I have very little to add. As a matter of fact my friend Mr. Swami Nayudu opposed the motion for the grant itself when the demand for the hydro-electric scheme came before the House and Mr. Wood on that occasion and my friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar on that occasion as well as on the present occasion and my friend Mr. Gopala Menon on the present occasion have answered all the criticisms. I do not think there is any necessity to spend more time of the Council in my answering to the objection now raised."

The demand was put and carried and the grant made.

III

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1928-29.

GRANT XXVII—FISHERIES—TRANSFERRED.

12-30 p.m.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETHURATNAM AYYAR :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—

'that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 18,380 *under Grant XXVII—Fisheries—Transferred'*."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The demand was put and carried and the grant made.

GRANT XXXIV—AGENCY TRACTS—RESERVED.

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—

'that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 *under Grant XXXIV—Agency Tracts—Reserved'*.

" Sir, this is a token demand for obtaining the approval of the House for certain works being undertaken in regard to urgent repairs to the roof of

the prisoners' wards in the District Jail, Koraput. The money can be met by appropriation but as the work is a new work, this token grant has to be moved."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I second it."

The demand was put and carried and the grant made.

GRANT XXXVI—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—

'that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Grant XXXVI—Loans and Advances by Provincial Government.'

" Sir, this is a token grant in order to give a loan of Rs. 24,000 to the Board of Commissioners for Hindu Religious Endowments. It has not been found possible for these Commissioners—this has been pointed out in the explanatory note that has been circulated to the Members—to collect enough money to carry on the administration of the Board. The Board has promised that, as far as this loan is concerned, they will repay it within six months with interest. Under these circumstances I hope hon. Members will have no objection to this loan being granted to the Board."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Some hon. Members have given notice of token cuts. One of them is by Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai to discuss the necessity for appointing depressed class members to temple committees. Another is by Mr. Biswanath Das to discuss the work of the Commissioners and for other purposes. The third is by Mr. K. R. Karant as to the necessity of having more than one committee for South Kanara I have just now received another notice given by Zamindar of Gollapalli to discuss the heavy machinery of the department and also to suggest simple and effective means of safeguarding the endowments. I wish to know how far these motions are relevant to this supplemental demand. In supplemental grants we have always confined ourselves to the cut motions completely relevant to the purpose of the grant. Here the Government wants to stand in the position of a creditor and the Board wants to stand in the position of a borrower. Therefore the questions relating to the Government's position to lend money and the position of the Board to borrow money are, I think, relevant matters for consideration. Before I give my ruling however if hon. Members want to convince me as to how their motions are relevant I shall be glad to hear their arguments "

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Sir, in the first place when we have to sanction a sum of money. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" This is not sanctioning a sum of money."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" I know it, Sir. I am coming to the question of sanction. Sir, a sum of money, be it either borrowing."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" This is only borrowing. . ."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" I know, I know. I am coming to my point.

" Sir, even if it is a question of borrowing, there are cases where the Government have come forward with motions to write off portions or full

sums of money and in some cases for remission of interest also. This Hindu Religious Endowments Board, I think, was granted a sum exceeding 2 lakhs of rupees just three years back and we have heard nothing about that sum."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" We have heard of that sum in the explanatory note to the supplemental demand."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Excepting this supplemental demand I do not think we have ever heard anything about the previous loan. Nor have we heard of any action being taken about the realization of that loan by the Government on the one hand or of its payment by the Board on the other. In these circumstances we have no option but to come forward with these motions to discuss how far the Board would be able to pay back the money and whether or not it is desirable to give again to the Board a further sum and if so, what is the security for the money to be given "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" All these things are for consideration of the House. But your motion relates to the activities of the Board regarding their own functions."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Because I want to refer to them to show how they effect collection."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I never doubted about the question of collection being raised in this discussion. Their negligence in collecting can be questioned. Their business capacity can be questioned."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" With due submission to you, Sir, I have to bring to the notice of this House the work of the Commissioners in its various aspects. While referring to the collection of its dues, we have to refer to the rate of interest that is levied as also the register of endowments that will have to be kept by the Board as laid down in the Act. This is very essential because if they have kept the register we could easily find out what are the assets and liabilities of the Board. It is a statutory obligation on the Board that they should keep a register of endowments, but they have not fulfilled this obligation. I think it is incumbent on the hon. Members of this House to take this aspect of the matter into consideration. The question of provident fund which I have referred to in my motion may not be very necessary and I have no objection to give it up. The other things are essential and I think we should have to refer to them. Therefore I submit that the cut motion is in order."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have given this point my best consideration. The only point relevant to the discussion is the solvency of the Board and its capacity to collect the money and also to discharge this debt. Any discussion beyond this will not be relevant and therefore the token cuts as proposed are not relevant except that of Mr. K. V. R. Swami. Even there I would suggest to him to oppose the grant itself because the principles involved are the same as what he wants to discuss, viz , the negligence of the Board in not collecting the amounts due to it. Whether the Board should be taken as a safe debtor is the relevant point for consideration and therefore he may oppose the grant and may adduce all the reasons. After all this is a token demand."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"If my motion is disallowed it is all right. But if it is not disallowed I wish to move it. If my motion is carried, it would mean that the Board ought to do better work and not sleep as they have been doing in the past."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I would suggest to hon. Members that if this motion is carried it means that the purpose for which this grant is asked for is not accepted by the House."

(Voices: 'So the loan may be given.')

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The object of this cut motion is to discuss the neglect of the Religious Endowments Board in not collecting its dues. That means that the Board is not in a position to borrow on account of its negligence."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"My own opinion is that if this cut motion is passed it only means that this House is of opinion that the Board is not carrying out its duties and that they are not collecting their dues properly. With all that the House may not refuse the grant and may give another chance to the Board to show better work and if it does not turn out better work it will refuse the grant next time. So the object of this cut motion is simply to make the Board bestir themselves and do better work. So, Sir, I beg to move that this allotment of Rs. 100 be reduced by Re. 1.

"Sir, my object in moving this motion is this: that we are quite convinced that this Board is not doing any good work at all. They are satisfied with writing the report and complimenting themselves with the various activities they have undertaken during last year. A sum of 3 lakhs of rupees was lent to the Board some two years back and they were supposed to pay it by instalments. They could not pay even one instalment. The first instalment had to be paid on 1st May 1928 and another in the month of March 1928 and so on. Out of the moneys lent to them to the extent of 3 lakhs they have to pay up to date Rs. 1,26,695. They have not paid a pie and they have come again to this House with another application for lending them moneys. They have to collect to the extent of 7 lakhs of rupees and they have neglected to collect a lot of moneys. They have collected only Rs. 2,46,000. Out of the 7 lakhs due to them there is still a balance of Rs. 4,29,000 and odd. When they have yet to collect to the extent of 4 lakhs of rupees they have come before this House for a loan of Rs. 24,000. My belief is that they have not done their duty properly. If they had done their duties in sufficient time, they need not have resorted to make these applications. Perhaps they thought it was an easier method for them to come to the Government and ask for loans than taking any trouble to collect the moneys due to them. In their annual report at page 36 they say referring to coercive process 'the filing of applications in courts under section 70 is attended with various difficulties as set forth in the Board's letter . . . and so on.' They were given this special privilege because it was thought that by simply filing the application they should be enabled to execute their demands. That is the simplest process that can be given to anybody. Yet they did not avail themselves of this process and tell us it was beset with various difficulties. The only thing that is not beset with any difficulty for them seems to be to put in applications for loans to this Government time and again. That is the process they have found out to be very easy. Now at the close of the fasli under report, they say, 'the

inspecting officers of the Board have been directly authorized by the Board to collect contributions on their giving satisfactory security to the Board.' That is the process they have adopted after three years. After three years they have found out that they have to authorize the inspectors to collect the money provided they give some security. Still the matter is pending, but the inspectors, if they so choose, will have to collect the money after giving the security first.

"Of course, that is a sound rule. At the end of three years they have found that they are not able to collect the money due to them; they say that the collections will be made later on. It is stated that the actual and direct collection of arrears was entrusted to these officers only recently. Only recently they came to the conclusion that the money should be collected and they have entrusted this work to these officers. My fear is this, Mr. President. This Board is asking money now; it is stated that it will be repaid. The hon. Minister also stated that this Board has undertaken to repay this amount. He did not tell us why they have not fulfilled the promises made by them previously. Perhaps there was not a good case for the hon. Minister to make out. The Board has made many promises before. It is indebted to the Government to the extent of rupees one lakh and a quarter. He simply said that this money would be repaid; I very much doubt it. Some time later the Board will say that it cannot pay this amount and it will ask the Government to write off this loan. That is the easiest way for it for getting over the difficulty. At page 38 of the report the Board says 'the Board is hardly able to keep its work going and with the contributions that are likely to be realized, it will not be possible for it to repay the loans at all and the Government have accordingly been requested to write them off.' This piece of information was withheld from us purposely. The Board is saying now 'please pay Rs. 24,000 now; afterwards I shall send an application to have this amount written off. The hon. the Chief Minister expects the amount to be paid with interest. Under these circumstances, I request the House to support this cut motion. These people went to sleep for three years and they woke up at the end of three years. The Board must be told that what it has been doing is not at all proper, and that it has no right to ask for a further loan before it explains why it has not paid the previous instalments. With these words I move this cut motion." 12-45 P.M.

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—"I beg to second the motion."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"Mr. President, Sir, you were pleased to rule my motion out of order under the Standing Orders of this Council, a procedure which appears to be more rigid than that of the House of Commons. I would request you to give us some more latitude since a token motion is brought forward and not a total grant. The Religious Endowments Act came into operation in the year 1925 and the Board of Commissioners were appointed shortly afterwards. If the Government had taken pains to select proper candidates, the work of the Board could have been done more easily, conveniently and, need I add, efficiently. It is not my purpose to say that the Board is unnecessary and I do not say so. Without meaning any offence to anybody, I have to say that some of the Commissioners cannot justify their existence. With regard to Circars, so long as Mr. Surya Rao was there, the trouble was not keen. Now we have another gentleman, immediately follows a number of cases. They must know how

to adjust themselves; they must know how to administer the religious endowments and to put them in order and must be able to chalk out a line for efficient management."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am trying my best to understand how the remarks of the hon. Member are relevant to the motion under discussion."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"Because collection depends upon these facts."

* The hon the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is requested to come to the question of collections very soon."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"I say it is therefore time that the selection of these Commissioners be left to the Public Services Commission. Sir, trustees have been appointed without due consideration of the needs of the temples or of the wishes of the people and the result is there has been chaos, chaos at present where there was at least an iota of order. To-day the Board comes 'forward and says we have no money; please help us'. I think we must return a blank cheque because you have not cared to manage your affairs. The Board was intended for higher purposes, and you have failed to fulfil your purpose and therefore bless yourselves.

"Even where paid trustees have been appointed, no rules of procedure have been framed. Only the Act is there; not even executive instructions are given. The Board has power to frame by-laws and the Government have power to frame rules. If Government had framed rules and laid down procedure, it would have led to efficient collection. In my district a number of temples and matams have been brought under the control of the Board and trustees have been appointed for these temples and maths. The result is that the management is worse than what the matadhipathis were doing. For the last 1½ years it is going from bad to worse since Mr. Surya Rao handed over charge. To quote instances, we have the Kullada temples as also the Haradakhandy Math. A trustee has been appointed on Rs. 300 for the Haradakhandy Math besides a costly establishment which gets an income of Rs. 1,40,000. They have no idea as to where the money is to be kept in custody. Why not keep the amount in some bank or in the Post office? Otherwise it will lead to immense mischief. Rules must be framed or executive instructions should be given as to the custody of these moneys, and also for proper leasing out of the properties. The Religious Endowments Board say now that we have not realised any money; the only reply we can give is 'bless yourself'. I was told that the Board asked for a sum of Rs 50,000. I do not find any reason why the Government should give them only Rs. 24,000 when they really want Rs 50,000. If you are convinced of the real necessities that the Board require Rs. 50,000, by all means give them that amount. Let them have their existence. Give them necessary funds and let them have a chance to justify our expectations under the able guidance of Mr. Reddi who was for a long time our colleague here. I was told that about sixty appeals were pending before the High Court. If the Government come to the conclusion after examination that the Board have to get some money and if the payment of the sum of Rs 50,000 will put them in the way to repay not only this amount but also the sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs already borrowed, by all means the Government should pay them a sum of Rs. 50,000. Want of money paralyses the activities of any institution. The Board often fails to pay the Commissioners and sometimes the unfortunate clerks.

"Temple committees are agents of the Board under the Act, and they can be relied upon for efficient collection work. The constitution of these temple committees has been far from satisfactory. That is one reason why we are unwilling to give the power of nomination to the Government. I know from my experience of my district—and I have heard from several hon. Members of various parties stating that the nominations are not properly made and hence work suffers. . ."

Mr. M. A MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—"Is the hon. Member in order, Sir."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"I do not yield to the hon. Member."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—"May I know if the hon. Member is in order to talk about nominations when he is speaking about collections?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member tries to show that, by good nominations, collection work will be quite all right. (Laughter.)"

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"I explained myself. I hold, Sir, that I confined myself within the four corners of your ruling. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is a new Member of the Council."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"Sir, we wanted that these committees should have long existence so as to enable them to evolve some policy. If the hands are changed year after year, collection work must necessarily suffer. When the hon. Minister's predecessor came forward with a Bill to extend the lifetime of these committees by two years, we refused and he accepted it to have them only for one year. That is clear from page 295 of the Proceedings, dated 2nd November 1927. These committees are still there. If any temple trustee takes it into his head that the existence of these committees is illegal, I think there will be far more litigation than what we have now. If the hon. Minister does not make up his mind and come forward with an amending Bill, the temple committees and the Board will revert to the state of things in 1926."

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"Mr. President, Sir, however irrelevant some of the remarks of my hon. Friends on this side of the House might be . . ." 1 p.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I rise to a point of order. Is the judgment of irrelevancy in the President or in the Members, Sir?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member has not submitted it to the ruling of the Council. He is only expressing his view of the question."

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"I wish to make a few observations with a view to clearing a misapprehension on the part of certain hon. Members of this House. They have been telling us that collection work has been very bad. Though I am not directly connected with the collection work of this Board, I may point out that I have some knowledge of the working of these things, having been a member of the temple committee in my district. Now that the Act has been passed and given effect to, there seems to be a good deal of difficulty in convincing the trustees or owners of temples to pay off their own quota as early as possible. In certain cases, the matter had to

be taken to Court and the decisions of the Court were awaited, and even if the decision of the Court was given, the decree had to be executed and all these processes mean delay in the realization of the money. I do think that similar difficulties are felt in the Religious Endowments Board also. I have been told that all attempts are being made to realize the money as early as possible. Further for want of money they have not been able to appoint an efficient staff to collect the amounts due from the excepted temples. You know there were several cases and petitions in the High Court objecting to the very Hindu Religious Endowments Act and in a couple of years all these obstructionist methods were got over and regular work was begun. After having begun that work, during the last two years, the progress that has been made seems to be very satisfactory, but if they are running short of funds, it must be said to the discredit of the temple managers or trustees who have not been ready to pay their contributions. Further, it has to be observed that the staff is very inadequate and a district inspector or two will not be sufficient to collect all the funds that are due to the Board. The very same difficulties are being felt in the mufassal also in regard to temple committees. There are certain temples which are 'non-excepted' and which have to pay their quota both to the Board and to the temple committee of the district. They feel really that it is a burdensome task to be paying their contributions to both of them. In these circumstances, I feel that there is nothing to show that the Religious Endowments Board is not at all negligent about their duties and that they have been trying their best to collect the funds due to them. And, in course of time, I think, they will be able to maintain their office by their own funds. If we pass this demand it will be only passing a loan of Rs. 24,000 to the Board, which the Board may be able to repay in the course of a few years to repay and as such there will be no difficulty in passing this grant. The remarks of the hon. Members, that it is not at all necessary to make any such grant or that the Board has not been doing its work properly do not at all stand any argument and they are not also based upon facts."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, I am very much indebted to the previous speaker who has replied most effectively to the points raised by hon. Friends opposite. I think your contention was that the carrying of the token cut will really mean that the total amount wanted could not be spent and only Rs. 99 will be voted as this motion is moved under the proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 32 which runs as follows:

> 'Provided that when funds to meet proposed expenditure on a new service can be made available by re-appropriation a demand for the grant of a token sum may be submitted to the vote of the Council and if the Council assents to the demand, funds may be so made available'.

"So if the Council accepts the motion of Mr. Swami Nayudu and cuts out Re. 1 out of this token demand, the amount that the Government will have to spend will be only Rs. 99 and not the amount provided for, namely, Rs. 24,000. So, the carrying out of the token cut will really mean the total rejection of the demand. That is my contention, Mr. President.

"As to the difficulties that the Board is working under, it has been pointed out ably by Mr. Ramachandra Reddi. The only way that the Board can collect funds is under section 70 of the Act, which provides that a demand should first be issued and if there is a failure to pay then it can only be recovered by recourse to litigation Hon. Members, I believe, are aware that coercive litigation takes time and the Board are

doing their best to recover the money. As Mr. Swami Nayudu read out from the Administration Reports of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board, the Board has been trying its best to get all the money realized and with all the best intentions in the world it has not succeeded in doing this. I think if they manage to do better, I am sure they will be able to repay this amount of Rs 24,000. I am not talking of the old loan at all. No decision has been come to with regard to that. Therefore, Mr President, I hope the Council will carry this demand."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I now put the motion of Mr. Swami Nayudu to the vote of the House. The question is 'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 100 by Re 1'."

The motion was put to the House and lost.

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—'Mr. President, I rise to oppose the grant. This is an unfortunate department which is being administered without being recognized as a department. It is an unfortunate law that is attempted to be administered and it is a more unfortunate Minister who has the charge of this particular subject. I am afraid, Sir, that we cannot accede to making this provision of giving a loan to the Religious Endowments Board without knowing exactly where we stand. It is not a mere question of debtor and a creditor. The Government have certain specific duties to perform in regard to the Religious Endowments Board. If the Endowments Board were a corporation by itself, independent in its own powers of administration, Government may be right in treating this question as a question of debtor and creditor. As a matter of fact, the hon. Minister for Self-Government is also in charge of this portfolio and he has the thumb over the Religious Endowments Board. We have heard from the speech made by my hon. Friend from Godavari and also from the hon. the Chief Minister himself that the Religious Endowments Board has a great many difficulties to contend against. I feel that it has very many difficulties to contend against and the gravest difficulty is the hon. Minister himself. The reason is obvious. The question of considering the relationship between the Religious Endowments Board, the Act under which it works and the Government which administer this particular subject, has been before the country for a very long time . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. The hon. Member is launching on a very big subject as to the relationship of the Minister to the Religious Endowments Board. I may tell him he is not at all in order. The only question he will be allowed to discuss is whether the Government will stand in the position of creditor and allow the Religious Endowments Board to continue as its debtor."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"I want, Sir, that the Government should not allow the Religious Endowments Board to continue any longer as debtor. If the Government has courage in itself let it undertake the whole burden and carry it on as a department of its own. Let it not give the Board a bad name and hang it If the Government endorses the view that the Board should be permitted to draw loans from the Government what really happens is that the Board gets all the blame and the hon Minister all the praise. That is what is being done in the name of the Board. The Commissioners of the Board are poor people—they are not poor in the matter of pay, but they are poor in regard to their powers—and are put to very great difficulties in the matter of collection, and they are asked to carry on

[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao.] [26th March 1929

the administration. If what the hon. Member from Ganjam has stated is true, the Minister cuts off even the loan which this Board wants for its own purposes and here is a spectacle of a corporation carrying on business under the direction of a Minister and begging loans. I do not understand the real import of a loan being granted to the Endowments Board. If the Government takes it into its head to take up the administration of the whole department itself, let them do so and come before us for money to spend on that department and then there would be efficiency there. If the Government on the other hand think that the Endowments Board should shift for itself, let them say so, and allow the Board to cancel or to annul itself. There is no good playing hide-and-seek in this matter and let us have a clear statement from the Government as to its intentions. It is no good telling us that the Religious Endowments Board will be able, after six months, to pay this amount of Rs. 24,000 with interest or free of interest. What is the interest that the Government is going to charge on this loan?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"5¼ per cent."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Yes, 5¼ per cent. But, why should a corporation that carries on the business of the Government for the better administration of the country be charged with such an interest as that, I do not understand at all, except it be that the hon. Minister wants to be safe without being disturbed with regard to the details of administration. I do not know if the theory has been started as in the excise policy. I do not know whether the hon. Minister will ere long start the theory that it is a corporation independently working and that this House has no control and that he cannot answer any questions or interpellations that we may ask. Unless Government makes up its mind to act clearly and definitely, I do not see any reason for them to come before this House with this token cut. A token cut is a dangerous matter. It makes the Corporation's position humiliating. The hon. Minister has to-day chosen to give them a loan of Rs. 24,000, he wants us to concede to the principle of giving a loan and to grant this token cut. I do not know whether there is anything that will prevent the Minister from giving more or less or bargaining with the Religious Endowments Board, with regard to the details of the loan, details of the interest and for using the Board in a manner not very conducive to the interests of the country. I do not want that the Board should be a beggar at the door of the Government or of the Minister. I therefore feel that this grant should not be made."

1-15 p.m. The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I take it the House is ready for a vote. The question is that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Grant XXXVI—Loans and Advances by Provincial Government."

The motion was put and carried and the grant made.

IV

MADRAS SERVICES COMMISSION BILL—SITTINGS OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE AT OOTACAMUND.

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—"Sir I beg to move—

'That this Council authorises the Select Committee appointed by it to report on the Madras Services Commission Bill (Bill No. 5 of 1929) to hold its sittings at Ootacamund to consider the Bill and to draft the report'.

"The Select Committee is not likely to sit till after the 15th April. I therefore submit that the balance of convenience will certainly be in favour of

26th March 1929.] [Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar]

holding the sitting in Ootacamund. In connexion with the Brothels Bill, the House was influenced only by the consideration that as some ladies have to be examined the balance of convenience will be in holding the sitting at Madras. There is as yet no such thing here, because it is not proposed to examine any witnesses.

"Looked at from the pecuniary point of view, I may say the expenditure will be much less if the meeting is held at Ootacamund than in Madras. It so happens that most of the members of the select committee live nearer Ootacamund than Madras and so their travelling allowance will be smaller than that they will claim if the meeting is to take place in Madras. Further Members of Government will be at that time in Ootacamund and if the meeting is to be held at Madras they will have to travel to this place, and you know that they generally travel only in saloons. Therefore, viewed at from the point of view of convenience and expenditure the more advantageous course would be to hold the meeting in Madras (hear, hear and laughter), I mean at Ootacamund. I therefore move that this Council do vote for this."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"I beg to second it."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to oppose this motion. My friend in putting the case referred to another motion which was opposed on the floor of this House and which was eventually withdrawn. The reasons are less urgent in this case. The Public Services Commission Bill is a Bill that may wait for a time, it having waited for such a length of time already. And my friend, while moving, was doubtful as to whether witnesses would be summoned before this committee or not. He said 'as yet' there is no proposal to call witnesses before this committee. 'As yet' indicates there may be proposals to examine witnesses. If that thing happens it is the same thing, it is identically the same thing as the other case except for the difference in the degree of emergency. I am not totally against doing business in the hills, so long as the Government go there. But I am opposed to this matter going to the hills. This is a question which can stand over for some time, and if Government do not come to a conclusion on this matter no violent departure from the ordinary would be made, though of course the whole country would be glad to have the matter disposed of as early as possible. There is nothing emergent about it, as in the matter of the Brothels Bill. Knowing all these facts, I should little expect my friend whom I credit with a little eye on the popular interest that he should have come forward with this motion. I hope he will withdraw it and I also hope that if he does not withdraw, this House will not vote for it."

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Sir, Government support this motion as they want to expedite this important measure. Further it is not calculated to cost more than, in fact it will be less costly than, meeting in Madras."

Mr. F. E. JAMES :—"Sir, may I ask the hon. the Revenue Member one question? Is it the intention of Government to bring this Bill before this Council in its lifetime?"

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Yes, Sir; otherwise we would not be supporting this motion."

[26th March 1929

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I take it the House is ready for a vote. The question is 'that this Council authorizes the select committee appointed by it to report on the Madras Services Commission Bill (Bill No. 5 of 1929) to hold its sittings at Ootacamund to consider the Bill and to draft the report."

The motion was put and carried.

V

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE FOR 1926-27.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Council will now take into consideration the Report [a] of the Public Accounts Committee."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"Sir, I am one of those who appended a dissenting minute to the report and I want to say something on this important subject. From the report you will see that there has been unfortunately a tendency to under-estimate the revenue and over-estimate the expenditure. The over-estimation of the revenue will be seen from a consideration of the estimates of revenue for the last number of years. I will refer hon. Members to the estimates for 1925-26 and 1927-28. I was able to pick it up here only; and I may add that what holds good for these two years holds good also for the other years. Thus in the estimates for the year 1925-26, hon Members will see that while Government expect a revenue of 16½ crores, the amount actually realized shows sixteen crores and nineteen lakhs. Similarly for the year 1927-28 while the estimate was 16·54 crores the actual amount realized for the year as per account is 17·56 crores i.e., over a crore. This shows that the revenues of the province have not been properly estimated. Not only the revenues have not been under-estimated but that the expenditure side has also been over-estimated. Besides that most of the departments to whom money was allotted have not spent the money but have allowed it to lapse and the lapsed amounts work up in lakhs To quote some figures, in 1923-24, the lapsed money alone amounted to 88·3 lakhs. For 1924-25 the lapses amounted to 63 lakhs. For 1926-27 the lapses amounted to one crore and sixty-three lakhs. Such an estimate leads to the result of an irresponsible system of administration that could be thought of. Sir, the Accountant-General and the Auditor-General year after year have been warning Government about this sad state of budgeting as also to the control of expenditure; but these have never been attended to either by the Finance Department or by the heads of the departments concerned or by the controlling officers of the Government. Sir, I will take a little time of the House to invite the attention of hon. Members to the remarks of the Accountant-General and the Auditor-General for the year 1923-24. At page 22, the Auditor-General agrees and accepts the remarks of the Accountant-General in the following words: 'Even so, I endorse fully the remarks made by the Accountant-General, Madras, that the necessity for economy and curtailment of expenditure as well as for development of revenue still exists.' Similar remarks occur at pages 56 and 11 in the reports for the years 1924-25 and 1926-27. These warnings of the Accountant-General and the Auditor-General time after time and year after year have not been heeded by the Government. Thus we have to deal with a budget where the expenditure as per accounts exceeds the estimates; and it exceeds the actual expenditure by 10 per cent. That is seen from the report

[a] Vide proceedings of the 11th March 1929.

26th March 1929] [Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo]

of the Public Accounts Committee for the year 1926-27. Then, Sir, under the Devolution Rules the heads of departments have got the power of transferring grants from one sub-head to another sub-head and the Finance Department has full power of transferring sums from one main head to another main head, as also of sanctioning transfers from one sub-head to another sub-head. Sir, this has led to a system of expenditure which is unjustifiable in many cases and which is most irresponsible in all cases of denial of executive responsibility to the legislature. Sir, under the Government of India Act as also under the Devolution Rules the Finance Department was specially created to look into this aspect of the question, i.e., to lay down a proper estimate of the revenues of the province as also a proper estimate of the expenditure before this House so as to enable hon. Members enforce responsibility on the executive, which alone will lead to real responsibility. I submit this expectation has not at all been fulfilled. Nor has the Finance Department justified its existence."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will continue his speech after lunch. The Council will now adjourn for lunch and re-assemble."

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"May I know from the Leader of the Opposition how long he expects that this debate on the Public Accounts Committee report will continue?"

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"That depends entirely upon the speakers on the Treasury side, Mr. President. How can I say?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"There is one item, namely, Mr. Saldanha's Bill on the agenda If the Opposition is anxious to have it finished, the only day available in this session is this. It is entirely left in their hands to adjust the programme, and if things are allowed to drift, I have no objection."

* Mr. P. C VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"Mr. President, we are very anxious to reach Mr. Saldanha's Bill, which after all will not take more than half an hour or so. I was talking to the Leader of the House to see whether he would consent, if necessary, to sit for some time more. Of course, only if it is necessary, we will try to finish it before 5 p.m. We were considering this matter so that we might make a representation to you."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Both sides can agree about sitting after 5 o'clock or not, on seeing the progress made in the debate. In the meantime I want to know the intentions of the Opposition."

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"We do not want to unnecessarily prolong the discussion, Sir."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"Mr. President, Sir, I have already shown in my speech that the incomes have been under-estimated and the expenditures have been over-estimated. And this is even done year after year irrespective of and in spite of the warnings given by the Accountant-General and the Auditors, which are year after year also approved by the members of the Public Accounts Committee.

"Having done that, Sir, I come to the question of supplementary grants. Under rule 32 of the Legislative Council Rules the Government is authorized to come to this Council for supplementary grants if the whole sum under a particular grant has been exhausted. Unfortunately our Government

instead of waiting to exhaust the grant, or without even caring to see whether the departments for which the supplementary grants are asked for had really a capacity to spend the money—without considering any of these questions—they come to this House as a matter of course as if we are toys to nod consent to anything that has been brought forward on the floor of this House. Supplementary demands are brought forward and carried through in this Council, with the result that in many cases of supplementary grants, the money spent for the year granted to them is far less than the money granted to them in the original demand, not to speak of the supplementary amounts that are sought for. Sir, nothing can be more irresponsible than this, and I cannot do better than quoting the words of the Accountant-General given at page 25 of the Public Accounts Committee report for 1924-25. The following extract has been quoted and approved by the Public Accounts Committee from the remarks of the Accountant-General :—

> 'Constitutionally the proper spending of grants is of much greater significance than the individual financial irregularities which form the subject-matter of the audit report. With the institution of departmental accounts from the 1st April 1925 the responsibilities of officers in this important matter can be more justly brought home to them.'

"Then, Sir, proceeding further it says :

> 'It must be remembered, however, that the Public Accounts Committee regards an unnecessary application for an additional grant as a sin only a little less heinous than that of exceeding a grant.'

"I think, Sir, no condemnation could be more scathing than the extracts that I have read from the reports of competent expert opinion, criticising and condemning the action of the Government in respect of these supplementary grants. In my minute of dissent appended to the report of the Public Accounts Committee for 1926-27 I have shown also that though the Government came forward with a demand for grant for Rs 27·69 lakhs as a matter of course, the expenditure under Grants Nos. VII, XV, XX, XX to XXVII, XXX, XXXI and XXXVI has not even exceeded the original grants, not to speak of the supplementary demands. All these go to show the irresponsible way in which the Government have been coming forward with supplementary demands, and the injustice and careless way with which the hon. Members of this House are treated. Sir, having said so much about the supplementary demands, I come to the very important question of the growth of revenue and the growth of expenditure in this province. Both the Accountant-General and the Auditor-General have severely criticised the question of the respective growth of revenue and the growth of expenditure in this Presidency. Sir, looking into the financial memoranda that are submitted to us year after year by the hon. the Finance Member, hon. Members will see the increase of revenue from 1921 to 1922 as also from 1926 to 1927. The ordinary growth of revenue in this province has been 149·99, i.e., in round figures 1½ crores of rupees ; while the growth up to 1929 to 1930 are given at 169·87. The normal income of this province thus has been about 1½ crores, the normal increase in the expenditure in the case of these six years, that is, up to 1926-27—I take only these reformed years—under these items has been 297·99, i.e., 298 lakhs of rupees ; this approaches practically three crores of rupees. So hon. Members will please see that the normal growth of expenditure has been practically double that of the normal growth of income in this province. Having known this, they will now please see the significance of the note submitted by the hon. the Finance Member to the Committee that was appointed to go into the supplementary demands in 1927.

"The hon. the Finance Member then said that in case this province gets the full remission of the provincial contribution, it will just be enough for three years to meet the normal expenditures of this province. I think after one or two years hon Members will see to their grief that he will balance the income and expenditure of this province, with the result that there will not be a single pie left for the nation-building departments, either for any programme of expanding primary education or prohibition or for anything of lasting value, to the country."

2 45 p.m.

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think the hon. Member is getting into the province of the general debate on the budget. This is only an opportunity to criticise whether amounts sanctioned by the Council for particular purposes have been spent by the Government for those purposes or not. I do recognize, however, that the report of the Public Accounts Committee is not confined to this point only. Rule 34 (1) says: 'It shall be the duty of the Committee to satisfy itself that the money voted by the Council has been spent within the scope of the demand granted by the Council.' That is the duty of the Public Accounts Committee. Again rule 34 (2) says: 'It shall be the duty of the Committee to bring to the notice of the Council (i) every reappropriation from one grant to another grant ; (ii) every reappropriation within a grant which is not made in accordance with the rules, etc., and (iii) all expenditure which the Finance Department has requested should be brought to the notice of the Council.' So far as can be seen the Finance Department has not requested the Committee to bring any expenditure to the notice of the Council. In this connexion, it may be noted that under rule 33 (1) the Public Accounts Committee may deal with the audit and appropriation accounts 'and such other matters as the Finance Department may refer to the Committee.' Thus, matters of finance other than the audit and appropriation accounts may be referred by the department to the Committee. If the procedure laid down in the rules had been strictly followed, it would have been easy for me to control the debate. As a matter of fact, the whole Appropriation Report is placed before the Committee and the Committee passes a resolution on every paragraph of the report ; and all the decisions of the Committee are placed before the House without any references to the points mentioned in rule 34 (2), as the points which the Committee is bound to bring to the notice of the Council. If the Finance Department had specified the matters which it wanted to be examined by the Public Accounts Committee and if out of those points those alone had been placed before the Council which are required by rule 34 (2) to be placed before the Council, the procedure would have been more appropriate. I shall not now be justified in restricting the scope of the debate, because the whole of the appropriation accounts are placed before the Public Accounts Committee without any regard to the scope of the Committee's functions. That Committee went into them and the whole Report of the Committee is placed before the Council by the Finance Member who has not specified which particular matters the Committee wanted to bring to the notice of the Council. I do see the difficulty but at the same time I request hon. Members to do their best to be within the strict scope of the three paragraphs referred to in rule 34, for this year."

*Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I submit that there is no indication as stated by you, Sir, as to what is to be done? In such a case, how can we confine ourselves within the scope of these restrictions?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not put it as a ruling, but I only put it as a recommendation to get into the right lines, if I may say so "

*Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" I will close that part of my argument. I would not have said a word about it if the Public Accounts Committee had not made certain observations on the recommendations of the Accountant-General and if the Government had not gone so far as to justify their position as against the suggestions offered by the Accountant-General and the Auditor-General. I want to say, and I do hold, that the position taken up by Government as also by the majority of members of the Public Accounts Committee is not tenable and the position taken up by the Accountant-General and the Auditor-General is right ; and, as such, the House ought to be given an unambiguous decision in this matter. That is the view which I wanted to place before the hon. Members of this House.

" Sir, I have now practically done. I think the time has come, in view of these things, that we should have a retrenchment committee which would go into the whole question of expenditure and suggest ways and means to keep the expenditure on a satisfactory level.

" Then, the Finance Committee has got very important functions under the Reformed Government."

The hon. Mr. T. E MOIR :—" On a point of order. Are we discussing the Finance Committee ? "

*The hon the PRESIDENT :—" If in this discussion anything is referred to in this Public Accounts Committee Report with regard to the working of the Finance Committee, it will be in order. I have only to see whether there is any reference to the working of the Finance Committee in this Report."

*Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" I have very much to say about the Finance Committee, but I shall take your recommendation to be brief and act up to it. The Finance Committee is vested with the power of scrutinizing those estimates which have been charged with over-estimating the expenditure. Unfortunately in this province, we do not have a committee to help the Finance Member in scrutinizing the budget estimates submitted by the heads of departments, though the Montford Report has laid down specific recommendations on this point. In other provinces, to my knowledge, Bihar and Orissa and Bengal, have got committees to scrutinize the estimates submitted by the heads of departments, with the result that there are less chances for over-estimation of expenditure and the executive is forced into doing things in a more responsible way. That being so, there is a clear case for the appointment of a retrenchment committee and a budget committee, as has been done in some provinces and also as has been recommended by the illustrious authors of the Montford Report, to help the Finance Member in the discharge of his very responsible and useful functions which have not been duly attended.

" Then I come to the Industries policy. I would not dilate much on it, but I have to refer to the Leather Trade Institute which has been referred to both in my minute of dissent and in the minute of my hon. Friend, Mr. Narayana Raju, who took a lot of pains to study the question. This Government unfortunately—I do not know why—is too much wedded to the Leather Trade Institute, which was condemned consecutively by the Public

Accounts Committees of last year and also of this year The Accountant-General has also raised serious objection to this item of expenditure as unnecessary and wasteful. The Auditor-General has also accepted the view of the Accountant-General. But this unfortunate Government, with our Friend the hon. Minister for Industries, wanted to perpetuate this branch In his anxiety to extend its life, he made a reference to the Government of India and also of the provinces just to convert this useless branch into a very useful one. They said they would not have anything to do with it, nor would they contribute a pie towards its maintenance. At a certain stage of the Public Accounts Committee we were told that they were going to effect a great many retrenchments which would make us accept their proposal, and when called to place the papers showing the savings proposed, to our great surprise we were told that a few posts of peons and workers, those who were really useful, were abolished, and the top-heavy officers, i.e., the expert and his assistants were kept on. I hold that it is an unnecessary and extravagant expenditure, and if it had been placed before the Public Accounts Committee they would have given an unqualified verdict in favour of its closure. But for a ruling of the Chairman who held that it had already been decided when there was none the question was not placed before the Public Accounts Committee, I must in fairness to my hon. Friend say here that while we were talking about the minutes of dissent to be appended by my hon. Friend Mr. Raju and myself we were told that this was decided."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I rise to a point of order. This discussion on the policy of closing the Leather Trade Institute is outside the scope of the motion to consider the report of the Public Accounts Committee."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" He is not talking about it at all."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" The discussion of the policy of closing the Leather Trade Institute does not come within the purview of this motion."

*The hon the PRESIDENT :—" As I understand, the facts are these. The Accountant-General recommended the closing of the institute this year or previous year, but it was not closed. The matter was placed before the Public Accounts Committee and the Committee came to the decision that the institute shall be continued for one year. Mr. Narayana Raju and Mr. Biswanath Das have written dissenting minutes that the recommendations of the Accountant-General should have been given effect to. An amendment is now tabled by Mr. Narayana Raju that the recommendation should be given effect to. Is the hon. Member aware of the amendment which Mr. Narayana Raju has tabled ? (Laughter)."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Neither the Accountant-General nor the Public Accounts Committee have anything to do with the policy of Government, and the Accountant-General has no business to recommend the closing of this institution."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Government ought to have consulted Mr. Saldanha (laughter) before they placed the opinion of the Accountant-General before the Public Accounts Committee. When once the matter is placed by the Government in the hands of the Public Accounts Committee, a committee of this House, the House will have the right to revise that opinion."

*Sriman BISWANATH DAS MAHASAYO :—" I thank you, Sir. If there is any delay, I think, hon. Members will have to blame themselves more than 3 p.m.

myself for their interruptions. Sir, now I have done. I think that the policy pursued by this Government in presenting estimates of revenue and expenditure has been faulty. They have not been treating the Council and its Members properly in the matter of supplementary grants for which they come time and again for sanction and also that the growth of expenditure over the growth of revenue has been horrible and the industrial policy of the Government is wasteful.

" With these remarks, Sir, I close my speech."

*Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Mr. President, Sir, I will not take up more than a minute or two of the time of this House. I am only going to say a few words in addition to what I have already said yesterday. With regard to the Leather Trade Institute, I do not agree with the views of Mr. Biswanath Das and Mr. Narayana Raju, who are Members of the Public Accounts Committee and my colleagues in that committee, and also with the views of the Accountant-General Sir, as hon. Members are aware that there is an export duty of 5 per cent upon hides and skins. It was formerly 15 per cent. But by a resolution passed at the World Economic Conference in Geneva pressure is being brought to bear upon the Government of India for the abolition of the duty, and if according to that resolution this duty is removed and the Government of India levies a cess which is, what is in view, instead of an export duty to assess the value of leather exported from this country. Until that is definitely known, I urge upon the hon. Members of this House for the retention of this Leather Trade School. I would rather have it named Leather Research Institute for the purpose.

" I entirely endorse the views of my colleagues that the expenditure by the Institute should be curtailed because we are losing very heavily, pointing out at the same time that it has got a purpose for which it was created, and I should like to urge upon the Members that this thing must be kept prominently in view.

" I have only one word more to add. As regards the view of the Accountant-General that the growth of expenditure of the province has not been proportionate with the growth of revenue, we know the reason for it. The financial period of the last ten years since the Reforms may be divided into two periods—one with the period of the imposition of the Provincial contributions and the other with the period when remissions began to come in. With the introduction of the Reforms the province had to incur expenditure of various kinds, which is only necessary and inevitable. In addition to that we had to contribute 348 lakhs as provincial contribution under the Meston Award. It was a third of what we collected then as revenue from the people and this sum had to be paid to the Central Government. In fact, we actually contributed a sum as big as the contributions of all the other provinces put together excepting probably Punjab. But when the remissions began to come in, the various departments had not paid proper attention to economise their expenditure. In fact, the various departments over-estimated their expenditure with the result that it resulted in great deal of surrenders. This thing has to be avoided in the future. My hon. Friend Mr. Biswanath Das proposed that a Retrenchment Committee should go into the financial position of the presidency. But the hon. the Finance Member in his budget speech has clearly warned the various departments that the present scale of expenditure cannot go on any longer as there is no room for

the expansion of revenues of the province. But, however, the time has already reached, in my view, to take a detailed survey of the present financial position of the Province. The increase in normal expenditure must be cut down to balance the normal revenue and that is essentially a condition of a well-ordered progress in the future. We must correctly estimate our annual expenditure for the next few years on our present commitments and both on recurring and non-recurring schemes and find means for utilizing the present revenue and if there is a surplus it must be kept aside for any unforeseen circumstances. Until some such thing is done the growth of expenditure is bound to go up."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR: " Mr. President, I propose, Sir, in the first place, to deal with the motion of the Hon. Member for West Godavari, in which he invites the House to express its disagreement with the conclusions of the Public Accounts Committee on four specific points. There is, of course, no objection to such a motion being brought under discussion although I regret the actual form which the motion has taken, namely, an indication to the House to accept the views of the Accountant-General in preference to those of the Statutory Commission. Now, Sir, that invitation seems to me to be based on an incorrect appreciation of the position. In considering this report of the Statutory Committee, the Legislative Council is not arbitrating or pronouncing judgment as between the Accountant-General and the Committee. Where differences of opinion arise between the Accountant-General and a department of Government on matters within the purview of the Public Accounts Committee, it is to the Public Accounts Committee that they are referred. The Committee hears both sides and comes to its decision which is incorporated in the report which is laid before the House. It is, I may say, to the wording of the motion that I object, as it seems to me to treat the Accountant-General and the Public Accounts Committee, a Statutory Committee of this House, as equal or parallel authorities. That is not the position and I feel sure that the Accountant-General himself would be the first to deprecate any misconception as regards his relations to and position with reference to the Statutory Committee before which his report is placed. I would suggest, Sir, that future motions of this kind might be so worded as to avoid any room for misconception on this point. It is, of course, a matter of considerable importance that the Legislative Council should not lightly differ from the decision arrived at by its own Statutory Committee of this kind, and I will now venture to deal with the specific points raised in the motion before the House. As regards the first point, what the Accountant-General actually said was 'it might be advisable at this stage for Government to take a review of the results of the departmental manner of exploiting the timber resources of the Presidency.' That, Sir, was with reference to the accounts for 1926-27. Since then, Government have undertaken a comprehensive review of the organization and the working of the Forest department. Such a review must, of course, cover all departmental working, and it is not unreasonable that the Committee should accept a statement to that effect as fully covering the tentative suggestion made by the Accountant-General in the report on the Appropriation Accounts.

" Turning now to the second point, as regards the position of certain officers under judicial training as non-vacation officers, the position is simply this: Certain officers are placed under judicial training for a period

which covers 18 months. That training is controlled and prescribed by the High Court. It includes both study and practical training. For practical training these officers are attached to different Courts where they sit with the presiding Judge and also try cases assigned to them ; but the object, of course, is not to give relief to the Courts but to train them for their future duties. As the period of 18 months must necessarily cover the vacation period of any Court, they are expected to devote that period to the study of law on such lines and in such place as the controlling authority may direct. Their position, therefore, is entirely different from that of the Judge of a Court who is permitted to avail himself of the vacation provided arrangements are made for attending to the routine duties. The view that the training is continuous and that its continuity is not affected by the closure of the Courts for the vacation was accepted after full consideration by the majority of the Committee and from that conclusion the treatment of these officers as non-vacation officers naturally follows.

"The next point to which the motion under discussion refers is with regard to the constitution of the Mettur district. Large works, such as the Cauvery-Mettur project, must necessarily involve general administrative arrangements. These may vary from time to time according to the needs of the moment as has been the case with Mettur. The Committee accepted the view that such administrative arrangements were necessary for the functioning of the project and implicit in its conception, and that it was, therefore, unreasonable to treat the necessary administrative arrangements as distinct from and constituting a separate new service outside the scope of the project and the sanction. If I may illustrate that standpoint by one example, a considerable amount of expenditure on a project of this kind is concerned with the acquisition of the land required. The acquisition of land requires the employment of staff and the staff requires necessary supervision.

"As regards the last point, namely, the Leather Trade Institute, I would first say that the hon. Member is incorrect in stating that the Accountant-General recommended that the Leather Trade Institute should be closed. The Accountant-General's remarks are contained in paragraph 10 on pages 153 and 154 of his report and they contain no such recommendation. In fact, as has been pointed out by one hon. Member, it is not the function of the Accountant-General to make recommendations on purely administrative issues of this kind. It was the Public Accounts Committee of the previous year that recommended that the institute should be closed as soon as possible.

3-15 p.m. "One hon. Member has raised the question as to whether the Public Accounts Committee itself was within its powers in making a recommendation on an administrative issue of that kind. My recollection is indeed that at the time of the discussion in that year a tentative suggestion was made that in making such a recommendation the Committee was somewhat exceeding the powers and the functions entrusted to it. However, paragraph 42 of the report which is now under discussion clearly states the position as it was placed before the Public Accounts Committee of the current year. The future position and functions of the institute are of course administrative matters within the control of my hon. Colleague the Minister for Development. And I may add that this very question was discussed in connexion with the budget yesterday. The question of the continuance of the institute was raised directly in connexion with the budget and my hon. Colleague gave his explanation as to the action which he

intended to take in reference to its continuance. I understand that he informed the House that before taking any further action he desires to consult the leaders of the trade and others directly interested in the question. The grant with reference to which a cut motion was moved on that issue was rejected by the House and the demand was passed and so I think it would be out of order on my part if I were to consider that issue as being to-day open to my comments whether of dissent or approval.

"As regards the more general points which have been raised, I do not propose to refer in detail to the remarks of the hon. Member from South Kanara. His general complaint was his inability to understand the report. That, of course, I regret, but, as he himself confessed that he had thrown aside his copy of the report of the Accountant-General on which the report of the Public Accounts Committee is based, I am afraid that he must take the responsibility for that upon himself.

"Nor do I propose to follow the hon. Member for the University in those points in which he crossed the t's and dotted the i's of the observations and recommendations made by the Public Accounts Committee. The extent to which he did so and, I think, other hon. Members also, is in itself sufficient evidence of the value of the Committee's labours. I shall confine myself therefore to one or two specific points. The hon. Member referred to the form in which the budget estimates are presented and stated that that is vested in the sole authority of the Finance Member. I think the hon. Member seems to be under some misapprehension. The form in which the budget estimates and the subsidiary accounts are presented to the Legislative Council depends upon the form of the accounts and the form of the accounts is prescribed in all major matters by the Auditor-General. The hon. Member was, I think, referring to Legislative Council Rule 23 (1) which deals with the framing of the Schedule of Demands. That is an entirely distinct matter from the form of the Civil Budget Estimates or the powers which be attributed to the Public Accounts Committee in England. So far as I know, the position is that in England no alteration can be made in the form of the estimates without the consent of the Public Accounts Committee ; but, the manner in which the budget shall be presented, the time and order in which the various demands shall be taken up for consideration are matters entirely within the power and control of the Government for the time being.

"The hon. Member also referred and with approval to lump sum cuts and quoted the example of the Government of India's procedure in that respect. On that I shall merely say that I have always opposed lump sum cuts for the reason that lump sum cuts simply result in lump sum grants. Hon. Members know the grave and serious objections to lump sum grants. I hold further that they merely encourage officers to budget loosely and to over-estimate in order to leave a greater margin against any anticipated lump sum cut. What we are doing here is to insist on more adequate budgeting with reference to past actuals and more carefully scrutinized anticipations.

"The hon. Member for the University also referred to item 34 on page 64 of the report. For the further information for which he asked, I would refer him to pages 120—121 of the report of the Public Accounts Committee for the previous year 1925-26. He also referred to the position of the Finance Committee. I have been unable to find the reference which

he apparently had in mind. I have again studied the report with reference to his remarks on the point and those of the hon. Member for Ganjam, and have been unable to find in the Public Accounts Committee's Report a reference to the Finance Committee. I do not know therefore exactly what he meant by the phrase 'some kind of preliminary control over the original or supplementary demands.' The Auditor-General's conception of the functions of the Finance Committee is given on page 68 of the report. 'Such a Committee,' he says, 'should afford to the Local Government a valuable means of taking the views of a body representative of the Legislative Council upon projected expenditure before it is sanctioned.' That is exactly the function which the Finance Committee in this Province performs.

"The hon. Member also referred to non-voted expenditure and its determination. As to that, I can only point out that under the section of the Government of India Act to which he referred, viz., 72-D, should a question arise as to whether any particular item of expenditure should be treated as voted or non-voted, a final decision on the point is duly provided for. The hon. Member, therefore, seems to me to have been in error in suggesting that there is no provision of law governing such questions should they arise.

"The hon. Member from Ganjam, Mr. Biswanath Das, also devoted most of his time on his attempt to express his concurrence with the recommendations and remarks of the Public Accounts Committee. He referred to one or two specific points such as overestimating and bad budgeting. Only recently in my budget speech I dwelt on these questions exhaustively and made my own comments upon them. I do not therefore propose to weary the House by repeating them. He also referred to the increase of revenue and expenditure. This of course is not a matter with which the Public Accounts Committee is concerned. Its concern is to see that whatever expenditure that does take place has been incurred under proper sanction and with due regard to the statutory rules with reference to which it is constituted. But he went on, apparently not being satisfied with the existence of a Public Accounts Committee and of a Finance Committee to suggest that we should also have a retrenchment committee. I may say, Sir, that, as far as I am concerned, I have never yet failed to find such guidance or assistance as I require from the Finance Committee and the Public Accounts Committee in their respective spheres. I have no reason to suppose that their assistance would be denied to me in the future and therefore, as far as I am concerned, I do not propose to follow up the suggestion of the hon. Member who wanted another committee should be constituted to take over in whole or in part the functions which they, to my mind, discharge adequately.

"With these words I beg to oppose the motion of the hon. Member from West Godavari."

Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—"Sir, I move that the question be put."

The closure motion was put and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

1 The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.

Ayes—cont.

7. The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
9. Mr. H. A. Watson.
10. ,, C. A. Souter.
11. ,, S. H. Slater.
12. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
13. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
14. ,, V. Ch. John.
15. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
16. ,, Syed Tajudin Sahib.
17. Munshi Abdul Wahab Sahib.
18. Mr. A. B Shetty.
19. ,, J. Bheemayya.
20. ,, R. Foulkes.
21. ,, Mahmud Sahamnad Sahib.
22. ,, J. Kuppuswami.
23. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
24. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
25. ,, K. Krishnan.
26. ,, Hilton Brown.
27. Rao Sahib L.C. Guruswami.
28. Mr. V. I. Munuswami Pillai.
29. ,, W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.
30. ,, Daniel Thomas.
31. ,, S. Venkiah.
32. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
33. Mr. W. O. Wright.
34. ,, F. E James.
35. ,, R. J. C. Robertson.
36. ,, H. F. P Hearson.
37. ,, S. N. Dorai Raja
38. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
39. The Zamindar of Kallikota.
40. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
41. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
42. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
43. The Zamindar of Seithur.
44. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
45. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
46. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
47. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
48. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
49. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar.
50. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
51. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
52. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
53. ,, T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
54. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
55. Khan Bahadur Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
56. Mr. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib.
57. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
58. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.
59. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.
60. ,, B. Muniswami Nayudu.
61. Mr. K Sarabha Reddi.
62. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
63. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.
64. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.

Noes.

1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
2. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
3. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
4. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
5. ,, S. Satyamurti.
6. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
7. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
8. ,, C. S Govindaraja Mudaliyar
9. ,, Abdul Hameed Khan.
10. Mr. K. V. R. Swami.
11. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
12. Mr. K. R. Karant.
13. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
14. ,, C. Obi Reddi
15. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
16. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
17. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
18. ,, K. Uppi Sahib.
19. ,, C. Marudavanam Pillai.
20. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
21. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu
22. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.

Ayes 64. Noes 22.

The closure motion was carried.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is to add the following at the end :— 3-30 p.m.

'(*a*) *That on such consideration this Council is of opinion that in regard to the following matters, namely,*

(1) *Paragraph 27 of the Report—Separate review of the results of the departmental manner of exploiting the timber resources of the Presidency,*

(2) *Paragraph 31 of the Report—Classification of Indian Civil Service officers under judicial training as non-vacation officers, and*

[The President] [26th March 1929

(3) *Paragraph 48 of the Report—Failure to treat the formation of the Mettur district as a new service,*

the views of the Accountant-General should be accepted.

'(*b*) *And that in regard to paragraph 42 of the report this Council agrees with the recommendation of the Accountant-General that the Leather Trades Institute should be closed*'."

The motion was put and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
2. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
3. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
4. ,, S. Satyamurti.
5. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
6. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Abdul Hameed Khan.
8. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
9. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
10. ,, K. R. Karant.
11. Mr. P. Anjaneyulu.
12. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
13. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
14. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
15. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
16. ,, K. Uppi Sahib.
17. ,, C. Marudavanam Pillai.
18. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
19. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
20. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, ,, S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Mr. Hilton Brown.
9. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai
10. Mr. H. A. Watson.
11. ,, C. A. Souter.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
14. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
15. ,, V. Ch. John.
16. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
17. ,, Muhammad Tajudin Sahib.
18. Munshi Abdul Wahab Sahib.
19. Mr. A. B. Shetty.
20. ,, J. Bheemayya.
21. ,, R. Foulkes.
22. ,, Mahmud Schamnad Sahib.
23. ,, J. Kuppuswami.
24. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
25. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
26. ,, K. Krishnan.
27. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
28. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
29. ,, W. P. A. Soundara Pandiya Nadar.
30. ,, Daniel Thomas.
31. ,, S. Venkiah.
32. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
33. Mr. W. O. Wright.
34. ,, F. E. James.
35. ,, R. J. C. Robertson.
36. ,, H. F. P. Hearson.
37. ,, S. N. Dorai Raja.
38. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
39. The Zamindar of Kallikota.
40. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
41. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
42. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
43. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
44. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar.
45. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
46. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
47. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
48. ,, T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
49. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
50. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Kazack Sahib Bahadur.
51. Mr. Muhammad Kadir Mohidin Sahib.
52. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
53. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.
54. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.
55. ,, B. Muniswami Nayudu.
56. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.
57. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
58. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
59. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.

Neutral.

1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
2. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
3. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
4. The Zamindar of Seithur.
5. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
6. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda.
7. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.

Ayes 20. Noes 59. Neutral 7.

The motion was lost.

26th March 1929]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I will now put the motion of the hon. the Finance Member to the vote of the House. The question is 'that the report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Audit and Appropriation Accounts of the Presidency of Madras for 1926-27 be taken into consideration'."

The motion was carried.

VI

THE MIRZAPURAM AND PEDAGONNUR IMPARTIBLE ESTATES BILL.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The motion that the consideration of the Bill be adjourned[a] was under consideration. Mr. Hameed Khan will now continue his speech."

* Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, I was speaking the other day on the adjournment motion moved by my friend Mr Biswanath Das Mahasayo for postponement of the consideration of the Bill for three months. Sir, as I have stated, I do not see the need for the great hurry with which attempts have been made to enact into law the present Bill that has been before this House. The hurry that has been made by the mover of this Bill is, so far as I see, with a view to take away the legitimate rights of certain members of the zamindaris referred to in this Bill. As it was stated before, I see no reason why three months should not be given for the consideration of this Bill so that the claims of all the various families concerned will be scrutinized and that no wrong will be done to them. I therefore believe that the House will be doing an elementary act of justice to the members of the families concerned in this Bill by giving them an opportunity to place their case before the Members of this House so that we shall be prepared when we come next to the Council to see that their case does not go by default. It is with that object, Sir, that the motion is considered necessary for the purpose of giving three months' time so that we might not pass the legislation in a hurry."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is 'that the consideration of the Bill be adjourned to a date three months hence'."

The motion was lost

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I will now put the Bill clause by clause for the consideration of the House."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" I move that the figures '1929' in clause 1 be substituted for '1928'."

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—" I second it."

The motion was carried and clause 1 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" I do not propose to move the first portion of my amendment to clause 2. I shall move the second portion of it."

[a] Please see proceedings of the 25th February 1929.

[26th March 1929

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is aware that the second portion affects civil rights and therefore he ought to have obtained the previous sanction of the Governor-General. He has not obtained such sanction and therefore the hon. Member cannot move that amendment."

Clause 2 was put to the House and carried and allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 3 was put to the House and carried and allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The Preamble was put to the House and carried and allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"I now move that the Bill be passed into law."

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI:—"I second it."

3-45 p.m. *Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"I oppose the motion that the Bill be passed into law."

*Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"I also support this opposing motion. Sir, we want certain guarantees. Not that the proletariat or the ryots are more interested in the junior members of the zamindari family than the zamindars themselves. We want some assurances to be given on their behalf. The interests of those that will be affected by this Bill when passed into law will have to be protected. Unless such a guarantee is given and their maintenance is ensured on an adequate scale it will be very hard; and in the interests of justice to those who are not present here such a guarantee should be given. If such guarantees are given and they are placed on a statutory basis and proper and adequate maintenance is guaranteed to the junior members of the family, I do not think any hon. Member will have any objection."

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI:—"I am sorry that we have been unnecessarily misunderstood by my hon. Friends on this side of the House. I am not now concerned with the various charges and allegations that have been levelled against us in the various speeches that have been made, but anyhow in order to clarify the issue at hand, let me state that this motion is unnecessary in view of the assurance I make on behalf of the zamindars."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"There is no motion except the motion that the Bill be passed into law."

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI:—"For the purpose of clarifying the position let me state that this opposition is unnecessary. In view of the assurance that I make on behalf of the zamindars in the House that we as a class are certainly in favour of suitable provisions being made for the junior members of the zamindari families, and in view of the fact that we are prepared to give our sympathetic consideration and support to the principles underlying the Bill moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Biswanath Das I hope the hon. Member who opposed the passing of this Bill into law will withdraw his motion."

*Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"I am very much surprised at the statement made by my hon. Friend, Mr. Anjaneyulu, and the reply given by my hon. Friend, the Zamindar of Gollapalli. It appears as if they have formed a

26th March 1929] [Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

pact about this matter, viz., that one should object to this Bill being passed into law and the other should give assurance and after which the objection should be withdrawn. It is a very nice arrangement between them and I do not quarrel with them. That may be a very good thing so far as those two gentlemen are concerned. My hon. Friend Mr. Anjaneyulu represents the members of this party or the members of this House as much as my hon. Friend the Zamindar of Gollapalli represents the whole body of zamindars. So, their agreement is as much binding on the members of this House as it is on the zamindars. I want to make my position very clear. I have nothing to do with this pact or compromise. It is not for us to go on bended knees and ask these zamindars whose estates have been made impartible 'Please protect your children, do not allow them to be at the public charge.' It is not our business. If this House consents to a Bill like this, it must have taken into its consideration how these poor children ought to be protected. This House ought to have taken into their consideration whether these children of the zamindars have been well provided, or whether they have to go to court or whether they have to be protected by other people. That is a different thing altogether. Our objection to this Bill is that we should not perpetuate a system which was brought into existence at the time of the East India Company. Because at the time of the East India Company they sold away certain portions of their territories to a class of people called the zamindars and they collected permanent revenue from them and while selling those portions they also sold away the interests of the people, who were really in possession of portions of the lands in their own right, we do not want that the same system should be continued. Now if estates after estates should come forward with a Bill of this sort and want to make this system of impartible estates a permanent institution as it were, we have to oppose it, because it is not in the interest of the people that these zamindaris should be perpetuated as long as the world lasts. If the people think that some of these impartible estates newly created do no good to the people, they can as well when they are sufficiently strong bring in a Bill into this Council and repeal these Acts. So, it is no good on the part of any hon. Member of this House to give an assurance that we are quite satisfied with this Bill and that the only thing that we want is that the children of the zamindari families should be given sufficient allowance for their maintenance and so on. Of course my hon. Friend Sir A. P. Patro says: 'It is quite right, you can keep quiet.' I am told he is a little bit of a zamindar himself and he may perhaps introduce a Bill called Sir Patro's Bill. But representing as we do the interests of the people, we ought to see how their interests are jeopardized by this Bill. We are more interested in the general public than my hon. Friend is interested in the body of the zamindars and so I make my position quite clear and oppose the passing of this Bill."

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

VII

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS ABKARI ACT, 1886.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I beg to move that the Bill to amend the Madras Abkari Act, 1886, as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"I second it."

[26th March 1929

Clause 1.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I beg to move that in clause 1 the figures '1929' be substituted for the figures '1928'."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 1 as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clauses 2 *and* 3.

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I beg to move that in place of clause 2 the following shall be substituted:—

'2. *To section* 15 *of the Madras Abkari Act*, 1886 *(hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the following explanation shall be added, namely*:—

"*Explanation.—The supply of liquor by clubs to their members on payment of a price or of any fee or subscription is not a sale within the meaning of this section but a fee according to a scale of fees to be fixed by the Government shall be levied from such clubs by the Commissioner.*"'

"Sir, the object of the amendment of Mr. Saldanha is that these clubs which are selling liquor shall not be in a more advantageous position than the shops. His view is that these shops are handicapped because of compulsory licences and that both the clubs and the shops should have licences from the Commissioner. Licences make certain sections of the Abkari Act applicable and these sections refer to the amount of liquor and the quality of liquor which is to be kept in shops. As regards clubs the members will satisfy themselves as to the quality of liquor. So compulsory licences are not necessary in the case of clubs. The Government are only concerned with the revenue and so far as that is concerned the fee proposed in the amendment will do. The Government agree that a fee might be levied from these clubs just as it is levied from these shops. So, I move that the explanation that I have moved above may be added to section 15. (An hon. Member: 'Why not move clause by clause?')

"Sir, an hon. Member suggests that I should move clause by clause. So I move the first amendment to section 15 as above."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—'I find it is necessary that both the clauses must be amended in the order in which they are proposed by the hon. Minister. Therefore it is much better to discuss the whole amendment and put each clause of the hon. Minister to the vote of the House separately. I think that will be more convenient."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The second amendment that I wish to move runs as follows:—

'3. *To section* 36 *of the said Act the following proviso shall be added, namely*:—

"*Provided that the persons called upon to attend and witness such searches shall include at least two persons neither of whom is an abkari, police or village officer.*"'

26th March 1929] [Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar]

"Sir, the section as amended by the Select Committee says that the witnesses shall not be Government officials and the witnesses shall be non-officials. Government accept that two may be non-officials, but I want to point out that officials should not be absolutely debarred from being witnesses. The Bill states that two of the witnesses shall be non-officials and we have no objection to that, but why should we debar Government officials from being witnesses to a search. That is the reason for my amendment I move that this amendment may be accepted."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"I second it."

* The hon the PRESIDENT:—'In the Bill of Mr. Saldanha, clause 2 deals with section 36 of the Act, whereas clause 3 deals with section 15 of the Act. Generally the amending Bills will have to deal with these clauses in their numerical order. That is the only mistake I find. However, I think the whole debate may go on and the clauses may be put as proposed by the hon. the Minister.

"The question is 'for clauses 2 and 3 of the Select Committee Report, 4 p.m. the amendments of the hon. the Minister be substituted'."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, so far as the first amendment is concerned, after a careful examination of my own original proposal which I framed on the Bombay law and the amendment proposed by the hon. Minister, I do not think there is any essential difference between the two. The reason why the Bombay Government introduced the Bill was to have control over the sale of liquor in clubs The Bombay Government say that the disposal of liquor in the clubs is not a sale. A letter was received from the Government of Bombay and it was circulated to the hon. Members of the Council. It says: 'I am to state that previously to 1st April 1928, the secretary of each club was required to submit to the Collector of the district on the 1st April and the 1st October every year, in such form as the Collector prescribed, a true and correct account of all spirits received, consumed and held in stock at the club On receipt of this information the Collector assessed the fee for each club on the basis of the purchases made by it during the previous six months in accordance with the following scale:—' My amendment and the amendment of the hon. Minister are practically the same. The sale of liquor and the disposal of liquor come under the control of the Revenue authorities, i e, the Excise Department, and they levy a fee.

"The question whether it is a sale or not is left to the discretion of the Government either in Bombay or here, and they can fix any fee they like; they have got all sorts of arbitrary fees; for certain shops a fee of Rs. 250 is levied; for some shops it is Rs. 1,000. If the sale of liquor is by casks, a fee of Rs. 1,000 is levied; if it is in bottles, a fee of Rs. 500 is levied. Once the clubs are brought under the control of the authorities, the Government are at liberty to fix any fees they like. The Government will be anxious to fix as high a fee as is consistent with the necessities of the situation and requirements. So far as that clause is concerned, I raise no serious objection, though the form of my amendment would have been better. As for the other amendment, I think there is serious objection. My original intention was to see that these searches should be made in the presence of non-officials and that there should be no official witnesses at all, so that responsible independent witnesses will be able to give evidence. The effect of the amendment of the hon. Minister is this: there will be five persons; two of them are

to be non-officials, others may be officials. The tendency of a subordinate magistrate would be to accept the evidence of the officials. As long as we have not got magistrates who are not independent, they would be influenced by the official evidence, because they are dependent on their superior officers. I therefore object to the second amendment."

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"Sir, I am surprised to see my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, accepting the amendment of the Government which has a far-reaching effect. Two points are involved in this amendment. I shall first deal with the amendment to section 15. The chief objection is that the quantity of liquor sold in these clubs is not known and secondly they do not pay any income to the Government. There is the question of finance and the question of having an idea of the exact amount of sale; there is the question also of the provisions that are consequential upon section 15 of the Abkari Act. This is not a new amendment. In fact, the amendment in the Select Committee Report has been incorporated word for word from the amendment to a Bill brought forward by a Bombay Member of Government in the year 1925. The wording of that Bill, which was passed without any amendment in the Council, is as follows:—'Supply of liquor to their members on payment of any fee or subscription is a sale within the meaning of this section.' The speech of the Abkari Commissioner who made a long speech explaining the necessity for this Bill is found at pages 824 to 829 of the proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council on 31st July 1925. I shall quote a few passages to show that the conditions in this Presidency are not very different from those in Bombay except perhaps that we have not got as many bogus clubs as there are in Bombay. The reasons given by the Abkari Commissioner of Excise are as follows:—'The first reason was, as mentioned by the hon. Member, the recommendation of the Excise Committee. It was found that if you are to control country liquor effectively, you must simultaneously—at least to a certain extent—control foreign liquor.' If we accept the amendment of the Government, we shall not be able to have any check on the quantity of foreign liquor sold in clubs, because it will not come under section 15 of the Act. I think, Sir, I have made my position clear. Section 15 says that sale of foreign liquor in these shops is not a sale. The amendment of the hon. Minister is that it is not a sale and it authorizes the Government to collect a certain fee; nothing more than that. The Government will have no power to reduce or control the quantity which power they have under the provisions of section 15 of the Act and other sections consequential upon it. That section says that no liquor can be sold without a licence from the Collector. If we accept the amendment of the Government, the Government would be entitled only to collect certain fees from these clubs; the sale of liquor cannot be prohibited or controlled; nor will there be any necessity to obtain a licence from the Collector. I shall quote further the speech of the Member of the Bombay Council: 'There was a border line over which these two practically overlapped. The second reason was that these bogus clubs began to increase enormously. Probably hon. Members do not know the number of such clubs now existing in the city of Bombay itself. Some of them are in the very heart of the Fort and they are doing a very good business. The third reason is finance. Really these clubs are doing serious damage to our excise revenue, because many of the restaurants and shops near these bogus clubs had practically to shut down and this has reduced our revenue. I want to point out that even exclusive clubs like the Carlton, the Athæneum, and

Marlborough of London, clubs of which His Majesty the King is a regular member, are all licensed in England and I do not see what objection there can be to the licensing of our Indian clubs. What I wanted to point out was that this Act is really concerned with the control and it is not directly concerned with licensing conditions. I am sure that no genuine club need be afraid of these conditions which will have to be approved by Government after due consideration of the status of these clubs. In any case these rules are proposed to be based exactly on the same lines as the rules in England so that there will be no greater restrictions in India than in England. In fact I think that in England the restrictions are still greater. Probably hon. Members are not aware that English clubs come under two Acts, the Licensing Act under which every club has to be registered and there are very strict rules laid down. One of these conditions is that no member can send for a single bottle of liquor from the premises of these clubs, for being drunk outside but it is not so here. Again the clubs have to submit many returns and for each return they have got to pay a fee of five shillings. And again, they are under a second Act, namely, the Finance Act, under which they have got to pay six pence on every pound of purchase. I wanted to point out to the hon. Member that in England this extra payment of six pence has to be made. I do not think it is necessary for me to mention any other facts. All I can say is that this provision is essential for the proper carrying out of Government policy and to put a stop to or a check on the increasing demand for cheap foreign liquor.'

"I think I have made it sufficiently clear that the two points to which the Member of the Bombay Government referred to were accepted by the Council. It was a Bill brought forward by the Government. It was not strongly opposed even by the European Members of the Council. The two points are, all clubs come under section 15 of the Act and the supply of liquor in these clubs is sale within the meaning of the section. The amendment brought forward by the Government says that the supply of liquor by clubs is not a sale. The Government simply collects a little fee from these clubs. These are points to which we cannot agree. I hope the hon. Mover of this Bill will reconsider his position in the light of what I have submitted.

"Regarding the second amendment, I must submit that the amendment of the hon Minister makes the position worse than what it is at present.

"The position now is that under section 36 of the Abkari Act, 'searches under the provisions of this Act shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure'. Now, if you refer to the Code of Criminal Procedure, it says how a search has to be made. Section 103 (1) runs as follows:— 4-15 p.m.

> 'Before making a search under this Chapter, the officer or other person about to make it shall call upon two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality in which the place to be searched is situate to attend and witness the search, and may issue an order in writing to them or any of them so to do.'

"The important point to be noticed in connexion with this is that the officer about to make a search shall have to call upon two respectable inhabitants of the locality. As the law stands at present, I understand that ordinarily no abkari officer or a Government servant can be an attestor to a search. The section contemplates two important respectable inhabitants of the locality. If you take the natural meaning of the section, I take it

that any abkari officer cannot in any ordinary sense be a respectable inhabitant of the locality. Now, the amendment of the hon. Minister means that there may be more than two witnesses, say five witnesses or any number of witnesses, but at least two of them shall not be abkari officers or police or village officers, thereby impliedly meaning that there may be two independent witnesses, but the other may be abkari or village officers. Now, the danger in this is that a search may be attested by two independent witnesses. There is no guarantee as regards the exclusion of the abkari or village officers from being witnesses in a court of law. In a court of law only two independent witnesses should be called. Now, if a search is attended by four persons, Government may choose to summon only the abkari or village officers and leave out the independent witnesses of the locality. Therefore, my humble submission is that this amendment only takes us to a position which is worse than the existing law. If we give a proper meaning to the Criminal Procedure Code, the abkari or police or village officers are not respectable persons of the locality and it would not be proper for them to attest searches.

"If we accept the amendment of the hon. the Minister, which provides:

> '*Provided that the persons called upon to attend and witness such searches shall include at least two persons neither of whom is an abkari, police or village officer.*'

"Thereby, this amendment indirectly permits persons who are abkari, village or police officers to attest. There is nothing in it compelling two respectable inhabitants of the locality to be cited as witnesses by Government because all persons who attest a search are not liable to be called to prove the search. According to the amendment of the Minister, there can be any number of persons, but there must be at least two respectable inhabitants, and there is no rule that two independent respectable inhabitants alone are entitled to speak about the search so that it will be open to the Abkari department to cite only those persons of the Abkari or Police department to prove the search. Therefore, it is my humble conviction that the present amendment is worse than the existing law and should not be accepted. I hope therefore that both the amendments of the hon. Minister will be thrown out and the Bill as it stands will be accepted by the House."

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Mr. President, Sir, the explanation that is sought to be introduced by the hon. the Minister for Excise to section 15 of the Madras Abkari Act is really an exposition of his real intentions with regard to prohibition in this country. I can understand the hon. Minister saying that with regard to the financial adjustments, some time may be required for bringing in the prohibition law. Here is an amendment to the Abkari Act brought by an hon. Member wherein there is a possibility of public finances being increased instead of being diminished, and at the same time advancing the cause of prohibition. The explanation which he seeks to introduce really defeats the purpose of the very amendment of the hon. the Private Member and I agree along with my hon. Friend, Mr. Karant, with the remark that the hon. Member, the mover of the Bill, has shown some sort of consideration to the Minister's amendment. The hon. Minister was saying that he was for the restriction of drink and that he was for the abolition of shops. Now, perhaps, the hon. Minister wants that if shops are closed, further clubs should crop up. There is nothing in the Abkari Act to prevent the sale of

even country liquor by the clubs and the special object of getting a reduction in drink by abolishing some of the shops in the localities cannot be achieved, if this amendment is carried, for some sort of club will crop up, may be a club of drunkards with some other name and they will be at liberty to sell any sort of liquor to any extent till any time and at the same time not pay any revenue to the public finances. My hon. Friend the Excise Minister was always trying to take precedents from the Bombay Government. Anything that is done by the Bombay Government which fails to bring any desired effect will certainly be placed before us and that he says he is going to follow the example of the Bombay Government. In this even the Bombay Government has stated that supply of liquor to members of the club is a sale under the Abkari Act. Now, he wants this House to make it not a sale and the object of the hon. Minister is not really in public interests or even in the interests of the finances of this province. Therefore, I think that this amendment should not be accepted and I think the hon. Minister for Excise would give up his amendment and allow the amendment brought forward by the hon. Mr. Saldanha to go without much opposition and without taking up much time of the House."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir I do not intend taking more than a few minutes. The hon. Minister has achieved his aim of prohibition but enlarged the quantity of drink by his explanation. My hon. Friend from South Kanara did not notice evidently that the Bombay Government in the reply that they gave had control over the quantity that the clubs could use. They have also other expedients by which they can control the drink in clubs and they have also other safeguards. They have specifically declared that it was a sale within the meaning of the Abkari Act. Here the whole thing is topsy-turvy. Our hon. Minister who has devoted 4 lakhs for propaganda work now comes forward with an explanation which would bring in a crop of clubs day by day, where people might drink whatever quantity they liked. Moreover, the Commissioner of Excise has a right of fixing the rates, and in the case of clubs there rates might possibly be lower than the others and that will be another incentive to further drink. Therefore, this kind of amendment is absolutely futile and it only conveys to this House and to the world the policy of the Minister. If it is not intended that his policy should be consummated in this manner, it is well that he withdraws his motion."

Mr. W. P. A. SOUNDARA PANDIA NADAR:—"I move that the question be now put."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the question be now put"

The closure motion was put to the House and declared carried.

Mr. K. R. Karant demanded a poll and the House divided thus:

Ayes.

1.	The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.	5.	The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
2.	,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.	6.	,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
3.	,, Mr. T. E. Moir.	7.	,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
4.	,, Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar.	8.	Mr. Hilton Brown.
		9.	,, H. A. Watson.
		10.	,, S. H. Slater.

[26th March 1929

Ayes—cont.

11. Mr. C. A. Souter.
12. ,, A. MoG. C. Tampoe.
13. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
14. ,, V. Ch. John.
15. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
16. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
17. Mr. J. Bheemayya.
18. ,, R. Foulkes.
19. Muhamud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
20. Mr. J. Kuppuswami.
21. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
22. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
23. ,, K. Krishnan.
24. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
25. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
26. ,, W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.
27. ,, S. Venkiah.
28. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
29. Mr. W. O. Wright.
30. ,, F. E. James.
31. ,, R. J. C. Robertson.
32. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
33. Zamindar of Kallikota.
34. Khan Sahib P. Kalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
35. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
36. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
37. Zamindar of Gollapalli.
38. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi.
39. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
40. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
41. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
42. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
43. ,, T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
44. ,, Khadir Mohidin Sahib.
45. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
46. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.
47. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
48. Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
49. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
50. Mr. A. B. Bhanoji Rao.

Noes.

1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
2. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
3. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
4. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
5. ,, S. Satyamurti.
6. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
7. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
8. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
9. Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
10. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
11. Mr. K. V. R. Swami.
12. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
13. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
14. Mr. K. R. Karant.
15. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
16. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
17. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
18. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
19. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
20. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
21. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
22. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
23. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
24. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.

Ayes 50. Noes 24.

The closure motion was carried.

4-30 p.m. * The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I now put the main motion to the vote of the House. In doing so I shall put it in three parts.

'Re-number clauses 2 and 3 as 3 and 2 respectively. That is only a verbal amendment.'"

The motion was put to vote and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"For clause 2 as re-numbered, substitute clause 2 as in the motion of the Minister, viz., 'To section 15 of the Madras Abkari Act, 1886 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the following explanation shall be added, namely :—

'*Explanation.*—The supply of liquor by clubs to their members on payment of a price or of any fee or subscription is not a sale within the meaning of this section but a fee according to a scale of fees to be fixed by the Government shall be levied from such clubs by the Commissioner.'"

26th March 1929]

The motion was put to vote and lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :

Ayes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Mr. Hilton Brown.
9. ,, H. A. Watson.
10. ,, C. A. Souter.
11. ,, S. H. Slater.
12. ,, A. MoG. C. Tampoe.
13. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
14. ,, V. Ch. John.
15. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
16. ,, Muhammad Syed Tajudin Sahib.
17. ,, J. Bheemayya.
18. ,, R. Foulkes.
19. ,, Mahmud Schamnad Sahib.
20. ,, J. Kuppuswami.
21. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
22. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
23. ,, K. Krishnan.
24. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
25. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
26. ,, W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.
27. ,, S. Venkiah.
28. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
29. Mr. W. O. Wright.
30. ,, F. E. James.
31. ,, R. J. C. Robertson.
32. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
33. Zamindar of Kallikota.
34. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
35. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
36. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
37. Zamindar of Gollapalli.
38. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
39. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
40. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
41. ,, T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
42. Muhammad Kadir Mohidin Sahib.
43. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
44. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.
45. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
46. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.

Noes.

1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
2. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
3. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
4. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
5. ,, S. Satyamurti.
6. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
7. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
8. ,, Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib.
9. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
10. ,, Abdul Hameed Khan.
11. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
12. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
13. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
14. Mr. K. R. Karant.
15. Mr. P. Anjaneyulu.
16. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
17. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
18. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
19. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
20. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
21. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
22. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
23. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
24. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
25. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
26. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.

Neutral.

1. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi.
2. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.

Ayes 46. Noes 26. Neutral 2.

The motion was carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"For clause 3 as re-numbered, substitute clause 3 in the hon. the Minister's motion, namely, 'To section 36 of the said Act, the following proviso shall be added, namely, "Provided that the persons called upon to attend and witness such searches shall include at least two persons neither of whom is an abkari, police or village officer".'"

The motion was put to vote and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that clauses 2 and 3 as amended shall stand part of the Bill."

The motion was put to vote and carried.

[26th March 1929

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Now the preamble is for the consideration of the House."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I move that in line 1 before the words ' to amend ' insert the word ' further '; in line 2 after the figures ' 1886 ' insert the words ' for the purpose hereinafter appearing '; in line 3 omit the words ' and of the Governor '; and in line 4 for the words ' it is enacted ' substitute the words ' it is hereby enacted '."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETHURATNAM AYYAR :—" I second the motion."

The preamble amendment was then put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is the preamble as amended do stand part of the Bill "

The motion was put to vote and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The amendment of the title standing in the name of the hon. the Minister is more a business of the Secretary, and I therefore do not put it to the vote of the House."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I do not make any motion that the Bill be passed into law."

VIII

A BILL TO DECLARE THE ELLAMARRU AND PENJENDRA ESTATES IMPARTIBLE.

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Sir, I beg to move that the Bill to declare the Ellamarru and Penjendra Estates to be impartible be taken into consideration."

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

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon the PRESIDENT :— " Clause 1 is for the consideration of the House In clause 1 for the figures ' 1928 ' substitute ' 1929 '."

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" In clause 1 for the figures ' 1928 ' substitute ' 1929 '. "

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Clause 2 is for the consideration of the House.

" (After a pause) The question is that clauses 2 and 3 shall stand part of the Bill."

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :— " The preamble is for the consideration of the House.

" The question is the preamble shall stand part of the Bill."

The motion was put and carried.

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I now move the Bill be passed into law."

Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" I second it."

26th March 1929]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is the Bill to declare the Ellamarru and Penjendra estates to be impartible be passed into law."

The motion was put to vote and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :— " The Council will now adjourn and re-assemble to-morrow at 11 o'clock."

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

[26th March 1929

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1910 asked by Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th March 1929, page 858 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 1194, L. & M., dated 30th March 1927.

As the law stands at present presidents of district boards have no power to restrict the number of motor buses plying for hire on any road by refusing to grant a licence to a bus, provided the grant of such licence is otherwise unobjectionable. The proper way to limit the number of public motor vehicles on any road and incidentally to secure the funds required to repair the damage done by them to the road is to fix the licence fee at a figure which will cover the cost of repair of the wear and tear caused.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Local Self-Government)

C. B. COTTERELL,
Secretary to Government.

To all Presidents of District Boards (except Chingleput, Vizagapatam and North Arcot).
Copies to all Collectors.
Copy to the Law (General) Department.
" " Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1916 asked by Dr. B. S. Mallayya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th March 1929, page 862 supra.]

ANNEXURE.

Reports of the Committee appointed by the Surgeon-General to investigate the recent outbreak of cholera in the General Hospital, Madras.

First Report.

Letter from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, R. No. 2454-General of 1928, dated 29th January 1929.

[*Reference.*—My letters Nos. 2454-1 G and 2454-2 G of 1928, dated 10th and 11th December 1928, on the occurrence of cholera in the Government General Hospital.]

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the report of the Committee consisting of Lieut.-Col. J. M. Skinner, I.M.S., Lieut.-Col. H. H. King, I.M.S., and M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. R. Guruswami Mudaliyar Avargal, B.A., M.D.C.M., which has considered the recent outbreak of cholera in the Government General Hospital, with the remarks of the Superintendent, Government General Hospital, thereon.

26th March 1929]

2. The Superintendent, Government General Hospital, was since requested to report the steps taken to prevent the risk of similar occurrence of outbreak of cholera in the hospital and also what further action he considers necessary with the same object. A copy of the reply received from the Superintendent in the matter, No. R. 186-G/28, dated 23rd January 1929, is enclosed for the information of Government.

3. This outbreak is very remarkable in that there is convincing evidence that no less than seven cholera carriers were admitted to hospital during a short period of time. All of these were suffering from other diseases and showed none of the clinical manifestations of cholera. Isolated cases of this type are by no means uncommon, but that seven should occur within a few days is so extraordinary a happening that I should refuse to believe it if the evidence were not so complete. The disquieting feature of the outbreak is that several patients actually acquired the infection while in hospital and the most important points in connexion with the enquiry are to find out how the patients might have become infected and how to prevent such an occurrence from happening again. The possible means of conveyance of the infection in this case are (1) flies and (2) the hands of nurses, ward servants or the patients themselves.

(1) There were opportunities for flies to convey the infection, neither the isolation ward, the latrines, nor the kitchens were fly-proofed. There were plenty of flies in the wards and although the patients had fly-proof lockers all of which were in good condition, it is likely that the doors of these may have been left open at times. The latrines have had flushing arrangements, but it is quite likely that stools may remain exposed to the visits of flies for considerable periods of time.

(2) The hands of nurses are not likely to convey infection; facilities are provided for the nurses to disinfect their hands but it is possible that inexperienced nurses may not recognize the necessity for strict precaution in this respect.

The ward servants are not supposed to handle the food of the patients, but many things happen which are not supposed to happen and it is within the bounds of possibility that the ward servants or the patients themselves may have been responsible for conveying infection. On the whole it seems likely that flies were the culprits. One of the surprising things is that the hospital should have remained so free from occurrences of this kind in the past; the lack of fly-proofing of the latrines and kitchens is a serious defect in the sanitation of the hospital. The Superintendent has been asked to obtain plans and estimates for the remedy of the defects which have been found to exist in the hospital.

(3) The question of fly-proofing latrines and kitchens in all our hospitals is being considered.

A report on the occurrence of some cases of cholera in the Madras General Hospital in December 1928.

I. Introduction.—This report is to be considered along with the statement of 12th December 1928, showing the cases of cholera ward by ward. Only bacteriologically certain, or in the absence of bacteriological examination, clinically certain cases are here considered to be cholera. Of the 22 cases here recorded, 12 did not appear to be cholera clinically. They were

either cases of dysentery, or of diarrhœa in patients with other diseases such as tuberculosis and enteric. All these 12 'cases' have been diagnosed bacteriologically and would probably not have been found to have been cholera apart from such an examination. They have been detected through all cases of diarrhœa and dysentery being examined bacteriologically. It is to be noted that about fifty other similar cases of diarrhœa, etc., have been examined with negative results.

The ward distribution is as follows:—

No cases in two wards	...	Canning and Donovan.
One case in each six wards	...	Munro, Denison, Maitland, Mary, Florence and Buckingham.
Two cases in one ward	...	Trevelyan.
Three cases in two wards	...	Victoria and Havelock.
Four cases in two wards	...	Yale, Mortimer with the special ward.

Thus, though the cases are scattered, they are mainly in the last four wards. If we assume as a convenient theory that, once a case of cholera has occurred in a ward and has remained there for a day or more, we may regard it as the direct or indirect source of the next few cases in that ward so long as these occurred at an interval of 2—6 days from the primary case, then we have to ascertain (1) the source of the primary case, (2) the exact methods by which the secondary cases were infected from the primary—whether by flies or by the hands of nurses and attendants. This last is not easy to determine and will need further investigation. So for the present we will confine our attention to the primary cases and the possible origin of their infection.

We shall first deal with wards whose sources of infection are easy to find.

II. Ward distribution—(1) *Havelock.*—A case (Veerasami) was admitted with 'dysentery' on 2nd December 1928. Later he was found to have cholera. In all probability he had cholera to start with. He was probably the source of infection for a patient (Babu) in a bed near by. The remaining case (Ramiah Nayudu) was also a primary case directly admitted for dysentery. Thus there were two primary direct admissions and one secondary case.

(2) *Mortimer Special.*—A woman (Meenakshi) admitted for cervicitis had diarrhœa practically from the date of admission and was recently found positive for cholera. She is the probable source of infection for the other cases in Mortimer, except possibly for Manonmani a case of 'tuberculosis' who may also have been a primary case admitted on 22nd November 1928 for she always had diarrhœa.

(3) *Victoria.*—A woman (Madavi Ammal) admitted on 30th November had diarrhœa on 2nd December and died in the ward with symptoms of cholera on the night of the 4-5th December. She is the probable source of infection of the other two cases.

(4) *Florence.*—A single case admitted with tubercular enteritis on 6th December 1928 was found to have cholera vibrios in the fæces—so probably a carrier.

(5) *Buckingham.*—One case admitted with cholera developed symptoms within 5 hours of admission.

(6) *Trevelyan.*—Patient (Peer Mahomed) admitted into Yale on 25th November and transferred to Trevelyan on the 26th, where he was operated on (Gastro entorostomy). He got dysenteric diarrhœa on the 1st December and remained in the ward until the 9th December when bacteriological examination showed that he had cholera. The origin of his infection is obscure. It is possible that he was a carrier and that the disease was brought on by the operation, or he may have been infected while in Yale, which seems the more probable—see paragraph 9 below. This case may have been the source of infection for the other Trevelyan case (Thomas)—unless the latter was infected in Munro while there for 24 hours on the 4-5th.

(7) *Yale.*—The first case on the list (Nagappa) a case admitted in August had cholera while in the ward from 6th to 7th December, and was almost certainly the source of infection for the rest judging from the fact that they occurred three days later.

(8) *Munro.*—Edwin Jayaseelan, a patient, got cholera on the 5th, for origin of infection see below.

(9) *Origin of primary foci in Yale, Trevelyan, and Munro.*—It is probable that these last two primary cases in Munro and Yale respectively got their infection from the isolation ward in which there was at this time a patient (Abdul Jaffar) admitted with cholera diagnosed clinically on the 9th November. He was retained in the hospital because he got broncho pneumonia. Bacteriologically examined on 11th December he was found negative then. It is noteworthy that the single case in Munro was in one of the four exterior beds nearest the isolation block, and that the first of the series of cases in Yale was in bed No. 8 also near the isolation ward. This suggests fly borne infection. The first case in Trevelyan, Peer Mahomed, was either infected there or more probably in Yale, if as is probably the case, the infection was fly borne. He had occupied an emergency bed on the floor in Yale in some position unknown. Another possibility is infection by attendants. The relieving nurse during nurses' meal hours worked all three wards, Yale, Munro and the isolation ward. So that is a possibility, but we think that the evidence suggests that fly infection is more probable.

(10) *Denison.*—One case. Origin obscure. Appeared to have acute dysentery.

Possibilities—

(1) Infected from Trevelyan nearby from patient Peer Mahomed.
(2) Auto infection after operation—for piles.

(11) *Maitland.*—Cholera in an enteric case.

(12) *Mary.*—One case.

It is possible that the Maitland case who died in the last stage of enteric with diarrhœa was a cholera carrier, and it is possible that the Mary case got its infection from food surreptiously conveyed to her from outside by relations, but on the whole it would be best to consider the origin of these two cases as doubtful—fly borne infection is always a possibility.

III. General sources of infection—(1) *Water and Food.*—The water-supply has been examined and found free from cholera vibrois. The ordinary routine is to supply only boiled water for drinking. All milk supplied is also boiled. The distribution of cases is quite against the theory of an infection of the water or the general food or milk supply.

(2) *Nurses and staff.*—There is no good evidence connecting any special members of the staff with being carriers of the disease. Casual infection in wards can of course be caused by the hands. The stools of a few nurses, of all the cooks of the hospital, and of all the orderlies in Yale ward, have been examined bacteriologically for cholera with negative results.

(3) *Flies.*—There are usually a few flies about more particularly in the lower wards on the south side. Fly papers are as a routine in general use. As noted probably some of the infections were fly borne.

IV. Conclusion.—(1) In the first five wards mentioned it seems clear that there were no less than seven cases of infection from outside the hospital who were admitted for various other diseases while infected with cholera. They were either carriers or were in the incubation period of the disease. Seeing that this is the second year of an epidemic of cholera in Madras, it is probable that many ordinary patients are carriers and it is to be remembered that the capacity to infect others is greatly increased by saline purges as is common in hospitals. All new admissions are now being examined bacteriologically to investigate this point. From these seven primary cases or carriers, five secondary cases developed in the wards mentioned.

(2) There is another group of eight cases in Yale, Munro, Trevelyan and Denison, in which the primary cases were perhaps infected while they were in Yale or Munro wards from a patient in the isolation ward.

(3) There are no definite indications of the source of the remaining two cases.

Havelock ward.

Number and name.	Disease.	Date of admission.	Date of symptoms.	Bac. result.	Disposal.
1. Veeraswami Pillai.	B. Dysentery..	2/12	2/12	Plus 8/12	F. Shed 8/12 died.
2. Ramayya Nayudu.	Pyrexia and motions C blood.	4/12	8/12	Plus 9/12	F. Shed 9/12.
3. Balu	K.A.	17/11	6/12	Plus 6/12	F. Shed 6/12 I.H.D. 9/12.

Mortimer ward.

1. Devakiammal ..	Hammer-rehoids.	3/12	3/12	Not sent.	F Shed 12/12 I.P.H. 12/12.
2. Viruthambal ..	Lupus ..	28/6	10/12	Do.	F. Shed 12/12 I.D.H. 12/12
3. Manonmany ..	T.P. and Diarrhœa.	22/11	22/11	Plus 12/12	F. Shed 13/12 died 13/12.

Special department.

1. Meenachi ..	Cervacitis and Syphilis.	28/11	1/12	Plus 11/12	F. Shed 11/12 I.D.H. 11/12.

Victoria ward.

1. Madavi Ammal ..	Influenza ..	30/11	2/12	Not sent.	F. Shed 4/12 died 5/12.
2. Antony Ammal ..	Enteric ..	22/9	6/12	Do.	F. Shed 5/12 died 6/12.
3. Beejan Bee ..	Pyrexia ..	2/12	7/12	Do.	Went home 8/12.
4. Annammal ..	Do. ..	4/12	8/12	Plus 8/12.	Died 10/12.

Number and name.	Disease.	Date of admission.	Date of symptoms.	Bac. result.	Disposal.
Florence ward.					
1. Krishnamoorthi .	Tub. Enteritis.	6/12	6/12	Plus 11/12	F. Shed I.D.H. 12/12.
Buckingham ward.					
1. Munuswami ..	Fracture fore-arm.	7/12	11/12	Plus 12/12	I.D.H. 12/12.
Trevelyan ward.					
1. Peer Mahomed ..	Duod Ulcer ..	25/11	1/12	Plus 8/12	F. Shed 9/12 died 9/12.
2. Thomas	Tub. Peritonitis	5/12	12/12	Plus 11/12	Admitted Maitland 12/11. Admitted Munro 4/12. Admitted Trevelyan 5/12. Transferred F. Shed 12/12. Transferred I.D.H. 12/12.
Yale ward.					
1. Nagappa	Fracture leg ..	26/8	6/12	Plus 8/12	F. Shed 7/12 I.D.H. 9/12.
2. Rangaswami ..	Hæmorrhoid.	4/12	9/12	Not sent.	B. Shed died 10/12.
3. Vareed	Strict, Oesoph.	27/12	10/12	Plus	I.D.H. 10/12.
4. Sundaram ..	Duodenal Ulcer.	23/11	10/12	Plus 11/12	F. Shed I.D.H. 10/12.
Munro ward					
1. Edwin Jayaseelan.	Multiple Arthritis.	23/11	5/12	Plus 1/12	F. Shed 9/12 I.D.H. 9/12.
Denison ward.					
Father Elias ..	Hæmorrhoids.	30/11	8/12	Plus 8/12.	Died 8/12; operated 5/12.
Maitland ward.					
Krishnan Nambiyar..	Enteric ..	8/11	9/12	Plus 10/12.	F. Shed 10/12 died.
Mary ward.					
Jagathambal ..	Abscess groin.	13/11	10/12	Plus 11/12.	F. Shed 11/12 I.D.H. 11/12.

(ii)

Letter from the Superintendent, General Hospital, Madras, to the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, dated the 23rd January 1929, R. No. 186-G/28.

[*Reference.*—Your letter No. 2454-3-G/28, dated 14th January 1929, regarding preventive measures to be adopted in respect of cholera.]

The following measures are in force:—

1. *Diet.*—All self-dieting is suspended pending the end of the cholera epidemic.

All milk is boiled. This has always been done to prevent carriage of various diseases. The milk is kept covered, as protection from flies and dust. All water for drinking is boiled.

2. *Carriers.*—A look-out is kept for carriers entering the hospital. The schools of all new in-patients are cultivated. They are re-cultivated after administration of a purgative.

3. *Isolation block.*—This block has been fly-proofed. Cholera cases are only retained here until fit to move to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. They are only admitted when requiring treatment urgently; otherwise they are sent on to the Infectious Diseases Hospital at once.

4. *Staff nurses.*—The Matron Superintendent has warned all nurses to take exceptional care to prevent infection of patients in the hospital by contact with hands.

5. *Ward boys.*—This is a more difficult matter and ward boys are taught disinfection of hands to avoid causing infection and old ward boys receive a separate instruction annually in this matter.

Lascars and totis are frequently changed as they are not permanent servants and the prevention of infection by them is inculcated as far as possible. An increase of staff will be asked for to enable a permanent staff to be kept at the infectious block and avoid transfers to and from infectious and general wards.

6. *Sanitation.*—In addition to ordinary sanitary measure, special attention is given to guarding fæces kept for inspection from flies.

The Matron Superintendent is emphasizing this among the nursing staff and also the quick removal of soiled linen.

7. *Measures suggested.*—(1) It has been suggested that all latrines and places where bed-pans are kept should be fly-proofed. Fly-proofing should be extended to the Indian kitchen. The British kitchen is already fly-proofed.

(2) The isolation block in the remodelling scheme will, it is hoped, be taken in hand early. An application for this has been sent in. It is proposed to try an automatic finish in one latrine. Its advantages may be greater than its disadvantages.

Second Report.

Letter from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, dated the 12th March 1929, R. No. 2454-Gen./28.

I have the honour to forward a second report on the cholera outbreak at the General Hospital. Thanks to the thorough investigation which has been carried out by Lieut.-Colonel King and the other members of the Committee, it is now clear that before any suspicion of cholera was aroused there were three patients in the hospital who were passing cholera vibrios in their stools without showing any signs of cholera. The infection from these to the other patients was probably by flies.

Such occurrences are, fortunately, very rare, but none the less it is very important to take every possible precaution against the spread of infection. The recommendations of the Committee have been carried out; the isolation ward has been fly-proofed and arrangements are being made to fly-proof the latrines and all places in which stools are kept.

Instructions have also been issued that there should be a prompt bacteriological examination in all cases of diarrhœa.

I am much indebted to Lieut.-Colonel King for making so thorough an investigation of the outbreak.

A second report on cholera in the Madras General Hospital in December 1928.

After the last report of the 12th December 1928, three more cases occurred among patients already in the hospital:—

(1) *Vasu.*—A case of peptic ulcers admitted on 4th December 1928 first in Yale and then in Clive wards. Cholera symptoms on 13th December 1928 found positive.

(2) *Ramaswami.*—A case of stricture of the urethra admitted on 5th December 1928 in Buckingham ward. Cholera symptoms on 13th December 1928 found positive.

(3) *Arumugam.*—Admitted with diarrhœa on 3rd December 1928 in Donovan ward. Slight diarrhœa continued was found positive on 13th December 1928.

One case was admitted on the 18th with symptoms of cholera and was positive bacteriologically. He, of course, was an absolutely outside case.

A statement from the Health Officer of Madras showing the number of cases of cholera from week ending 10th November 1928 to 9th February 1929 is attached. It shows that the hospital epidemic occurred at the end of the main epidemic in the city.

In 146 examinations made on the stools of new admissions from 18th December 1928 to 5th February 1929, none were found positive cholera. Accordingly our first conclusion must be partially revised. It is very unlikely that carrier infection played an important part in introducing cholera into the hospital. In view of this finding, of the seven cases considered in the first report to be primary cases, we must now exclude three cases (the two in Maitland and one in Florence) who probably *did not* import the infection from outside. All three were cases of diarrhœa from other causes (tuberculosis in two cases and of unknown causation in the third). Probably these three were infected while in the hospital. There is no further evidence on the method of conveyance of infection from the remaining four primary cases.

On the whole, infection from these sources conveyed by flies to the food of individual patients seems to account best for the facts. The lessons to be learnt are—

(1) The absolute necessity for a good fly-proof isolation block as far as can conveniently be managed from the main hospital—See remarks on Yale, Trevelyan and Munro in the first report.

(2) The great importance of prompt bacteriological examination of the stools of all cases of diarrhœa in time of cholera epidemics, and in the meantime the considering of all such cases as infectious. The succession of cases in Victoria ward illustrates this.

(3) The continued necessity of the routine measures already in existence for safeguarding water, milk and the food of patients.

H. H. KING, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.
J. M. SKINNER.
M. R. GURUSWAMI.

2nd March 1929.

[26th March 1929

Statement of attacks and deaths from cholera in Madras from week ending 10th November 1928 to 9th February 1929.

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Week ending 10th November 1928	48	21
Do. 17th Do.	41	31
Do. 24th Do.	32	15
Do. 1st December 1928	83	15
Do. 8th Do.	11	6
Do. 15th Do.	28	6
Do. 22nd Do.	6	4
Do. 29th Do.	1	1
Do. 5th January 1929	6	2
Do. 12th Do.	4	3
Do. 19th Do.	1	...
Do. 26th Do.	4	1
Do. 2nd February 1929	1	4
Do. 9th Do.	2	...
Total ...	218	109

Appendix III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1919 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th March 1929, page 865 supra.]

Copy of letter from the Secretary to the Physical Education Committee, to the Secretary to Government, Law and Education Department, dated 1st October 1928.

I have the honour to report that Government Memorandum No. 2184-B-1, Education, dated 20th September 1928, was considered at the meeting of the Committee on Physical Education held on 22nd September 1928 and I am to reply as follows.

2. The Committee are grateful to Government for the information contained in G.O. Mis. No. 2126, Revenue, dated 12th September 1928, but are unable to understand the purpose for which it was communicated.

3 The necessity for providing a new playing-field for the schools dispossessed or for the restoration of the old one is obvious, but the Committee cannot think that Government expect them to go round Madras in search of new playing-fields for this purpose.

4. The Committee are gravely discouraged by the news. They have been asked to submit to Government proposals for the provision of playing-fields and while their deliberations as to the best and surest manner of securing this end are proceeding they are confronted by the news of the resumption by Government of valuable playing-field acquired with much difficulty by a previous Committee. They feel that the same fate may await the results of their labours and that events will prove their deliberations to have been a mere waste of time and their recommendations fruitless. In the opinion of

26th March 1929]

the Committee no claim is of more importance than that of the provision and preservation of suitable open spaces for playing-fields and no consideration save that of urgent and pressing public interest should deprive schools of existing fields.

5. The Committee also notice that whereas in G.O. No. 985, Home (Education), dated 16th September 1916, the land in question was placed at the disposal of the Education Department, the present reappropriation is made by the Revenue Department and on the proposal of the Collector of Madras. Presumably the land cannot be resumed from the Education Department without its consent and they find it difficult to believe that the Education Department is prepared to sacrifice the cause of playing-fields so lightly.

6. Further in paragraph 9 of G.O. No. 1448, Education, dated 18th December 1914, it is distinctly stated that the institutions will be allowed the use of the sites 'so long as the object of alienation is kept up'. In the light of this undertaking the schools cannot in the opinion of the Committee with equity and propriety be deprived of their playing-fields.

7. The Committee would record their emphatic protest against the action of Government and would strongly urge that the playing-fields be restored to the schools.

Letter from the Secretary to Government, Law and Education Department, to the Secretary, Physical Education Committee, Madras, dated 22nd October 1928, Ref. No. 2393-B-1.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, in which the Committee on Physical Education urge reconsideration of the orders of Government directing resumption of the site used as a play-ground by the pupils of the St. Bedes and San Thome High schools. In reply, I am to say that the decision to use the site for another purpose has been arrived at by Government only after every consideration had been paid to the claims and needs of the schools and that the Government regret that they are unable to reconsider it. I am to add that G.O. No. 2126, Revenue, dated 12th September 1928, was communicated to the Committee in the hope that special consideration would be paid to these schools in any allotment of playing-fields that the Committee might wish to propose.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Wednesday, the 27th March 1929.

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.
Uman 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 Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur K. 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.
Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. W. E.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Gurnswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr.
James, Mr. F. E.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Karant, Mr. K. R.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnan, Mr. K.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, Mr. Alladi.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachendra Bahadur Varu).
Mahmud Schamnad 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, Khan Sahib T. M.
Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) S.
Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Rathnasabapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.
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.
Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Slater, 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.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wood, Mr. C. E.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Zamindar of Gollapalli (Srimannarayana App Rao Bahadur Garu, Meka).
Zamindar of Kallikota (Sri Ramachandra Mardaraja Deo).
Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Mirzapuram Raja Garu alias Venkataramayya Appa Rao Bahadur Garu).
Zamindar of Singampatti (T. N. Sivasubrahmanya Tevar Thirthapathi).

[27th March 1929

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Agriculture

Works done by the European specialist in paddy-breeding.

*1920 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the officer deputed from the Agricultural department for learning plant-breeding with reference to paddy has returned after training from Cambridge;

(*b*) if so, when he is taking charge of the paddy section;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the short-term contract European specialist is paid a very high salary;

(*d*) what is the amount he is paid per mensem and what is the salary of the newly-trained man;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that the short-term officer has been devoting much of his time to the administrative part of his duties to the neglect of research work;

(*f*) whether he has been simply following the work of his predecessor or whether he has chalked out any new lines of work;

(*g*) how many times approximately he has visited the paddy-breeding station at Coimbatore during the current year;

(*h*) whether he visits the main station and the sub-stations, directs the experiments and examines the research work or whether he simply checks the office work; and

(*i*) whether the Government propose to extend the period of his time any more and if so, on what grounds?

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

(*b*) When the term of contract of the present holder of the office expires in November 1930 or if and when he takes leave preparatory to the end of his contract about June 1930.

(*c*) & (*d*) His salary is Rs. 1,650 in scale of Rs. 1,500—50—1,700 and an officer of his qualifications and experience could not be secured for a lower salary. The newly-trained officer belongs to the Madras Agricultural Service and his salary is Rs. 425 in the scale of Rs. 250—25—750.

(*e*) He is bound to devote a great deal of time to administrative duties but proposals have been made by the Director and accepted by Government which will lighten these duties and leave him more time for research.

(*f*) He has continued the work of his predecessor but has also struck out several new lines of his own.

(*g*) His headquarters are at Coimbatore and he probably visits the paddy-breeding station there every day.

(*h*) He visits the sub-stations regularly and directs the work which is being done there.

(*i*) The Government have no such proposal under consideration.

27th March 1929]

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I ask the hon. the Minister for Development what the period of contract of this short-term contract special European officer is?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Five years."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"How long more has he to serve?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"It is given in the answer, namely, until November 1930."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know why the salary of the specialist who has been trained in Cambridge is much less than the pay of this short-term officer?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"He is already in our service, Sir. He is on that pay."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether in view of the higher qualifications he has got now his salary is not going to be increased?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"That is a matter for further consideration, Sir."

Proposed reorganization of the Agricultural department.

*1921 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there are proposals to reorganize the Agricultural department;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the European Junior Deputy Director was put on special duty to draft a scheme for reorganization of the department in preference to the senior officers, and whether any scheme has been submitted to Government in his name;

(*c*) what are his qualifications for such special work; and

(*d*) whether it is a fact that a major portion of his short service was spent in planting districts and that his experience of the Agricultural department is less than that of the juniormost officer in the Indian Agricultural Service?

*A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) "No". Mr. Munro was put on special duty not to draft any scheme of reorganization but to render such assistance to the Director of Agriculture in his work as would enable him to have the necessary time to draft a comprehensive programme of work and development for the department.

(*c*) & (*d*) A more senior officer better experienced in district work is more useful in the district than he would be in a purely ministerial capacity, the duties of which were very adequately performed by the officer in question.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know, Sir, what is the salary that Mr. Munro gets now in his new position?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"There is no new position for him at all, Sir."

[27th March 1929

Duties of the present Director of Live-stock.

* 1922 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the present duties of the present Deputy Director of Live-stock;

(*b*) whether he has only administrative work or whether he does any original scientific work and if the latter, how many publications he has produced in the last 8 or 9 years he has been in the department;

(*c*) whether he has any teaching work and whether he gives any lectures regularly to the students of Agricultural College at Coimbatore, if so, to what classes and on what subjects, and if not, why not; and

(*d*) whether he takes any classes in cattle-breeding, cattle-feeding, dairying and dairy cattle-breeding?

A.—(*a*) The Deputy Director, Live-stock, is in charge of the whole live-stock work which is being done in the Presidency. His main duties are—

(i) the establishment and management of stock farms in localities in which a good breed of cattle exists;

(ii) the preservation on such farms of valuable strains of indigenous cattle and the distribution of good stock therefrom;

(iii) the formulation of systematic measures to improve the draught and milking qualities of cattle by selection and crossing;

(iv) the formation of milk record societies, etc.;

(v) the investigation of the problem of transporting milk; and

(vi) the examination of problems connected with dairying and the provision of advice and help.

(*b*) He is both an Administrative and a Research officer. Leaflets 31 and 43 and Bulletin No. 95 which deal with the subject have been issued. Copies of these have been placed in the Legislative Council Library. Another leaflet No. 54 is under print. The research work done by the department has not yet reached a stage where further publication is possible or advisable.

(*c*) & (*d*) The Deputy Director, Live-stock, is a Research officer and not a teaching officer and he gives no lectures and holds no classes. Dairying and animal husbandry find a place in the course taught at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, and the teaching there is done by a special staff. In view of the fact that there is an Imperial school of dairying and animal husbandry at Bangalore, it has not been considered advisable or necessary to do more or to institute any special training course in this Presidency.

Strength of the staff of the Deputy Director of Live-stock.

* 1923 Q.—Mr. R NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the present strength of the staff of the Deputy Director of Live-stock (1) in Coimbatore, (2) in the Breeding stations, (3) in Demonstration work in the districts;

27th March 1929]

(*b*) the number of farms under the control of the Deputy Director of Live-stock; and

(*c*) whether any proposals have been made to increase the staff under the Deputy Director of Live-stock and extend the activities of live-stock section?

A.—(*a*) (1) *At Coimbatore*—

1 Farm Manager.
1 Assistant Farm Manager.

(2) *In the breeding stations*—

Hosur—
1 Superintendent (Gazetted).
4 Farm Managers.
3 Assistant Farm Managers.
1 Veterinary Assistant Surgeon.
1 Mechanic.

Chintaldevi—
1 Assistant Director (Gazetted) in charge of Guntur also.
3 Farm Managers.
2 Assistant Farm Managers.
1 Veterinary Assistant Surgeon.

Guntur—
1 Farm Manager.

(3) *In demonstration work in the districts*—

Ongole Cattle survey ... 1 Agricultural demonstrator.
Madras ... ... Do.

(*b*) Four.

(*c*) In his proposals for the re-organization of the Agricultural department, the Director has suggested the appointment of a Live-stock Improvement Officer in 1931–32 with two agricultural demonstrators.

Agricultural colonisation scheme.

* 1924 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Government have considered the agricultural colonization scheme along with the recommendations contained in the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture as stated in the answer to question No. 156 answered on 5th September 1928; and

(*b*) if so, with what result?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The agricultural colonization scheme will be placed before the Agricultural Advisory Committee that has been constituted for implementing the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know when this Agricultural Advisory Committee was started, Sir?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"It was started about two months back, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" When is this matter going to be placed before this Committee, Sir ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" In the course of a few months, Sir."

Coconut gardens in the districts.

* 1925 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the extent of cocoanut gardens in each of the districts ;

(*b*) in how many and in which of them there are Government agricultural coconut farms ;

(*c*) the capital and annual cost of each such farm ; and

(*d*) whether it is proposed to establish any such farm in East Godavari district ?

A.—(*a*) The hon. Member's attention is invited to column 75 on page 11 of the Season and Crop Report of 1927-28.

(*b*) There are 4 cocoanut experiment stations in the South Kanara district, one at Kasaragod and three at Nileshwar.

(*c*) The capital cost of these stations was Rs. 28,441 and the annual recurring expenditure is Rs. 5,467 excluding the pay of the staff. Details are appended.[a]

(*d*) The answer is in the negative.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Is it a fact that there are extensive coconut gardens in East Godavari district ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I suppose there are, Sir."

Fisheries

Number, location and results of fish-curing yards.

* 1926 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number and places of fish-curing yards ;

(*b*) when each was started ;

(*c*) the results, direct and indirect, regarding progress achieved so far ; and

(*d*) whether the Government intend to increase the number ?

A.—(*a*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given on 19th March 1927 to his question No. 410. In addition to the 108 fish-curing yards the following yards have since been opened :—

Name of the fish-curing yard.	District.	Taluk.	Village.
Kirimanjeshwar.	South Kanara ..	Coondapoor ..	Kirimanjeshwar.
Moolky	Do. ..	..	..
Shiriya	Do. ..	Kasaragod ..	Shiriya.
Vekkode ..	Malabar ..	Ponnani ..	Vekkode.
N. Nattika ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Nattika.
Pudiakadapuram.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pudiakadapuram.

[a] Printed as Appendix I on pages 1041-1042 infra.

(*b*) The Government have not got complete information.

(*c*) A general review of the working of the yards is usually embodied in the annual reports of the department to which the attention of the hon. Member is invited.

(*d*) The question of opening new yards will be considered if the people concerned make an application agreeing to provide at their cost a suitable site and bear the cost of building of the size and kind required. The buildings will, if necessary, be constructed at the expense of Government and the cost recovered from the curers in the usual manner, viz., in the shape of a cess on salt issued, until the cost has been fully recovered.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know whether at other places, the people supplied the site and also the cost of the buildings, Sir ? "

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

Industries

Working of the Kerala Soap Institute.

* 1927 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Director of Industries has made any proposal for the future working or development of the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut ;

(*b*) what action the Government have taken or propose to take in the matter ;

(*c*) what are the conditions on which students are admitted for training in the said institute ; and

(*d*) whether it is a fact that such admissions are denied to students who have capital or higher educational qualification ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Director of Industries proposed that the Kerala Soap Institute should be continued for a period of five years from 31st March 1929, so that it may, in addition to the training of students in soap manufacture, undertake the conduct of experimental work on essential oils, on refining and deodorization of oils and fats, on splitting of oils and fats and on imported hardened fats as a preliminary to taking up the hydrogenation of oils and fats, and that the experiments in essential oils should be started in 1929-30. The Government considered that it was not necessary to undertake these experiments at the institute and while negativing the proposals sanctioned the continuance of the institute till 31st March 1930 so as to enable a further batch of students being trained in soap manufacture.

(*c*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to answer to question No. 1341 given on 1st February 1929.

(*d*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 140, Development, dated 29th January 1927, appended to answer to question No. 1341 referred to in clause (*c*).

[27th March 1929

Expenditure on the Fruit Preserving Institute.

*1928 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount spent for Fruit Preserving Institute;

(b) what was done with the machinery and buildings; and

(c) if they were sold, whether the whole machinery and building were sold together or separately and for how much?

A.—(a) The capital invested in the institute as on 31st March 1926 was Rs. 1,58,339-14-10.

(b) & (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the audit report of the institute for the year ending 31st March 1927 and for eight months till 30th November 1927 recorded in G.O. No. 534, Development, dated 26th March 1928, which has been placed on the table of the House. As will be seen from the statements attached to that report certain items of machinery, stock and other utensils have been disposed of by sale, certain items have been transferred to the Agricultural department, certain items have been taken over to other branches of the Industries department, such as the Sericultural branch, etc.

As regards land and buildings, the bungalow attached to the institute and a portion of the land have been reserved for sericultural work and the remaining land and buildings have been reserved for the conduct of certain experiments in nutritional research.

Leather factories in the Presidency.

*1929 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government possess information regarding the number of factories in the Presidency where leather is prepared; and

(b) the total quantity of leather prepared in each?

A.—(a) There are three factories in this Presidency preparing finished leather and between 400 and 600 tanneries employed in tanning leather for export.

(b) The information is not available.

Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI:—"The answer to (a) says that there are three factories in this Presidency preparing finished leather. May I know the names of these three factories?"

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

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know if the Government is helping these factories by giving advice regarding tanning?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"No, Sir. I cannot say."

Training of weavers in Government institutes.

*1930 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of men that have been trained as weavers till now in Government institutes; and

(b) the number of those that are being trained at present?

27th March 1929]

A.—(a) Two hundred and ten students have received training in weaving in the Textile Institute and during the last ten years twelve have had training in carpet weaving in the School of Arts and Crafts.

(b) Forty-nine in the Textile Institute and two in the School of Arts and Crafts in carpet weaving.

Veterinary

Attacks by rinderpest in the Presidency.

*1931 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of districts affected by rinderpest in January this year;

(b) how many cattle were attacked by rinderpest last year and how many died; and

(c) how many were inoculated by serum alone method and how many by serum simultaneous method?

A.—(a) Twenty-three.

(b) & (c) A statement giving the information for the last calendar year is appended.[a] The serum simultaneous method was resorted to on a more extensive scale only during the latter part of the year.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know, Sir, why the serum alone method was persisted in when it was known that it was of no use?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"It was only after the last grant that the serum simultaneous method has been used on a large scale. Before that serum alone method only was used."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know whether the Government have seen the recommendations of the Royal Agricultural Commission wherein it is said that the serum alone method is not good? If so, what action are they going to take on that recommendation?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"The Government are already taking action on those recommendations, Sir."

Excise

Progress made towards prohibition in the Presidency.

*1932 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Health Officers (District and Municipal) have been instructed to lecture on the advantages of (1) total abstinence, (2) moderate drinking;

(b) what other scheme of total abstinence and temperance campaign Government have already sanctioned and have in view;

(c) in what districts or taluks or parts of taluks total prohibition has been introduced and in regard to what kind of drinks;

[a] Printed as Appendix II on page 1042 infra.

(*d*) whether the trade in European liquors has been prohibited in those areas;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that there has been an increase in the sale of European liquors in those areas; and

(*f*) whether the importation of European liquors (including beer and wine) has increased or decreased in this Presidency as a whole during the last three years closing with 31st March 1928, and to what extent?

A.—(*a*) The Government have issued orders to the effect that there is no objection to officers of the Public Health Department drawing 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. The question of issuing further orders is under the consideration of the Government.

(*b*) The Government have made a provision of Rs. 4 lakhs in the next year's budget for subsidizing temperance societies and local bodies which may desire to do propaganda work. A detailed scheme has not yet been formulated.

(*c*) Total prohibition has not been introduced in any area in respect of any kind of drink. What has been ordered is the experimental closure of arrack shops in the Shiyali and Tiruturaipundi taluks of the Tanjore district, the Tiruvadanai and the Paramagudi taluks of the Ramnad district, the Tenkasi taluk of the Tinnevelly district and the Attur taluk of the Salem district.

(*d*) The foreign liquor shops in the Shiyali and Tiruturaipundi taluks will be closed for the lease 1929-30.

(*e*) Yes; in the taluks of Shiyali, Tiruturaipundi, Tiruvadanai and Tenkasi. There is no foreign liquor shop in the Attur taluk.

(*f*) The following figures show the quantity of foreign liquor imported into this Presidency during the last four years:—

	GALLONS.
1924-25	343,058
1925-26	439,039
1926-27	506,696
1927-28	585,734

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"With reference to clause (*d*), may I enquire why the foreign liquor shops at Shiyali and Tiruturaipundi have not been closed so long?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Because the original idea was to close the arrack shops alone; and they were closed accordingly. And now this idea of closing the foreign liquor shops also has been newly started."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know, Sir, whether the suggestion of closing the foreign liquor shops was made during the tenure of office of Sir Patro, and then again was this suggestion not made by myself . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is furnishing information."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I want to know whether I have made that suggestion or not and . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is fully aware of the facts."

Medical

Pay and qualifications of the Venereologist.

* 1933 *Q.*—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) what were the emoluments which Dr. Happer was getting in England before he was appointed as Venereologist in the General Hospital and at what pay he has now been appointed;

(*b*) what are the academical qualifications and the hospital experience of the Indian officer whom this European officer has replaced;

(*c*) what was the pay this Indian officer was drawing before he was replaced by the European officer;

(*d*) what were the special reasons for recruiting an European officer in the place of an Indian officer;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that it is proposed to advertise in England the post of Professors of Pathology, Physiology, Operative Surgery and other subjects in the Medical Colleges of Madras and Vizagapatam; and

(*f*) if so, why the Government consider that any of the present incumbents are unfit to occupy such posts?

A.—(*a*) The Government have no information about the emoluments of Dr. Happer before he was appointed as specialist in venereal diseases for this Presidency. His present pay is Rs. 1,600 a month.

(*b*) Academic qualifications—

(1) L.M.S.

(2) L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.)

(3) M.S. (Madras) with Genito urinary surgery and venereal diseases as special subjects.

Previous experience—

(Temporary commission in I.M.S.).

(1) In charge of venereal wards at Indian Station Hospital, Roorki.

(2) In charge of venereal hospital at Kirkee.

(3) Specialist in prevention of disease for the Sialkot Brigade.

(4) In charge of venereal wards at Sialkot.

(*c*) Rs. 500 *plus* a special pay of Rs. 150.

(*d*) The Indian officer referred to was holding the post only as a temporary measure. The Government considered that in order to organize anti-venereal work in the Presidency on proper lines the services of the best available candidate should be obtained. The post was accordingly advertised in India and in England and the best qualified applicant was selected.

(*e*) It is proposed to advertise in India and in England for the post of Professor of Pathology in the Madras Medical College and the post of Professor of Physiology in the Vizagapatam Medical College.

(*f*) A specialist in Pathology competent to be the Director of the new Pathological Institute is required for the Madras Medical College. The present incumbent does not possess the experience required for this important post. The present acting professor of Physiology in the Vizagapatam Medical College declined the offer of permanent appointment.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know what made the Government to select this officer, this young man from England on a very big salary ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Young men are also good for some work."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Am I to understand that an experienced Indian officer who is competent to treat venereal diseases and who is holding the highest medical degrees here and also has got triple certificates from England was found by the Government incompetent simply because he is an Indian, incompetent to be in charge of that department ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Dr. Happer was found to be better than the Indian officer who is referred to."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" How, Sir ? Who selected him ? Were there any Indians on that board who made the selection ? Is Dr. Happer conversant with the vernaculars of India ? Does the hon. the Minister think that venereal diseases in India are to be treated on the same lines as those in Europe ? Will he be pleased . . . "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is making a speech."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to clause (*d*), may I know what are the qualifications of the best qualified applicant who was selected for this place ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Will the hon. Member refer to Dr. Happer's qualifications ? I have mentioned them already in answer to another question."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know if the Indian officer does not possess these qualifications referred to by the Minister ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Mere degrees do not constitute all the qualifications. Something else is necessary."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am asking, Sir, apart from the academic qualifications in respect of which both these gentlemen are on an equal footing, what are the other qualifications which this officer, Dr. Happer, possesses."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" It is competency to deal with these matters."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know on what ground that opinion of the Government is based ? Is it experience in this work or is it anything else ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Experience or work, testimonials given by medical officers who are competent to judge his capacity."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know what the experience of this officer is, whether he worked in connexion with venereal diseases and, if so, where ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" He has got experience of work in one of the best venereal hospitals in England."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Whose are the testimonials, Sir, that my hon. friend has referred to ? "

The hon Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Some of the most eminent doctors in regard to venereal diseases."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether the testimonials of the other Indian doctors were examined by the Government and were found wanting ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" All those sent up were examined."

Purchase of hospital furniture from places outside India.

*1934 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any, and if so, what kind of hospital furniture is now ordered from any place outside India ;

(*b*) whether all the furniture required for hospital use are available locally ; and

(*c*) if so, what the necessity is for getting it from foreign countries ?

A.—(*a*) & (*c*) Cots and food-wagons of the special patterns required for hospitals are of European manufacture and are therefore purchased through the Store department of the India Office and the question whether they can be got locally is under consideration.

(*b*) All other articles are available locally and are purchased in India.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether any orders have been recently passed to the effect that the cots and food-wagons of the special pattern required for hospitals should be obtained from England ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" That is what I have stated in the answer, clause (*a*) ; purchasing locally is being considered."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether there is any medical virtue in these special patterns and whether they could not be made from such materials as are available in India ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Such patterns as are required for this purpose have to be got from outside. They are not available here."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether the hon. Minister examined this question whether these cots and food-wagons could not be made out of such materials and on such patterns, as are available in India ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" That is why the last portion of the answer, clause (*a*), is to the effect that the question whether they can be got locally is under consideration."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" No, Sir. I am asking whether the Minister has examined the question as to whether these special patterns alone are suitable for this purpose, or whether the patterns cannot be modified so as to get these things made locally ? "

[27th March 1929

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Certain patterns of cots and food-wagons are required for these hospitals, and the officers say that these patterns are necessary."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether the Government are aware that there is a firm in Bombay, Messrs. Powell & Co., that imports all articles necessary for hospitals in India and that they are already supplying to the hospitals in the Native States ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" There are many firms in India making articles and those articles are being purchased there ; but these two articles are purchased from Europe, and the question whether they can be manufactured in India is under consideration."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : —" May I know, Sir, from the hon. the Minister whether he has himself examined these patterns and found that those which the medical experts said were necessary were different from the other patterns rejected ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The patterns are different. Whether they are absolutely necessary or not is a matter for medical opinion."

Selection of candidates for the post of Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

* 1935 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether recently any applications were called for from medical men who passed their L.M.P. examination for the selection of Sub-Assistant Surgeons ;

(*b*) how many applications were received ;

(*c*) how many of these satisfied all the conditions that are imposed on such applications ;

(*d*) how many of the latter held stipends while at school ;

(*e*) whether any bonds were taken from them that they should serve the Government for certain minimum period under certain conditions ;

(*f*) whether it is a fact that these medical men were in a way assured of employments after completion of their studies ; and

(*g*) whether any preference is given to these in selecting the men required ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.
(*b*) 372.
(*c*) 167.
(*d*) 43.
(*e*) No. Bonds were executed by the sureties of these medical pupils as required by the rules.
(*f*) No.
(*g*) Yes, if they are equal in other respects to the rest of the candidates.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know, Sir, how many L.M.P. candidates were selected last year ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I think about 23 or 24."

27th March 1929]

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know whether they were all selected out of the 43 students who were fit ? "

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" With reference to clause (*f*), the answer is 'No'. May I know if the hon. Minister is aware whether all the students that have come out have not found employment ? "

The hon Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" It may be so."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know why they were called here ? Is it to have a look at their faces ? "

The hon. Mr. S MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" If looking at the faces of the candidates was a mode of selection, that was the intention, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" I want to know, Sir, why they were called here ? Their qualifications were already on record before the Board."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" It was for personal selection, Sir."

Public Health

Alleged construction of a building for rice mill between two mosques in Tirupati.

* 1936 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government is aware that a building for a rice mill has been ordered to be constructed between two mosques in Tirupati by the Mahant ;

(*b*) whether he has obtained a licence from the municipality before constructing the building ;

(*c*) if not, whether the municipal authorities have taken any action for constructing the building without a licence ;

(*d*) whether the Muslims of Tirupati protested against the construction of this building ;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that the District Collector suspended the licence on receipt of a mahazar from the Muslims ;

(*f*) whether it is a fact that the former Collector declined to withdraw the suspension order ;

(*g*) whether the hon. the Minister received a mahazar from the Muslims of Tirupati to the effect that before the present District Collector issued the licence for the building he did not consult them ;

(*h*) whether it is a fact that Mr. Hilton Brown visited Tirupati in connexion with this matter recently and if so, what is the result of his visit ;

(*i*) whether he has submitted a report, and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place it on the table ;

(*j*) whether the Government are aware that if early action is not taken, the matter may take a serious turn ; and

(*k*) what then is the action that the Government propose to take in the matter ?

A.—(*a*) The Mahant of Tirupati has constructed a building to instal a rice mill in a place in the neighbourhood of which there are two mosques.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Mahant applied to the Municipal Council, Tirupati, for licence to construct a building for installing a mill. The

municipal council gave licence to construct a building and some time later gave conditional permission to instal the machinery.

(*d*) Yes.
(*e*) Yes.
(*f*) Yes.
(*g*) No.
(*h*) Mr. Hilton Brown's visit to Tirupati was private and unofficial and was not made in connexion with this matter.
(*i*) No.
(*j*) & (*k*) The Government have no reason to believe that there is any likelihood of serious developments. They have rescinded the Collector's order of suspension of the Council's resolution and propose to take no further action in the matter.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. Minister for Public Health in regard to clause (*a*) of the answer, what the distance is between the two mosques referred to therein ?."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I cannot give the exact distance now, Sir. I want notice."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether he will enquire into the matter as to what the distance is and whether he will satisfy himself that the building is not very close to those mosques ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" It is not very close. There is no need for enquiry. The whole matter was looked into and the question of distance was considered when the matter was decided."

Alleged construction of a building for a rice mill between two mosques.

* 1937 *Q.*—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Mahant of Tirupati has constructed a building for a rice mill between two mosques ;

(*b*) whether the municipal council's licence was applied for after the building was put up ;

(*c*) whether protest was raised ;

(*d*) whether the then Collector suspended the Council's resolution sanctioning the licence ; and

(*e*) what action the Government have taken or propose to take in the matter ?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 1936.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : —" I am asking the hon. the Minister to find out for himself whether the distance is so close as to permit a building being constructed there ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The building was there and the whole matter was looked into. The Government think that there is no harm in its being there."

Sinking of a well for Adi-Dravidas in the Thandavarayapuram village.

* 1938 *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Local Fund Audit department have approved of the expenditure for the sinking of a well in the compound of a missionary school, of a sum of Rs. 250, which had been sanctioned by the Salem District Board for the sinking of a well for Adi-Dravidas in the Thandavarayapuram village, Attur taluk ; and

(*b*) what steps the Government have taken and propose to take to check such diversions of sanctioned amount by a district board ?

A.—The Government have no information and have called for a report.

Building grants to the Arogya Ashramam, Avadi.

* 1939 *Q.*—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Arogya Ashramam, Avadi, has applied to the Government for a grant for constructing new buildings there ; and

(*b*) what is the amount of grant the Government propose to make for the same ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.
(*b*) The Government propose to consider the application in connexion with the budget for 1930-31.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know when this application from the Arogya Ashramam, Avadi, was received by the Government ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I think it was in January or December."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Of which year ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Last December or January."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know why it was considered difficult to consider this question for this budget ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I believe the hon. Member knows the financial rules of this province under which everything that is to be put in the budget should come in before October or so."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : —" May I know when exactly the application was received ? "

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

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know whether the Government is aware that the Arogya Ashramam at Avadi is doing very good work for the sick and the invalid ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" It is doing work in that connexion. But whether it is very good work or not and as to how many people there are in it is a matter of opinion on which I cannot venture."

[27th March 1929

Alleged dismissal of one Venugopal Nayudu in the Tirumani Leper Asylum.

*1940 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that in September or October 1928 one Venugopal Nayudu, an inmate of the Leper Asylum, Tirumani, was sent out of the Asylum;

(*b*) if so, for what reason;

(*c*) what is the number of the inmates of the Asylum according to the communities to which they belong;

(*d*) whether any preference is shown to the patients if they are Christians;

(*e*) what is the nature and quantity of diet given to the inmates of the Asylum;

(*f*) whether different communities are given different items of food;

(*g*) whether there was a strike in the Leper Asylum recently (this year);

(*h*) what was the cause of it and how it ended;

(*i*) whether Venugopal Nayudu sought re-admission with a letter from a Member of the Legislative Council and was admitted; and

(*j*) if not, whether he was later admitted on the recommendation of a Government official?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Yes. He was discharged by the Superintendent on the unanimous recommendation of the Settlement Panchayat and with the approval of the Surgeon-General for persistent misbehaviour and breach of discipline.

(*c*)

	Men.	Women.	Children.
(1) Hindus	261	48	41
(2) Muhammadans	17	2	5
(3) Christians	55	23	12
(4) Anglo-Indians	15	15	2
	348	88	60

(*d*) No.

(*e*) & (*f*) The nature and quantity of rations issued daily to each of the inmates of the Tirumani settlement are given below:—

	Anglo-Indians.	Indians.
	LB. OZ.	LB. OZ.
Rice	0 8·7	1 2
Dhall	0 0·2	0 4
Salt	0 1·1	0 1
Ghee	0 0·3	0 1·25
Tamarind	0 0·4	0 0·75
Onions	0 2·8	0 0·25
Curry powder	0 0·6	0 0·75
Firewood	1 11	1 8
Mutton (daily)	0 3	0 4
	(twice a week)	
Vegetables	0 3·2	0 8

In addition to the above, the following rations are issued to the Anglo-Indians according to individual requirements:—tea, coffee, cocoa, bread, butter, gingelly oil, dhall, flour, etc. The cost of all items issued to the Anglo-Indian patients is, however, restricted to Rs. 3-4-0 per inmate per week. Each Anglo-Indian patient is also given Rs. 8 per mensem in order to enable him to meet the charges for barber, dhoby and to purchase fresh fish, extra mutton and fowl, fresh milk for tea and coffee, eggs, soap, tooth-powder, brooms, lamp globes, etc.

As regards the other patients, fruit, milk, coffee, bread, sago, arrowroot, etc., are supplied to individuals on the recommendation of the medical staff. The Brahmans, Saivites and vegetarians do not get mutton in lieu of which extra vegetables are issued to them.

(*g*) & (*h*) No.

(*i*) Yes, and the panchayat again reconsidered his case and unanimously voted against his re-admission in the settlement as his presence there would be subversive of discipline.

(*j*) No.

27th March 1929]

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know whether there is sufficient accommodation for people that apply for admission into that asylum?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"That is a very wide question, and I cannot say there will be accommodation for all people who apply."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know if about 50 per cent of the people who go there are refused admission for want of accommodation? Will Government be pleased to provide additional accommodation?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"That is a hypothetical question. If such circumstances arise, it will be considered."

Adoption of the Agricultural Commission's recommendation regarding the conversion of night soil into poudrette.

11-15 a.m.

*1941 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Department of Local Self-Government proposes to bring to the notice of municipalities the advantage of converting night soil into poudrette as suggested by the Agricultural Commission; and

(*b*) whether they propose to take steps to train members of the Municipal Sanitary staff in this method of disposing of night soil?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The matter is under consideration.

Separation of the Sanitary Engineering Department from the control of the Public Works Department.

*1942 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government propose to separate the Sanitary Engineering Department from the control of the Public Works Department; and

(*b*) if so, in what stage the proposal is and which aspect of the question is being examined now?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The question of transferring the control of the Sanitary Engineering Department from the Public Works Department to the Local Self-Government Department is under consideration by the Government and the financial effect of such separation is being examined.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know for how long has it been under consideration ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" For the last five years or so."

The work of the Sanitary Engineering Department.

* 1943 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that the execution of sanitary works in most of the other provinces is done by the Public Health Engineering Department; and

(*b*) why such work is not done by the Sanitary Engineering Department in this province ?

A.—(*a*) The execution of sanitary works is in some provinces entrusted to the Public Health Engineering Department.

(*b*) The question of entrusting the Sanitary Engineer with the execution of sanitary works is under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know when the Government expect to arrive at a decision, Sir ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I should consider, normally in the course of one or two months."

Working of rural dispensaries in the Presidency.

* 1944 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of rural dispensaries working at present in the Presidency ;

(*b*) the district and village where they are working ;

(*c*) the cost of each such dispensary ;

(*d*) the total cost under this head ; and

(*e*) what proportion of it is borne by the Government ?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*e*) Information has been called for.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know for how many rural dispensaries grants are given ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The budget discloses that."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" As regards (*e*), Sir, may I know what proportion is borne by Government ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" As the hon. Member knows for the rural dispensaries, we are paying some subsidies to these men."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Sir, as regards this question, the answer is ' Information has been called for.' May I know from whom ? Does not the Government know it ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The Government knows what it pays ; but what proportion that bears to the actual expenditure, I cannot say."

Individual cost of treatment in rural dispensaries.

* 1945 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of persons that are being treated by Government rural dispensaries in the Presidency ;

(*b*) the cost per head ; and

(*c*) what is the cost incurred for each patient treated in ordinary dispensaries ?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) Information has been called for.

Education

Singing of " Vandemataram " songs in local board schools.

* 1946 *Q.*—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Indian National Song " Vandemataram " has been introduced into the schools in local board areas ; and

(*b*) if not, whether he will immediately issue instructions that the class day should hereafter begin with this song ?

A.—(*a*) Not so far as the Government are aware.

(*b*) The Government do not issue instructions of this kind.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" With regard to (*b*), may I know why Government do not consider it necessary to issue instructions in this matter ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Because such instructions are not necessary."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether Government has any objection to these Vandemataram songs being sung in schools ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That question will be considered when it arises."

(Mr. S. Satyamurti : ' Good Lord.')

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether he knows that these songs are sung in some of the schools ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Not so far as the Government are aware."

Representation of Andhras in the Educational Service.

* 1947 *Q.*—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of posts, namely, district educational officers and professors in the Indian Educational Service, Madras Educational Service and the Subordinate Educational Service in the Andhra districts ;

(*b*) the number of posts in the respective services mentioned in the above clause now held by Andhras by origin ;

(*c*) whether the Government made any attempts to fill all the said posts by appointing Andhras ;

(*d*) the number of qualified Andhras available for appointment to the said posts ; and

(*e*) the number of non-Andhras by origin that are now in service in the several posts mentioned in clause (*a*), the dates of their appointments and the periods of their services?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*e*) The hon. Member is referred to the quarterly lists of officers in the Educational Department which contain all the available information.

(*c*) Qualified Andhras are appointed whenever they are available.

(*d*) The Government have no information.

Reorganization of the Educational Service.

* 1948 *Q.*—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have passed any final orders with reference to the reorganization of the Educational Service;

(*b*) whether in the scheme for reorganization, due provision will be made to secure adequate representation for the Andhra element in service; and

(*c*) whether, with reference to the subordinate service in the Collegiate branch, the Government propose to make necessary changes to secure adequate improvement in emoluments and increments?

A.—(*a*) It is presumed that the reference is to the reorganization of the Subordinate Educational Service. Orders have been just passed.

(*b*) No additional posts are created as a result of the reorganization, nor are any new principles of recruitment laid down

(*c*) A copy of the order will be placed on the table of the House shortly.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With reference to the answer to clause (*c*) of the question, may I know, Sir, if Government have made any changes so as to secure adequate improvement in the emoluments and increments of the subordinate service in the Collegiate branch?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I believe so."

Allowances to Deputy Wardens of Government College Hostels.

* 1949 *Q.*—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether according to G.O. No. 1344, Law (Education), dated 6th August 1925, Deputy Wardens of Government College hostels are bound to live in the hostel premises subject to payment of rent under the rules;

(*b*) whether the allowance fixed to the Deputy Wardens is made proportionate to their salaries;

(*c*) whether the work as Deputy Wardens has any relation to their grade in the Educational Service;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that in some cases the allowances given to the Deputy Wardens fall short of the respective charges leviable against them; and

(*e*) whether in some cases the allowance to the Deputy Wardens falls short of the salaries of the manager and the cook?

A.—(*a*) Yes, in cases where quarters are provided within the hostel premises Deputy Wardens who are required to live in the same flat as the students are exempt from payment of rent and receive no remuneration for hostel supervision.

(*b*) & (*c*) The principles on which remuneration is given to Deputy Wardens for hostel supervision are as follows:—

(1) *For hostels that have 75 students or upwards.*—Rupees 50 a month, if the Deputy Warden holds a post in the Madras Educational Service or in a service corresponding to it.

(2) *For hostels that have 40 but less than 75 students.*—Rupees 25 a month if the Deputy Warden holds a post in the Madras Educational Service or in a service corresponding to it.

NOTE.—If in either of the above cases the office of Deputy Warden is held by a member of the Subordinate Educational Service the allowance is Rs. 15 a month.

(3) *For hostels that have less than 40 students.*—Rupees 15 a month, the office of Deputy Warden being normally held by a member of the Subordinate Educational Service.

(*d*) & (*e*) The Government have no information.

Instruction in Sanitary Engineering in the Engineering College.

* 1950 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Sanitary Engineering is being taught as a separate branch of study in the Engineering College in Madras; and

(*b*) whether there is any professor in the college who has specialized in this branch of engineering and qualified to teach it?

A.—(*a*) Sanitary Engineering is taught in the college as part of the course for Civil Engineer students.

(*b*) The professor teaching the subject is qualified to do so.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know, Sir, whether Government will consider the advisability of giving more importance to the study of Sanitary Engineering and treating it as a separate branch of study?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As the answer says, Sanitary Engineering is being taught as part of the course for Civil Engineering students."

Local Boards

Alleged canvassing of votes for the President, South Arcot District Board.

* 1951 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the hon. the Chief Minister deputed Mr. Soundarapandia Nadar to canvass for votes for the President of the South Arcot District Board and whether accordingly on 4th March 1929 Mr. Soundarapandia Nadar visited Cuddalore and told the members of the South Arcot District Board and Mr. Venugopal Nayudu in particular that the Chief Minister had asked him to influence the members to vote for the President of the District Board at the next meeting of the Board?

[27th March 1929

A.—The Minister never authorized any one to canvass votes for the President of the South Arcot District Board.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know whether the hon. Minister was aware that Mr. Soundarapandia Nadar went to this place at that time? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not aware of any such thing."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know whether at any time he told Mr. Soundarapandia Nadar that he might ask the nominated members to vote in a particular manner? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No, Sir."

Nominations to South Arcot District Board.

* 1952 *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the reason for nominating Mr. A. T. Muthukumaraswami Chettiyar Avargal as a member of the District Board of South Arcot in preference to a Muslim ;

(*b*) whether the Government are aware that Mr. A. T. Muthukumaraswami Chettiyar Avargal is a nominated member of the Cuddalore Taluk Board and that at an election held by the said Taluk Board to return representatives to the District Board, he stood as one of the candidates and was defeated in the said election ;

(*c*) if so, why a defeated candidate was nominated to the District Board ;

(*d*) whether there is any nominated Muslim member in the District Board ;

(*e*) whether the District Board President recommended the name of any Muslim gentleman ; if so, why his recommendation was not accepted ;

(*f*) whether the Government are aware that Mr. A. T. Muthukumaraswami Chettiyar was a nominated member of the said District Board for more than two terms ; and

(*g*) whether Government took any steps, and if so what, to nominate a Muslim member ?

A.—(*a*) M.R.Ry. A. T. Muthukumaraswami Chettiyar Avargal belonged to a minority community which was not represented on the South Arcot District Board.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government knew that Mr. Chettiyar was a nominated member of the Cuddalore Taluk Board. They have no information as to his defeat in the election of members to the District Board from the Taluk Board.

(*d*) No ; but there are two elected members.

(*e*) & (*g*) The Government are not prepared to furnish the information required.

(*f*) Mr. Chettiyar was a nominated member for one term from 8th August 1922 to 7th August 1925.

27th March 1929]

Civil Justice

Management of minors' properties by the Official Trustee.

* 1958 *Q.*—Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Official Trustee is taking up appointments as guardian of properties of minors ;

(*b*) whether any loss consequent upon his acting is to be borne by the Government ;

(*c*) whether it is in the province of the Official Trustee to act as guardian of the property of the minors ;

(*d*) in how many cases the Official Trustee of Madras is acting as guardian of the properties of minors ;

(*e*) what are the estates in which the Official Trustee acts as guardian of the properties of minors and the values of the estates and the income out of these estates ;

(*f*) whether the Official Trustee acts as guardian of the properties of Shanmugasundaram, a minor ;

(*g*) whether the said Official Trustee before letting out properties of the said minor on leases for a long number of years invited offers publicly ;

(*h*) if so, whether hand bills were circulated and if not, in what newspapers they were published ;

(*i*) whether it is true that the said Official Trustee is acting as guardian of the property of the said minor without publicly calling for tenders and is entering into contracts for several years to the detriment of the estate ;

(*j*) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table the correspondence of the circumstances under which the lease of coconut topes was made by the Official Trustee in the above matter ;

(*k*) whether the Government have been put to any loss consequent upon his management ; and

(*l*) whether the Government charge any commission for such management and if so, what was the income out of this estate ?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) There is nothing to prevent the Official Trustee acting as trustee in respect of the properties of minors. The hon. Member is referred to sections 7, 10, 12 and 15 of the Official Trustee's Act, 1913.

(*d*) *to* (*k*) The Government have no information.

(*l*) Yes ; but the Government have no information in regard to the estate in question.

Forests

Appointments in Forest department between 1925 *and* 1928.

* 1954 *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of appointments both temporary and permanent made in the Forest department from 1st April 1925 to 30th April 1928 in the lower subordinate and superior grades of pay ;

(*b*) the number of Indians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans that were appointed to those posts ; and

[27th March 1929

(*c*) among Indians the number of Muslims appointed to each of the grades?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) A report has been called for.

Creation of Forest Panchayats in Mohirri and Goomsur forests.

* 1955 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to question No. 1442 answered on the 25th February 1929 regarding the creation of Forest Panchayats in Mohirri and Goomsur forests—

(*a*) whether the Government would place the report of the Forest department on the table wherein the department refuses to have unclassed forests in Ganjam district; and

(*b*) whether they are informed that there is no area in the whole of Mohirri and Goomsur forests to be kept under Forest Panchayats?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The report referred to is at page 3 of G.O. No. 703, Development, dated 12th May 1925, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

Alleged petitions against the reservation of forests in Dharakota estate.

* 1956 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of petitions received from the ryots of Dharakota Estate (Ganjam district) against the reservation of forests in the said estate;

(*b*) whether any enquiry was made;

(*c*) if so, when and by whom;

(*d*) whether any complaints were received against the enquiry; and

(*e*) whether any statements were recorded by the enquiring officers?

A.—(*a*) Two.

(*b*) *to* (*e*) The Government have received a report from the Collector of Ganjam on one of the petitions. Further information has been called for.

Leasing of unreserved forests in Dharakota and other estates.

* 1957 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware of the fact that unreserved forests in the Dharakota, Kallikota and Atagada Estates (to which Madras Forest Act is applied) in Ganjam district are annually leased out in spite of rule 5 of the Forest Rules framed by the Governor in Council;

(*b*) whether they have seen the judgment in C.C. No. 137 of 1928 on the file of the Tahsildar Second-class Magistrate of Aska wherein it is stated that the unreserved Pakidy forest was leased out for Rs. 1,700 and whether a lease deed marked as exhibit 'F' was produced;

(*c*) whether a police charge sheet was filed in this case; and

(*d*) why the police took up the case?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) The Government have no information but a report has been called for.

27th March 1929]

Issuing of grazing permits to the villagers of Anchetti range.

* 1958 Q.—Rao Bahadur S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that during the bifurcation of Denkanikotta range, in Hosur taluk, Salem district, the Hulibanda reserve forest, which was originally in Anchetti range, was detached from that range and tacked on to the newly formed Denkanikotta West range;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that when the abovesaid forest was in Anchetti range, the people of the surrounding villages were given grazing permits for the blocks comprising Ubbarani, Thaggatti and Hulibanda, etc., with permission in the season of drought to take their cattle to reserves on the Cauvery side;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that after the bifurcation of Denkanikotta range the system of issuing grazing permits by block was abolished, and whether in its place the system of issuing single permit for the whole range only was introduced;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the representations of the villagers to the Conservator of Forests and the District Forest Officer for the issue of a grazing permit for Hulibanda reserve in addition to Anchetti range were not sympathetically considered; and

(*e*) whether the Government will consider the desirability of issuing grazing permits to the villagers of Anchetti range for Hulibanda reserve forest in addition to Anchetti range?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) Information has been called for.

(*e*) The suggestion will be considered on receipt of the Chief Conservator's report.

Sale of agricultural implements in Kurnool district.

* 1959 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the answers to question No 621 answered on 26th November 1928, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many articles of agricultural implements were sold by every one of the contractors during the months of June, July, August, September and October 1928 in the three forest districts of Kurnool and the amount realized therefor; and

(*b*) what quantity of fuel was supplied by every one of these contractors to comply with the demand of the public for fuel for genuine domestic consumption during those months at departmental rates?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*b*) The Government have no information. A report has been called for.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Law Member when the information was called for?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Soon after the question was received."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether he will send on the information after he receives it because the Council will not be in session then?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I will consider the suggestion."

[27th March 1929

Revision of the pay of draughtsmen in the Forest Engineering department.

*1960 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the rates of pay which have been sanctioned for the draughtsmen in the Forest Engineering department which carries out major works of the Forest Department as per section 92 of the Madras Public Works Department Code;

(*b*) how these rates of pay were arrived at;

(*c*) whether the pay of the tracer in the Forest Engineering branch has been revised with reference to the revised scale of pay of Public Works Department tracers;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the nature of work and qualifications demanded of the draughtsmen in both the departments are more or less alike;

(*e*) whether, in view of the contemplated revision of the scales of pay of the Public Works Department draughtsmen, the pay of those in the Forest Engineering branch will also be correspondingly revised as has been done in the case of tracers; and

(*f*) if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) Chief Forest Engineer's office—
Permanent, one draughtsman on Rs. 50—8—80.
Temporary, one head draughtsman Rs. 110.
" one draughtsman on Rs. 40.
Forest Engineer, Olavakkot—
Temporary, one surveyor draughtsman on Rs. 75—5—125.
Logging Engineer, Ootacamund—
Temporary, two draughtsmen on Rs. 75 each.

(*b*) The permanent draughtsman in the Chief Forest Engineer's office is borne on the sanctioned cadre of the Public Works Department and he draws pay in the sanctioned scale of the cadre. As regards the head draughtsman, he was originally employed in the office of the Conservator of Forests, VI Circle, on a scale of pay of Rs. 60—4—80. His pay in Chief Forest Engineer's office was increased from Rs. 100 to Rs. 105 in 1925 and Rupees 110 in 1926. The post of temporary draughtsman on Rs. 40 was transferred to the Chief Forest Engineer's office from the office of the Conservator, III Circle, which was abolished in 1925. The pay was probably fixed on the basis of the minimum pay of draughtsman in District Forest offices (Rs. 35—60) plus the Presidency allowance of Rs. 5.

The Forest Exploitation Officer, Olavakkot, had originally a draughtsman on Rs. 60—4—80. This post was converted into that of a surveyor on Rs. 75—5—125 in 1924 and is being continued from year to year in the temporary scale.

The pay of the two draughtsmen under the Logging Engineer was fixed at Rs. 75 as it was not possible to get suitable men on lower pay for the mapping and cruising work.

(*c*) Yes.

27th March 1929]

(*d*) The draughtsman's work in the Forest Engineering branch is similar to that in the Public Works Department in respect of the construction of buildings and roads undertaken by that branch.

(*e*) & (*f*) There is no such proposal.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—" With reference to clauses (*e*) and (*f*), may I know the reason why there is no such proposal to revise the salary of those in the Forest Engineering branch?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" There is no representation."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—" May I know if Government revise the salaries only on representations from those in the service?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" Sometimes."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—" At other times?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" Without representation."

Capital outlay on and net income from forests.

*1961 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total capital outlay on forests; and

(*b*) what the percentage of net income is?

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

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI—" May I know whether the hon. the Law Member will call for information with regard to this question?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I shall consider the suggestion."

Capital accounts of the Russellkonda Saw Mill.

*1962 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total loss or gain for the period for which accounts are available for Russellkonda Saw Mill;

(*b*) what the book value of the assets is; and

(*c*) what the estimated value of such assets is?

A.—(*a*) The net loss on the working of the mills is Rs. 56,898. This is exclusive of the value of the assets which Government propose to sell, for some at least of which no market price can be definitely given without an actual sale.

(*b*) Rs. 3,96,457-8-11.

(*c*) Rs. 2,81,137-4-8.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—" May I know whether this mill will not be working hereafter?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" No."

[27th March 1929

Jails

Number of prisoners sent to Andamans.

*1963 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of prisoners—volunteer convicts and others—sent to the Andamans for colonization in each of the years from the time the colonization was started;

(*b*) how many of them, if any, died in each year and from what disease or diseases in general; and

(*c*) what the present strength is?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) The Government have no information.

Mr. S. Satyamurti:—"May I know why the Government have got no information as to the volunteer convicts and others sent to the Andamans for colonization?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar:—"Because the exact number is not with the Government. It is with the Inspector-General and other officers."

Mr. S. Satyamurti:—"(I believe they also serve under this Government.) May I know whether Government will call for the information?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar:—"I shall consider the suggestion."

Dietary charges for the non-Indian prisoners

*1964 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the dietary charges for each of the non-Indian prisoners including Anglo-Indians in jails per month on an average; and

(*b*) the dietary charges for each of the others per month?

A.—(*a*) About Rs. 13-3-7.

(*b*) About Rs. 4-13-6.

Mr. K. V. R. Swami:—"With reference to clause (*b*), the expenditure is shown to be Rs. 4-13-6. In the other case it is Rs. 13-3-7. Seeing there is such a disparity between the two items, will the hon. the Law Member take steps to increase the charges for that class?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar:—"It depends on the habits of the class."

Mr. S. Satyamurti:—"May I know what the difference is due to—spending Rs. 13-3-7, almost three times the amount, on non-Indian prisoners and only Rs. 4 and odd on Indian prisoners?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar:—"It is due to the habits of life to which they are accustomed."

Mr. S. Satyamurti:—"Does the figure Rs. 4-13-6 bear any proportion to the habits of the prisoners before they were convicted?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar:—"Yes, Sir."

Mr. S. Satyamurti:—"May I know if the Government have come to a conclusion that the average Indian who gets into the jail spends only Rs. 4-13-6?"

27th March 1929]

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar:—"Only about that amount, Sir."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"May I know if the Government before they select the food for each individual prisoner consider the question as to what is the habit of the prisoner before he came to the jail and then give the food that he was used to?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar:—"Yes, Sir."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"In that case, are the Government maintaining a record for each prisoner and have they got the record of enquiry made with regard to the food each prisoner was taking before he got into jail?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar:—"I believe the Superintendent of the Jail has that, but for a specific and accurate answer, I want notice."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—'May I know if the food given to Indians is the same for all Indians or it differs in each case according to the status and station in life to which each individual belonged before?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar:—"When they are placed in special divisions the foods differ; for other classes the food is the same."

Dr. B. S. Mallayya:—"Will the hon. the Law Member live on Rs. 4-13-6?"

The hon. the President:—"The question does not arise. (Laughter)."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha:—"What are the ingredients on which this Rs. 4-13-6 is based?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar:—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:—"Are those non-Indians placed in the special division?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar:—"No, Sir."

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:—"If not, why should there be such difference as between Rs. 13-3-7 and Rs. 4-13-6?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar:—"I have already answered the question."

Mr. K. V. R. Swami:—"May I know whether there are any Indians in the special division?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar:—"Notice."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"May I know whether the hon. the Law Member is aware that in the habits of food there is not much difference to-day as between an ordinary Indian and the class of non-Indian prisoners that go to jail?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar:—"I do not know that."

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar:—"May I know if this enquiry referred to by the hon. Member has reference only to the staple grain such as rice or ragi and does not take into account the other portions of the diet?"

[27th March 1929

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I do not understand what my hon. Friend means by 'other portions'."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Vegetables, butter milk, etc ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Butter milk is not supplied in the jail."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Yes; I ask if any prisoner is accustomed to it is he given ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Butter milk is not supplied, and as I stated the other day, the class of people from whom the prisoners are drawn do not use butter milk."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know if any enquiry was made as to whether butter milk can be supplied ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Notice."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know if the health of a political prisoner in Coimbatore suffered for want of butter milk ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"In the case of special prisoners, the diet to which they are accustomed is being supplied."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Who are special prisoners ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"The prisoners placed in the special division by the Magistrate."

Strength of special division prisoners.

*1965 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many special divisional prisoners there are at present ;

(*b*) when the class called 'special divisional prisoners' was started ; and

(*c*) how many, if any, have been put in this class in each year since it was started ?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) The Government have no information but have called for it.

Admission of Sjt. Bulusu Sambamurti in the special division.

*1966 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Sjt. Bulusu Sambamurti was ordered by the convicting court to be placed in the special division ; and

(*b*) whether the Government have confirmed such orders, if any ?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know if the Government have considered placing Mr. Sambamurti in the special division ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"It is left to the Magistrate. He did not ask the Magistrate. The Magistrate did not place him in that division."

27th March 1929]

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Is it open to the convicts to ask for being placed in the special division ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Yes, Sir."

Reading facilities to literate prisoners.

*1967 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a compartment in each barrack is set aside as recreation room for prisoners under rule 284-B and whether educated prisoners are encouraged to read to other prisoners between 6-30 p.m. and 8 p.m. ; and

(*b*) if so, in which jails the system is existing ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have no information but they have called for a report.

Vocational education given to prisoners in jails.

*1968 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of prisoners receiving education at present in jails (i) below the age of 30, (ii) above the age of 30 ;

(*b*) how many of these receive any vocational education ; and

(*c*) the nature of the vocational education given ?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) The Government have no information but they have called for a report.

Budget

Pay of officers whose pay is non-voted.

*1969 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total amount of pay paid to officers whose pay is non-voted during last year ; and

(*b*) how much of it was paid to officers who are entirely under Transferred departments ?

A.—(*a*) Rs. 88,33,547.

(*b*) Rs. 23,21,288 or Rs. 28,14,308.

The expenditure on establishment in the Public Works Department which is employed in divisions common to civil works and irrigation is debited in the first place to "41. e. Civil Works—Transferred" and portion of this expenditure is later distributed *pro rata* to Irrigation, Agency and Government House works, which are Reserved subjects. The first figure in (*b*) shows the expenditure divided between Transferred and Reserved as in the final accounts ; while the second figure shows the whole expenditure as paid to officers under a Transferred department.

[27th March 1929

Control of Books

Prosecution of publishers of books containing obscene matters.

*1970 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that on 10th March 1928, a deputation headed by the Maharaja of Pithapuram waited on His Excellency the Governor and the then Law Member regarding the matter of sanctioning the prosecution of the publishers of books, supposed to contain obscene matters; and

(b) what action the Government have taken on the representation made by the deputationists?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The representations were considered by the Government who concluded that no alteration was necessary in their policy or orders.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know what representations were made by the deputations and why they were rejected?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Representations were made that ancient books of real literary merit which contained obscene literature should be exempted from prosecution, and when prosecutions are undertaken by Government they should consult non-official bodies like the Telugu Academy and the University Board of Studies. But the Government thought that each case should be dealt on its own merits and it is open to Government to consult these bodies whenever they want. Therefore Government did not think that any alteration was necessary in their policy."

European Education

Boarding grants to European schools.

*1971 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) to which of the European schools boarding grants were given in 1927-28;

(b) how much for each;

(c) what proportion this bears to the portion borne by the management; and

(d) the number of students in each such school?

A.—(a) *to* (d) The Government have no information but have called for it.

Labour

Recruitment of Inspectors in the Labour Department.

*1972 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Inspectors employed under the Labour Department are required to inspect the schools and co-operative societies started and run by the department;

27th March 1929]

(b) whether it is a fact that most of them are persons drafted from the Revenue Department without any training required for work of the kind required of them; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to give training to these Inspectors or to recruit them from among qualified teachers and social workers?

A.—(a) & (b) In practice the special Inspectors, who are mainly recruited from the Revenue Department, inspect labour schools and co-operative societies, their inspection being supplementary to that of the officers of the Educational Department and of Superintendents of Labour Schools in some districts in one case, and in the other of the Co-operative Inspectors lent by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration by Government.

Police

Alleged shadowing by the police of Members of the Legislative Council.

*1973 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the police are shadowing both at the railway station and at their lodgings some hon. Members of this Council when they go to Madras for legislative work;

(b) whether any such instances have been brought to the notice of the hon. President of the Council on his undertaking in the Council to discuss with the hon. Home Member if such instances are brought to his notice;

(c) what the object of police shadowing is;

(d) whether there are any departmental regulations, rules or instructions as to when the police should shadow political workers and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place them on the table of the House;

(e) whether the Government have issued any instructions to the police on the subject; and

(f) whether the Government intend to take any action in the matter?

A.—(a), (b), (e) & (f) One hon. Member of the Legislative Council reported to the hon. the President that he had been shadowed by the police in Madras. When the complaint was brought to the notice of the Government instructions were given to the police that hon. Members of this House should not be shadowed when they are in Madras to attend meetings of the Legislative Council.

(c) The object in shadowing is to ascertain a person's movements.

(d) No such regulations, rules or instructions have been issued by the Government.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With regard to (a), (b), (e) and (f), may I know if the last sentence means that hon. Members of this House might be shadowed when they are in Madras, for other purposes than to attend the Legislative Council?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I should like to have notice of the question to examine it."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to (*c*), may I know what is the object in ascertaining a person's movements ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" It is very essential that police sometimes must have that information. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" The question (*d*) asks whether there are any rules or instructions as to the shadowing of political workers ; (*c*) also refers to that. May I know what is the purpose of Government in shadowing the movements of political workers ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" If there is a political worker who wants to break the law, the police must have information. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know what is the criterion by which political workers, including, I take it, the Members of the Legislative Council, and yourself, you are also a political worker (The hon. the President : I ceased to be)—I stand corrected—may I know why Members of the Legislative Council, excepting yourself and Government servants, and political workers, why their movements should be shadowed ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have already answered that."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am asking, Sir, whether apart from the occasions when the Members of the Legislative Council come to Madras to attend the meetings, why ordinary political workers engaged in uplifting this country politically should be shadowed ? I want to know what is the purpose of the Government ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The police will not shadow every political worker, but only when they suspect that a political worker is likely to break the law that they shadow. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Have the Government issued instructions to the police to shadow the movement of only those political workers who they suspect are likely to break the law ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The Government have issued no instructions."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" What is the test according to which political workers are selected and their movements shadowed ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The Government do not select."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"May I know whether they suspect any revolutionary movement ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I refuse to answer. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the Government are prepared at this stage to issue instructions to the police to definitely ascertain who is likely to break the law and shadow him ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" No, Sir. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" On what principle are political workers selected whose movements are shadowed ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have already said that all political workers are not shadowed but only those who, the police think, are likely to break the law."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" What is meant by shadowing ? They don't shadow murderers. "

Investigation of the Mannadi murder case.

* 1974 *Q.*—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state with reference to answer to question No. 881, dated 29th November 1928—

(*a*) why the Government have not employed a special imported detective staff for the investigation of the Mannadi murder case ;

(*b*) whether the police officers in charge of the division at the time of the murder still continue to be there ;

(*c*) whether any explanation has been obtained from the said police officers as to their inability to detect the crime and if not, why not ;

(*d*) whether the Commissioner of Police took any, and if so, what steps for detecting the crime ; and if no steps were taken, the reasons therefor ;

(*e*) why the police asked the Magistrate to let off on bail Rajammal, the sister-in-law of the murdered lad, and whose clothes were found blood-stained ; and

(*f*) whether the hon. Member will lay on the table of the House the first information report and the latest investigation report ?

A.—(*a*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (*c*) of question No. 881.

(*b*) The Government have no information but have called for it.

(*c*) The Government see no reason to adopt such a course.

(*d*) The Commissioner has taken all the steps necessary for the detection of the crime.

(*e*) & (*f*) The Government have called for the information and the reports required.

Expenditure on the Simon Commission's visit to Madras.

* 1975 *Q.*—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the total expenditure incurred on account of police arrangements made in Madras on the occasion of the present visit of the Simon Commission to Madras ; and

(*b*) what is the amount of other expenditure incurred by this Government in connexion with the said visit of the Simon Commission ?

A.—(*a*) So far as is known at present the expenditure is about Rs. 27,600.

(*b*) The exact figures are not known yet. So far, exclusive of police expenditure, there are only two items of importance :—

	RS.
(i) Rent of a part of Freemasons Hall used by the Madras Provincial Committee	200
(ii) Reception arrangements at the Harbour ...	619

The Government have asked the Inspector-General of Police to report the actual expenditure incurred on police arrangements in the mufassal.

Issue of section 144, *Criminal Procedure Code, against Mr. Kuppuswami and others.*

*1976 Q.—Mr. C. VENKATARANGAM NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, have been passed by the respective district and other magistrates on the following persons during the last four months in the places mentioned against each :—

(1) P. Kuppuswami Mudaliyar—Vellore, Arni, Tiruppattur, Gudiyattam,
(2) Annamalai Pillai—Tiruvannamalai,
(3) Srinivasa Barathi of Kumbakonam—Wandiwash, Cheyyar taluk,
(4) Srinivasa Varadan of Madura—Wandiwash, Cheyyar, Tiruvannamalai and Tirukkoyilur,
(5) P. V. Hanumantha Rao—Wandiwash, Cheyyar, Tiruvannamalai and Tirukkoyilur,
(6) K. R. Jamathagni of Kadaperi—Arni,
(7) Akkor Anantha Chariyar—Arni division,
(8) W. Srinivasa Rao—Arni,
(9) Swami Shanmuganandam—Vellore ;

(*b*) whether the Government propose to take any action in the matter ; and

(*c*) if not, why not ?

A.—(*a*) Orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, were served on Nos. (3), (5) and (9) at Wandiwash, Tiruvannamalai and Vellore, respectively ; the Government have no information about any such orders served on the other persons mentioned.

(*b*) & (*c*) It is not the policy of Government to interfere with the exercise by magistrates of the discretion vested in them by law.

General

Part taken by the Indian Members of the Cabinet in the recent Self-Respect Conference.

*1977 Q.—Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that five Indian Members of the Government, including the Members of the Executive Council and the Ministers, took part in the functions connected with the Self-Respect Conference recently held at Chingleput ; and

(*b*) what was their object in doing so ?

A.—(*a*) No ; only the Ministers attended the Conference which was opened by the First Minister.

(*b*) To show their sympathy with the objects of the Conference.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether the Third Minister attended the Self-Respect Conference ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The answer says so."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know if the hon. the Third Minister sympathizes with those objects which consist in destroying our holy temples, the Ithihasas and Puranas, etc. ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I shall ask the hon. Member to put the question to the Minister." (Laughter.)

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know if the hon. Member is aware that this Conference was political in its nature ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I am not aware of it."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know why the Indian Members of Government attended the Conference when it was a political conference ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The answer is in order to show their sympathies."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know whether the Government is aware that one of the chief tenets of this Self-Respect Society is that they should rebel against God and man, Heaven and Hell ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not know." (Laughter.)

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether the Indian Members of the Executive Council—the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Law Member—attended the functions held at the same time and place as the Conference ? " 11-30 a.m.

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" That is a question which I must ask the hon. Member to address the hon. Members concerned."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the Ministers consulted the hon. the Revenue Member before they attended this Conference ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir."

Irrigation

Proposed abolition of the office of Collector for Mettur Project.

*1978 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether final decisions have been arrived at and if so, to what effect regarding (1) the question of dispensing with the necessity of having a separate Collector for Mettur ; and (2) the distribution of water from the Mettur dam to the Coimbatore and Salem districts ?

[27th March 1929

A.—(1) A copy of G.O. No. 877, Revenue, dated 22nd February 1929, * which deals with this question, is placed on the Council Table.

(2) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 1450 at the meeting of the 25th February 1929.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know if the matter has been considered after 25th February 1929 ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Which matter, Sir ? "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" The matter of the necessity for having a separate Collector for Mettur."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The position as stated in the Government Order remains unchanged."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Has the matter not been considered after the issue of the Government Order ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" There has been no change since then."

Land Revenue

Cutting of trees in public punthas and other communal lands.

*1979 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have issued any Government Orders to the effect that trees in public punthas and other communal lands should not be allowed to be cut and used by the zamindars ?

A.—No new orders have been issued to the effect stated. But where it has been the local practice to bring certain trees on such lands to account in the village accounts the Government ordered that the practice should not be discontinued.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know whether all the footpaths belong to the Government ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I should not like to subscribe to so general a proposition, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know whether the footpaths that were in existence before permanent settlement of these zamindaris come under this category ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Generally speaking, the answer to questions of that nature is in the affirmative. But I would not say that there would not be circumstances that would call for a different answer."

Proposed transfer of the Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office from Palladam to Tiruppur.

*1980 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is a proposal to remove the Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office from Palladam to Tiruppur in the Coimbatore district and if so, who has made the proposal and for what reasons ;

* Printed as Appendix III on page 1043 infra.

27th March 1929]

(*b*) whether any attempt was made to ascertain public opinion on the matter before the proposal was made ;

(*c*) whether the Government have any idea of ascertaining public opinion in the matter before coming to a final decision ;

(*d*) whether the Government have received a copy of the resolutions passed at a crowded public meeting held at Palladam on the 17th day of February 1929 and attended by people from all parts of the taluk, including the town of Tiruppur ; and

(*e*) whether Palladam or Tiruppur is more central for the whole taluk and whether crimes are committed more round Palladam or Tiruppur ?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government or the Board of Revenue.

(*d*) The Government have received a copy of the proceedings of a public meeting of the citizens of Palladam taluk held on the 17th February 1929.

(*e*) The Government have not considered the question.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether the Collector has not sent a communication on this matter ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" All the information that Government have is that there is no such proposal either with the Board or the Government."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the Collector has already considered and dropped the proposal altogether ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I am not aware, Sir."

Loans

Advances under the Land Improvements and Agriculturists Loans Acts.

*1981 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amounts advanced in each year from 1920-21 under Land Improvement Loans Act and under Agriculturists Loans Act ;

(*b*) the amounts collected in each such years ;

(*c*) the amounts written off, if any ;

(*d*) the total amounts due under each of the above Acts ;

(*e*) the interest charged ; and

(*f*) the funds from which the above amounts are lent ?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*e*) The hon. Member is referred to statements 16 and 17 appended to the annual jamabandi reports which have been published.

(*f*) The advances are being met partly from borrowings from the Government of India (from 1925-26 Provincial Loans Fund) and partly from recoveries under Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government. During the financial years 1921-22

to 1924-25, the amounts borrowed were for the net outgoings under the two Acts. The amounts borrowed since 1925-26 were as follows:—

	LAKHS.
1925-26	26·05
1926-27	26·33
1927-28	8·52

[For further list of starred questions, please see page 965 infra.]

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Excise

Alleged resignation of the member representing Mannargudi Municipal Council from the Excise Licensing Board.

1982 Q.—Mr. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the member representing the Municipal Council, Mannargudi, in the Excise Licensing Board has resigned;

(*b*) if so, for what reasons; and

(*c*) whether it is a fact that there is no representative of the municipal council in the Licensing Board now?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The hon. Member presumably refers to the Excise Advisory Committee constituted for the Mannargudi Revenue division. The Government are not aware that the fact is as suggested. They have called for a report.

Public Health

Leave and other privileges to rural medical practitioners.

1983 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that medical practitioners in charge of rural dispensaries are not given any leave except casual leave;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that these rural medical men are asked to do 'cholera' work without any remuneration or carriage or other allowance;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that in G.O. Mis. No. 447, dated 28th February 1928, it is stated that these practitioners are neither Government servants nor servants of local bodies; and

(*d*) if so, why G.O. No. 566, Public, dated 1st June 1927, calling upon Government servants not to subscribe to the Khadi Fund (A.I.S.A.) has been officially sent to these rural practitioners in R.O.C. No. 1027-27?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) It is so stated not in G.O. No. 417, P.H., dated 28th February 1928, but in G.O. No. 1701, P.H., dated 17th August 1925.

(*d*) The Government Order was not officially sent to them either by the Government or by any subordinate officer.

Municipalities

Election of a Vice-Chairman for Mannargudi Municipal Council

1984 Q.—Mr. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Chairman, Municipal Council, Mannargudi, did not permit the councillors to elect a vice-chairman at the special meeting convened for that purpose, and dissolved the meeting;

(*b*) whether the Government have received any memorial from the councillors on the high-handed action of the Chairman; and

(*c*) what action the Government have taken in the matter?

A.—(*a*) The Chairman dissolved the meeting convened for the election of vice-chairman on a point of order raised by a councillor at the meeting.

(*b*) A dissenting minute on the subject was received from some of the councillors.

(*c*) The Government declined to interfere in the matter.

Appointment of a Vice-Chairman to the Mannargudi Municipal Council.

1985 Q.—Mr. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR: Will the hon the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Chairman, Municipal Council, Mannargudi, did not convene a special meeting to decide the necessity of appointing a vice-chairman for that municipality in spite of several requisitions from the councillors; and

(*b*) if so, what action the Government propose to take in the matter.

A.—(*a*) A representation to this effect has been received by Government.

(*b*) The matter is under consideration.

Forests

Handing over the fifth class reserve forests to forest panchayats.

1986 Q.—Rao Bahadur S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased (1) to give a list of fifth class reserve forests in the Salem district and (2) to state the reasons for not handing them over to forest panchayats?

A.—The hon. Member evidently means III class reserves. A report has been called for with reference to these reserves.

[For further list of unstarred questions please see page 991 infra.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Agriculture

Proposed transfer of the Livestock section to the Veterinary department.

*1987 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there are any proposals to transfer the Livestock section of the Agricultural department to the Veterinary department, and why;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that cross-breeding of cattle has been given up in Military and Pusa Dairy farms as failure;

[27th March 1929

(*c*) if so, what the object is of pursuing the policy of cross-breeding in the Madras Presidency still ;

(*d*) whether the Livestock expert of our Presidency is expected to tour in the villages and come into direct touch with the ryots in the ordinary course of his duties ;

(*e*) whether he appeared for any vernacular test and if so, in what language or languages, how many times and with what results ;

(*f*) whether it is a fact that he has been exempted from vernacular test and if so, on what ground ;

(*g*) whether there are any other permanent officers subordinate to the Director who have been similarly exempted ; and

(*h*) whether it is a fact that every gazetted officer either in scientific or executive line in the Agricultural department has to pass in the vernacular tests and if so, in how many languages, and why ?

A.—(*a*) Yes. Such proposals have been made. The matter is, however, under consideration.

(*b*) & (*c*) This is not the case. Cattle-breeding operations at Pusa have been directed along two main lines—(*a*) a head of Saniwals is being graded up by selective breeding and (*b*) the poor milkers of the same breed are being crossed with Ayrshire bulls of high-milking pedigree with the primary object of obtaining reliable information regarding the inheritance of observable characters in the crosses. A cross-bred cow not only gives more milk than the best representatives of her dam's family but also calves more frequently. Having produced a cross of good-milking capacity by adding Ayrshire blood and having proved that the sire is prepotent as regards milk production, attempts are being made at Pusa to adapt the cross to the needs of the country by making half-bred dams with Saniwal bulls of good milk pedigree.

(*d*) Not necessarily. The Deputy Director, Livestock, is primarily a research officer and as such his duties do not lie in getting into touch with the ryots. This is done by the district officers. He, however, tours occasionally to keep himself familiar with the animals in the Presidency and the broad needs of the ryot as regards cattle.

(*e*) He appeared for the vernacular test four times but failed. He was first posted to the Telugu tract when he appeared for Telugu ; his headquarters was then transferred to Hosur when he appeared for Tamil.

(*f*) Yes. On the ground that a knowledge of one vernacular would not be of value to him in his work especially as he has little direct dealings with the ryots, and his duties are more akin to research work than to the ordinary district officer. Further, his duties did not allow him time to study the vernacular.

(*g*) Yes.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Y. Ramachandra Rao.
" Rao Bahadur B. Viswanath.
" K. T. Alwa.

27th March 1929]

(*h*) Yes. Officers of the I.A.S. have to pass in one vernacular and officers of the M.A.S. in two vernaculars. A knowledge of the vernacular is essential for officers who have to be in touch with ryots.

Proposed transfer of the Livestock section to the Veterinary department.

*1988 *Q.*—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to transfer the cattle-breeding work from the farms attached to the Livestock section of the Agricultural department to the Veterinary department and, if so, for what reason ?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (*a*) of question No. 1987 given to-day.

Opening of an Agricultural demonstration farm in Tiruvallur taluk.

*1989 *Q.*—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that a petition was sent to the Department of Agriculture by the ryots of Thandumetta and other villages in the Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district, for the opening of an agricultural demonstration farm ;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Director of Agriculture promised to open the farm after a road to the extent of 7 or 8 miles between Kannigapperu and Vengal via Thandumetta is laid out ;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the road referred to in (*b*) has been sanctioned by the Tiruvallur Taluk Board three years ago ;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the construction of the road has not so far been taken up ;

(*e*) whether the Government are aware that the delay in constructing the road has been due to the political differences between the villagers concerned and the president of the taluk board ; and

(*f*) whether the Government will consider the desirability of advising the Department of Agriculture to open the agricultural demonstration farm without waiting further for the construction of the road ?

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

(*b*) The Deputy Director had under consideration a suggestion for opening a demonstration area in the village but gave it up subsequently as there was no road to the place and because the contemplated demonstration would not be of benefit to the public.

(*c*), (*d*) & (*e*) The Government have no information.

(*f*) No. Our limited resources in men and money can be better expended elsewhere where we are likely to benefit a greater number of people.

Co-operative Societies

Alleged differences among the members of the Nilakkottai Co-operative Union.

*1990 *Q.*—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that in the Nilakkottai Co-operative Union, Madura district, comprising Kovilpatti, Ettiapatti, Kilakovilpatti, Kombaipatti, Karattupatti and 35 other villages differences have arisen between the president and members of the co-operative union ;

[27th March 1929

(*b*) whether it is a fact that in protest against the action of the president in not calling for a meeting, 21 members out of 40 sent a written requisition for convening a meeting and, in consequence of the failure of the president to comply with their request, convened two meetings on their own initiative;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the president of the union attended both those meetings but for a short time;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the president of the said union is still employing in service a dismissed supervisor and whether the dismissed supervisor is closely related to him;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that a deputation consisting of the members of the said union waited on the Registrar of Co-operative Societies at Madura and requested him to give the union another president; and

(*f*) what steps have been taken to enquire into the grievances of the members and to improve the affairs of the Nilakkottai Co-operative Union?

A.—(*a*) Differences arose among the members of the governing body elected at the general body meeting held on 13th November 1927 after a period of six months.

(*b*) A requisition from 21 members calling for a meeting was sent to the governing body which met on 11th May 1928 and out of six members present at that meeting three insisted on convening a meeting while the other three opposed them. No decision was reached but the meeting was not summoned, and the three members who were for convening a meeting sent out notices calling for a general meeting and held a meeting on 27th May 1928. A second meeting was again convened by them on the same date and hour, viz., 9th September 1928, when a general meeting was convened by the regular governing body at the instance of the Assistant Registrar who had been present to effect a compromise.

(*c*) No information is available on this point.

(*d*) The supervisor was removed from service by the governing body of the union on 3rd September 1927 and on appeal the general body reinstated him at their meeting held on 13th November 1927. The supervisor is related to the president.

(*e*) The deputation was to have met the Registrar at Madura but did not do so. The Registrar arranged to meet the union and went to Nilakkottai but on account of Dipavali no members of the governing body appeared.

(*f*) The Assistant Registrar settled the dispute and has given a decision under rule XIV of the rules which, however, is questioned. The Deputy Registrar is enquiring into the matter and the Registrar hopes to meet them and settle the question.

Representation of Muslims in the Co-operative department.

* 1991 *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that out of 65 senior inspectors and 460 junior inspectors in the Co-operative department there are only 3 and 14 Muslims respectively who hold such appointments;

27th March 1929]

(*b*) whether it is a fact that out of 88 clerks there is hardly one Muslim even in this lowest cadre in the Co-operative department; and

(*c*) the reasons why there is such disparity in the proportion of Muslims in the Co-operative department?

A.—(*a*) The Government observe from the establishment list corrected up to 30th June 1928 that the facts are as stated except that there are 15 Muhammadan junior inspectors.

(*b*) There are three Muhammadan routine clerks.

(*c*) The Government have called for a report.

Alleged discouragement to Muslim co-operative societies.

* 1992 *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have laid down any policy prohibiting or discouraging separate co-operative societies being started for Muslims;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the district central banks have refused to finance purely Muslim banks;

(*c*) if so, which are the central banks that would not finance Muslim banks and why; and

(*d*) whether it is a fact that purely Christian banks are financed by the district central banks?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) It is not a fact.

(*c*) Does not arise.

(*d*) The Government have no information.

Number and location of land mortgage banks in the Presidency.

* 1993 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of land mortgage banks in the province;

(*b*) where they are situated;

(*c*) the capital of each; and

(*d*) the interest per cent charged last year on loans advanced to them?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) A statement [a] furnishing the information is appended.

(*d*) Land mortgage banks obtain money principally by floating debentures. The public are allowed interest at 7 per cent on these debentures while the rate payable to Government is 6½ per cent.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know whether the Government would try to find out whether they cannot lend money at a lesser rate of interest?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"The question will be considered, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will consider the question of not insisting upon a high percentage on the debentures?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"I think it will have to be considered after the formation of the Central Land Mortgage Bank."

[a] Printed as Appendix IV on pages 1043-1044 infra.

[27th March 1929

Medical

Retention of acting Indian Medical Service officers in the Civil Medical Department.

*1994 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) what are the objections to sending away all the acting men who have not been confirmed in the "Civil Medical Department"; and

(*b*) whether the hon. Minister is requisitioning paragraph 37 of the Civil Medical Code for this extraordinary occasion brought about after the orders of the Secretary of State with a view to reorganize the Medical Service, to retain any of the acting Indian Medical Service officers in the Civil Medical Department, and if so, how many?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 8 of the press communiqué of the Government of India dated 10th May 1928. The Government do not propose to requisition to their aid rule 37.

Proposed Medical College at Vellore.

*1995 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state with reference to the answer to clause (*c*) of question No. 1406 answered on 1st February 1929 regarding the proposed Medical College at Vellore—

(*a*) the standard demanded by the General Medical Council for granting recognition to such institutions;

(*b*) whether the proposed Vellore Mission College would make the curriculum there come up to that standard;

(*c*) whether the Government have got the details for the non-recurring grant of 5 lakhs which they propose to give to a private institution, and if so, what they are;

(*d*) whether the late Raja of Panagal when he was Minister for Local Self-Government objected to the proposed expenditure at Vellore and what was the contribution then suggested;

(*e*) whether there was any correspondence between him and the Surgeon-General on the subject; and

(*f*) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place the same on the table of the House?

A.—(*a*) The General Medical Council does not grant recognition to any institution merely because the curriculum is up to a certain standard. In each case the General Medical Council makes an investigation of the institution and then decides whether recognition should be granted or not.

(*b*) The Secretary of the institution reports that it has been registered as a college and that it has always been hoped that it will eventually reach up to the university standard. At present the teaching is entirely for the L.M.P. diploma.

27th March 1929]

(*c*) A statement* showing the details of the grant so far disbursed is laid on the table.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) No.

Accommodation for women in the proposed Mission Medical College at Vellore.

*1996 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many students the proposed Mission Medical College at Vellore for Women will accommodate;

(*b*) how many students passed out of the Vellore Medical School during each of the last five years;

(*c*) whether there is a Medical School for Women at Madras;

(*d*) what amount the Government contributed for the construction of the Medical School for Women at Vellore; and

(*e*) what amount the Government are paying annually for its maintenance?

A.—(*a*) The proposed Medical College for Women at Vellore is expected to accommodate about 130 students.

(*b*) The number of students who passed out of the Missionary Medical School for Women, Vellore, during each of the last five years are as follows:—

1924	2
1925	20
1926	21
1927	15
1928	9
Total ...	67

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) No building grant has been sanctioned for the school, but some of the buildings constructed in connexion with the proposed college (for which the Government have sanctioned a grant of 5 lakhs) are being used for the school.

(*e*) The Government give an annual grant calculated at the rate of Rs. 190 for each student belonging to the Madras Presidency studying in the school, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000.

Defects pointed out by Dr. Norman Walker in the Madras Medical College.

*1997 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) what are the defects which Dr. Norman Walker pointed out in the Madras Medical College;

(*b*) whether those defects have now been rectified and if so, at what cost;

(*c*) what the annual recurring expenditure of this institution now is and what it was in 1914; and

(*d*) whether the degrees awarded by this institution are now recognized by the General Medical Council of Great Britain?

* Printed as Appendix V on page 1044 infra.

[27th March 1929

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) A summary of the recommendations made by Sir Norman Walker and Colonel R A. Needham in regard to the Madras Medical College and the steps taken to give effect to those recommendations is laid on the table.[a] The average annual expenditure involved in the improvements so far effected is estimated at Rs. 38,000.

(*c*) Rs. 2,14,790 in 1913-1914.
Rs. 4,77,658 in 1927-1928.

(*d*) The M.B.B.S. degree of the Madras University is recognized by the General Medical Council of Great Britain.

Names and qualifications of special officers in the Medical Department.

* 1998 *Q.*—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased—

(i) to give a list of persons who have been appointed as special officers in the Medical Department or Department of Health on special contracts within the last three years with (*a*) their names, (*b*) qualifications, (*c*) periods of appointment, (*d*) pay, and (*e*) their work in the department; and

(ii) to state whether any of them have been confirmed and if so, when, why and on what salaries?

A.—(i) Only one such officer has been appointed, namely, Dr. W. Happer, the Specialist in Venereal Diseases. As regards his qualifications and conditions of appointment, the hon. Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 1106 on 29th January 1929.

(ii) No.

Training to Indians to make them fit to take up special appointments for which Europeans have been appointed in the Medical Department.

* 1999 *Q.*—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any arrangements have been made to train Indians so as to make them fit to take up special appointments for which Europeans have been appointed in the Medical Department on special contracts; and

(*b*) to give a list of those Indians with details as to where and under what terms they are being trained?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) There is only one European officer appointed on special contract in the Medical Department, viz., Dr. Happer, Specialist in Venereal Diseases. One of his duties is to train medical officers and private practitioners in this special branch. Facilities are also given to medical officers to proceed to England on study leave or deputation to specialize in the various branches of medicine. The undermentioned officers have proceeded to England on study leave to specialize in Venereology:—

(1) Muhammad Abdul Kalique Sahib.
(2) M.R.Ry. V. Govindan Nayar Avargal.
(3) ,, S. Thambayya Avargal.

[a] Printed as Appendix VI on pages 1045-1046 infra.

27th March 1929]

Registration of candidates trained in the School of Indian Medicine.

* 2000 *Q.*—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a Medical Council for the registration of candidates trained in the School of Indian Medicine has been established on the lines recommended by the report on the indigenous system of medicines;

(*b*) if not, the reasons for the same;

(*c*) the arrangements now made for the registration of successful candidates in the School of Indian Medicine; and

(*d*) whether they have consulted the Principal and staff of the School of Indian Medicine and other recognized and leading doctors, like Dr. Lakshmipathi, in the indigenous system of medicines regarding the creation of a separate Medical Council for the School of Indian Medicine?

A.—(*a*) No.
(*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) The matter is under consideration.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know in what respect the recommendations have been departed from?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Which recommendations, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"The recommendations made by the authors of the report on the Indigenous System of Medicines?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"A Medical Council has not been established at all."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, when the matter of registration of the students passing out of the Indian School of Medicine is considered, the question of the further registration of men who are already in the profession will also be considered?"

The hon Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"There is no special question as regards the students turned out from the school alone. The general question of registration of these people is under consideration."

Education

Recruitment to the Madras Educational Service.

* 2001 *Q.*—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of posts in the Madras Educational Service filled by direct recruitment from outside the service during the eight years prior to 1919 and during the eight years subsequent thereto;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that direct recruitment to the Madras Educational Service was not in vogue prior to the Reforms; and

(*c*) the reasons for the increase in such number subsequent to the Reforms?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Six during the years 1911 to 1918 and eleven during the years 1919 to 1926.

[27th March 1929

(*c*) With the discontinuance of recruitment to the Indian Educational Service the posts falling vacant in that cadre were held in abeyance and posts in the Madras Educational Service created instead, and to these direct recruitment was sometimes necessary to maintain standards and efficiency.

Local Boards

Alleged minute of dissent to the Chingleput District Board proceedings on 31st January 1929.

*2002 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are in receipt of the minute of dissent by certain members of the Chingleput District Board to the proceedings of the Board on the 31st January 1929;

(*b*) whether the Government will place the minute of dissent on the table; and

(*c*) what action the Government have taken on the minute of dissent?

A.—(*a*) The hon. Member is presumably referring to the minute of dissent sent in by certain members of the Board relating to the legal action proposed to be taken against Rao Bahadur J. Chelvaranga Raju in respect of his articles in the *Hindu* on the damage caused to the Moir causeway at Uthukota.

(*b*) A copy * is placed on the table of the House.

(*c*) No action was considered necessary on the minute, as the Board was competent to decide on the action proposed.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I ask whether, in view of the fact that the majority in the District Board want to stifle the opinion of the minority on that board, the Government will not interfere and take the necessary action?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I do not think there is any necessity for the Government to interfere."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether the Government will allow these district boards to so manage their affairs as not to have any minority opinion there?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"There is no suppression of minority opinion at all."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether when a majority takes it into its head to accuse for expressing a different opinion from theirs, the Government will not interfere?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It is not a question of opinion expressed. It is about a question of an article published in the 'Hindu'."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Does the Government think that it is not open to any member to criticise the action of the majority in the press?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Criticism is subject to the law of the land."

* Printed as Appendix VII on page 1046 infra.

27th March 1929]

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"What is the law of the land, may I know?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I cannot go into that now."

Alleged misappropriation of Pithapuram Taluk Board properties.

*2003 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether criminal complaints were filed against the President of the Taluk Board, Pithapuram, for misappropriation of Board properties, etc.;

(*b*) whether the cases were withdrawn by the Public Prosecutor;

(*c*) if so, why; and

(*d*) whether any, and if so, what action is going to be taken by the Government in this matter?

A.—(*a*) Two members of the Pithapuram Taluk Board brought to the notice of the Government that the President, Taluk Board, Pithapuram, who was also Tanedar of the Pithapuram Estate, had credited certain taluk board revenues to the Pithapuram Estate and that two criminal complaints had been filed against the President before the Second-class Magistrate, Pithapuram. The Government have made enquiries and they understand that the revenues did not belong to the Taluk Board and that the action of the President was *bona fide*.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no information.

(*d*) The Government do not propose to take any further action in the matter.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know who made this enquiry?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Which enquiry, Sir?"

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"With reference to clauses (*b*) and (*c*) the Government say that they have no information. But in reply to clause (*a*) they say: "The Government have made enquiries and they understand that the revenue did not belong to the Taluk Board and that the action of the President was *bona fide*." May I know whether in the course of that enquiry they did not come across or stumble upon what happens in the law courts?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"No, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Who made this enquiry about misappropriation, Sir."

The hon Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I think it is the President of the District Board."

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Administration of endowments by Tanjore Rajas.

*2004 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that on a complaint made that the Tanjore District Board has not been properly administering the Tanjore Raja's

[27th March 1929

Chatram Funds, Government ordered an enquiry to be made by the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipalities;

(*b*) whether the Inspector submitted a report in due course to Government;

(*c*) if the answer to the above is in the affirmative, whether Government will be pleased to lay the report on the table of this House together with the orders of Government thereon; and

(*d*) whether Government will be pleased to lay on the table of this House a statement showing the several classes of endowments made by the Tanjore Rajas now under the management of the Tanjore District Board, the purposes for which the endowments were made, the average annual income from each and the actual purpose for which the amounts are now being utilized?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) An enquiry into the administration of the Chatram Funds has been made by the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards though not on any complaint made to Government. The report of the enquiry has been forwarded to the President, District Board, Tanjore, for his remarks and the question of its publication will be considered on their receipt.

(*d*) Information is being collected and will be supplied to the hon. Member in due course.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know when the report from the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards was received and when it was sent to the President?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I think the report was received in November last year and sent to the President about the beginning of December."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Is not three months' time sufficient for the President of the District Board to reply?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Well, we have not yet received a reply from the District Board President."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Is it because it is very inconvenient for him to reply that he takes such a long time?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I do not think the hon. Member is right in making such an inference."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Will the hon. Minister expedite the receipt of a reply from the President by issuing a reminder?"

Alleged petitions regarding the appointment of Mr. Venkatrama Mudaliyar to Pallikonda Ranganadhaswami temple.

* 2005 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any representations regarding the appointment of Mr. Venkatrama Mudaliyar as trustee to Pallikonda Ranganadaswami temple, North Arcot district;

(*b*) what action do Government propose to take in the matter?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) No representation on the subject has been received.

27th March 1929]

Appointment of the Tiruvallur Circle Temple Committee.

* 2006 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the term of the Tiruvallur Circle Temple Committee expired on the 30th November 1928; and

(*b*) if so, why no fresh committee was appointed by Government up to date?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The appointment of a fresh committee has been unavoidably delayed but it is hoped that orders will issue shortly.

Nominations to temple committees.

* 2007 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is a practice observed by the Government in nominating members of temple committees, that only such persons as are qualified to be voters at elections to the committee in the circle should be nominated members; and

(*b*) whether the Government observe the practice strictly?

A.—Under section 26 (1) (*a*) of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926, no person can be appointed to a temple committee whose name is not borne on the electoral roll of the area. This can, however, apply only to appointments made after such a roll has been prepared. The Government have not committed themselves to any definite practice in regard to appointments to first committees.

Diversion of Tirupati Devastanam funds for University purposes.

* 2008 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any representation has been made to him that it is possible to run a university for the five districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Chittoor at Tirupati if funds may be diverted from the Tirupati Devastanam income; and

(*b*) whether a Bill has been prepared in that behalf?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to paragraph 37 of the Administration Report of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board for fasli ending with 30th June 1928, which has been published. Government have nothing to add to the information given in that paragraph.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. Minister whether the discussions with the trustee that was spoken of in the report have been held and whether with his consent anything has been decided to be done, and if so, what further scheme is contemplated?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As far as I am aware, no further scheme is contemplated."

[27th March 1929

Civil Justice

Alleged collection of funds for entertainment to the hon. the Law Member.

* 2009 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that Rao Bahadur A. V. Govinda Menon, District Judge, North Malabar, used his official position as a Judge for the purpose of collecting funds for the reception and entertainments to the hon. the Law Member during his visit to Tellicherry in February last, and for practically compelling some people to pay for the same;

(*b*) whether the District Court Sarishtadar and Mr. Narayana Kurup, the Government Pleader, and Mr. Kurup's son actually went about collecting subscriptions in Tellicherry under the influence of the District Judge, Mr. A. V. Govinda Menon; and

(*c*) whether the total amount collected by way of subscriptions exceeded two thousand rupees?

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

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"May I ask the hon. the Law Member to call for the information?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I shall consider the suggestion, Sir."

Number of temporary District Munsifs and Subordinate Judges.

* 2010 *Q.*—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of temporary District Munsifs and Subordinate Judges in the Presidency during the last ten years, the places where they were located, the periods for which they were working and the periods for which they were closed and the reasons for the same; and

(*b*) how many of these have been made permanent and why others have not been made permanent?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government do not consider it worth while collecting the information as the labour involved is great and not commensurate with the benefit to the public gained thereby. The hon. Member is, however, referred to the annual Administration Reports on Civil Justice during the years for such information as is available there.

Forests

Resumption of reserves transferred to Panchayats in North Arcot district.

* 2011 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that in spite of the District Committee's report several reserved forests in and about Tiruvannamalai town, North Arcot district, which were originally supplying fuel to the needs of the town people, have been transferred to panchayats;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the District Committee's report was vetoed as regards this matter by the Board of Revenue;

27th March 1929]

(*c*) if so, whether the orders of the Board of Revenue will be placed on the table of this House;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that panchayats are not able to sell coupes following the 'working plans' and why they are so unable;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that for want of fuel coupes, the price of fuel has risen enormously of late and whether actual scarcity is felt to meet which casuarina fuel has to be brought from considerable distances and sold at high prices at Tiruvannamalai;

(*f*) whether it is a fact that these forests were mainly kept under Government control for the supply of fuel to the large pilgrim-centre of Tiruvannamalai;

(*g*) whether Government will be pleased to enquire into the feasibility of resuming the reserves now under the panchayats to ensure a steady supply of fuel to the town of Tiruvannamalai?

A.—(*a*) Kavuthimalai, Kannamandai, Radhapuram and Teppakadu reserves near Tiruvannamalai town were transferred to panchayat management.

(*b*) The reclassification was made by Government on the report of the Board of Revenue.

(*c*) A copy of the Board's report and the Land Revenue Commissioner's inspection notes are appended.[a]

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

(*e*) The Government have no information but have called for it.

(*f*) That was very probably the idea when these blocks were reserved. This is no reason why they should not serve that purpose under panchayat management.

(*g*) No.

Development of the sandalwood industry.

* 2012 *Q.*—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the total quantity of sandalwood produced by the Madras Government in the last three years year-war;

(*b*) what is the information in the possession of the Government regarding—

(i) the quantity of sandalwood produced by the Mysore Government and in the whole of India and (if possible) the world output of sandalwood for the said years;

(ii) the profit made by the Mysore State on its sandalwood compared with that of Madras;

(*c*) what are the places in the Presidency where sandalwood is being produced and what is their extent;

(*d*) whether Government will place on the Council table the report or scheme of Mr. Latham in regard to the development of sandalwood and the preparation of sandalwood oil by the Madras Government;

(*e*) why the scheme has been dropped;

(*f*) how many sandalwood factories the Government of Madras have; and

(*g*) why no steps are taken by Government to start a sandalwood-oil factory and develop the utilization of sandalwood on a large scale?

[a] Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 1047-1048 infra.

[27th March 1929

A.—(*a*) 1925-26—641 tons.
1926-27—724 ,,
1927-28—677 ,,

(*b*) (i) No information is available.
(ii) Madras realized an average price of Rs. 1,365 per ton during 1927-28. There is no information about Mysore.

(*c*) Sandalwood is produced in the following districts of the Madras Presidency :—

1. Anantapur.	5. Coimbatore.
2. Cuddapah.	6. Mangalore.
3. Chittoor.	7. The Nilgiris.
4. Salem.	8. North Arcot.

Some beginnings are being made in Tinnevelly and Kurnool districts also. Information regarding the extent of the area has been called for.

(*d*) & (*e*) Information has been called for from the Chief Conservator of Forests.

(*f*) None.

(*g*) There is already a private factory at Kuppam and the Government do not propose to start a factory of their own as it may result in competition with the private factory.

Permission to villagers to hunt wild animals in South Kanara forests.

*2013 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased, with reference to question No. 368 answered on 8th October 1928 regarding permission to villagers to hunt wild animals in the forests in South Kanara, to state the wild animals in shooting which discrimination is to be used and what is the nature of the discrimination that is to be used?

A.—Discrimination has to be used in shooting Sambhur, Bison, Spotted deer and Barking deer. The shooting of the females of these species is absolutely prohibited.

Grant of lands in the Nilgiris for tea-planting.

*2014 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the area of forest reserve land in the Nilgiris district granted in 1927 and 1928 by Government or by the Forest department for tea-planting to various agencies and what those agencies are;

(*b*) whether the Nilgiris Game Club has protested against the grant of forest land to planters; if so, what action has been taken thereon;

(*c*) whether there has been an increase of wild animals in the Nilgiris forests; and

(*d*) what action Government have taken to check the devastation of crops by wild animals in the Nilgiris.

A.—(*a*) Information has been called for.

(*b*) A representation has been received recently. It is still under consideration.

(*c*) The Government has no reason to suppose so.

27th March 1929]

(*d*) Free licences for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings, crops or cattle are granted by the District Magistrate. Government also grant rewards for the destruction of tigers, panthers, leopards and cheetahs.

Permission to hunt in the South Kanara forests.

*2015 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state how many persons sought and obtained permission to hunt in the reserves in South Kanara during the year 1928?

A.—One application was made on behalf of the villagers of Nidle village which was granted.

Expenditure on forest roads.

*2016 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total length of roads in the forest areas;

(*b*) the total cost of these roads;

(*c*) how much of the amount under clause (*b*) was spent from borrowed funds and how much from revenues; and

(*d*) the moneys spent in each of the years from 1900 up to 1927 on new roads and repairs separately?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) The Government have no information. A report has been called for.

Jails

Admission of Neil Statue Satyagraha prisoners in the special division.

*2017 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any, and if so, which of the Neil Statue Satyagraha prisoners were put in the special division; and

(*b*) the reasons for not admitting the others?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) None of the prisoners referred to were put in the Special division.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know whether any of the prisoners applied for being placed in the special division?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Notice, Sir."

Admission of convicts in the special division.

*2018 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any prisoners selected by the convicting court to be placed in the special division were refused to be placed in such division by the Government; and

(*b*) if so, which of them and for what reasons?

[27th March 1929

A.—(*a*) The Government refused their consent in 1923 to the order of the convicting court selecting two prisoners for "special division".

(*b*) The Government cannot furnish the information as it is confidential.

Magistrates

Abolition of Sarishtadar-Magistrates.

*2019 *Q.*—Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government have considered the question of abolishing the class of Sarishtadar-Magistrates and if so, with what results?

A.— The Government came to the conclusion that generally the disadvantages of Sarishtadar-Magistrates did not outweigh the financial cost of replacing them by Stationary Sub-Magistrates and Taluk Sarishtadars; while particular cases could always be dealt with on their merits.

State Prisoners

Admission of convicts in the special division.

*2020 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many persons were convicted for any political offences since the special division was formed; and

(*b*) how many of such prisoners were placed in such special division?

A.—(*a*) There is no separate classification of convicts under the heading "Political" prisoners. The number of persons convicted for offences against the State from 1923 to 1927 (both years inclusive) is 100. The figures for 1928 and 1929 are not available yet.

(*b*) Seven.

Arms and Explosives

Number and location of non-military shooting clubs.

*2021 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there are any non-military rifle shooting clubs or associations for target practice or any places where non-military populations are allowed to practise shooting;

(*b*) if so, where they are situated; and

(*c*) whether any, and if so, what restrictions are placed on such clubs?

A.—(*a*) So far as Government are aware there are four non-military rifle shooting clubs for target practice in this Presidency which have their own ranges. There are no other places reserved for non-military populations to practise shooting.

(*b*) At Kodaikanal, Ketti, Wellington and Yercaud.

(*c*) The restrictions are specified in the licence in Form XV of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

27th March 1929]

General

Proposed Government action against Independence Leagues, etc.

*2022 *Q.*—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that some correspondence has taken place between the Government of India and the Madras Government regarding the steps to be taken, by the Government, or the local officials responsible for peace and order, to suppress or discourage Independence of India Leagues, Youth Leagues, Peasants' and Workers' Associations or Congress Committees or burning of foreign cloth or picketting of liquor and toddy shops;

(*b*) if so, when it took place last and what opinion this Government has given thereon;

(*c*) whether the Government of India have given any final instructions to this Government or passed any final orders on the subject; and

(*d*) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place them on the table of this House?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) The Government do not consider that it would be to the public interest to make any statement on the subject.

Removal of suffixes denoting caste.

*2023 *Q.*—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the resolutions passed at the recent Self-respect Conference at Chingleput have been communicated to Government;

(*b*) whether one of the resolutions was that the names of persons should be altered removing suffixes denoting caste;

(*c*) whether any representation has been made to the Government to exempt applicants for publication of change of names in the Gazette from payment of fees; and

(*d*) whether the Government propose to allow the publication of the change of names in the Gazette without payment of any fees?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise.

(*c*) & (*d*) No representation has been received by the Government.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I know when the hon. the Third Minister proposes to cut off the suffix to his name? I am asking this question because in answer to another question it is stated that this hon. Minister attended the Self-Respect Conference as a sympathiser." (Laughter.)

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The resolutions passed at a conference will not be binding on sympathisers." (Laughter.)

Police

Arrest of Mr. Manoranjan Gupta.

*2024 Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Inspector and Sub-Inspector of Police and 25 constables at Bezwada arrested Mr. Manoranjan Gupta, a member of

[27th March 1929

the All-India Congress Committee and an ex-detenu under the Bengal Regulation of 1818 and took him and his articles away to the police station at one o'clock in the night without any warrant under section 151, Criminal Procedure Code;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that Mr. Gupta had come to Bezwada a few days back only to organize agencies for the Bengal Life Insurance Company but had done no political work of any kind either at Bezwada or in any part of the Madras Presidency;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that Mr. Gupta was lying down in a friend's house on the night of the arrest suffering from 102 degrees fever and severe cough;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that Mr. Basu in whose residence Mr. Gupta was arrested offered to give bail for Mr. Gupta's attendance at any court on any day for any trial but that the police refused to take the bail and carried Mr. Gupta in a very bad condition of health to the police station and locked him up;

(*e*) whether the police acted like that under any orders or instructions from any magistrate and, if so, who that magistrate is;

(*f*) whether the Subdivisional Magistrate, Bezwada, before whom Mr. Gupta was produced by the police at 8 a.m. the next day remanded him to custody for ten days without knowing what the offence was for which he was charged;

(*g*) whether the articles and papers of Mr. Gupta were carried away to the police station without giving any receipt, though demanded by Mr. Basu;

(*h*) (1) whether the police acted under the instructions of the Government of Madras or Government of Bengal, and (2) if so, whether the Government will place the instructions on the table of this House;

(*i*) whether it is a fact that the same Police Inspector had arrested Mr. Bulusu Sambamurti also without any warrant under section 151, Criminal Procedure Code, at the railway station at Bezwada at about 4 a.m.; and

(*j*) what are the circumstances under which Mr. Gupta has been arrested?

A.—(*a*) Manoranjan Gupta was arrested at Bezwada by the local Sub-Inspector of Police under section 151, Criminal Procedure Code, at about 1 a.m. on 12th March 1929. The Government have no information as to the strength of the police party that arrested him or whether they took away his articles to the police station.

(*b*) Organization of agencies for the Bengal Insurance Company was given as the ostensible reason for his visit but he was doing political work in this Presidency.

(*c*) He complained of fever at the time of arrest, but in view of the fact that at 8 a.m., he took a cold water bath and had no fever subsequently he must be presumed to have been free from fever.

(*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*) & (*j*) The case against Manoranjan Gupta is before a court of law. The Government cannot answer these questions.

27th March 1929]

(*h*) (1) No.

(*i*) Manoranjan Gupta was arrested by the Sub-Inspector of Police, Bezwada.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"With reference to answer (*b*), may I know how long previous to his arrest he was in Bezwada, Sir?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have no information, Sir."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"May I know from the hon. the Law Member the source from which they got the information furnished in answer to clause (*b*)?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"That was the information given to the Government by the Police."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know what the political work referred to in (*b*) is?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I suppose the hon. Member knows it."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether the Police gave the hon. the Home Member any idea of the nature of the political work which this gentleman believed to be was doing?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"There was no necessity for getting any such information."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"May I know the crime which was intended to be perpetrated by Mr. Gupta that was sought to be prevented by arresting him?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am unable to say anything further as the case is sub-judice."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"In answer to clause (*c*) it is said that he complained of fever at the time of arrest, but in view of the fact that at 8 a.m. he took a cold water bath, etc. Was it after arrest or before arrest?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I suppose after arrest."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"I should like to know whether he had fever at the time of arrest?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have no information."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"May I ask the hon. the Home Member to say how long Mr. Gupta was kept under remand before being produced before a magistrate?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have no information, Sir, but I shall call for it if my hon. Friend wants it."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"In view of the fact that there were hardly 10 hours before he was arrested and seeing that false information is practically supplied by the Police, will the hon. the Home Member take pains to get the correct information?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I shall consider the suggestion of my hon. Friend, Sir."

[27th March 1929

Arrest of Mr. Manoranjan Gupta.

*2025 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Inspector and Sub-Inspector of Police and 25 constables at Bezwada arrested Mr. Manoranjan Gupta, a member of the All-India Congress Committee and an ex-detenu under Bengal Regulation and took him and his articles away to the police station, at one o'clock in the night without any warrant, under section 151, Criminal Procedure Code;

(b) whether it is a fact that Mr. Gupta had come to Bezwada a few days back only to organize agencies for the Bengal Life Insurance Company but had done no political work of any kind either at Bezwada or in any part of the Madras Presidency;

(c) whether it is a fact that Mr. Gupta was lying down in a friend's house on the night of the arrest suffering from 102 degrees fever and severe cough;

(d) whether it is a fact that Mr. Basu in whose residence Mr. Gupta was arrested offered to give bail for Mr. Gupta's attendance at any court on any day for any trial but that the police refused to take the bail and carried Mr. Gupta in a very bad condition of health to the police station and locked him up;

(e) whether the police acted like that under any orders or instructions from any magistrate and if so, who that magistrate is;

(f) whether the articles and papers of Mr. Gupta were carried away to the police station without giving any receipt, though demanded by Mr. Basu;

(g) whether the police acted under the instruction of the Government of Madras or Government of Bengal and if so, whether the Government will place the instructions on the table of the House;

(h) whether it is a fact that the same Police Inspector arrested Mr. Bulusu Sambamurti also without any warrant under section 151, Criminal Procedure Code, at the railway station at Bezwada at 4 a.m.; and

(i) what are the circumstances under which Mr. Gupta has been arrested?

*A.—(a) to (c), (g) & (h) The hon. Member is referred to the answers to clauses (a) to (c), (h) and (i), respectively, of question No. 2024 (starred).

(d), (e), (f) & (i) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clauses (d), (e), (f), (g) and (j) of question No. 2024 (starred).

Publication and sale of the Police Manual.

*2026 Q.—Mr. K. R. KABANT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Police Manual is not available for sale to the public;

(b) whether it is also not available to the Members of the Legislative Council; and

(c) if so, for what reasons?

27th March 1929]

*A.—(a) The hon. Member is presumably referring to the Police Order Book. That is not available for sale to the public. It contains only orders and instructions for officers of the department.

(b) & (c) A copy will be placed in the Legislative Council Library.

Circumstances leading to the arrest of Mr. Sambamurti.

*2027 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the information said to have been called for in the answer to question No. 1723-B answered on the 14th March 1929, regarding the circumstances in detail of the arrest of Sjt. Bulusu Sambamurti has come;

(b) if so, what it is; and

(c) if not, why it has not been obtained?

*A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The following is the full answer to question No. 1723-B (Starred):—

(a) On the Bezwada Railway Station platform.

(b) At 4 a.m. on 7th February 1929.

(c) Yes.

(d) No. Such action was unnecessary as the ladies already had male escort.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) The report received is not clear on this point and further enquiries are being made.

(h) He is reported to have, prior to his arrest, urged his audiences to go to Madras and take part in the boycott and defy any prohibitory orders that might be passed against them.

(c) Does not arise.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know who were the male members present with Mr. Sambamurti at the time of his arrest?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have no information. The information contained in the report is given in the answer."

Legal opinion regarding the arrest of Mr. Sambamurti.

*2028 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the speeches of Mr. Sambamurti were referred to the opinion of the hon. the Advocate-General to find out whether they came within section 124-A or 153-A, Indian Penal Code, and if so, on what date;

(b) whether all or some of those speeches were also tendered as evidence against Mr. Sambamurti in his recent trial under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code;

(c) whether the Government will place a copy of those speeches on the table of this House;

(d) what opinion the Advocate-General gave and in what date it was received by the Government;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that the Government sent a telegram or other instructions to the District Magistrate, Kistna, to take proceedings against Mr. Sambamurti under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code, after he was arrested under section 151, Criminal Procedure Code; and

(*f*) if so, whether the Government will place on the table of this House a copy of the said telegram or instructions?

A.—(*a*) No.
(*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) Do not arise.
(*e*) No.
(*f*) Does not arise.

Arrest of Mr. Bulusu Sambamurti.

* 2029 Q.—Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state with reference to the replies given to question No. 1552 on 28th February 1929, regarding the arrest of Mr. Bulusu Sambamurti—

(*a*) whether the report mentioned in the answer has been received by the Government and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place the same on the table;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that he was arrested by about 3-30 a.m. when he was on his way to Cocanada along with his wife;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that some police officers have always been watching his movements and have always been closely following him;

(*d*) when the warrant was actually issued against him;

(*e*) at whose instance or under whose instructions the proceedings were launched; and

(*f*) when he was informed of the offence for which he was arrested?

A.—(*a*) The answer to the first part is 'Yes' and to the second part 'No.'
(*b*) Yes.
(*c*) The Government have no information.
(*d*) No warrant was issued.
(*e*) The police launched the proceedings.
(*f*) The Government have no information.

Mr. S. Satyamurti:—"May I know why he was arrested at 3-30 a.m. in the morning?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"The question is, as I said on a former occasion, the subject of an enquiry."

11-45 a.m. Mr. P. Anjaneyulu:—"May I know whether the Government are aware that he was escorting his wife and that she had no other escort near the place when he was arrested?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"I have no information."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether he was not one of those gentlemen whom the police shadowed?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"Notice, Sir."

Arrest of Mr. Bulusu Sambamurti.

* 2030 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that Sjt. Bulusu Sambamurti of East Godavari attended a meeting at Madras at which certain decisions were arrived at with regard to successful boycott of the Simon Commission;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that directions for the arrest of Sjt. Sambamurti were sent from Madras and whether the same was done with the hope of avoiding boycott of Simon Commission; and

(*c*) under whose orders Sjt. Sambamurti was arrested?

A.—(*a*) The Government have no information.
(*b*) No.
(*c*) Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bezwada.

Police arrangements in connexion with the Simon Commission's visit to the City.

* 2031 Q.—Mr. A. Parasurama Rao: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any buses were engaged for parading the streets of the City during the visit of the Simon Commission to Madras and if so, how many;

(*b*) whether any police officers and constables were brought from the mufassal into the City for that occasion and if so, how many, when they were brought into the City and for how many days they were detained;

(*c*) what is the total cost incurred for the purpose;

(*d*) whether any police constables and village servants were ordered to watch the railway line when the special train carrying the Simon Commission left Madras and throughout their journey, and whether they were paid any batta for attending to this duty;

(*e*) whether torches were ordered to be carried by the police and village servants on the occasion;

(*f*) what is the amount of expenditure incurred for the purpose; and

(*g*) whether Sir John Simon and his colleagues wanted these arrangements or knew of them or were apprised that all these arrangements had been made during their stay in the City and at the time of their departure?

A.—(*a*) Yes. The Government have no information as to the number of buses actually engaged.
(*b*) The Government authorized the Inspector-General of Police to move into Madras if necessary 2 Assistant Superintendents of Police and 300 constables and 36 other ranks and to use two companies of the Malabar Special Police which were in training camp at Pallavaram if their services were required. The Government have no information regarding the precise numbers actually brought into the City or how long they were kept.
(*c*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clause (*a*) of question No. 1975.
(*d*), (*e*) & (*f*) The Government do not think it is in the public interests to publish details of any precautionary measures that were taken.
(*g*) The Government are not aware what the views of the Commission were and made no communication to them on the subject.

[27th March 1929

Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO:—"With regard to clauses (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of my question the answer of the Government is 'The Government do not think it is in the public interests to publish details of any precautionary measures that were taken.' May I know how the public interests will suffer if the details are given?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"That is a matter of opinion."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With regard to the same answer may I know what were the dangers against which these precautionary measures were taken?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I refuse to say anything on the matter."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know whether any additional remuneration was given to the village officers for doing this additional work?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have nothing further to add."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether village servants were entertained for this purpose?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have nothing further to add."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know if the Government are aware that Sir John Simon deprecated all these police arrangements?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am not aware of it."

Alleged assault of Mr. Jamathagni Nayakar by the police.

* 2032 *Q.*—Mr. C. VENKATARANGAM NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that on the 2nd January 1929 a constable of the C.I.D. of Arcot who was shadowing the Congress worker Mr. Jamathagni Nayakar assaulted him in the presence of about 30 people and insisted on his accompanying him to the police station;

(*b*) whether the Government propose to enquire into the matter; and

(*c*) if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) The Government have no information but have called for a report.

Alleged criminal proceedings against Mr. Jamathagni Nayakar and others.

* 2033 *Q.*—Mr. C. VENKATARANGAM NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) (i) whether proceedings have been taken before the District Magistrate at Arkonam under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code, against Messrs. K. R. Jamathagni Nayakar, Akkor Anantha Chariar, G. M. Swaminatha Mudaliyar and Walaja Sundara Varadan, and

(ii) whether they have been sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment on failure to furnish security in January 1929;

27th March 1929]

(*b*) whether the proceedings under the same section are now pending against Mr. Srinivasa Bharathi;

(*c*) whether the Government were consulted in the matter before the proceedings were started; and

(*d*) whether the Government propose to take any action in the matter and if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) (i) Yes.

(ii) As they failed to give security they were committed to prison under section 123 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) No. The Government see no reason to interfere.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Co-operative Societies

Recruitment of Agricultural graduates to Co-operative department.

2034 *Q.*—Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government felt the necessity of recruiting Agricultural graduates to the staff of the Co-operative department and advertised for Agricultural graduates on two occasions for the post of Assistant Registrars;

(*b*) whether the Government have so far appointed any Agricultural graduate in the Co-operative department, and if not, why not; and

(*c*) whether, in view of the recommendations of the Royal Commission and the Townsend Committee, the Government intend recruiting any Agricultural graduate as Deputy Registrar?

A.—(*a*) The Government have laid down that Assistant Registrars of Co-operative societies will generally be recruited from graduates who have specialized in Economics or Agriculture. In 1925, the Staff Selection Board, which was asked to select sixteen candidates for eight posts of Assistant Registrars, invited applications from graduates whose special subjects were Economics or Agriculture. The other occasion was in 1928 when the Registrar advertised for the post of Assistant Registrars, but the Government are not aware of the exact terms of the advertisement.

(*b*) One was appointed as Assistant Registrar, but he subsequently declined to accept the appointment.

(*c*) The Government have no such proposal under consideration at present, but due weight will be given to the recommendations of the Royal Commission and the Townsend Committee when an occasion arises.

[27th March 1929

Forests

Classification of forests in North Arcot district.

2035 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that except one reserved forest in Tiruvannamalai range, North Arcot district, all ranges (reserves) were classified as second (first) class to be controlled by the Forest department;

(*b*) whether such a classification was made only after the report of a District Forest Committee presided over by the District Collector;

(*c*) what are the recommendations of the Committee and whether Government will be pleased to lay the report on the table of this House;

(*d*) who were the members of the Committee and what are the special qualifications of the members to advise on 'Forest' matters;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that these reserves were recently reclassified as peoples' reserves and left under the control of village panchayats;

(*f*) what were the circumstances that led to the subsequent change of policy and on whose report this change was effected; and

(*g*) what is the provision made for the supply of fuel, etc., to Tiruvannamalai town under the peoples' forests and whether the report and Government Orders thereon will be placed on the table of this House?

A.—(*a*) No. The following ten reserves were alone placed under Class I:—

(1) Valasamalai, (2) Nattampalli, (3) P. Swami Malai, (4) Ponniar, (5) Pavunjupet, (6) Annamalai, (7) Kavathimalai, (8) Kannamadai, (9) Radhapuram and (10) Tippakadu.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) An extract of the recommendations of the Committee is appended.

(*d*) The following gentlemen were members of the Committee:—

(1) Mr. A. G. Leach, Collector—President,

(2) Diwan Bahadur W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., President of the North Arcot District Board,

(3) Rao Sahib Seshachala Ayyar of Tiruvannamalai taluk,

(4) Mr. Abdulla Ghattala, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., Council Secretary,

(5) Mr. H. W. A. Gaudoin, District Forest Officer, South Vellore,

(6) Mr. S. V. Devadasan, District Forest Officer, North Vellore, and

(7) Mr. D. L. Sathe, District Forest Officer, West Vellore.

(*e*) The Class I reserves Nos. 7—10 were reclassified under Class III and transferred to panchayat management.

(*f*) The reclassification was done at the instance of the Board of Revenue on the principle that the Forest Department should not devote its attention on reserves which are not very valuable.

(*g*) So far as the panchayat forests are concerned, the supply of fuel to Tiruvannamalai and other places is controlled by the Panchayats. A copy of G.O. No. 750, dated 19th April 1928, is placed on the table.*

* Printed as Appendix IX on pages 1048–1049 infra.

27th March 1929]

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The number of questions of which notice was received during this session was 2,464, admittted and answered 2,197, disallowed 166, withdrawn 56, referred back to Members of the Legislative Council 35, short notice not waived 10 and questions remaining to be answered nil (applause)."

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

II

MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET FOR 1929-30.

DEMAND XXIX—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES—*cont.*

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti may continue his speech on Mr. Adinarayana Chetti's motion."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Having regard to the shortness of time before us before we finish the budget demands I wish to place only one or two facts. I was speaking the other day that the Labour Commissioner was making himself conspicuous by his absence and that there was no justification for his absence. I say that anybody who had studied the programme of the railways in regard to the further machinations of the workshops ought to have anticipated this strike, and as a guide, philosopher and friend studied the grievances of the workmen and negotiated with the Railway authorities for an early settlement before the labourers went on strike. I consider that the duty of the Labour Commissioner is to watch the progress of events in every factory and mill and in every place where there is large employment of labour and to see that the grievances of these workmen are redressed without allowing them to go on strike. With these few words I second the cut motion."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 47,300 for Commissioner of Labour by Rs. 100."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Mr. President, I am very thankful to have an opportunity of supporting this cut motion, because last time when I brought in a similar motion under a different rule and Standing Order for condemning the action of the Government for not interfering through their Labour Commissioner with the Railway authorities I had to withdraw it under circumstances beyond my control. My Friends of the Justice party complained that they could not vote with me at that time. . . An opportunity has come to me again and I hope my Friends in the Justice party will prove their well-known sympathy and concern for the labourers who are all non-Brahmans, by walking into the same lobby with us in this cut motion which is intended to censure the Government and the Labour Commissioner for not interfering with the Railway authorities.

"I want to draw the attention of the House to a communiqué issued by the Government on 31st August 1928 in which they refer to the suggestion made in the press and elsewhere that Government ought to interfere with the Railway authorities. . . "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The grant will be put to vote at 12-18 p.m., i.e., 18 minutes after 12, and Mr. Slater is also anxious to speak."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Is he? I am very glad. Then, I shall finish my speech within two or three minutes.

"Sir, the Government say in their communiqué 'it (the critical situation) began from about 29th June and continued till 18th July 1928', so that they had twenty days in the course of which they could have effected a settlement. The President of the Central Committee of the Labour Union suggested to the Agent, arbitration by the Labour Commissioner on four points. The Agent replied accepting the arbitration referred to in the matter of menial wages and the grievances of the remaining staff but pointed out that there could be no change of policy in the matter of reduction. As the arbitration had not been accepted on all the four points, the matter could not be placed before the Central Committee and then the general strike was called for, and therefore the Government simply say: 'At the outset when the Agent was willing to accept arbitration on certain matters the union officials were not prepared to accept.' Therefore, Sir, it comes to this: that the Labour Commissioner was willing to arbitrate if the Agent and the labourers were prepared for an arbitration. If the Agents and the labourers were not in such a happy mood as to agree, was it not the duty of the Labour Commissioner to interfere in the matter and persuade both parties to settle the dispute by arbitration? At the time when the office of Labour Commissioner was created an undertaking was given that the good offices of the Labour Commissioner would be availed of by the employers and the employee whenever labour troubles arose. I suggest that the Labour Commissioner and the Government have neglected their duties in bringing about a settlement which would have avoided a general strike. I am anxious that the House should show its appreciation of the default on the part of the Government by voting for this cut motion. I appeal to my friends of the Justice party to prove their well-known sympathy for labour, as they have uttered more than once, by voting for this motion."

Mr. S. H. SLATER:—"Mr. President, under the present criminal law an accused person has, I believe, the right to appear as a witness on his own behalf, if, on the present occasion, I prefer the rôle of a witness to that of an accused—a not uncommon preference—it is because I feel that there is no real desire to attack me as an individual and that a few statements of fact which I am about to make will, to a large extent, dispel the unfavourable criticisms made against me. I do not for a moment question the sincerity of the criticisms which have been made against me, but I do not really feel that they are directed against me as an individual Labour Commissioner. I think rather that hon. Members opposite have given expression to a feeling, which is based on the facts at their disposal, that there has been some failure, some break down in a branch of a machinery of Government. I think it is my duty, in the interests of the department to which I belong and also in the interests of my successors, to state some of the facts which really took place as illustrating the activities of the Labour Commissioner in connexion with this unhappy dispute between the labourers and the South Indian Railway authorities last year. Sir, the hon. Mover of this cut motion has said, I think, that I ought to have rushed to the spot. He was referring to the strike which occurred in July 1928. Sir, I rushed to the spot, to borrow the hon. Member's vigorous phrase, in September 1927, that is, two months after I assumed charge of my present appointment. Even a little before that, I had the opportunity of visiting the headquarters of the South Indian Railway administration and making myself acquainted with the general conditions of the scheme of retrenchment, which subsequently gave rise to

the unhappy dispute. Well, Sir, when I rushed to the spot in September 1927 I had in the ordinary course of my duties the privilege of meeting a deputation of workers in the workshops at Negapatam and they then put forward the difficulties which they were experiencing in regard to this matter and, to their credit, I must say they showed a very reasonable and temperate attitude. They had my profound sympathy because of the predicament in which they were placed. I think that all of us have always felt that sympathy for them throughout this whole strike. But this, I must say, that the situation which occurred on the South Indian Railway was one which, broadly speaking, could not be avoided. Well, Sir, I had the opportunity of meeting the workers then and listened to what they had to say. I endeavoured, with the knowledge that I then possessed, to make some suggestions. I had continuous correspondence with them subsequently and also with the Agent of the South Indian Railway, and I think that correspondence had some effect on a few points, where suggestions were made to the Railway authorities in the hope that the effects of retrenchment might fall as lightly as possible on the workers.

"That correspondence continued, Sir, for some time, and later—I am speaking from memory—I think it was in January last year the Government of India appointed a Committee. The Government of India appointed a Committee to enquire into all the details of the retrenchment. They enquired into the matter in order to make any further modifications which might help to mitigate hardships. Certainly no Labour Commissioner or any functionary of the Local Government would do more in these matters than the Committee did. The Committee, so to speak, were Labour Commissioners *ad hoc*. After the Committee had made their report, it is quite clear, I think, that the Labour Commissioner could do no more at the time except to encourage the labourers to accept the arrangements which had been made to relieve some of the more acute difficulties from which they were likely to suffer. The Government of India showed, I may say, great solicitude in appointing this Committee which made very careful enquiries in the matter. They made their recommendations and, I think, all possible terms of compromise were reached. I may also mention that the dispute, when it took the form of a strike, involved also certain other railway systems outside this Province—clearly a matter beyond my jurisdiction. I have made this explanation in an attempt to show that the Labour Commissioner exhausted all the resources open to him. I need hardly point out that neither by statute nor by any other recognized authority has the Labour Commissioner or any official any power to determine these disputes. 12 noon.

"I shall take this opportunity of referring to what my hon. Friend, the Member for the University, mentioned—the question of arbitration. Arbitration, as we all know, before its introduction requires the consent of both parties to abide by the award. There was no agreement as to the points which should be referred to the arbitration of the Labour Commissioner. Therefore it was impossible for him to take any steps.

"I think the House will agree with me that, whatever may be the sufferings, in all industrial disputes, of a large body of labourers, the grievances and demands of the labourers are not the only consideration. We must remember the position of the employers who are responsible for the administration of the system which supports so many labourers. I think the House is in sympathy with me on that point. Just before the hon. Member moved

this cut motion he was eloquently pleading the cause of the employers in connexion with another cut motion; he deprecated the harshness of the Labour Department in prosecuting employers for such little offences as retaining labour beyond legitimate hours and failing to keep the machinery in a condition which will obviate the risk of accidents to the employees. I think, Sir, that he at any rate would agree that the employers' side of the question also should be considered. I do not wish to close with a charge of inconsistency, but I may give one other more pleasing example. The hon. Member denounced me for my heartlessness and my attitude towards the labourers in this regrettable dispute. He said that, even if I escaped now, I would have to answer, on the day of judgment, for the sufferings and hardships inflicted on these people. Sir, an hour or two afterwards, I met him in the lobby and I had the gratification of a very friendly and pleasant conversation with him for a quarter of an hour on these topics. I think I have established the point that there was no personal animus in this matter. And I hope that the statement of facts I have made will help to show what the Labour Commissioner actually did in this connexion and will at least reduce the asperity of the criticisms that have been levelled against my department and the Government in this matter."

*Mr. W. O. WRIGHT:—"Sir, generally speaking, we on this Bench are not enamoured with the idea of the intervention of Government either directly, or indirectly, through the Labour Department, in labour disputes. We do however make an exception in the case of public utility services. We feel, Sir, that the debate on this cut has served a useful purpose; it has elicited a full statement of what the Labour Commissioner and the Labour Department did in connexion with this unfortunate strike. Previously this House knew nothing of the activities of the department at the time of the strike. The Government communiqué of the 31st August last is singularly reticent of what was done by the Labour Department and when the hon. Member for the University put some questions on this matter on the 8th October last no information of what the Labour Department had done was given by the hon. the Home Member. We think that this motion has served a very useful purpose in eliciting a satisfactory statement from the Labour Commissioner, and we suggest the hon. Member might now withdraw his motion, having obtained the information he required."

*The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"Mr. President, if I add to what had already been stated by the Labour Commissioner himself, it is only because I think that in one respect he has hardly been fair to himself. He might well have said much more of the obvious limitations under which, during those difficult times, he was carrying on his duties as Labour Commissioner. It was suggested by the hon. Mover that the Labour Commissioner had, so to speak, run away to avoid the difficulties which he might have to face. To that, I think, he himself has given sufficient answer. The complaint was that the public did not know where he was and what he was doing. It has not yet, I think, Sir, become the custom of heads of departments to run their own publicity bureaus. They work in silence; they do not advertise themselves and like the Labour Commissioner they are content that they should remain in the background, provided they have the feeling and the satisfaction of knowing that they have done their best. But as I have said, in this particular case the Labour Commissioner was acting under very heavy handicaps and limitations.

"If I speak on this subject at all, it is because railways are not a provincial subject. Every Member of this House knows that railways are a central subject. But in so far as latitude is given, one Member of the Local Government has the responsibility laid upon him of dealing with such questions affecting central subjects as may arise and in respect of railways, that responsibility rests with me. As has been pointed out by more than one speaker, the cause of this strike was a certain re-organization in the South Indian Railway Company which was carried out with the consent and approval of the Government of India. With that re-organization the Local Government had no concern. The question as to where a railway workshop should be or whether one railway workshop should be transferred to another place is a question with which the Local Government have nothing to do; and they could not intervene in a matter which was entirely outside their sphere however much they might be concerned within certain limits as to what might happen if and when such re-organization took place. It was not possible for the Labour Commissioner to address or to report to the Government of India as to the technical aspect of the re-organization of a railway workshop. That was a matter with which neither he nor we had anything to do. That fact clearly indicates the very heavy limitations under which he was functioning. As the communiqué issued on 31st August pointed out, there were certain matters on which the Agent of the South Indian Railway Company was prepared to go to arbitration. And I believe I am right in saying that both he and the workers had such confidence in the Labour Commissioner that if any points did come to arbitration, they were both willing to leave them in the Labour Commissioner's hands? But it was impossible for the Labour Commissioner to offer his services for the settlement of points on which both sides had not agreed that arbitration was possible and desirable.

"That such an agreement was partly reached, if it was due to any one, it was largely due to the Labour Commissioner. No possible blame could attach to him that arbitration did not materialise. It was not possible for him to arbitrate on the points which have already been decided by the Government of India and as he has pointed out by means of the committee which they had themselves established for the very purpose. It was not open to him, nor to the Madras Government to go behind the recommendations of that committee and I would deprecate the suggestion that anything that the Labour Commissioner did was otherwise than strictly impartial, or for the charge levelled against him on the Government that they were subservient to the interests of capitalists. The President of the Central Committee of the Labour Union had suggested him as the individual to whom they should go for arbitration. Throughout I say—and I speak with personal knowledge—the Labour Commissioner was in direct and close touch with everything that had happened. He was in touch with the labourers, he was in touch with the Agent, and throughout he was in touch with the Government. He kept us fully informed (Interruption from the Opposition: . . .). I am not here defending the Agent but I am defending the Labour Commissioner against whom this motion is directed. He kept the Government fully informed at every stage. He acted under and according to our instructions and I may say that in no single step which he took had the Government cause to complain against the manner in which the Labour Commissioner carried on his duties under difficult circumstances, 12-15 p.m.

[Mr. T. E. Moir] [27th March 1929

circumstances for which he was not responsible. I hope the House will accept my assurance when I tell them that he did everything possible within those limitations, by which he was encompassed and that he not only has earned the approbation of the Government but deserves the good will of the House for his conduct in trying and difficult circumstances."

The motion was put to the House and declared lost.

Mr. S. Satyamurti demanded a poll and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
2. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
3. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
4. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
5. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
6. ,, S. Satyamurti.
7. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
8. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
9. Mr. K. V. R. Swami.
10. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
11. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
12. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
13. Mr. C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
14. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
15. ,, Ramanath Goenka.
16. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
17. ,, O. Obi Reddi.
18. ,, P. Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu.
19. Srimau Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
20. Mr. C. Marudavanam Pillai.
21. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
22. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
23. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, ,, S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi.
9. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
10. Mr. Hilton Brown.
11. ,, H. A. Watson.
12. ,, C. A. Souter.
13. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
14. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
15. ,, V. Ch. John.
16. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
17. ,, A. B. Shetty.
18. ,, R. Foulkes.
19. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
20. Mahmud Sahamnad Sahib Bahadur.
21. Mr. J Bheemayya.
22. ,, S. H. Slater.
23. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
24. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
25. ,, K. Krishnan.
26. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
27. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudiripad.
28. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
29. ,, S. Venkiah.
30. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
31. Mr. C. E. Wood.
32. ,, F. H. Wright.
33. ,, F. E. James.
34. ,, S. N. Dorai Raja.
35. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
36. The Zamindar of Kallikota.
37. Mr. G. R. Premayya.
38. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
39. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
40. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
41. Khan Bahadur Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
42. Mr. T. M. Moidoo Sahib.
43. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.
44. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.

Neutral.

1. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
2. Mr. C. Gopala Menon.
3. ,, B. Ramachendra Reddi.
4. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.
5. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
6. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.

Ayes 23. Noes 44. Netural 6.

The motion was lost.

The demand was then put and carried and the grant made.

27th March 1929]

DEMAND XXX—CIVIL WORKS (GRANTS-IN-AID).

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move

'that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 75,96,000 *under Demand XXX—Civil Works—Grants-in-Aid'."*

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I move

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 74,72,600 *for Grants-in-aid by Rs.* 100' to suggest the formation of a road fund.

"Sir, the idea with which I move this token motion is very simple. It has been before the Government for several years past to see how necessary it is and how important it is to develop the rural communications. Towards that, of course, some attempt has been made during the past years by giving a few rupees here and there. Year after year, this small grant is being given on the half-grant system to the taluk boards concerned. The taluk boards which have to develop rural roads have to find the other half and to see that the road is established. There are poor taluk boards and there are also rich taluk boards and the system of giving half-grants is not at all beneficial to those taluk boards which cannot afford to give the other half. It is indeed very hard and the local boards are put to a good deal of difficulty in carrying their programmes through. Having said this, I wish to point out that out of the amount given yearly for the construction of rural roads, some portion of it lapses either on account of the indifference of the taluk boards to spend that money or on account of the time given to these taluk boards being found insufficient. I mean that these funds are usually adjusted in the month of August or September and that during the remaining four or five months of the budget year, no work could be started by these local boards. In those circumstances, it is but fair and also necessary that these lapses must be put an end to and the amount once granted must be carried on to the following year. As a safe method of following this principle I wish to suggest that a rural road fund should be formed and that all lapses should be added to that fund and that every year, apart from the grant that is given ordinarily, some further grant must be placed at the disposal of this fund. You know, Sir, there is a Famine Relief Fund with several lakhs at its disposal. It is also known to everybody that at certain intervals this amount is spent for road construction and that too only when a certain area is declared to be famine-stricken. It is very seldom that the Government take it into their head that a certain area being declared famine-stricken, and then they will have to get up the machinery and put themselves to several difficulties in regard to the work of famine relief. To avoid these things, they generally say that it is not famine-stricken and only when extraordinary conditions prevail, a few rupees from the famine fund are utilized. That is the usual course followed. I would therefore suggest that a portion of this famine relief fund which would in extraordinary circumstances be released for the formation of roads may be transferred to the rural road-fund and that thereby roads would be increased to such an extent that it would satisfy the needs of the rural areas in the presidency. This year I find that a grant of seven lakhs has been made for rural roads and I do not know how much has lapsed last year and how much more is going to lapse next year.

12-30 p.m.

"The system of half grants is working a great deal of hardship upon the local boards. That system should be forthwith stopped. I also suggest that it may be reduced to a quarter grant from the local boards and the other three-fourths should be met from the Provincial funds. With these few observations, that a permanent road fund should be established, that the lapses should be stopped forthwith and that the grant that should be given from the Government should be increased from half to three-fourths, I request the hon. Minister to make a move to form that road fund."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"I second it."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"Mr. President, Sir, in supporting the motion of Mr. Ramachandra Reddi, I wish to say that there is absolute necessity for allotting a large amount of money for the construction of rural roads. In this case I want to mention one particular instance of the roads in the wet-land areas of the Bellary district. Sir, the condition of these roads is so very bad that even in summer time it is difficult for carts or even bullocks to pass. I therefore feel that there is a great need for the allotment of a large sum of money for these rural roads."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, this is a subject on which I have talked more than once in this session. I have mentioned on the occasion of the debate on the cut motion with regard to the improvement of village sanitation how important the question of village communication is. I am glad, Sir, that the Government is already making a move in that direction by constituting a village road fund. I would only add that with regard to those proposals certain points might be considered. First, Sir, as I have stated, there must be continuity in the policy of the Government with regard to the grant for communication in the villages. It is not enough to say that, having regard to a particular year's provincial finances, the Government will be able to give 5 or 7 lakhs. They should go further and say that when they have got large surpluses a large portion of it should be earmarked for the purpose so that in the course of a few years, say five years, the amount may be utilized with advantage. It has been stated that the district and taluk boards have not been able to utilize the last year's grant and that there have been lapses. I need not bring to the notice of the Government that the blame is not entirely with the local boards. The blame lies as much with the Government as with local boards. If only district boards or taluk boards knew that what the Government would give would not be less than what is necessary for their programme, they would certainly take steps to see that the works are started and taken in right time. We do not really know what amount will be given by the time the work is started and we could not spend because the season is over. I submit that that kind of uncertainty must be removed. The second point I suggest is that if really we should have as an ideal that every village must have a road connecting it with the main road or nearest market, then much more than 7 lakhs a year is necessary and we could not do it except by gradually earmarking a large portion of the surplus we have for the purpose of the village road fund so that apart from future possibility of getting grant from the general revenue we could utilize this surplus. I suggested that 50 lakhs out of the 2 crores of surplus might be allotted so that in course of time we could do much to improve the sanitary condition of the villages. Even three times 50 lakhs would not be too much if we wish to see that all the villages are provided with communications. Sir, after all, as I said,

crores of rupees represents but a balance of surplus in the hands of the Government raised mainly from the agriculturists for which the Government have absolutely no need at present. They propose to give 2 out of 4 crores to repay the old debt and the other two crores are still with them. Is it too much to ask that those 2 crores should be earmarked for rural development which would include not merely opening of communications but also making sanitary and economic improvement of the villages? Another point that I wish to add is the system of insisting upon local bodies to provide half the amount before they could get the other half as grant from the Government. Sir, it is true that when people are enthusiastic and local bodies are asked to find the other half, they somehow find it. But do the Government realize that in financing the other half the local bodies starve the other necessary services. After all they have to starve sanitation, health activities, etc. If only we institute a comparison between the amount spent in 1913-14 and 1927-28 between the various services in the local bodies, we find that the increased cost on roads works out to about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times between these years. It is now 114 lakhs for communications. In 1913-14, it was about 40 lakhs. With regard to public health service, the figures are almost stationary, 20 lakhs in 1913-14 and about the same in 1927-28. So, if there has been any improvement in village communications, it is not on account of the capacity to contribute on the part of local boards, but at the sacrifice of the public health of the people. I request the Government, in future, not to insist upon one-half anticipation. Punjab is not considered to be a very advanced province. But we have only to go to Punjab to see in what way the Government have taken steps to improve the condition of the people. We find, Sir, they have a very big programme of road works. We find that in the last ten years they have increased by more than 200 per cent their expenditure on roads and we find there what is called the Communications Board constituted by the Punjab Government to which all allotments for the improvement of roads have to be made. There are no lapses there. Even if it happens, it does not lapse to the Provincial funds, but to the road fund to be given to the villages later on. We find that the Royal Commission on Agriculture refer to this and say:

'In the Punjab the Communications Board has offered a two-thirds grant-in-aid to any district board which submits a programme for improving village roads in a group of villages.'

"So, Sir, in Punjab, the contribution is two-thirds, while our contribution is only a half. So, Sir, are we not reasonable in asking the Government not to insist upon 50 per cent contribution? We do not ask for the whole of it. I, therefore, submit that a more generous contribution may be made in addition to anything that may come from local bodies Fund and also contributions need not be demanded from poor local bodies. Sir, I need not say more on this point except to express the hope that this question will receive the most careful attention at the hands of the Government as early as possible."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"I may say at the outset that the improvement of village communications improves the riches of the country. Sir, coming as I do from the Nilgiris for many years, the village communications were neglected and just after the arrival of His Excellency Lord Goschen and after a deputation from the district board a special grant of Rs. 15,000 was made and the district board was able to improve certain

portion of the roads. But it is not enough. Even last year, I know the hon. the Chief Minister made certain contributions on the amount that was collected by the District Board itself. This year, during the discussion of the Budget, many Members that have come from the rural parts pressed the point for more improvement and addition to the rural communication. One of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture was to improve the road communications but it was pointed out that for want of funds they could not be given effect to. So, I am sure, the hon. the Chief Minister will see his way to find a scheme whereby a Road Committee may be formed for the improvement of rural communication. Coming to the question of the depressed classes, Sir, we are very badly off without proper communication. To improve the lot of the depressed classes this is one of the vital points, that must be gone into. Now, as it is, at the times of epidemics, our people find a great deal of inconvenience to go to the dispensaries that lie miles away. A few months back, myself and another Member of the depressed classes of this Council had to visit a place known as Pimathoor in South Arcot district and it was on a rainy day. The so-called village communication, that is, the road itself was full of flood and the bandy in which we had to go was about to be drowned. Such is the state of affairs in the villages and I am sure the Government will take steps to improve the village communications."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"Mr. President, Sir, after the introduction of the Reforms and the reformed Local Boards Act, a classification was made by the Government of the roads into four classes. That is, first-class roads (trunk roads), the second-class roads, third-class roads and the village roads. Sir, under this classification, the Government is bound to maintain the first-class roads, that is, trunk roads, they being Military roads . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I wish to know whether Mr. Muniswami Nayudu wishes to move the next motion."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Yes, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"In that case Mr. Biswanath Das will do well to come to the road-fund."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"My idea was whether the second and third-class roads . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It is better to confine ourself to the constitution of the road-fund."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I wish to support the idea of the formation of a rural road-fund and I think the hon. Minister is already or soon will be taking steps to have something very much like it. At the same time, Sir, I must draw the attention of this House to what is a fact to me that the presidents of district boards are not really keen on the improvement of village communications. My friends shake their heads. I know some of them are very good. They may be model presidents of district boards. But, to my purpose, I may give one single instance, Sir. For the last six or seven years I have been trying to bring about improvement in rural communications in villages round about Solagampet. I will take the Tanjore Taluk Board. There are nearly twenty or rather thirty villages that have not even decent cart-tracks not to boast of roads. This

12-45 p.m.

means that except for about three months in the year, that is, except during the hot weather, for the rest of the year the villages are completely shut off from the outside world. Then, Sir, it must be borne in mind that in the absence of communications leading to the trunk roads connecting villages with Tanjore and Trichinopoly, the economic condition of ryots in these unfortunate villages cannot be improved.

"With regard to the construction of two or three village roads which I deemed indispensable I have tried my very best to bring pressure on the board and upon the various members of the board but with no result. Difficulties are raised; and even now some friends behind me are raising the cry 'where is the money?' It is precisely for money, for more money we are all clamouring. Whenever a proposal for roads is put forward, up comes the cold excuse of want of funds; 'We have so many small channels to be tunnelled or bridged; for those works we required more money, when such engineering difficulties confront us, we have to wait. Why not these pressing needs be postponed till we get sufficient money"—this is the argument that is put forward. Sir, the argument, is clear: We must have more money: At the same time we must have a systematic way of utilizing that money when available and also some real enthusiasm on the part of the members of the district and taluk boards, to promote the welfare of the villagers by means of roads or improved communications. Personally speaking, I too have suffered terrible losses due to the bad condition, and absence of roads. I have known cases where for seven or eight months the ryot is not able to bring to the land the manure he needs, or take the produce from one place to another in search of a good market, on account of the bad state of cart-tracks. If therefore effect is to be given to the recommendations of the Royal Agricultural Commission, i.e., to this portion, namely, of having better village communications it is very desirable that the Minister should come forward with his programme, for the creation of a rural road-fund, and with liberal grants. He should also lay down the manner in which this grant is to be utilized, state the amount that will be annually allotted so that as many villages as possible may have their communications improved, and thus redress some of the grievances of the poor agriculturists."

* Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I fully endorse the remarks of the hon. Members who spoke on this cut motion. The people were given to understand at the time when the cess was levied for the first time, that it was a road-cess and from what happened subsequently the villagers have come to understand it as a thorough misnomer; for it is now used for purposes entirely different for which a road-cess is being levied. Now, as has been proposed if a road-fund is formed I daresay the idea could be eminently realized and whenever there is an opportunity for giving grants for purposes of making village roads better this fund might be utilized, so that the people may understand that there is always a store from which they could draw by moving the machinery. At the same time I would request the hon. the Minister to observe the difference in the matter of allocating because the principle now obtaining is working great hardship. Particularly when you take into consideration the normal income of any local board and the normal expenditure, which are absolutely necessary to meet the services, then there will be very little left for expenditure upon this item of road-making, as also of village road-making. Some how or other on account of the advent of motor traffic the bulk, the lion's share of this grant, is spent

upon important roads to make them convenient for motor traffic. This is another difficulty, and as a result of this the village roads suffer. Thus these go to show that the villages are in every possible way neglected. And the only request that we make by this motion to the hon. the Minister is to form a definite village road fund so that it may be available at any time."

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

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" Madam, Deputy President, I do not know whether we are discussing only the question of improving the rural communications, as many members have been touching on that point. I believe it is more than that. This formation of road fund, of which so much has been said by hon. Members is just the thing that is required now ; because there are many urgent things to be developed in connexion with the villages. So far as the trunk roads and the second-class roads are concerned they are not in such urgent need of repair and extension as the roads of the villages are. The House must remember that the major portion of the revenue is from the villages. One of the recommendations of the Royal Agricultural Commission is development of communications. There could be no dispute about the importance that we have to attach in future to the development of rural medical relief. And unless rural communications are developed it is almost impossible to take advantage of dispensaries, practically the recently formed divisional surgical centres. These divisional surgical centres are intended to give facilities to the rural population to resort to them whenever medical assistance is necessary. And unless you provide them with decent roads it is almost impossible for them to take advantage of these. Patients who are in a very bad state of health cannot be expected to travel in bad roads ; much worse where there are no roads. So more attention should be devoted to the development of rural communications. Now that we have a very decent balance of our revenues, I hope with the unanimous expression of opinion of all parties in this House it will be possible to form a road fund which can be utilized for the development of roads, especially village roads. I hope the hon. Finance Member will set apart at least a crore of rupees for that purpose."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Madam, Deputy President, when Mr. Ramachandra Reddi put down this cut motion I wondered what he meant by road development fund. Perhaps he is not aware of the fact that there is no such thing as road development fund in Europe. As a matter of fact the roads committee itself says that the road development fund is not necessary in this country. From the speeches I see what he is referring to is the rural development fund and not mere road fund. I know hon. Members opposite and behind are very keen on the question of rural development fund ; and Mr. Muniswami Nayudu suggests that the whole sum of two crores in the grant should be granted to constitute this fund. And I am afraid that will not be possible. (A voice : Why not ? Is it your money ?) It is not a question of your money or my money. You are to consider how the different wants of different people are to be satisfied. And after all road communications are not the only things that are going to benefit the people. At the same time I admit that good roads are very important, especially in bringing the villages together, take for example the rural surgical centre ; these rural surgical centres will not be of much use unless there are communications, so that people can come to the centre ; or the person in charge of the centre may go out to the places round it. The same thing

applies to the question of concentration of higher elementary schools in a particular locality of a taluk. Thus I quite understand the importance of rural communications : and people have suggested the formation of a rural development fund, so that should any lapses occur they may not go to the provincial budget but to the rural development fund. As I said more than once the lapses have not gone into the general renewals. What has happened is that more than one district have not been able to utilize the money allotted to them. And in the Nellore District Board there are lapses. (A voice : Mr. Ramachandra Reddi is not responsible for it.) (Laughter.)

" I cannot say who is responsible. This Board got as their share a lakh and eighteen thousand rupees last year. This year we have given these lapsed grants to boards who are able to take it ; and both Chittoor and Tinnevelly have got such amounts. I hope other district boards also will be equally alert. Thus we have very little to constitute this rural development fund. As I have said I cannot really commit myself to give two crores or even one crore or even a definite sum for the simple reason that the whole provision will have to be gone into by myself in conjunction with the hon. the Finance Member, so that a definite policy might be formulated. As soon as a settlement is arrived at with the local self-government advisory committee with regard to this rural development fund I shall see that a substantial move forward is made on this question of rural communication."

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Madam, I am sorry to say that the reply of the hon. the Chief Minister in regard to this question is, as usual, unsatisfactory. He said that it was a question which would have to be considered from the point of view of finance in consultation with the hon. the Finance Member. The question of rural uplift and the communications in the villages has been engaging the attention of this House not now for the first time, but all through the life of this Council. I can say that in the matter of the improvement of rural parts of the country the opinion of the whole House is more or less unanimous. Even as he was observing, the hon. the Chief Minister knows that even the Members behind his back who have been supporting him in other matters, when it comes to the question of improvement of the lot of villagers, they will be found to be against him. When such is the case, I do not see why, in view of the fact that the cut has been given notice of for such a long time, he did not consult the hon. the Finance Member, bring up this matter before the Cabinet if necessary and come to some conclusion and intimate to the House that they are going to constitute a rural development fund with such and such an amount and that they are going to come before this House for a supplementary demand in the near future. 1 p.m.

" With regard to the system that is now followed about the giving of these grants at the last moment without really understanding the time when they will be able to spend the grants that is the real cause for so many lapses. It is the want of time for spending these amounts within the financial year that is responsible. Even in the matter of the distribution of these grants, no particular care is being taken to see that grants are given to the boards that are in a position to carry out the works for the amounts granted. If hon. Members like the hon. Member for Chittoor were to ask in this House for larger grants and impress upon the hon. the Chief Minister, he will be getting those amounts ; but there are many cases where the presidents of district boards cannot undertake the work on account of their financial position, and

there are many district boards which, apart from their finances, are not in a position to develop these village communications. And in the matter of making these grants the Government ought to have taken proper care to see that the case of villages in which communications are not attended to by the boards on account of want of their own finances, is taken into consideration first and adequate provision made for them. With regard to the problem of improving village communications, and other matters, such as education, sanitation and economic condition of villages, it will be admitted by all that such an important item of expenditure ought to be taken up by the Government as one of their first duties. It is deplorable that they should be neglected for such a long time and that after an administration of about 150 years many villages cannot have any communication for about six or seven months in the year, is highly deplorable. It is no wonder that many executive officers find it impossible to go to many of these villages and even visit the country parts. It will be impossible to go there because even the ordinary country cart track is not available for traffic for some of these villages. And the plight of these villages can only be imagined when they are cut-off from all outside civilization for about eight months in the year. Under these circumstances, the hon. the Chief Minister should assure the House that he is in earnest in this matter, that he has already convinced his colleagues in the Cabinet, that he has induced the hon. the Finance Member to devote if not the whole, at least half, of the amounts that are now lying in his hands for this purpose. I hope the hon. the Finance Member will give us more definite information with regard to the matter of the amount that will be provided for this object, as he knows that the wish of his own colleagues is for making the amount as big as possible."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Madam, Deputy President, I should very much like that this House examined the implications of the hon. the Chief Minister's reply. All that he has said amounts to this. There have been grants which have lapsed. The Government has been willing to allow those lapsed grants to be treated as grants made afresh. To-day we are proposing to have what is called a rural development fund, and in it we shall put these funds. What has been carried on as a policy for sometime we shall legalise by calling it with a different name. If that is any satisfaction to this House we may well be satisfied. But the hon. the Chief Minister did not quite realize the import of the suggestion that was made and the pleading that was put for the allocation of the two crores of rupees that now form the balances for the development of rural areas. He has very little to do with the villages really and therefore probably he does not realize the exact difficulties of our people. I had a very sad experience when I was working during the cholera season. There is a big populous village within seven miles of Nandyal that is well-equipped for purposes of medical relief. We had undertaken to help these villagers by going to them, examining such of them as were available at the time and giving them relief to the extent to which it was possible for an itinerant party to give relief. We started out, and there was a heavy downpour of rain. The motor could not move, the jutka could not move and there was no road and no proper communication. The people were lying quite helpless and no help could be rendered to any of them. That is the situation that arises in these villages. And during epidemics, more especially, there is the gravest trouble and the people of the villages suffer most. And therefore before any measure of amelioration is thought of, it appears essential that communications should be put in a better condition.

And for that purpose a vigorous policy has to be pursued. A let alone policy, a policy that relies upon what has hitherto merely happened is not enough for the purpose of satisfying the rural needs in our country. A definite step forward has to be taken and if the hon. Minister for Local Self-Government believes in himself, it is up to him to stand up and say, as he should have said, that he would do his best to wring money out of the Finance Member. I know there would be many difficulties and that is due to the system of Government which our friends have agreed to work. Therefore difficulties should not have stood in their way to the extent to which they might have stood in the way of people who did not understand their own position before they took it up. It is open to the hon. the Minister to put back all the money that has been taken out of the rural areas into those rural areas alone. It cannot be contended that the excess of money that is now lying with the Government has come out of any other source except from the ordinary cultivator. In this country it is the rural area that supports every one up to the administrator or the legislator or the trader, the capitalistic magnate or the Minister sitting on the Treasury bench. Even the income-tax that the Governors of Provinces pay comes out of the rural areas. Nothing is produced, nothing material is produced."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" The Provincial Governments take no income-tax out of the rural areas."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I am afraid my hon. Friend the Finance Member administers income-tax as an agent of the Government of India, and a portion of the income-tax comes into his treasury also."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" We are not agents to the Government of India in income-tax matters now."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Whatever it is, I was mentioning this fact that even income-tax, even that centralized revenue comes from the lowliest of the rural population and therefore it is but right that what has been taken out of the rural population should be returned to it for a purpose which is most essential for the development of rural areas. When we raise the question of water-supply, the reply is ' there is no finance'. When we raise the question of communications the answer is ' there is no finance'. When we raise the question of medical aid, the answer is ' there is no finance'. Therefore the sum total of the effect of administration of this country appears to be that whatever money may be in the hands of the Government it should always be spent at the sweet will and pleasure of the bureaucrats that administer the country and the Ministers who co-operate with them, but not for the interests of the rural areas that really produced this money. Time has come when the hon. Minister should carefully ponder over the question, and understand the significance of what he himself has stated. He has stated that there is a necessity but all the same he comes forward and states that he cannot undertake to get either two crores or one crore or any substantial amount for the matter of that. He was not prepared to say what he has in his mind as to the possibilities of getting a portion of that money which is with the Government for purposes of rural emancipation. It is all very well to talk of high sounding names. To tell us that he is thinking of a rural development fund is merely to tell us that he has coined a phrase for things that already exist. It does not mean either the infusion of a new spirit or a departure in policy. What this Council asks is whether the hon. Minister is prepared to depart from the

usual routine of his policy and work up a new line, whether he is courageous enough to stand up for the rights of the rural areas and allocate funds for the rural areas as against other interests, and whether he is able to influence the Government to do all that he considers necessary for the rural areas. Without giving us answers to questions raised here, he has merely given us the skeleton of a scheme that he desires the Government to adopt. Beyond that, no satisfaction has been given to this House in regard to this cut. Therefore I have great pleasure, Madam, Deputy President, in supporting this cut motion."

1-15 p.m.

Mr. P. Anjaneyulu :—"Madam, Deputy President, this subject is one of the tender annuals that is year after year placed before this House. Loud speeches are made that the subject would be carefully considered and yet the subject is carelessly brushed aside. Every one in this House is interested in rural reconstruction especially in village communications This reminds me, Madam, of a small couplet which I was quoting for a different purpose sometime ago: A mathematics professor when ill, wanted a dose of medicine for him to sleep. A dose was given him the previous night, and in the next morning, a student asked the professor how he felt the previous night. The professor replied: 'The medicine I had, but sleep I had none'. It had all its effects but the desired one. Even so, we have listened very carefully to the very interesting speech of the hon. the Chief Minister. He is full of sympathy for these villagers. He is always willing to help them. Last year, this day, we heard almost the same sympathetic assurances from the lips of the Minister then in charge of this subject. All these years the troubles of these villagers are still there. From what I know of the Finance Member's activities before he became an occupant of the Treasury Bench I have no doubt of his willingness to co-operate with the hon. Minister if the Minister is really earnest in this matter of giving relief to villages. I have personal experience of the amount of interest the hon. Finance Member used to take in these matters. Therefore, the whole blame, I regret to have to say, lies at the doors solely and entirely of my hon. Friend the Chief Minister. He himself confessed that he had not yet thought about it, and that there was yet time. There are only a few months more, but nobody knows what the womb of the future has in store for him or for me. We may not be here. Some of us at least may be here. He may not be there to answer. (Hear, hear.) Three years have gone by and we are now in the last days of this Ministry. I request that those whom it may concern will take this matter in hand with the amount of earnestness which it really deserves.

"I shall not reiterate the arguments. Every one is fully aware of the troubles the villagers are put to, especially when there is no road communication to go from place to place. Various villages are not connected even by a single road to the chief town of the taluk and for eight months in the year as our leaders put it, they have to wade through water or through the mire. People have to go for relief to courts of law, for relief in the hospitals, or for other amenities of life in towns and for that they have now to wade through water. The only conveyance available to them is the old-fashioned double-bullock carts which when passing along the ill-maintained roads get into the deep ruts and are stuck up. It is very difficult for these carts to be lifted out of the ruts. That is the miserable condition of the roads in the villages, especially in the deltaic taluks. Everyone knows this, but no one

is worried about it. It cannot be said that there is no money now and that nobody is aware of these things. Everyone knows these things. What is lacking is earnestness in bringing about an improvement. If only this subject is taken earnestly, I am sure that the necessary amount for this purpose will be forthcoming. I hope the hon. Members of the Treasury Bench will take on hand this subject and give it sympathetic consideration at a very early date."

* Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai :—"Madam, I would like to add one or two remarks to this debate. I am afraid the District Board Presidents are blamed without understanding the situation. The contributions made by the Government are not made regularly and consequently the boards are not sure whether the Government would make any contribution. As a rule, grants are made at the fag end of the year and the boards are not therefore able to utilize them before the end of the year. If the contributions be regular and the boards are sure of their coming every year, I think they will have the required establishment ready for carrying out improvements in the village road communications and spending the amount allotted to them within the official year. I know, as a matter of fact, that most of the taluk boards have got estimates ready when they make application to the district boards and the Government. But as the grants are irregularly made and not in time, they are not able to spend the allotment within the year. Hence the lapses which the hon. the Chief Minister complains of.

"Another point I wish to urge on this occasion is that if the village roads are kept in good condition, there will be less of rural tyranny. In far off villages which are not easily accessible to higher officials—the officers give a wide berth to them and do not go to those places at all—you hear of tyranny by village officials. Also on account of this inaccessibility there is this illicit arrack-making and other unlawful doings. So long as Government do not take steps to improve the village communications, these things will go on. In this respect I do not think the Chief Minister is such a big sinner as he is supposed to be. It was said by my friend, Mr. Anjaneyulu that he has no interest in the improvement of rural communications and that he does not make earnest attempts for improving them. I do not agree with him. I think the hon. the Chief Minister is as earnest as anybody else as he is himself a villager as most of us are. My hon. The Finance Member is rather tightfisted. (Laughter.) He would not give money. He refuses money even to give us Stationary Magistrates in the place of the few Sarishtadar-Magistrates we have in some districts. Therefore I would blame the hon. the Finance Member and not the Chief Minister for not giving us enough money for the improvement of the rural communication. The Chief Minister might have pleaded for more funds and the hon. the Finance Member might not have agreed. (A voice: Why not he resign?) The hon. the Finance Member before he came into this House used to be sympathetic. But as Finance Member he has become a different man. (Laughter.) I can bear personal testimony to this fact. He was the Settlement Officer in the Cuddapah district. His settlement rates were equitable and just to the ryots and his name is still remembered by the people with gratitude. All subsequent settlements in North Arcot, Chittoor and Chingleput were attended with inequitable enhancement of revenue giving room for undue and continued hardship to the ryots. I know therefore that he is an officer endowed with sympathetic understanding and I only blame him as a hard-hearted Finance

Member for not giving money for urgent rural needs. I am sure the hon. the Chief Minister, young and energetic as he is, will fight with the Finance Member if necessary and get more money for rural communications."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"I think it might be almost discourteous to the House if I did not say a few words on this motion from the financial point of view. It might indeed have been difficult to say anything even if the debate had confined itself to the wording of the resolution which in itself is solely concerned with rural communications; it is still more difficult to do so now on account of the fact that the discussion has ranged over a much wider field, both financial and administrative, and has more than once diverged into the much wider subject of what is called a rural development fund. Although the hon. Member from Chittoor was content to put down the improvement of village communications as the first duty of the Government, the list of the first duties of the State was not thereby exhausted because, other hon. Members came forward in turn to say that some other service was the first duty of the Government and so they went on until the hon. Member from Anantapur, Mr. Kesava Pillai suggested, I think, that the improvement of the pay of sarishtadar-magistrates (laughter) was the first duty of the Government."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"Madam, may I submit that what I referred to was the abolition of the sarishtadar-magistrates and the employment of stationary magistrates?"

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"I quoted that simply as an example of the difficulties with which the Finance Member or the Finance Minister of to-morrow is or will be faced in dealing with a general resolution or motion of this kind. But of course it is exceedingly useful that opinions and suggestions should be ventilated in this way on an important subject of this kind on the floor of this House. If it is not open to me to give as much satisfaction to some of those who have spoken as I should like, might I remind the House that we have not yet quite finished the discussion of the budget for 1929-30 and that what I am really being invited to do is to frame the budget for 1930-31? One thing at a time, Madam, is my motto. But I may say that when we have got through the discussion of the budget of 1929-30, and the Finance Department have been able to inform my hon. Colleague the Chief Minister of the sums which are available to him as a result of the discussion for distribution in this respect, I shall be able to proceed to the task of considering how to utilize such resources as it seems to me will be available later on? I am afraid, however, Madam, that it is not open to me to take such a plunge into the dark as to forecast here and to-day what the history of the next twelve months will be. I have already disowned or disclaimed any possibility for fore-seeing what exceptional items of expenditure the Government may have to face during the period in which the budget we have been discussing will operate. But I should like, if possible, to contribute a few general observations to the discussions."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"The House will now adjourn and re-assemble at half past two."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch 2-30 p.m.

* The hon. Mr. T. E MOIR :—"Mr. President, when the House adjourned for lunch, I was proceeding to offer a few general observations on the motion which is now under discussion. In the first place, I would express my

entire agreement with some hon. Members who spoke on this question, and without imputing blame to Government it is a fact that communications in this Presidency are not in a satisfactory condition.

"Nor can I pretend that even if Government had much larger resources to devote to communications it could put them all in a proper condition?

"But whether the constitution of a road fund is a remedy for that is a matter which I think requires very careful consideration.

"Reference was made by one hon. Member to the fact that such a road fund existed in Great Britain. But so far as I am aware when financial difficulties arose it served as a convenient hen-roost for Chancellors of the Exchequer to raid for general purposes. Now assuming such fund to exist in this Presidency, I do not know whether my successor or successors would be able to resist a temptation, which has been too much for the Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain. And when I make these remarks I am not claiming a higher standard of virtue in such matters than my successor or successors may possess. It is merely that I do not see any likelihood of the temptation being put before myself.

"Now, there is one point of importance as regards the road fund in Great Britain, namely, it is constituted out of certain specific taxes imposed on traffic for the purpose of constituting this fund. It is not, I think, a road fund constituted by setting apart general revenues as a special fund. It is, so far as I know now, the result of special taxation upon traffic. Even that I may say has failed to protect it entirely, and much less protection would be available to any fund which was constituted from general revenues, apart from the fact that no Government or Legislative Council could in such matters bind its successor. The general revenues of the province are at the disposal of the Legislative Council year after year. And of course I may add that merely to constitute a fund does not in itself provide an additional rupee of revenue. There are already various special measures of taxation which are imposed on traffic, such as toll fees, licence fees, registration fees. It is a possible subject for investigation to what extent that taxation is actually utilized for the service of communications.

"Again one hon. Member, I think the hon. Member from Chittoor, complained that whereas in the Punjab grants were given to the extent of two-thirds of the cost of the roads in this Presidency only 50 per cent was given. Now, of course, I can understand that any local board which is only concerned with its own needs would welcome an addition to the grants it gets. But clearly, when one board gets a two-thirds grant, that again does not increase the funds available, and it means that some other local body must go with less for the total fixed amount is distributed in the proportions of two-thirds then it is clear that if the total divisible sum remains the same some local boards will get preference and others must go without.

"One hon. Member suggested that such a fund would be a means of helping the poorer boards.

"I am afraid, Sir, my hon. Colleague, the Chief Minister for Education, might not support that suggestion, because if I remember rightly, only one or two days ago, he protested against any such principle being adopted in respect of education, and he expressed his preference for treating all alike irrespective of the question whether one board is richer or poorer than others.

Obviously, that is an issue which has to be considered in respect of roads as much as in respect of education or any other service. But quite apart from these financial considerations, there are in this matter certain administrative issues which, I think, it would be a very good thing if we were to consider and explore. Now, for my own part, while I am not in a position to give the House any assurance that we can increase the sums which we have been providing year after year for communications—, surely I am right in urging that our expenditure should be with reference to a definite system or policy. My impression is that it is a very haphazard policy which we are at present following. It depends a good deal on the amounts we have to provide for major schemes ; it depends on the extent to which in one district as compared with another, village panchayats have been formed, and it depends on the capacity for organization shown by the villagers themselves or by the boards on which they are represented. That is another point which, I think, may very well be examined and considered, whether we cannot improve the system under which these allotments are made.

"There is another very important point, on which for my own part I have no information but which, I think, may be investigated. We have after all been spending considerable sums for the last 4 or 5 years on village communications. Are the communications which have been provided out of those sums, being maintained ? It is no use to construct a village road and then allow it in a few years to revert to its original condition. Are local boards providing against that ?

2-45 p.m. "That is another matter, I think, which might well be investigated. It is perfectly true that, as far as roads are concerned, village roads seem at present to be the most popular cry and to claim most attention. Personally I have no wish to decry the utility of village roads and I have myself suffered many times on account of the bad condition of such roads which one hon. Member Mr. Harisarvottama Rao I think, so eloquently described. In the rainy season I have more than once been held up for several days and unable to move owing to their condition. But surely we ought to retain some sense of proportion as between various classes of roads, whether village, district, or trunk roads. For example, if I were a farmer who has frequently to visit a market six miles away, one mile over a village road and five miles over a taluk or district board road, I think I should prefer to have the five miles of taluk or district board roads in proper condition rather than the one mile village road.

"But the real question with reference to this debate is whether we can do anything now and, before considering the expenditure of more money, I would suggest that we should first ask whether local boards can spend what they have been allotted in the budget for the coming year. There are, I know, complaints that local boards are unable to spend the money allotted to them not owing to their incapacity but because of the late distribution of grants. That is, of course, an issue which presidents of district boards should fight out with the hon. the Chief Minister. But, as far as the current year is concerned, I asked if the figures could be supplied and I find that out of a grant of 7½ lakhs, Rs. 5,60,000 which were due for reallotment out of the unutilized balance were reallotted on the 5th May. It might of course be possible to make such reallotment even earlier provided the district boards concerned supply the necessary information on which reallotment is made as soon as possible after the beginning of the financial year. The allotment for

new works, roughly two lakhs of rupees, was carried out and communicated to the local boards on the 5th of July. Here again I do not think there is much to complain of but it might be possible to effect some improvement. I have no doubt that my hon. Colleague the Chief Minister will consider whether this can be done. I can only hope that, as a result of the interest stimulated by this discussion, any measures taken by my hon. Colleague to give earlier information to the local boards as to the amount placed at their disposal will induce them to show better progress in the coming year.

"But the general discussion has ranged over a much wider and larger sphere than that of a purely simple road fund. Many references have been made to what has been generally termed rural development, a phrase which would include not only roads but various other activities of local bodies such as water-supply, sanitation, and so on. One hon. Member, I think, also referred to the question of education : but from the financial point of view may I point out that a fund implies continuity. It implies financial resources from which it is constantly recouped. I have, I am afraid, no suggestion to make now as to how we could approach the task of constituting a fund on that basis. Obviously it is impossible to constitute a fund out of a chance windfall. That might to a small extent be done by utilizing a certain sum of money to form what is called an endowment fund which means the investment of a certain sum of money the proceeds of which would be ear-marked for a specific purpose. But even on the most generous computation the proceeds of such an investment in this province would only be a few lakhs and it would be a most questionable expedient to invest a small sum of money to produce a few lakhs of rupees for such various purposes. So far as I know, that is not the idea at the back of the minds of the hon. Members who have spoken. They are under the impression that there is a sum available not required for any other purpose which can be utilized for certain specific items, whether it be roads or schools or wells or sanitation or whatever happens to commend itself to the Legislative Council. Whether any unanimity would be arrived at as to which of these various items should be given priority I am, of course, unable to say ; but I doubt if the consideration of that problem is really advanced by suggesting that a certain sum of money should be set apart as a fund. It is quite possible that next year we may be in a position to undertake some special expenditure in respect of services of the kind which may commend itself to the Legislative Council and to expend such sums by placing it at the disposal of the local bodies though in view of the diversity of opinions expressed, clearly there will be a contest as to priority. But I may ask what are the actual facts. We have without a fund been able during the last few years to spend much larger sums than ever before on services which concern rural development and I have not the slightest doubt that such sums as are at our disposal next year when existing commitments have been met, will mainly go to such services. But the utilization of such surplus, whether it be a crore or less, and its allocation is not advanced, so far as I can see at present, by constituting a road fund or any other fund quite apart from the financial implications of that term. I myself regard certain items connected with rural development with special interest as far as it is open to a Finance Member to do so. I may mention the provision of water-supply, the provision of communications and the provision of elementary education. But it is not possible for me to say now what sums will actually be available, nor will it rest with me to determine how the sum that may become available

shall be allocated for distribution. I am concerned, however, that expenditure on these items should be carried out with reference to a definite policy and I understand that the hon. the Chief Minister who is largely interested in this problem is contemplating the holding of a conference to consider these matters to which he has been good enough to invite me to attend. I can only say that I shall be very glad to do so and that I shall approach the discussion with as keen a desire for the advancement of those objects which have been referred to and pressed upon our attention by hon. Members of this House as any other member of the conference."

* Mr. K. V. R. Swami:—"This is a very simple matter. The only question before the House is whether the rural population can have any portion of the money that can be spared now. Of course as the hon. the Finance Member has stated, the discussion on this question has ranged over the whole question of rural reconstruction. Anyhow the idea seems to be to get money for the improvement of roads. But the hon. the Finance Member says: 'True we have got money; but then there may be some famine next year and the monsoon may fail and am I not to keep this money for that contingency'. He also says "where is the guarantee that, even if the Government grant some moneys, you would maintain those roads." So, he raises so many questions. The hon. the Finance Member took three-fourths of an hour to point out to this House the various difficulties and he also said that he was ready to attend any conference which might be summoned by the hon. the Chief Minister. Of course I must confess that his speech is an able address. This Government, though it poses itself as the trustee of the masses, always stands in opposition to the improvement of the condition of the masses. The policy of the Government is something like that of a miser who thinks that he must hoard his money even by starving his children.

3 p.m. "There may be famine to-morrow; I cannot understand an argument like that. The hon. the Finance Member asked what would become of this province if a famine would occur. The hon. the Finance Member took care to pay a sum of two crores towards the debt due from this province. If that unfortunate situation overtakes the whole of this province next year, we certainly borrow the required amount and tide over the trouble. Now something should be done to these poor people. The question is, whether these roads can be maintained hereafter, supposing money is given now. If money is allotted for new roads, that amount which is usually spent on new roads year after year will be spent for repairs of old roads. The attitude of this Government is this; if the Justice party supports the Government against all other parties in the House, then they are very good fellows. If they make any substantial proposal for rural reconstruction, they are very bad fellows. The Government will use their votes so long as they are helpful to them. If they make any proposals, as we are doing on this side of the House, they will not be accepted by the Government.

"One point is always forgotten by this Government; they forget that the money belongs to the tax-payer; that is the initial blunder that is committed by this Government; as soon as money is paid, the Government think that it is their own money and they can spend it as they like. As I pointed out more than once, money is spent on towns on a very liberal scale. It is also forgotten that the tax-payer does not get any benefit. It is true that some money is spent for rural purposes. That amount is not enough; that is the

opinion of not only one party but of all parties of this House, including my hon. Friend, the Chief Minister. He also feels that something more should be done. But it is apparent that he is not a free man in this respect. So, the hon. the Finance Member says that, if the Chief Minister comes to him with a proper application at the proper time, he would consider the matter sympathetically. The hon. the Finance Member does not think that the hon. the Chief Minister is responsible to this House, that he is not so free as the hon. the Finance Member to defy the wishes of every party in this House, that he has to make concessions and do something in matters of this kind. The opinion of this House on this matter is unanimous. The hon. the Finance Member feels that the Chief Minister is not definite in his proposals. This is no compliment to the hon. the Chief Minister. But we cannot blame the latter; I do not want to say one word against him; this is perhaps a situation created by the present constitution; there are only three Ministers in the Cabinet. There are four other gentlemen who do not care for anybody's opinion except for their pay and their loyalty to each other. This is not a party question at all. All parties say that they want more money for the rural areas. We want money for having roads and for looking after sanitation of the rural areas. Another objection raised is, how much money can be spent on this matter. The idea of the hon. the Finance Member appears to be, supposing we give a sum of six or seven lakhs of rupees as interest on endowment fund, what will be the use; he seems to think that no bread is better than having a little bread. If we have six lakhs of rupees every year, we can do something more. The hon. Member himself admitted that he had been to the Ceded districts and that he suffered very much for want of roads. If this privilege is cut off, the rural population will suffer very much. I therefore support this motion. I hope that all the parties will vote for this motion and strengthen the hands of the hon. the Chief Minister. This motion is not one of no-confidence. I entirely support the motion."

The hon. the President:—"The question is 'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 74,72,600 for grants-in-aid by Rs. 100'."

The motion was put and declared lost.

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao demanded a poll and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
2. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
3. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
4. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
5. ,, S. Satyamurti.
6. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
7. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
8. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
9. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
10. Mr. K. V. R. Swami.
11. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
12. ,, K. R. Karant.
13. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
14. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
15. ,, A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu.
16. ,, P. Baktavatsulu Nayudu.
17. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar,
18. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib.
19. ,, C. Marudavanam Pillai.
20. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
21. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
22. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
23. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
24. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.
25. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
26. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
27. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
28. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
29. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
30. ,, K. Sitarama Reddi.
31. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. „ Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. „ Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. „ Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. „ Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. „ Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. „ Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.
9. Mr. Hilton Brown.
10. „ H. A. Watson.
11. „ C. A. Souter.
12. „ S. H. Slater.
13. „ A. McG. C. Tampoe.
14. „ C. W. E. Cotton
15. „ V. Ch. John.
16. „ M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
17. Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
18. Mr. C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.
19. „ A. B. Shetty.
20. Mr. J. Bheemayya.
21. „ R. Foulkes.
22. „ P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
23. Muhammad Sohaimad Sahib Bahadur.
24. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
25. Mr. K. Krishnan.
26. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
27. Mr. W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.
28. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
29. Mr. C. E. Wood.
30. „ F. E. James.
31. „ S. N. Dorai Raja.
32. „ S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
33. „ H. F. P. Hearson.
34. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
35. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
36. „ T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
37. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
38. Khan Bahadur Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.

Ayes 31. Noes 38.

The motion was lost.

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" Mr. President, Sir, I move

' To reduce the allotment of Rs. 74,72,600 for Grants-in-aid by Rs. 100 '.

" My object is to discuss the policy of the Government in regard to (*a*) larger grants to trunk roads and second-class roads ; (*b*) additions to trunk roads ; and (*c*) larger grants to village roads and distribution of the same.

" So far as this question is concerned, trunk roads are taken over by the Government and as such they are maintained as a State concern. Therefore the whole cost has to be paid by the State. With regard to second-class roads also, half the cost has to be borne by the Government. This question was raised and fully discussed in connection with financial relations that should exist between the State and the local bodies by the Financial Relations Committee. At page 11 of the report this is how they begin :—' The construction and repair of the great highways of commerce, of the military and pilgrim routes have always been the concern of the State. As early as 1856 the Madras Government decided that trunk roads and certain district roads should be made and kept up at the cost of the State. Later, when, in the course of the discussion of the Local Funds Bill of 1872, complaint was made that it was unjust to throw the maintenance of trunk roads on local funds, the member in charge (Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot) assured the Legislative Council that the immediate object of the Bill was merely to provide additional funds for the construction of cheap roads which should connect villages with district roads.'

" The policy of the Government has been that the maintenance of trunk roads and main roads is a State concern and if the local boards collect cesses, it is more for the purpose of constructing cheap roads to connect villages with district roads. That policy was given up subsequently possibly owing to the then financial position of the State. For some years the financial help of the State was withdrawn, and the whole expenditure was met from local funds. Subsequently, in the year 1929-30 the Government

recognized their duty to maintain these trunk roads and gave a grant of about 16 lakhs of rupees. This question was considered by this Committee and they say in paragraph 65 of the report:—" A grant equivalent to the whole cost of maintenance of such roads should be made to the local body concerned. The Government have already issued orders accepting such a liability for trunk roads in both local board and municipal areas. We consider that these principles are sound. The grant has been rightly placed on an expenditure basis, and the maximum limit Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000 is under present conditions, necessary for enforcing economy as well as efficiency in maintenance. The maximum of Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000 may, however, be enhanced in the case of localities where the maintenance of roads is specially costly.'

" So that the principle laid down by the Report was that the total cost of the maintenance of trunk roads should be met by the State, and having regard to the state of finance at the time, they fixed a maximum of Rs. 500 and they also recognized that where the cost of maintaining the roads is heavy the extra cost must be met by the State. Owing to the state of finance in 1919, a sum of 16 lakhs was allowed at a maximum flat rate of Rs. 500 per district board and a sum of Rs. 1,000 in the case of municipalities. The actual cost of maintaining these roads is however more, because there are places where the actual cost has gone to something like Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 per mile while the actual amount given is only Rs. 500. I find from the Administration Report for 1926-27 the actual total cost of maintenance of the trunk roads was 17·53 lakhs, while the amount actually given was 15·22 lakhs, so that 2·31 lakhs had been spent from out of the resources of the district boards who have been asked to maintain these roads. Even to maintain these roads in the state in which they are, the local boards have been asked to spend more than 2 lakhs. So far as the roads are concerned, I am thankful to the hon. the Finance Member when he said that the roads are now not in as satisfactory a condition as they should be. The Road Board has distinctly pronounced that most of these roads are not in as efficient a condition as they ought to be, especially when motor traffic and bus traffic is growing for the convenience of the people, so that the cost of the maintenance of these roads are bound to increase in course of time. Every year in the Administration Reports, we find remarks of the Collectors and Superintending Engineers that the roads are not in a satisfactory condition. That is the position so far as the trunk roads are concerned. There was a committee of the Road Board which was constituted in 1921 and they met some time in 1922, I believe. Later on in 1926 the question of adding these trunk roads was considered. 3-15 p.m.

" It was considered at that time that the extra amount that would be required by adding more trunk roads would cost two lakhs more to the district boards and owing to the financial position the question was dropped and the question was eventually turned down in 1926 evidently on the ground that the question was being considered by the Jayakar Committee. Sir, the Jayakar Committee Report had been published and we would certainly soon have the orders of the Government of India on that point. I am only pressing on the Government, that the extra expenditure which is now incurred by the local boards from out of their funds must be morally and legally made good by the Government. If that amount is met by Government, to that extent the local boards will find the where-withal to

attain the real purpose for which they are constituted, that is for the convenience of the villages, not only for the purpose of village communications but also to make sanitary improvements, thereby the Government will be doing their duty by enabling the local boards to expand their activities in regard to the other important services.

"The second point is in regard to second-class roads. The expenditure which the Government should contribute towards these second-class roads was discussed by the Financial Relations Committee and they came to the conclusion that Government should bear an equivalent amount towards the sole cost of the maintenance of these roads. In paragraph 71 of their report they recommend :

'We recommend (i) that the grant for this class of roads should be equivalent to one-half of the expenditure on maintenance actually incurred, provided that where half the average expenditure in a district exceeds Rs. 200 a mile the grant should be limited to that amount, and (ii) that the present 14 lakhs grant-in-aid of general resources—which now amounts to 17·128 lakhs—should be distributed as a grant for second-class district roads in local board areas.'

"Therefore, that cost of maintenance of the second-class roads by the local boards will come to Rs. 400, the Government paying Rs. 200 and the local boards the other Rs. 200. The Financial Relations Committee have stated :

'We shall not therefore be wide of the mark if we estimate the total mileage of second-class district roads at 12,000. The grant for 12,000 miles at Rs. 200 a mile will amount to Rs. 24 lakhs, which is 6·72 lakhs more than the amount of the 14 lakhs grant.'

"What is given for second-class roads is 16·90 or 17 lakhs in round figures and if half the grant that is estimated by the Financial Relations Committee is given it will be seven lakhs more which they will have to pay. It will mean that for trunk roads the Government have to pay two lakhs more and for second-class roads seven lakhs more, in all nine lakhs."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The grant has to be put to vote at 8-25 p.m."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"I have nothing more to add except to say that the Minister will accept the motion."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"Mr. President, in seconding this cut motion I wish to say that in January 1928 a resolution was passed to the effect that the amounts given to the District Boards of Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah had to be given to them to help them to maintain second-class roads. In answer to that resolution the hon. Chief Minister stated that he would consider the resolution favourably and hitherto I do not see any action has been taken on that matter. I think it is only an example of the need for greater grants."

*The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, I am afraid I have not got very much time to reply to the points detailed at length by my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu. But, as far as I can see, with regard to these trunk roads, it will be impossible to commit ourselves to more expenditure than at present, because when the Government of India make available to us the funds according to the Report of the Road Development Committee, such funds as are made available will certainly be devoted to trunk roads. In any case, perhaps some more funds will be found which will be available for second-class roads and if some money is realised from the

taxes which the Government of India propose to raise extra for these trunk roads, perhaps what we are able to release on account of the trunk roads may be applied to the second-class roads. Beyond that, I am afraid, I cannot go at present."

The motion was put to the House and declared lost.

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao demanded a poll and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
2. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
3. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
4. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
5. ,, S. Satyamurti.
6. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
7. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
8. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
9. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
10. Mr. K. V. R. Swami.
11. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
12. ,, K. R. Karant.
13. ,, P. Anjanevulu.
14. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
15. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
16. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
17. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
18. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib.
19. ,, C. Marudavanam Pillai.
20. Mr. K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
21. ,, K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
22. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
23. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
24. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
25. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
26. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.
27. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
28. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
29. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
30. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
31. Mr. G. R. Premayya.
32. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddiyar.
33. ,, B. Muniswami Nayudu.
34. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Setturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.
9. Mr. Hilton Brown.
10. ,, H. A. Watson.
11. ,, C. A. Souter.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
14. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
15. ,, V. Ch. John.
16. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
17. Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur.
18. Mr. A. B. Shetty.
19. ,, J. Bheemayya.
20. ,, R. Foulkes.
21. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
22. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
23. Zamindar of Singampatti.
24. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
25. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
26. ,, K. Krishnan.
27. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
28. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
29. ,, W. P. A. Soundarpaandia Nadar.
30. ,, S. Venkiah.
31. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
32. Mr. C. E. Wood.
33. ,, F. E. James.
34. ,, H. F. P. Hearson.
35. ,, S. N. Dorai Raja.
36. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
37. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
38. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
39. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
40. ,, T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
41. Khan Bahadur Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
42. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.
43. Mr. T. M. Moidoo Sahib.
44. ,, K. Sarabha Reddi.
45. The Zamindar of Mirsapuram.
46. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.

Ayes 34. Noes 46.

The motion was lost.

The demand was then put to the House and adopted, and the grant made.

[27th March 1929

DEMAND XXXI—CIVIL WORKS (TRANSFERRED).

3-30 p.m. * The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move,

' that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 146·07 *lakhs for Civil Works—Transferred—under Demand XXXI—Civil Works—Transferred* ' ".

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, I rise, Sir, to move,

' *that the allotment of Rs.* 1,45,28,000 *for Civil Works in charge of Public Works officers be reduced by a sum of s.* 100.'

" To discuss the policy of Government. Public Works expenditure, Sir, is almost entirely unremunerative and in view of the fact that money is required for so many purposes of expenditure, I think the time has come for the Government to examine the policy of the department with reference to the question of the construction and maintenance of public buildings. The hon. the Finance Member in presenting the budget for 1929-30 visualised the fact that while our revenues showed no signs of any considerable expansion the expenditure has been gradually going up, and he contemplated the future, considering large demands for expenditure, almost with dismay. If we examine, Sir, the budget provisions for the various departments of Government, such a scrutiny lends strength to the conviction—Members of both sides of this House will agree—that the present expenditure on some departments is inadequate, while possibly there are certain other services where it is possible to reduce the expenditure. The building programme of Government is with reference firstly to the construction of new buildings taking the place of rented buildings, secondly to replace old buildings and thirdly for new schemes which may come about on account of causes like the bifurcation of the Godavari district.

At this stage the hon. the Deputy President took the chair.

"It is not my intention, Madam, to have it understood that the Government should not construct any buildings at all. That is not my intention at all. I think everybody will admit that there are certain classes of buildings which it is necessary for Government to construct when the necessity for such construction arises but my main reason in raising the debate is because I believe firstly that the construction and the maintenance of many classes of buildings have come about as a result of what I may call accidents. Various departments come to the conclusion that they require certain buildings. Of course the Public Works Department merely acts as the agency for putting up those buildings. The only case where the question of expenditure of the buildings is at all considered by the collective Government is when the thing is considered in Cabinet. Even then—it may not be a secret I am revealing—my experience is that nobody cares except the Finance Member and the Member for whose department the building is proposed. The other Members of the Government do not care to bother themselves with the question. By means of this motion I merely want to urge that the whole policy underlying the construction of buildings should be gone into by Government or if possible be referred to a committee of this House. I think it is possible—and I am going to argue the question—that the present expenditure on Civil Works—Transferred, could be reduced. If we look at the budget provisions under this head for a series of years, during the pre-war period, during

27th March 1929] [Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar]

the war period and during the post-war period, we find that in the pre-war period the expenditure on buildings started to increase. When the war came the Public Works budget had to be cut down severely but if we look at the budget provision made during the post-war period we find again the old phenomenon of the expenditure going up steadily. It must be obvious that on a venture like the construction of new buildings for officers, quarters or for other purposes the expenditure on construction is entirely unremunerative and I think all parties of this House will welcome any proposal that might tend to help Government to secure a policy that might on one side tend to reduce the ever-recurring expenditure and also enable the Government to look for methods by which they could reduce expenditure and enjoy almost the same convenience as they enjoy by the present budget expenditure. At present practically all work is done under departmental supervision either directly by departmental work or by work that is supervised almost in every detail by the officers of the Public Works Department. The practice of employing large contracting firms for carrying out of works was started about four or five years ago and I believe I am right in saying that this practice is now extending. While it was rather difficult four or five years ago to get responsible firms to tender for works of the Public Works Department, I believe I am right in saying that it is now far more easy. I believe that in the current year there are some large works that have been taken up by large contracting firms. But the point I wish to urge is that it is no use employing the slightly altered method of having large contracting firms to execute works without saving expenditure on the establishment. The practice obtaining in other countries of the world in the case of large works is that these contracting firms employ their own expert engineering establishment on the works. The method adopted in this Presidency—as a matter of fact all over India—is that our Government Engineers interfere in everything possible from the very beginning—measurements, preparation of an indefinite series of bills and so on. Secondly I raise the point whether it is necessary that Government in all cases should invest its own capital for construction of buildings and their maintenance also. The expanding programme for construction of buildings means also expanding expenditure both for capital and maintenance. As we go on constructing new buildings the old ones become dilapidated and have got to be renewed again so that the series seems to be never ending. We are committed to an increasing programme of expenditure not merely in the construction and the investment of capital but also we are committed to an increasing programme of expenditure on their maintenance and, as I said, on reconstruction also, so that it seems to me, Madam, it is not worth while examining suggestions to get over this difficulty of having to face the ever-increasing expenditure on public works. I might drop a suggestion which might be considered by Government and that is this. I know from experience that there are many places where private enterprise will be willing to come out and invest capital. There are many places where private people would be willing to put up buildings for residences provided Government give them some sort of guarantee that the buildings will be occupied for a long period. I do not see why except in the case of the highest class of buildings that require the highest class of technical skill some such principle could not be adopted in the case of very many first, second or third class buildings. I should think there are many places in this Presidency where private enterprise will be prepared to invest capital for the construction of

buildings of this class. And then there is another point that I should like to bring to the notice of this House. We have at present Government Engineers. We have side by side other engineers in practically all districts; the local boards have engineering establishments and there is besides a similar establishment under the Minor Irrigation Department. At present, although the cadre of District Board Engineers has been provincialized these two agencies are working under different bodies. But at the same time it will not be a matter of very great difficulty to come to some sort of arrangement by means of which it will be possible to co-ordinate these two services and if some such scheme is possible, a good deal of expenditure not merely on the establishment but on travelling allowances could be saved, for these two different sets of people are travelling over the same ground. If there is some sort of co-ordination, it cannot be a matter of very great difficulty for either of these bodies to do a considerable amount of work that both are doing at present. In view of these reasons I think it is time that the Government examined the whole policy in this matter with a view firstly to devise the most economical agency for the construction of the buildings and even before they come to a decision on this matter, I should urge the Government to come to a decision once and for all as to the classes and numbers of each class of buildings that they are going to construct. I do not think that any estimate has yet been made of what exactly Government has got to do in the matter of construction of public buildings and within what number of years.

3-45 p.m. "It seems to me that the Government are now following a haphazard policy. There is no programme extending for, say a period of twenty or thirty years. The present policy is to send the demands to the departments concerned and it is accepted or rejected according to the state of the finances. We have to meet an ever-increasing expenditure with regard to the construction and maintenance of buildings. I urge for this reason that it is absolutely necessary that expenditure on unproductive departments and unproductive ventures should be kept down at a minimum; and every possible avenue for reducing the capital expenditure, as well as maintenance should be examined. I should be glad if the hon. Minister took the House into his confidence and try to arrive at some sort of definite policy in getting expenditure on civil works reduced to the minimum, the minimum in the matter of capital expenditure and on recurring charges for buildings and establishments. I do not wish to be misunderstood in moving this motion. I do not move this motion as one of censure against Government. If I have spoken at all it is with a view to place before the House my views on this matter. I hope some of the suggestions I have made will be duly considered by Government."

* Mr. C. E. Wood:—"I beg to second this resolution (opposition laughters). True! It may seem strange that I should be joining hands with the hon. Member on the opposite side of the House, and particularly so as until quite a few months ago he was one of those who was so deeply saturated with the traditions of the department that its criticism would have been impossible to him; but to-day he cast off his attachment and no longer do we hear the old cry of 'hands off the Public Works Department.'

"My object in supporting this motion is to make reference to that portion of the hon. the Finance Member's Budget speech in which he pointed out that the Public Works Department had been unable in 1928-29 to spend their allotment by no less than 40 lakhs of rupees and the hon. Member

gave certain reasons why this under-spending had occurred, the chief reason being delays to works. My hon. friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar has referred to one or two reasons responsible for these delays but it seems to me that though this hon. Member was recently in the Public Works Department himself and latterly a minister he has not taken the trouble to study recommendations already made by committees of enquiry relating to these delays. One hon. Member suggested the appointment of a committee. Of what use will that be when there are in existence recommendations, made after careful study and enquiry, which have not been given effect to? My own view is that it is Government rather than the Public Works Department itself which should bear a large part of the blame for the unsatisfactory state of affairs which exists. I ask Government what has been done to carry out the recommendations of the Public Works Reorganization Committee of 1917 and the Public Works Enquiry Committee of 1923? It seems most likely that these reports have been carefully filed, so carefully indeed that it is difficult nowadays to find a copy!

"I will refer to the main factors of delay found by the 1923 Committee.

"The first factor is 'Absence of programme' and on page 4, paragraph 13 of the report, the following remarks appear:—

'All officers of the department have insisted—and on this point the Committee are in agreement with them—that the absence of a programme of works is one of the most material handicaps from which the officers of the department suffer. It is not improbable that it is the existence of this state of affairs that prevents arrangements being made to secure contractors and to collect materials in sufficient time to enable works to be commenced and completed without delay. So long therefore as this handicap continues,—a handicap for which the executive officers of the department are not themselves responsible,—it is unreasonable to expect that pronounced improvements can be made. The Committee therefore recommend that in the case of new works, the time both of commencement and of completion should be fixed and that the amount that is to be allotted for each financial year should be specified before the work is commenced. If this procedure is adopted in the case of new works, the Engineers and contractors of the department will be aware that the suspension of a work in progress will not, under all ordinary circumstances, take place and will be in a position to continue the intensive execution of work.'

"This is a matter for the Minister rather than the department and I ask what Government have done.

"The second factor is constant alteration by administrative departments, and this is referred to on page 6, paragraph 24 of the report, which says:—

'Officers of the Public Works Department should be authorized to refuse to consider suggestions for alterations unless they are themselves satisfied that they are unnecessary or will not prove a source of delay. These remarks apply particularly to alterations demanded by an administrative department after construction has been commenced.'

"What has Government done to rectify this? To-day I believe the trouble exists quite as much as, if not more than, in 1923. Think of the waste of the time of officers in these circumstances and how disheartening it must be. All is ready for starting on a building and an administrative officer steps in and demands alterations. Think of the cost of re-designing, re-drawing and re-estimating and the waste of time! No wonder that the Public Works Department is 40 lakhs behind-hand in its programme! But the chief factor, in my opinion, which prevents the department from showing any elasticity and responding promptly to increased demands upon it is the absence of outside agency to supplement its own efforts. On pages 20 and 21 of this report the following remarks occur:—

'At present the number of regular contractors and contracting firms available in India for the execution of public works is very limited but we recommend that the policy of Government should be directed to the encouragement of the growth of such a class. With the growth

of the system it will be possible to secure the employment by contractors of qualified engineers, who will relieve the Government staff of their present executive duties and render necessary the maintenance of only a small inspecting staff, with a permanent clerk of works on each large work or group of works. The existence of the present large subordinate supervising establishment deters reliable firms from tendering for Government works, and even if its status is improved as recommended by us, it is in itself an effective bar to the employment of qualified engineers by contractors.'

"Now what has the department done to encourage contractors? True it has modified the contract forms, K-1, K-2 and the lump sum contract, to make the conditions more attractive and a great step forward has been taken recently in the decision to secure quantity surveyors who will place contractors in a position to know exactly the extent of the work which they propose to undertake, but the department must visualize further than this because the trouble lies with the fact that contractors do not like working directly under Public Works supervising officers. There are various reasons but the main one is the delays occasioned. The contractor is a man to whom time is money, whereas to the salaried supervising officer time is nothing and naturally one cannot be dependent upon the other.

"What is the solution? In my humble opinion the only solution is the delegation by Government of more of its duties to outside agency. I refer to Consulting Engineers and Architects. I will however leave civil works alone and refer only to buildings. What would be the procedure if Government employed independent Consulting Architects? They would ask these Architects for designs; once they had been accepted the Architects would get out drawings, quantities and estimates and, in conjunction with Government, call for tenders. On submission of tenders the contractors would be chosen by Government and the Consulting Architect in co-operation. But the main point is that the contractors would work under the supervision of the Architect and not under that of the department.

"Here we would have the contractor and the Architect, to both of whom 'time is money', endeavouring to push on with the work and to build up a reputation for good and efficient work in order that their services may be required again. Think of the number of operations saved to the department and the elasticity which this would give to them, enabling them to cope with increased programmes without enlargement of staff. I do not suggest that they should give out all their work in this way, but one thing is essential that they should do so regularly in order to support these outside agencies and encourage the creation of more of such agencies. It may be said that these agencies do not exist. They never will exist so long as delays to their work can be occasioned by the supervision of subordinates of a salaried department which cannot realize the importance of time to such people. Once fair opportunities are given I feel sure that independent civil engineers, architects and contractors will appear. The next question is whether these professions and trades are suitable for young Indians of culture and intelligence and I say 'yes! None more so!'

4 p.m.

"Most hon. Members will know of Sir Rajendranath Mukerjee of Bengal—the head of one of the largest engineering and industrial firms in Bengal and a man who is held in the very greatest respect by Indians and Europeans alike for his fine character and ability; a man also who has been of great value to Government on many occasions. Sir Rajendranath started as a small contractor and is to-day a capitalist with vast experience.

"This is the class which India needs to-day for the development of its commerce and industry, and I believe that possibilities exist in the Public Works Department for encouraging the creation of such a class and giving scope for genius and initiative.

"It is for the department to make up its mind to hand over entirely to outside agencies a considerable part of the work which to-day is hampering the normal activities of the department."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Mr. President, I am very glad to associate myself with this motion, and I never thought that a motion like this would be moved by an experienced gentleman like my hon. Friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. I have carefully listened to the speech of my hon. Friend Mr. Wood, but I could not understand whether he was criticising the Mover or whether he was supporting his motion. He took up only one matter, that is, giving these contracts to other bodies instead of doing it departmentally. That is the only subject dealt with by my hon. Friend Mr. Wood. Of course, he is an expert in that matter and he has got considerable experience and interest to speak about the matter very enthusiastically. He even quoted the opinions given by a committee previously appointed. I am not able to fully support an attitude like that. I am not for giving away all these contracts to outside bodies and make it more expensive for these works to be executed. Now, one thing which was very prominently put by the hon. the Mover is 'why should so much money be wasted on these buildings? Why should they not be satisfied with a lesser expenditure? And if you want to build at all, why not have a programme for about 20 years or 30 years?' It is true that certain departments do want buildings, for instance, the Police. We cannot ask the Police people to spread themselves over the city with one constable here and another constable at another place a mile or two off. I can quite realize it. I can also realize the necessity for buildings for superintendents, inspectors and that sort of people because we want to have a body like that together. We can also understand having some buildings for the Registration department. We want to keep these records safe from catching fire and well protected. But I cannot understand having buildings for every official with a high salary. As has been stated by the hon. the Mover, crores and crores have been invested in buildings and very little remains for other ameliorative work. When I put a question, the Government replied that they were realizing one per cent and odd from these buildings. Perhaps if we take the repairs into consideration, even that won't be realized. You will see, Mr. President, that the expenditure under this head is going up very much and there is no stopping anywhere; it looks like that. For 1927-28 it was only 143 lakhs, but for the next year 1928-29 it went up to 181 lakhs, and for this year (1929-30), it is about 240 lakhs. We have got any amount of money spare why should the same be spent in this department for these buildings. But for other and better purposes, they always are pleading inability to meet the expenditure. What is the sort of expenditure they are meeting? You will see there are separate details given in this book for all sorts of things. They want very costly buildings, structures that would tumble down on account of their own weight. Such buildings they always propose and build. If anybody has got any doubt with regard to this matter I would ask him to look just at the building they are now building for the Small Cause Court within the

compound of the High Court. The total effect of that building when completed would be that they would have to put up lights even during the day time. That is the nature of buildings produced at a very high cost. The building is being built, and the effect is you have darkness inside the whole buildings. Sometimes, when buildings are really required, they do not desire to observe economy. I will give some instances: the Kistna Central Deputy Tahsildar's office at Nuzvid, for which Rs. 82,000 are required; that is only a very small sum. There is another scheme, namely, the construction of a Revenue Divisional office at Nuzvid at a cost of Rs. 50,000. Another item is construction of a combined Taluk and Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office at Conjeeveram at a cost of Rs. 50,000. There are many more which I need not mention. There is no limit to these. The most funny portion of it is this. They want to construct buildings for officers at places like Coimbatore, Rajahmundry, Chidambaram and other places where the officers can easily secure houses for themselves. There is no meaning in building residential quarters for district judges and sometimes for sub-judges and officers like those who can always get a building in the place for rent. As suggested by the hon. Mover, other people also would build for these officers provided a guarantee is given. This Government do not seem to desire to have less costly buildings constructed at a cheap rate. They want some costly buildings for these officers and the latter feel inconvenience in having to pay ten per cent of their pay as rent. That is no good for them. Officers may not like a building constructed by the Government and their being compelled to live in it. I know at least one instance at Polavaram. They have a building there constructed at a very high cost. The Divisional officer is supposed to live there and he has to pay Rs. 50 or Rs. 100. But he never lives there. He quietly lives in the village proper, and he does not want to live in the Government building at all because the surroundings do not suit him. Therefore this waste ought to be prevented at least in places where buildings can be secured. In such cases where no buildings can be secured we have to satisfy ourselves with a building requiring smaller expenditure. But Government may say 'we are helpless in these matters. We are guided by the Chief Engineer.' But they must give directions to the Chief Engineer that he should not go on with the construction of buildings which are so costly. As it is, unless something is done in this mattter as the hon. Mover put it, we do not know where these matters would end. Think what would be the cost of maintenance itself? This year the cost of maintenance is put at a small figure of Rs. 14·99 lakhs. We also find from the figures that nearly 17 lakhs or 18 lakhs are provided for repairs alone. Then the establishment is costing a good bit. Perhaps the idea of the Government is to impress the tourists and strangers with the idea that this country is very wealthy. Otherwise there is no purpose in having these costly buildings. Look at this Law College. Even in those days when England was poor, I do not think they had got buildings of that high value. In a poor country like this, there is no need of wasting money at this rate on these buildings. If it is the intention to impress the American tourists or other strangers with an idea of the wealth of this country on account of these costly buildings, I think it is a failure because after seeing the emaciated creatures inhabiting the country, they will certainly know what straits the people are reduced to on account of this high expenditure. As my hon. Friend put it, it is bound to show up more prominently the poverty of the country. But unfortunately all these buildings are thrust upon my poor

friend the Development Minister who has nothing to do with the departments. What has he got to do with the Forest department or the Police department or any other department? He is given a portfolio which seems to be too heavy for him and he is asked to reply to all these criticisms. I am afraid he would simply say that these matters would be considered and so on. The responsibility is too heavy for him. If a proper man who knows these things is available in the Ministry, they would not offer this portfolio to him. He may make proposals against the policy that the Government is following. And naturally the Government will not be interested in any such thing. The policy of the Government should be to cut short very much the expenditure under this head and utilize it for better purposes. Wasting two crores and forty lakhs under this head is no good at all. I cannot agree with my hon. Friend Mr. Wood in giving away these contracts to outside firms. It is better to manage these works departmentally. You can manage it cheaper and much better and you can cut your coat according to your cloth.

"If a contract is given, you will be forced to pay the whole amount whether it succeeds or fails. For instance in the Mettur project, they shifted the dam after some experience. All these troubles would arise."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I wish to make a few observations with regard to the questions raised by the Mover and seconder. My friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar spoke of the absence of a programme. It is unnecessary for me to stress that point, for this is admitted by the Finance Member himself in his speech when he presented the budget. Things are done in a haphazard fashion and large sums of money are being spent on works which are unremunerative. My friend Mr. Swami went too far when he stated that we should not spend money on costly buildings for Judges and Magistrates, that buildings should be put up for them in order to make them really independent, not under any kind of obligation to landholders. My friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti asks whether they must have these costly buildings. I am in favour not of costly buildings, but decent ones; but the principle should not be carried too far, as providing buildings for excise inspectors, registrars and District Educational Officers, that is, for all kinds of gazetted officers. There should be some limit. That is the first observation I should like to make.

"Secondly, my hon. friend Mr. Wood referred to the costly schemes like Mettur project. It is unnecessary for me to stress that point, because we have the sorry, sad illustration of this in the case of the Mettur project where the plans were altered and the estimates revised, the latter naturally mounting very high with excess fresh revision. Then, Sir, my friend spoke at some length of giving over to private agencies large works. Mr. Wood also recommended this policy and he hoped that in course of time it would be possible to find in this country large engineering works run by private agencies. Now, that is an ideal. But as matters stand, I think that even those works that have to be done by contractors under the supervision of the department are far from satisfactory. I for one am sceptical of the possibility of these contractors being able to put up large buildings according to the estimates given to them. The Public Works Department have scheduled rates and those rates take into consideration certainly the market rates, be it for cement or steel or any other material. The market rates are there. The estimates are based on scheduled rates which again are based on market rates. Here comes the problem; how is it possible for a contractor to take up the work, 20 or 30 per cent below the estimate of the Public Works Department.

One principle underlying the policy of the department is to accept the lowest tender. The contractor has to draw the money from the bank; he must have remuneration for his work, for supervision and thirdly and with regard to the market rates he must have some kind of concession to avoid loss. My friend says they are putting up buildings faster and thus they are enabled to make profits. I, for one, fail to understand how they can realize profits, or how the buildings put up can be strong, or consist of good material. Therefore, this question of letting out works on contract is a thing which I will not support. My friend is a professional man and has a great deal of professional experience, but a layman's view in these matters should also be taken into consideration, especially when it is a question of contractors offering to take up work 20 or 30 per cent below the Government estimate. The policy adopted by the Public Works Department of giving these works to the one offering the lowest tender is certainly mystifying. We have seen buildings collapsing suddenly, like a portion of the Public Works Department Secretariat. With regard to contract works entrusted to big firms I should therefore sound a note of alarm.

"With regard to the department changing its mind after the work had been let on contract, with regard to the alterations made by it, I have nothing to say. Such capricious conduct should be discouraged. I am surprised at the extreme views put forward by hon. Members of this House. All that I contend for and all that the Members here must contend for is that large sums of money should not be spent on these unremunerative works, and I should class many of these costly buildings put up for officers under this category. I will not go to the length of saying that Judges and others should not have buildings. But to maintain that every officer or inspector should be provided with accommodation at Government cost will increase the work of the department, the responsibility of the department, its task of maintaining and repairing works of this kind will certainly absorb all the energies of all the officers of the department and they will have hardly time for any other and really productive work."

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"Madam, Deputy President, I charge this department with extravagance. They have not got a policy of their own. It is one of the departments on which lakhs and lakhs are wasted, and I would show some examples which would convince the House of the utter extravagance of this department. First, my friend Mr. Swami said that whatever necessity there may be for putting up buildings, both for offices and for the residences of officers, the amount of money that is spent is altogether disproportionate to the finances of the country. That is one aspect of it. The second is there are a number of buildings which are absolutely unnecessary in the interests of the public administration and yet you find this Government spending large sums of money on them, when they have not enough money to spend on the vital necessities of this Presidency. It is a fact in which all parties are agreed that one day or other—I believe that day will come sooner than later—this Presidency will attain actual prohibition. That such is the goal there is no dispute; it might be in 10 years or 20 years, but all are agreed that it must come. Even if we cannot attain it in 20 years, we are sure to attain it within 50 years. When such is the case, what use there would be in putting up buildings for Excise officers and offices. Yet we see year after year provision is being made for Excise officers. That is one instance of extravagance on the part of the Government.

"Another instance is this. It is a fact that in this Presidency serious attempts are made, and it is the goal of many in this Council as well as outside, to see that one day this province is divided into more than one. There is a serious agitation over it and it is a very live issue and the Government have to decide that question in the near future. When such is the case where is the necessity for multiplying buildings in the metropolis. I am pretty sure Madras is not going to be the headquarters of all the provinces then. I do not think that it would even be the headquarters of the Tamil Province. Then take the example of the Small Cause Court buildings. A sum of 6 lakhs is provided for it. It may be put up in the High Court buildings as is done now and there is no necessity for this extravagant expenditure. Again take the example of the building that is now to be provided for office of the Director of Public Instruction. If this province is divided into two, there would be a number of buildings available for offices and officers.

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

"Again, take the question of reorganization of the Police service. Many of us have been feeling that there is absolutely no justification to have a number of intermediary officers, such as the Circle Inspectors and the Deputy Superintendents of Police. It is hoped that a time will come when one or other of these will go. When that question has not been decided, where is the necessity for putting up buildings for all these people. There are a number of instances I can point where unnecessary expenditure of large sums of money is being incurred."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"On a point of order, there is no quorum in the House. There are only 27 Members."

The division bell was rung and a few more Members came in.

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"When such is the case, especially when the finances are so tight, when this Government is not able to spend money on useful schemes, I charge the Government with utter recklessness in this matter of spending money on these buildings.

"Coming to the question of providing residences for the officers, there again I say it is absolutely unnecessary to have spent so much money on them.

"I am not one of those who say that provision should not be made at all for building quarters for officers. In some places we know that it is difficult for officers to find proper residences and no objection could be taken for quarters being built there. But even then, Madam, Deputy President, the rent charged does not bear any proportion to the cost of the building occupied. I believe that it would not be more than 2 or 3 per cent of the outlay on the building. It ought to be possible to charge a higher rent and make the buildings pay if not made remunerative. When the officers are paid decent salaries why should they not pay proper rent for the buildings they occupy. 4-30 p.m.

"Another thing is that these buildings very often do not seem to cost more than half the amount shown as spent on them. In the district of Cuddapah a residence has been built for a district officer at a cost of Rupees 69,000. I do not think it appears to cost really more than half that amount. And now, what will it fetch in the shape of rent; I am sure it will not be more than two or three per cent of this Rs. 69,000.

"Now, though these buildings cost so much, are they at least artistic? Not at all. I am very sorry that most of our buildings built by the Public Works Departments are not at all artistic. Artistic beauty is a thing which has to be borne in mind in constructing buildings at such huge cost.

"With regard to the point raised by Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar, I wish to say that I am at one with him. The standard rates fixed by the Public Works Department are much higher than what a private contractor would ordinarily charge. This should be looked into. Private enterprise is a thing which has to be encouraged in the construction of at least small buildings and I request that facilities should be given in this respect.

"Madam, in this connexion I wish to say that I am one of those who charge the department with corruption. I believe that in the lower strata, if not in the higher strata of the Public Works Department, there is corruption. That is the reason why these buildings cost more. This should be enquired into.

"One other matter I wish to bring to the notice of the House is this: I am told, Sir, that an attempt is made to use cement flooring instead of the stone flooring in the buildings as was the practice hitherto. Everyone who knows the value and the beauty of the Cuddapah stones would agree with me when I say that this substitution is uneconomical and inartistic. Further, as it is likely to destroy a flourishing industry of the province, it has to be strongly condemned. I trust that instructions will be issued by the Minister to see that Cuddapah slabs are not substituted by cement slabs. With these words I again repeat the charge that in this department the Government is not really doing its duty to this country and that it is spending a lot of money on buildings most of which I believe in the course of a few years would become absolutely useless."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, the popular opinion of this department is that it is a Public Waste Department and not Public Works Department. About corruption I do not wish to say anything except that the Government should exercise more vigilance on this the greatest spending department.

"There is one point on which I have some criticism to make and that is this: Sir, in these days of greatly increased vehicular traffic the roads need even greater attention than hitherto. But even the trunk roads are not kept in good condition. Take for instance the road from Mangalore to Mysore by way of Bantwal."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"We are now discussing Demand XXXI."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Are trunk road grants included in this item?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Trunk road grants are in Demand XXX, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has lost the chance of speaking on trunk roads. We shall have to leave alone the trunk roads now."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" So far as the buildings are concerned . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has come to buildings." (Laughter.)

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" So far as buildings are concerned, I really am not aware what architectural and engineering standards are there in this Presidency. Buildings are constructed without an eye to their architectural beauty. I cannot find any Public Works building in South Kanara with even a pretention to architectural beauty. Secondly, the buildings are very imperfect and defective. In the district court buildings in South Kanara there is a grand dais for the District Judge to sit up and one for the jurors also. But beyond that there is nothing worth mentioning. There is no proper accommodation for jurors. The pleaders have got a small room which is always overcrowded. There is no room to move about or read or do anything of the kind. So far as the witnesses are concerned they have to content themselves with squatting in an old dilapidated shed. In almost all the cutcheries and courts there is no properly constructed urinal at all. Somehow or other Madras people are content to live in these conditions. To my mind, in this matter, they are living in primitive times. Here in the Secretariat it was only after I drew attention to this defect the Government began to above. There was no proper urinal for the clerks. I do not know how they were managing. (Laughter.) They had hitherto put up with all sorts of inconveniences and to run to the beach to answer the calls of nature. I am told now that better arrangements have been made and they have now got some of these comforts. I hope that before long flushing system will be introduced in the urinals.

"Now let us go to the mufassal. Take the Collector's Office. There are so many offices located in one building called the Collector's Office and here the Bench Court is also held. There is hardly a decent public urinal. There is some vacant ground given to them and it is stinking everywhere. My hon. Friend Mr. Souter has experience of this in Mangalore. I believe the same is the case in other parts of Presidency he has been to. (Laughter.) (Mr. Souter: 'I do not know.') That shows how our Collectors are indifferent (loud laughter) to the needs of the people."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" This is the occasion for the hon. Member to refer to the Executive Engineers."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Our Collectors and District Judges ought to know the needs for the people."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will be in order if he refers to the conduct of the District Collectors and District Judges in the corresponding demand, Land Revenue and Justice. Here we are only concerned with Executive Engineers."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Because Executive Engineers are expected to do something for the amenities of their subordinates. 4-45 p.m.

"I do hope that these defects will be remedied.

"I need not dwell much upon the needs of the jurors and assessors. It is a fundamental principle that the jurors and assessors should be given some respect. I hope the hon. the Law Member should see that the Public Works Department does justice to us. With these few words I support the cut motion."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I was rather surprised to hear from the mover of this motion who is a retired Engineer himself criticizing the policy of the Government. I may say, Sir, that Government

undertake the construction of buildings of their own for their officers and other institutions such as hospitals, schools and colleges only when suitable private buildings are not available.

"The construction of residential buildings is undertaken only

"(i) when it is the recognized duty or established custom of the Government to provide quarters at Government expense;

"(ii) when it is necessary on public grounds for the officer to reside on or close to, the premises in which his duties have to be performed such as jail, a police station, a school, a factory, etc.;

"(iii) when it is necessary to provide residences in parts of the country where no civil station or cantonment exists and where a lengthened term of residence would render camp accommodation unsuitable, e.g., buildings along lines of roads or canals, for the housing of officials employed on their construction or maintenance;

"(iv) when it is shown to the satisfaction of the Government that suitable house accommodation for officers whose appointments are permanent in respect of locality is not available in a civil station or cantonment already in existence, or is available only under circumstances which will be likely to place such officers in an undesirable position in relation to house proprietors.

"In such circumstances new construction is resorted to only when the alternative of getting suitable private houses on lease is not feasible or is not economical in the long run. When the purchase or new construction of a residence is decided on the Government generally see that the cost thereof is kept as low as possible. At the same time it is also seen that the scale of accommodation supplied is appropriate to the status of the officer for whom the residence is intended.

"One-tenth of the officer's pay is deducted as rent for the house constructed for his occupation.

"With regard to one instance referred to in Pallavaram, whether the officer occupies the bungalow or not 10 per cent of his pay is deducted towards rent for the bungalow and the Government are not losers thereby.

"The works carried out by the Public Works Department are executed either (i) departmentally or (ii) by private agency on the contract system.

"Departmental execution is confined under the rules in the Madras Public Works Department Code to works not costing more than Rs. 10,000 and are generally undertaken only in cases where no reliable contractors are available or where, for other reasons, it is found more economical to carry out the works departmentally than to employ private agency.

"The second method of execution adopted by the Public Works Department is the contract system. Under the Madras Public Works Department Code tenders should invariably be invited for works costing more than Rs. 10,000. There is also a rule that the tenders should be invited in the most open manner possible by publication in the Gazettes and in the local papers and that usually the lowest tender should be accepted, unless there is some objection to the capacity of the tenderer, in which case the most suitable tender should be accepted. There are three kinds of contract in use in the Public Works Department—the piece-work agreement, the schedule contract and the lump sum contract.

"The policy of Government in recent years is to encourage the use of the lump sum and schedule contract systems. With this object they have

ordered the submission of half-yearly progress reports of all the works given on contract in the previous half-year and in the reviews thereof the Government exhort the Chief Engineer to a more widespread use of the systems.

"Sir, as a matter of fact there is no extravagance in the department for the past few years. Mr. Wood pointed out that with regard to the Public Works Department the recommendations of the Public Works Department Enquiry Committee had not been given effect to. I may say that the main recommendation of the committee with regard to lump sum contract has been given effect to and action is being taken. He said that consulting architects are available and they may be asked to undertake the work of the Government. If it is found advantageous to employ private architects, the Government will be glad to avail themselves of their services.

"In our Presidency we have got one establishment both for irrigation work and civil works. If the building work is entrusted to a consulting architect firm we may have to keep two establishments.

"One other thing that the ex-Minister referred to was that Government had no policy in regard to their expenditure. I am very sorry that my hon. Friend has perhaps forgotten all about the Finance Committee. All the estimates are placed before the Finance Committee and it is only when the Finance Committee has approved of them they are taken before the Council. Important works of an urgent nature are provided for in the budget. The Cabinet alone is not responsible for that but the Finance Committee also is responsible for that. With these few words I move that the Government be granted the sum asked for in this grant."

The motion was put and lost.

The demand was put and carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XXXII—PENSIONS.

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move

'*that Government be granted a sum not exceeding* 54·79 *lakhs under Demand XXXII—Pensions.*'

The demand was put to vote and carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XXXIII—STATIONERY.

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move

'*that Government be granted a sum not exceeding* 18·97 *lakhs under Demand XXXIII—Stationery* (*for Reserved Departments*) *and Printing.*'"

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I beg to move

'*that the allotment of Rs.* 8,61,200 *for Government Presses be reduced by Rs.* 100.'

"I want to move this motion with a view to discuss the affairs in the Government Press. The affairs in the Government Press are far too serious to ignore. The Superintendent is becoming more and more an autocrat than an administrator. I would therefore request that a non-official committee be appointed to enquire into the affairs of the Government Press. I therefore move this cut motion."

[27th March 1929

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I beg to second this motion. I want just to say one word and that is that the Superintendent is allowed to dismiss his subordinates and there is no appeal for them."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I am in a very difficult situation on account of the fact that nothing has been said by the mover in moving his cut motion and also by seconder. The only thing that the hon. the Mover has stated is that the Superintendent has been giving a lot of trouble to the employees. For the benefit of this House I may say that the Superintendent of the Government Press referred to by my hon. Friends is no longer the present Superintendent. The present Superintendent is Mr. Green and he has inaugurated a policy of great sympathy to the employees. I have come across a great number of employees in the Government Press and they have all told me that their interests are absolutely safe in his hands."

The cut motion was put and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
2. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
3. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
4. ,, S. Satyamurti.
5. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
6. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
7. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
8. Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
9. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
10. Mr. K. V. R Swami.
11. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
12. ,, K. R. Karant.
13. Mr. P. Anjaneyulu.
14. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
15. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
16. ,, P. Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu.
17. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur.
18. Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
19. Mr. C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
20. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
21. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
22. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.
9. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar.
10. ,, Hilton Brown.
11. ,, H. A. Watson.
12. ,, C. A. Souter.
13. ,, S. H. Slater.
14. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
15. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
16. ,, V. Ch. John.
17. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
18. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
19. Mr. C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.
20. ,, A. B. Shetty.
21. ,, J. Bheemayya.
22. ,, R. Foulkes.
23. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
24. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
25. Zamindar of Singampatti.
26. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
27. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayana Nambudripad.
28. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
29. ,, K. Krishnan.
30. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
31. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
32. ,, W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.
33. ,, C. E. Wood.
34. ,, W. O. Wright.
35. ,, F. E. James.
36. ,, R. J. C. Robertson.
37. ,, H. F. P. Hearson.
38. ,, S. N. Dorai Raja.
39. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
40. Zamindar of Kallikota.
41. Mr. G. R. Premayya.
42. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
43. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
44. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
45. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
46. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
47. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
48. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
49. ,, T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.

27th March 1929]

Noes—cont.

50. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
51. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Mohammad.
52. Khan Sahib T. M. Moideo Sahib Bahadur.
53. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.
54. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
55. Kumararaja of Venkatagiri.
56. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.

Neutral.

1. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
2. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
3. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.
4. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.
5. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
6. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda.
7. Rao Bahadur S. Muniswami Nayudu.

Ayes 22. Noes 56. Neutral 7.

The motion was lost.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I now put the demand to the House; the question is 'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 18·97 lakhs under Demand XXXIII. Stationery and Printing'."

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

As the time allotted for the discussion of Budget demands had expired 5 p.m.
the hon. the President then put the outstanding demands to the vote of the House.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is 'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3·04 lakhs under Demand XXXIV. Stationery (for Transferred Departments)'."

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that 'Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 32·38 lakhs under Demand XXXV. Agency Tracts'."

The demand was put to vote and carried and the grant was made.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that 'Government be granted a sum not exceeding a sum of Rs. 5·17 lakhs under Demand XXXVI. Expenditure in England other than Stores'."

The demand was put and declared lost.

A poll was demanded by the hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks and the House divided as follows :—

Ayes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar.
9. ,, Hilton Brown.
10. ,, H. A. Watson.
11. ,, C. A. Souter.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
14. Mr. C. W. E. Cotton.
15. ,, V. Ch. John.
16. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
17. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
18. Mr. C. D. Appava Chettiyar.
19. ,, A. B. Shetty.
20. ,, J. Bheemayya.
21. ,, R. Foulkes.
22. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
23. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
24. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
25. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
26. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad.
27. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.

[27th March 1929

Ayes—cont

28. Mr. K. Krishnan.
29. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
30. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
31. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
32. ,, S. Venkiah.
33. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
34. Mr. C. E Wood.
35. ,, W. O. Wright.
36. ,, F. E. James.
37. ,, R. J. C. Robertson.
38. The Zamindar of Kallikota.
39. Mr. H. F. P. Hearson.
40. ,, S. N. Dorai Raja.
41. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
42. ,, G. R. Premayya.
43. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
44. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
45. ,, Ramanath Goenka.
46. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
47. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
48. Mr. C. Gopala Menon.
49. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
50. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
51. The Kumararaja of Venkatagiri.

Noes.

1. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
2. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
3. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
4. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
5. ,, S. Satyamurti.
6. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
7. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
8. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
9. Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
10. ,, Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib.
11. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
12. Mr. D. Narayana Raju.
13. ,, K. R. Karant.
14. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
15. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
16. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
17. ,, P. Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu.
18. ,, K. Uppi Sahib.
19. ,, Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
20. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
21. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
22. ,, K. Sarabha Reddi.

Neutral.

1. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.
2. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
3. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
4. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
5. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
6. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
7. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
8. ,, Abdul Razack Sahib.
9. ,, Khadir Mohidin Sahib.
10. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.
11. Rao Bahadur B Muniswami Nayudu.
12. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
13. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.

While poll was being taken Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao rose in favour of the motion, and sat down afterwards.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Hon. Members may change their mind." (Laughter)

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : -" No, Sir, I did not change my mind."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Hon. Members may correct their mistakes."

Ayes 51. Noes 22. Neutral 13.

The demand was carried and the grant made.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that ' Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 67·04 lakhs under Demand XXXVII. Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments '. "

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Council will now wait till His Excellency comes and prorogues the Council."

27th March 1929]

III

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S PROROGATION ADDRESS.

His Excellency the Governor on arrival at the Council Chamber addressed the Council as follows :— 5-15 p.m.

" Mr. President and Members of the Legislative Council : As I stand here in this Council Chamber for the last time, my thoughts go back to an August morning 4½ years ago when I first stood here and as Governor opened the session of the Council then in existence. Those have been four eventful years, Gentlemen, and though there may have been disappointments, we have some cause for satisfaction also. In those days the finances of the Presidency were straitened and to add to our troubles certain districts had been visited by disastrous floods. Since then, I am glad to say, agricultural conditions have been generally more favourable and there has been a very great improvement in our finances.

" In 1923-24, the total revenue of the Madras Presidency was 1,677 lakhs and the expenditure excluding the Provincial contribution of 348 lakhs was 1,322 lakhs respectively. The estimated revenue and expenditure for 1929-30 are 1,792 lakhs and 1,808 lakhs. The main feature of the intervening period is the reduction in the Provincial contribution of 348 lakhs. The reduction began in 1925-26 when 126 lakhs were remitted and was completed in 1927-28 when the whole 348 lakhs were remitted. This has resulted in an increase in the effective income of the Presidency from 1 329 lakhs in 1923-24 to an estimated amount of 1,792 lakhs in 1929-30. This large increase in effective revenue has permitted of a considerable increase in expenditure from 1,322 lakhs to 1,808 lakhs an increase of no less than 486 lakhs or very nearly 37 per cent of the income in 1923-24. This increased expenditure has been mainly on the nation-building departments, particularly, Education with a 114 lakhs increase, Medical and Public Health 92 lakhs, Irrigation 46 lakhs, Agriculture and Industries 24 lakhs and Grants-in-aid to local bodies for roads and bridges 27 lakhs.

" It is a matter for satisfaction that the last agricultural season has again, generally speaking, proved favourable. Apart from some anxiety in September in respect of one or two districts the south-west monsoon was fair, while the north-east monsoon gave good rains throughout the Presidency. In October floods caused some loss of life and property and considerable damage to communications in Vizagapatam and East Godavari, but prompt steps were taken to assist those affected and to restore communications. The crops of the present harvest have been good except in one or two limited and isolated tracts. These favourable conditions are reflected in the budget in connexion with which the Legislative Council has just completed its labours. If anticipations are realized, revenue receipts for the current year will for the first time approximate to the 18 crores limit and, if all goes well in the coming fasli, it is hoped that that position will be maintained in 1929-30. As a result it has been possible not only to provide considerable sums for the ordinary administrative requirements and expansion of different departments but also to embark upon a number of reorganization schemes of great importance. The Madras Presidency is now mistress in her own financial house and the provincial revenues in their entirety are at her disposal. If however the revenue at our disposal has increased, so has our expenditure : and although it has been possible to do something to meet immediate and

most urgent requirements, there is still a long road to be travelled before we can claim to be discharging adequately even the elementary functions of a modern State much less satisfy those who permit no financial or practical considerations to circumscribe their theoretical conception of the legitimate sphere of the State's activities.

"The proceedings of this Council and of the previous one which was dissolved in 1926 have not been barren of legislation, and, in particular, Acts constituting two new universities, viz., the Andhra and Annamalai Universities, have been passed. There are still many administrative difficulties which hamper the progress of the former of these two universities, but it is my fervent hope that the time is not far distant when that university will take its proper place in the field of education in this Presidency. The Annamalai University Act has only recently been passed, but my Government are making every effort to bring the University into proper working order at the earliest possible date. Also amongst the most important of the measures passed was the Malabar Tenancy Bill. It will, I hope, be possible to solve all the difficulties to which that measure has given rise and thereby satisfy all the many conflicting interests concerned.

"My Government have, on their part, to record progress in many branches of administration, health propaganda, medical relief, education, sanitation, improvement in communications and expansion in the activities of the agricultural and veterinary departments. Progress has been possible owing to the improvement in our financial position and has been largely due to the energy and whole-hearted enthusiasm of the heads of the various departments and the various officers under them, assisted, I should not omit to say, by the co-operation of many public-spirited gentlemen not only in this House but outside also. We have had in recent years a Royal Commission on Agriculture in India and, so far as our Presidency in particular is concerned, a committee to enquire into the progress of the co-operative movement, a committee to examine the work of the Department of Fisheries and a conference to examine the working of the Textile Section of the Department of Industries. The recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture are engaging the attention not only of the Government of India but of my Government also and we hope to give effect to part of the recommendations in the coming year. The labours of the Committee on Co-operation in this Presidency have enabled us to take stock of the position and to remove defects where they occur and to effect improvements. It is my hope that a movement such as this which is of great potential benefit to the community will continue on a firm and sound basis.

"When in 1924 I first addressed my Legislative Council I alluded to the agreement which had been reached between my Government and the Mysore Darbar regarding the utilization of the surplus waters of the Cauvery; I refer to the Mettur project. That project is now well under way and it will, I hope, not be many years before the people in the districts concerned reap the benefits of this great work which was for so many years a vision of the future but is now becoming an established reality. We are also deeply interested in schemes of hydro-electric development. We have an officer specially appointed to work out such projects and for the present he is confining his attention to the Pykara, the Papanasam and Kolab schemes. It will take a little time yet before these schemes are thoroughly investigated

but a scheme subsidiary to that relating to the Pykara, namely, the Glen Morgan scheme, has already been sanctioned and we hope to have it finished at no distant date.

"You are now saying good-bye, Gentlemen, to the second Governor who has watched your deliberations since the Reformed Council came into operation and at the close of my period here I have seen the Statutory Commission, consisting of Members of the British Parliament, come out to India to enquire into the working of the reformed constitution. In this my farewell address to you I do not propose to deal with questions which have caused much feeling in this country. I cannot however omit to say that the reforms which gave such Councils as this their being were conceived in a spirit of generosity and with a desire to help this great land along a path of upright and progressive Government. The same spirit animates the British people now and whatever the result of the Commission's deliberations may be, you may be certain that they and the British Parliament are approaching the subject with the utmost good-will and desire to assist you.

"Mr. President, before I conclude, as this is the last occasion on which I shall have the privilege of addressing this House, I desire with the indulgence of the Members to say a few words of a purely personal character.

"When I delivered my first speech as Governor to this Council in 1924 I expressed the belief that I should follow the proceedings of your Council with deep interest, the more so perhaps that I had had legislative experience in both Houses of Parliament in England. My prophecy has been fulfilled. In the crowded programme of a Governor's life there has been no item which has interested me more, or made a greater appeal to me, than the Parliamentary debates in this House. I have witnessed the growth of Parliamentary spirit and the creation and maintenance of those traditions which become the pride of older institutions. I see that distinctive atmosphere of dignity and solemnity which clings to the venerable fabrics of older Parliaments beginning to surround your Chamber. Indeed to me it is wonderful how in eight short years this Council has imbibed Parliamentary characteristics which are the outcome of years of Parliamentary Government elsewhere. One offspring of Parliamentary life has still to be developed; indeed, I am not yet sure that it has been born. I refer to what I described in the prorogation speech I made to this Council in 1926 as 'the institution of a real division of parties based upon effective political programme'. (Hear, hear.)

"If this House is to fulfil its purpose of introducing and passing legislative measures of importance dealing with the various needs of the Presidency and the people, it must, I suggest, substitute for the numerous political sections of the present day strong and united parties pledged each and severally to take office and implement their own programme. (Hear, hear.) Only by this means will the necessary legislation be introduced and the House have the means of carrying forward those measures which the Members and their electors desire. It is in the interests of these that I desire to see a rapid development of party Government.

"I am grateful, Mr. President, for the uniform kindness and courtesy I have received from the Presidents and Members of this House. As a Governor I have valued them and as a Parliamentarian I have appreciated the spirit in which they are offered. There are members in this House with

whom I may not agree on many political questions, but that difference of opinion has not, I believe, impaired our personal and friendly relations which I have so much enjoyed. (Hear, hear.)

"It is with feelings of genuine sadness that I bid farewell to Madras. From all classes, creeds and races I have received in my public life loyal and generous support and in my private life genuine kindness and friendship, and I—and may I add Lady Goschen—leave the Presidency deeply in debt to its citizens.

"One sad feature of a Governor's term of office is the number of schemes in all phases of life, political, industrial, engineering, agricultural, medical, which he leaves begun but not completed when his time is over; he can only hope that the days of his retirement will be cheered by the news of their completion. There are those started by my Government in which I have taken deep interest and which I am optimistic enough to believe will reach fruition.

"In taking farewell to-day I can assure you, Mr. President and the Members of the Legislative Council, that I shall not cease in the future to follow with interest the proceedings of your Council and I shall ever pray that God may bestow His blessings on this Council and His guidance on its deliberations so that from them may emerge on the Statute Book measures which will contribute to the moral and material welfare and prosperity of the people and the unity, peace and happiness of the Presidency. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

"I declare the Council prorogued."

IV

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

1. Statement [a] regarding assistance alleged to have been given by the Chingleput District Board to the Self-Respect Conference (vide answers to question No. 1587 answered on 1st March 1929).

2. Statement [b] showing the Resolutions passed by the House Committee during the Second and Third Sessions of the Third Council and the action taken thereon.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

[a] Printed as Appendix X on page 1049 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix XI on pages 1050—1055 infra.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1925 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th March 1929, page 928 supra.]

Statement showing the capital and annual cost of each of the stations I, II and III, Nileshwar.

Years.	Pilicode.		Nileshwar II.		Nileshwar III.		Total I, II and III.
	Annual.	Capital.	Annual.	Capital.	Annual.	Capital.	
			II and III stations.				
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1916-17	85 0 0	816 0 0	.. ..	3,126 0 0	290 0 0	.. ..	4,818 0 0
1917-18	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,223 9 4	6,232 7 4	.. ..	7,456 0 8
April to June 1918	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	780 2 9	702 2 4	.. ..	2,666 0 0
July 1918 to 1919	265 14 5	4 8 4	446 15 0	825 7 6	141 2 4	.. ..	
1919-20	535 8 9	0 2 9	683 7 6	168 5 11	355 6 2	9 5 0	1,755 0 0
1920-21	441 9 9	0 9 3	626 8 0	208 9 6	385 7 6	1,594 13 7	3,268 0 0
1921-22	567 15 11	191 9 1	736 6 6	123 3 8	727 1 4	579 10 11	2,926 0 0
1922-23	764 10 2	370 13 7	824 4 2	612 0 0	1,070 0 8	189 13 4	3,829 0 0
1923-24	1,017 2 0	84 7 8	833 5 4	75 10 9	999 11 3	639 7 8	3,640 0 0
1924-25	1,182 12 5	158 2 6	966 6 8	188 4 5	1,313 9 0	460 13 10	4,269 0 0
1925-26	1,097 8 9	237 10 9	1,260 14 2	299 9 1	1,685 10 9	40 3 8	4,551 0 0
1926-27	1,223 2 1	13 4 6	1,070 4 1	521 10 10	1,086 12 4	61 15 8	3,976 0 0
1927-28	1,417 0 8	772 11 3	1,083 7 2	1,369 6 9	3,891 11 8	0 4 0	8,534 0 0

Statement showing the capital and annual cost of Kasaragod Coconut station between the years 1916—1928.

Years.	Capital outlay. Rs.	A.	P.	Working expenses. Rs.	A.	P.
1916-17 ...	3,683	5	9	861	5	10
1917-18 ...	3,726	4	4	1,224	6	7
1918-19 ...	1,465	6	9	1,195	9	9
1919-20 ...	1,520	11	2	1,656	0	8
1920-21	5,009	13	2	2,159	12	5
1921-22 ...	617	12	0	3,282	8	9
1922-23 ...	282	15	7	3,238	1	0
1923-24 ...	570	5	2	2,471	5	2
1924-25 ..	151	10	6	2,492	8	0
1925-26 ...	1,018	13	3	2,748	13	9
1926-27 ...	473	9	6	2,561	6	10
1927-28 ...	543	0	2	2,457	10	5
Total ...	18,963	11	4	25,894	9	2

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1931 asked by Dr. B. S. Mallayya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th March 1929, page 931 supra.]

Statement answering Legislative Council Question No. 2188.

Circle.	District.	Mortality from rinderpest during calendar year 1928.	Inoculation against rinderpest during calendar year 1928. Serum alone method.	Serum simultaneous method.
I	Ganjam	7,951	27,190	821
	Vizagapatam	723		
II	Godavari, East	1,909	12,107	5,897
	Do. West	135		
	Kistna	42		
III	Guntur	78	63,323	3,295
	Kurnool	7,250		
	Bellary	6,834		
	Anantapur	11,512		
		4,635		
IV	Chingleput	24,517	23,992	16,668
	South Arcot	250		
	Nellore	2,444		
	Tanjore	2,357		
V	Coimbatore	919	22,857	10,982
	Nilgiris	8,469		
	Malabar	830		
	South Kanara	3,037		
VI	Trichinopoly	3,970	14,979	15,243
	Madura	589		
	Ramnad	3,465		
	Tinnevelly	5,822		
VII	North Arcot	4,147	31,301	4,393
	Salem	1,066		
	Chittoor	3,779		
	Cuddapah	18	1,184	68
Madras Veterinary College.	Madras			
	Total ..	106,745	196,933	57,362

27th March 1929]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1978 asked by Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th March 1929, page 961 supra.]

G.O. No. 377, Revenue, dated 22nd February 1929.

The Government have carefully considered the question of the abolition of the office of the Collector of Mettur and have come to the conclusion that in view of the importance of Mettur and of the necessity for proper supervision of the work of the Land Acquisition Officers, the office of the Collector and the Special Revenue Officer should remain until the 13th September next, when the period of the present sanction will expire. The Government consider that in September it may be desirable that the Mettur area should be made a revenue division under the Collector of Coimbatore or the Collector of Salem, and that the supervision of the land acquisition work in the Tanjore district should be otherwise arranged for. The Board of Revenue is requested to submit to the Government proposals on the lines indicated in two months' time.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. R. PATE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement.
" Engineer-in-Chief, Cauvery-Mettur Project.
" Audit Officer, Mettur.
" Accountant-General.
" Chief Engineer, Irrigation.
" Finance Department.
" Public Department.
" Public Works and Labour Department.
" Collector of Mettur.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1993 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th March 1929, page 969 supra.]

Serial number and district.	Place where situated.	Working capital. Rs.
1. Arcot, North	Ambur	7,800 0 0
2. Do.	Chengam	Not yet started operations.
3. Do.	Sholingur	4,460 0 0
4. Do.	Tiruvannamalai ...	907 0 0
5. Arcot, South	Kallakurichi ...	284 15 0
6. Do.	Kattumannargudi ...	140 0 0
7. Chingleput	Chingleput	870 0 0
8. Do.	Conjeeveram ...	1,25,403 0 0

Serial number and districts.	Place where situated.	Working capital. Rs. A. P.
9. Chingleput	Kilacheri	1,050 0 0
10. Do.	Madurantakam ...	33,060 0 0
11. Coimbatore	Bhavani	Not yet commenced work.
12. Do.	Coimbatore	26,921 0 0
13. Do.	Kambliampatti ...	69,069 0 0
14. Godavari, East	Alamuru	69,420 0 0
15. Do.	Pithapuram ...	2,080 0 0
16. Kistna	Gudlavalleru ...	2,76,254 0 0
17. Do.	Vadlamannadu ...	15,920 0 0
18. Tanjore	Tanjore	8,458 11 0
19. Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	Not yet commenced work.
20. Trichinopoly	Kulittalai	44,404 10 0

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1995 asked by Dr. B. S. Mallayya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th March 1929, page 970 supra.]

Statement showing the details of the grants so far disbursed to the General Council of the Missionary Medical School for Women at Vellore towards the establishment of a combined hospital and medical college for women.

Details of the buildings, etc., in respect of which the grant was disbursed.	Amount of grant disbursed. Rs.
Doctor's bungalow and nurses' quarters	44,900
East Ward Block (Ground floor)	1,88,500
Do. (Upper floor)	
Administrative block	
Maternity ward	
Children's block	
Operation block	
Power house	
Electric installations	
Compound wall	
Covered passage and petty supervision	
Cost of land acquisition	48,755
Architect's bill	9,500
Total ...	2,86,655

27th March 1929]

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1997 asked by Dr. B. S. Mallayya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th March 1929, page 971 supra.]

Summary of the recommendations made by Sir Norman Walker and Colonel R. A. Needham in regard to the Madras Medical College and the steps taken to give effect to them.

Recommendations or remarks.	Action taken.
1. The period of two academic years allowed for the study of the preliminary sciences is insufficient. The preliminary sciences should be separated from the medical curriculum proper and one academic year should be devoted to Chemistry, Physics and Biology and six terms to Anatomy and Physiology including Bio-chemistry.	1. The preliminary sciences have been separated from the medical curriculum proper. A pre-registration course in Physics, Chemistry and Biology has been introduced. After passing these subjects students are required to spend six terms (two academic years) in Anatomy and Physiology including Bio-chemistry and to pass these subjects before proceeding to the subjects of subsequent years.
2. It is not satisfactory that the lectures and practical work for Physics and Biology should take place in the hall common for both purposes and for both subjects. The Lecturer in Physics is also assistant to the Professor of Chemistry and has no qualified assistant demonstrators.	2. The Physics department has been completely reorganised. Lectures are delivered at the Medical College and practical classes are held in the Presidency College. A whole-time lecturer in Physics and whole-time demonstrators have been appointed.
3. The Third Surgeon, General Hospital, is also the Professor of Biology.	3. A whole-time Professor of Biology has been appointed. He has a building for himself for practical teaching and ample space for lecturing and practical work.
4. The Anatomy Department should be reconstructed and adequately equipped.	4. It is proposed to build a new Hygiene Institute and to remodel the present Hygiene Department so as to make it suitable for the Anatomy Department (including Embryology and Histology).
5. Experimental Physiology and Histology are a part-time charge of the second Physician, General Hospital.	5. A whole-time Professor of Physiology has been appointed.
6. We understand that a new Pathology and Physiology block is to be constructed. This is very necessary as the present accommodation is quite inadequate and the departments have made little progress of late.	6. The construction of a new Pathological Institute at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,68,000 has been sanctioned. This will provide adequate accommodation for the Pathology, Bacteriology and Bio-chemistry departments.
7. There is no Pharmacological department. The Fourth Physician in the General Hospital lectures on Materia Medica.	7. A well-equipped Pharmacological department under a whole-time professor has been established for teaching and demonstration purposes. The Fourth Physician in the General Hospital is now Professor of Medical Therapeutics and shares with the Professor of Pharmacology the work which was previously shown as Materia Medica.
8. The present Professor of Pathology is also Third Physician, General Hospital, and is consequently unable to devote his whole-time to his important subject. The opportunity should be taken when reorganising the department to relieve him of outside duties.	8. It is proposed to create a whole-time Professorship of Pathology from the 1st July 1929.
9. Lectures in Bacteriology are given by the Assistant Director of the Guindy Institute who has numerous duties in connexion with his substantive appointment; the practical classes are taken by his assistant.	9. A whole-time Professor of Bacteriology has been appointed from 1st July 1928. He has under him an Assistant Professor and a whole-time demonstrator.

Recommendations or remarks.	Action taken.
10. Forensic medicine is taught entirely by lectures. There is no practical work.	10. Arrangements have been made to supplement the lectures by practical demonstrations embracing examination of dead bodies, museum specimens, blood and seminal stains, hair and fibres and tests for poisons.
11. The staffs of the college and the hospitals are provided from the Madras Medical Department; the system is unsatisfactory; it restricts the field of recruitment and in practice involves too frequent changes in staff.	11. The need for the training of specialists for the teaching appointments has been recognised. The question is being examined by a committee appointed to consider certain matters connected with the future of medical education in the Presidency.
12. The standards of attainment required in the 1st M.B., Part I of 2nd M.B. and Part I of Final M.B. Examinations should be equal to the standards required in the remaining subjects. The marks required for all the clinical parts should be 50 per cent.	12. This recommendation has been given effect to in the revised regulations adopted by the Madras University with effect from the 1st July 1928.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 2002 asked by Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th March 1929, page 974 supra.]

To

The President,
Chingleput District Board,
Saidapet.

SIR,

We, the following members of the Chingleput District Board, send our note of dissent against the resolution passed at the District Board meeting held on 31st January 1929 to take action against Rao Bahadur J. Chelvaranga Raju, District Board Member, for his writing an article in the *Hindu* on the damage caused to the Uthukota causeway.

As the District Board has not taken legal advice from the Advocate-General on this matter, and if a case is launched for defamation without obtaining such advice, the money spent out of the District Board funds will be a loss if the case fails. Hence we give our note of dissent on this action.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed)

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.

District Board Members.

Madras, 21st January 1929.

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 2011 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th March 1929, page 978 supra.]

Letter from the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), No. Ref. H. 2113/27-1, dated 29th March 1927.

The Board begs to address Government for the restoration to Class III of the Kavuthimalai, Kannamandai, Radhapuram and Tippakadu reserves in the South Vellore Forest Division which have been transferred to Class I in G.O. No. 244, Development, dated 18th February 1927.

2. The classification to be assigned to these reserves was the subject of correspondence between the Board and the Chief Conservator of Forests. The Chief Conservator stated that he had transferred the reserves to Class I where they should remain until all the fuel coupes in them were cut when they might be placed in Class III. The Board pointed out to the Chief Conservator that his order was not in consonance with the policy of Government which was that the trained energies of the Forest Department should not be dissipated on minor fuel and grazing reserves, but on a further communication from him explaining that the reserves were transferred to Class I on the recommendation of the Local Committee and that they were supplying the Tiruvannamalai town with fuel, the Board agreed to their transfer to Class I. The Land Revenue Commissioner, however, resolved to inspect the reserves personally and did so recently. A copy of his inspection notes is enclosed.

3. The reason that actuated the Local Committee and the Chief Conservator in recommending the transfer of the reserves to Class I was that they were fuel reserves supplying Tiruvannamalai town and could not therefore be handed over to panchayats without endangering the fuel supply. The Board now finds that the main supply for Tiruvannamalai town comes from Radhapuram, that the supply from the other reserves is negligible. It is also clear that panchayatdars can quite easily work the fuel coupes on the same rotation as that now adopted by the Forest Department and that panchayats willing to undertake the responsibility can easily be formed. There is little doubt that the supply to Tiruvannamalai town will not be interfered with in the least by handing over these reserves to panchayat management. The opposition came from the members of the co-operative society who had been making a profit out of the leases of fuel coupes and who therefore moved the local committee to make their recommendation to place the reserves in Class I. . . In the circumstances the Board requests that Government may be pleased to retransfer the reserves to Class III.

Inspection Notes.

I have visited Tiruvannamalai and gone into the matter of the transfer of these four reserves (originally placed in Class III by Mr. Whitehead) to Class I. The present position is as follows :—

Fuel coupes are being worked in all these four reserves 'Kavuthimalai, Kannamandai, Radhapuram and Tippakadu but the Forest Department have leased the coupes to a co-operative society. With the exception of Tippakadu the lease works at Rs. 4-8-0 per acre. Radhapuram is however fetching Rs. 7-8-0 per acre. The amount of supply by Tippakadu, Kannamandai and Kavuthimalai to the Tiruvannamalai town is at present negligible. Radhapuram is giving the main supply. The coupes are being worked on a 30 years' rotation and both the ranger and the deputy tahsildar are of opinion that the panchayatdars would be perfectly well able to work these coupes on the same rotation. . . I understand that panchayats could easily be formed, willing to undertake this responsibility. If the problem is how to supply Tiruvannamalai with fuel there seems to be little doubt that the supply would not be interfered with in the least by handing over these reserves to the panchayat management. I understand from the local officers that the opposition came from the co-operative society who have been making a good thing out of these leases and who did not think that the terms offered by the panchayatdars would be so favourable and who therefore moved the local committee to make their recommendation. This year, however, from the 1st of April the Forest Department have decided to sell these coupes by auction and it is probable that the co-operative society will not get such a favourable rate and will not be so keen to keep out the panchayatdars. I think it is a mistaken policy to transfer these to Class I.

H. A. B. VERNON,
Commissioner of Land Revenue.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 2035 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on the 27th March 1929, page 992 supra.]

South Vellore.

Class I.—The Committee accepts Mr. Whitehead's classification, but makes two suggestions :—

(1) That *Periyamalai* be brought under the forest village system.

(2) That in *Mulakad* the reserve forest boundary might be shifted to the west at the part where the public right of way passes through the reserve, should difficulties arise about cattle straying off the path into the reserve.

Class II.—*Parvadamalai* should go into Class III.

Annamalai is now under the forest village system and should be put into Class I.

Padipallem is in South Arcot.

Class III—Kavuthimalai, Kannamadai, Radhapuram and Tippakadu.—These should go into class I. They are fuel reserves supplying Tiruvannamalai town and cannot be handed over to panchayats without endangering the fuel supply. They are now actually worked by panchayats under the District Forest Officer's control and this system may continue. They must, however, remain in the hands of the Forest Department and be put in class I. A petition was received from ryots of Radhapuram asking for the retention of that reserve under the District Forest Officer.

With this exception, Mr. Whitehead's proposals are approved.

G.O. Mis. No. 750, Development, dated 19th April 1928.

In partial modification of paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 244, Development, dated 18th February 1927, the Government direct that the reserves noted below be transferred to class III :—

South Vellore.	AREA IN ACRES.
Kavuthimalai	6,983
Kannamadai	5,791
Radhapuram	6,428
Tippakadu	4,584

APPENDIX X.

[Vide Item IV—Papers placed on the Table of the House, page 1040.]

With reference to the promise given by the hon. the Chief Minister at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st March 1929, the following report is laid on the table :—

Legislative Council question No. 1587 answered on 1st March 1929 regarding active assistance alleged to have been given by the Chingleput District Board to the Self-Respect Conference.

With the permission of the president, district board, the District Health Officer had to arrange with the assistance of adequate health and engineering staff for sanitary conveniences on the Conference grounds, as the site fell within the Chingleput district and outside the municipal limits.

The district board lorries had to be utilized for transporting the exhibits, posters, cinema machinery, furniture, etc., in connexion with the health exhibition and cinema lectures arranged for by the District Health Officer.

HILTON BROWN,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide Item IV—Papers laid on the Table of the House, page 1040.]

Statement showing the resolutions passed by the House Committee during the Second and Third Sessions of the Third Council and the action taken thereon.

Second Session—23rd August 1927 to 30th March 1928—Four meetings.

Third Session—3rd September 1928 to 27th March 1929—Six meetings.

Second Session.

Resolutions of the House Committee meeting held on the 29th August 1927.	Action taken thereon.
1. That the Government be requested to provide Rs. 5,000 in the budget for 1928-29 for expenditure by the House Committee, under "22 R. B. (a) Legislative Bodies—Supplies and Services—Voted".	A sum of Rs. 2,000 was provided in the budget for 1928-29 for the House Committee.
2. That half a dozen big metal trays as per sample obtained from the Mysore Premier Factory, Madras branch, be bought with more securely rivetted handles.	Purchased accordingly.
3. That the payment of Rs. 590 to Messrs. Wrenn Bennett & Co. for the supply of two lounge settees of "Adyar" type be sanctioned. *Note.*—The rate was the same as that paid to the firm for a sample settee, the purchase of which was already sanctioned by the House Committee.	Payment was made accordingly.
4. That the caterers be informed of the complaints that have been received about the unclean plates and glasses used for supplying lunch to Members of the Legislative Council during the last meeting.	The caterers were informed accordingly—vide Resolution No. 12 infra for reply received from one of the caterers.
5. That the Neo Komala Vilas be asked whether they can undertake the catering, in Indian style, for the Members of the Legislative Council during Council days.	Neo Komala Vilas were engaged as caterers during Council meeting commencing from the 18th October 1927. They continued till 22nd January 1928. For the meeting commencing from 23rd January 1928, the Modern Hindu Hotel were engaged as caterers. They continued till 22nd September 1928—vide Resolution No. 16 to 18 infra.
6. That the attention of the Government be drawn to Resolution No. 5 passed at the meeting of the House Committee held on the 28th January 1927, recommending the introduction at once of the flushing system in the lavatories attached to the Council rooms and that the Government be requested to undertake the work immediately.	The Government were addressed and the work is going on—vide Resolution No. 35 infra.

Resolutions of the House Committee meeting held on the 2nd November 1927.	Action taken thereon.
7. That the Government do provide the Council office with the funds required to engage necessary establishment for the preparation of lunch to Members of the Legislative Council.	The Government stated that they were unable to sanction the allotment asked for. In doing so, they invited attention to memorandum dated 8th December 1924, in which the Government suggested that the House Committee or Secretary, Legislative Council, might invite tenders from local hotel-keepers and impose conditions on the caterer as regards the quality, quantity, etc., of lunch to be supplied.
8. That pending the carrying out of the above Resolution Messrs. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar and M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar do explain to the caterers the requirements of the Members of the Legislative Council and warn them about the consequences of not attending to them to their satisfaction.	
9. That the Government be asked to provide roofed accommodation for the cars and carriages of Members of the Legislative Council.	The Government in drawing attention to Chief Secretariat circular, dated 8th July 1926, stated that no portion of the land was available within the Fort for the construction of garages.
10. That 12 electro-plated cups and saucers be bought for the House Committee.	The electro-plated cups and saucers were not purchased as per Resolution No. 13 infra.
Resolutions of the House Committee meeting held on the 29th February 1928.	
11. Resolved that the following articles be purchased for the House Committee:— (1) Twelve dozens of khaddar towels for use in the bath-rooms; (2) two dozens of bell-metal tumblers for use in the luncheon room; (3) fourteen khaddar table cloths for round tables; (4) eight khaddar table cloths for long oblong tables; (5) six khaddar table cloths for the tables over which the caterer keeps his refreshments; (6) three dozens of electro-plated cups and saucers as per sample obtained from the Mysore Premier Metal Factory, with three dozens of spoons to match; (7) one water-filter for use in the room of the Leader of the Congress Party; (8) one clock for use in the room of the Whip of the Congress Party; (9) covers for the three lounge settees in the Whips' rooms; and (10) two more round tables for use in the luncheon room.	Items (1) to (5) and (7) and (8) were purchased. As regards item (6)—please see Resolution No. 13 infra.
12. Resolved that the following papers be recorded:— (i) Government's reply No. 3361-2, dated 6th January 1928, to the resolutions of the House Committee meeting of 2nd November 1927; and	Vide Resolutions Nos. 7 and 9 supra.
(ii) the reply of Messrs. Harrison & Co. on the subject of using better crockery.	Messrs. Harrison & Co. stated in reply to Resolution No. 4 that they would take the necessary steps to prevent a repetition of the irregularity complained of.

Resolutions of the House Committee meeting held on the 20th March 1928.	Action taken thereon.
13. The purchase of electro-plated cups and saucers obtained from the Mysore Premier Metal Factory, Limited, need not be made as they are not according to the size of the bell-metal cups and saucers.	
14. Four silver tumblers for the four water-filters be purchased according to the sample shown at a cost not exceeding Rs. 10 each.	Four tumblers were purchased at a cost of Rs. 35 in all.
15. The draft letter addressed to the Gandhi Seva Sangham, Tiruchengode, on the subject of the supply of khaddar napkins and table cloths be approved.	

Third Session.

Resolutions of the House Committee meeting held on the 6th September 1928.	
16. The proprietor of the Modern Hindu Hotel be informed that the behaviour of his agent on the 3rd day of September during lunch hour was of a very unsatisfactory nature and he be requested to see that a recurrence does not take place by issuing instructions and making arrangements in the future to ensure the employment of agents who can behave decently and courteously in the lunch room.	A copy of these Resolutions Nos. 16 to 18 was communicated to the proprietor, Modern Hindu Hotel, and he sent a reply on 22nd September 1928, expressing his inability to continue to cater to the Members of the Legislative Council and Swaminatha Sastri was asked to cater—vide Resolution No. 23.
17. The proprietor be requested to see that the particular agent concerned is not sent to the luncheon room hereafter.	
18. The proprietor be also informed that the quality and quantity of the lunch supplied is below mark and he be requested to improve them.	
19. A sum of Rs. 3,000 be asked for as allotment for the House Committee for 1929-30.	A sum of Rs. 2,000 has been provided in the budget for 1929-30.
20. The purchase of two bell-metal chombus be sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 5 each.	Purchased accordingly.
21. The purchase of a lounge settee "Adyar type" similar to that in use in the rooms of the whips of parties be sanctioned for use in the room of the Independent Nationalist Party.	Vide Resolution No. 32 infra.
22. The Government's reply regarding the impossibility of providing a separate kitchen for the use of the Indian caterer to Members of the Legislative Council be recorded.	
Resolutions of the House Committee meeting held on the 8th October 1928.	
23. With effect from Monday the 15th instant, Swaminatha Sastri be appointed as caterer for the Indian Members.	Order was issued to Swaminatha Sastri accordingly and he has been catering since.
24. Service stamps to the value of Rs. 5 for carrying on correspondence with the officers of the Local Government in regard to matters relating to the affairs of Government be given to each non-official Member of the Legislative Council in the first instance, unused stamps being returnable to the Legislative Council office at the end of the term of office of each Member.	The orders of Government are awaited.

27th March 1929]

Resolutions of the House Committee meeting held on the 9th October 1928—*cont.*	Action taken thereon.
25. The room adjacent to the bath-room for European Members, situated on the south side of the Council Chamber, hitherto occupied by the Finance Department and since handed over to the Council office, be made available to the Leader, Congress Party.	Allotted accordingly.
26. The room hitherto occupied by the Assistant Secretary, Public Works and Labour Department, and since handed over to the Council office be allotted to the Deputy President.	Do.
27. The conversion of the room hitherto occupied by the Secretary, Public Works and Labour Department, into a lounge room for the use of the Members of the Legislative Council be approved.	Do.
(Consequential arrangements in regard to the rooms vacated as a result of the above proposal be made by the Secretary.)	The room occupied by the Deputy President was allotted for Press reporters, the room originally occupied by the Leader, Congress Party, on the first floor was allotted for the Whip, Ministerialist Party, and the room vacated by the Whip, Ministerialist Party, and situated at the left side of the entrance lobby was allotted for the "European group".
28. (*a*) A telephone be installed in the new room of the Leader, Congress Party; (*b*) two more electric fans and two bigger lights be fitted in the same room; (*c*) two lounge settees of "Adyar type" be purchased for use in the same room; and (*d*) window blinds be provided for the windows in the room.	All these have been provided.
29. The Deputy President's room (mentioned in Resolution No. 26) be partitioned so as to provide for a bath-room and window blinds be provided for both the windows in the room.	Vide Resolution No. 37 infra.
30. (*a*) One clock be purchased for the lounge room; (*b*) one more fan be fitted in the same room; and (*c*) an Indian-made woollen carpet be purchased for flooring the entire room.	Items (*a*) and (*b*) have been provided. As regards item (*c*)—please see also Resolution No. 45 infra.
Resolutions of the House Committee meeting held on the 29th November 1928.	
31. Mr. P. T. Rajan do take the Chair at the meeting.	
32. Three lounge settees of Adyar type (the purchase of which was sanctioned previously by the House Committee) be ordered from the Ramakrishna Students' Home, Mylapore, and that these be placed in the rooms of (i) Whip, Congress Party (one lounge settee in the place of the existing lounge settee) and (ii) Leader, Congress Party—two lounge settees).	Purchased and placed accordingly—vide Resolution No. 41 infra.
33. The Secretary be authorized to appoint such staff as may be necessary for the purpose of running an Indian refreshment stall for supplying lunch to Members of the Legislative Council during the Legislative Council meetings to be held from January to March 1929.	A copy of the resolutions was forwarded to Government and a note also was sent to Government on the subject and their orders are awaited. In the meantime the House Committee have given instructions to Swaminatha Sastri, to cater—vide Resolution No. 36 infra.
34. The Secretary be authorized to purchase the necessary plates and other articles required for the purpose.	

Resolution of the House Committee meeting held on the 29th November 1928—*cont.*	Action taken thereon.
35. The Secretary be requested to address the Public Works Department for the purpose of introducing the modern urinal flushing system in the bath-rooms of the Legislative Council Chamber for the use of the Members of the Legislative Council and in the meantime to make arrangements for the cleaning of the rooms more often than at present.	The Government were addressed accordingly. The work connected with the urinal flushing system in the Council Chamber is going on—vide Resolution No. 6 supra.
Resolutions of the House Committee meeting held on the 29th January 1929.	
36. Swaminatha Sastri be asked to cater. (He will be instructed to engage well-trained and good-mannered attendants sufficient in number to cope with the attendance on members and friends introduced by them. He will be instructed to pay undivided attention to the convenience of members during the first half-hour of the luncheon interval.)	Informed accordingly.
37. That with reference to the telephone reference from the Executive Engineer, North Presidency division, the partition in the Deputy President's room may be fixed as a temporary or portable one and that the cost thereof and also the cost of providing window blinds in that room (vide Resolution No. 29 of the House Committee meeting of 9th October 1928) be met from the allotment for House Committee.	The work was carried out accordingly out of the allotment for House Committee.
38. That the Indian-made woollen carpet for the lounge room [vide Resolution No. 30 (*c*) of the House Committee meeting of the 9th October 1928], be purchased from the allotment for the House Committee.	Vide Resolution No. 45 infra.
39. That the Public Works Department be addressed to carry out the other improvements as early as possible before the next meeting of the Council which will be held in February 1929.	The other improvements also required by the House Committee were carried out by the Public Works Department before the 24th February 1929.
Resolutions of the House Committee meeting held on the 24th February 1929.	
40. The purchase of the following be sanctioned :— (1) A clock for use in the room of the Whip, Ministerialist Party ; (2) a stand for wash-basin for use in the Deputy President's room ; (3) two letter cases and two rattan waste-paper baskets for use in the rooms of the Leader, Nationalist Party, and of the European group ; (4) twelve dozen towels ; and (5) six dozen cheese plates, small plates, spoons and other necessary articles including small jugs. Mr. P. T. Rajan be authorized to purchase the crockery.	Items (1) to (3) and (5) have been purchased. Please see also Resolution No. 44 infra. Item (4) has been deferred for want of funds.
41. The payment of Rs. 762 to Ramakrishna Students' Home, Mylapore, for the supply of three lounge settees be sanctioned.	Payment was made accordingly.
42. The accompanying draft circular (annexed) to the hon. Members of the Legislative Council regarding supply of lunch be approved as amended.	....

Resolutions of the House Committee meeting held on the 24th February 1929—*cont.*	Action taken thereon.
43. The House Committee has noticed that the work connected with the Committee has increased so greatly and has become so arduous as to involve additional strain and responsibility on Mr. T. S. Vaidyanatha Ayyar and that these were not originally contemplated. It considers that an increase in his emoluments is necessary and resolves that the *original honorarium* be increased by Rs. 100 per annum with effect from the current year.	A copy of the resolution has been forwarded to Government.
Resolutions of the House Committee meeting held on the 28th February 1929.	
44. That the samples of crockery be purchased as per list below :— (1) Two tea sets at Rs. 10-8-0 each set. (2) Six tea pots at Rs. 1-8-0 each. (3) Two coffee pots at Rs. 3-12-0 each. (4) Two water jugs at Rs. 2 each. (5) One water jug at Rs. 1-4-0. (6) One sugar bowl at Re. 1. (7) One cream jug at Rs. 2. (8) Six dozen cheese plates at Rupees 5-12-0 a dozen. (9) Six dozen ice-cream plates at Rs. 4-8-0 a dozen. (10) Seven dozen (Nivada) spoons at Rs. 7-8-0 a dozen. (11) Nine sugar bowls at Re. 1 each.	Purchased accordingly and payment made.
45. That the sample woollen carpet selected by Mr. P. T. Rajan be approved and that the carpet be purchased for use in the lounge room.	Purchased accordingly and payment also made.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Council.

ANNEXURE (vide Resolution No. 42).

CIRCULAR TO THE HON. MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Representations have been received by the House Committee that Members of Council are being inconvenienced by the presence during luncheon interval in the luncheon room of non-members whether introduced or not by Members of Council. The House Committee is therefore obliged to bring to the notice of Members that the following instructions have been issued :—

(1) The luncheon room shall be open to Members *only* between 1-30 and 2 p.m.

(2) Non-members may be introduced by Members after 2 p.m.

The above arrangements have been made for the convenience of Members and they are earnestly requested to co-operate in carrying them out.

S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI,
Chairman.

24th February 1929.

INDEX TO THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

THIRD SESSION OF THE THIRD LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

12th to 27th March 1929

Volume XLVIII

PAGES

A

Abdul Hameed Khan, Mr.—

Bills—
Mirzapuram and Pedagonnur Impartible Estates Bill 809

Budget motion *re* —
Cauvery-Mettur Project 263-264
Education—Transferred 502-504
Excise 119
General Administration—Miscellaneous—Madras Record Office 355
General Administration—Secretariats—Executive Council 321-322
Labour including Factories—Direction 773-774
Land Revenue 55
Medical Establishments 569-570
Registration—Superintendence 198-202

See Questions and Answers.

Abkari Act (Amendment) Bill, the Madras—
See Bills.

Act assented to by the Governor-General—
Jaina Succession Act 587

Adi-Andhra—
See Kistna District Board.

Adi-Dravidas—
Question *re* well — sinking of a — in the Thandavarayapuram village 939

Adimoola Mudaliyar, Mr. K.—
Question *re* ill-treatment of — by the police 585

Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.—
Budget motion *re* —
Administration of Justice 409-410, 411, 423
Agriculture 613-616
Civil Veterinary Services 668-669
Co-operative Credit 673-674, 691-695
Forests—India and England 137-139
Labour including Factories—
Commissioner of Labour 779-781
Inspector of Factories 766-767

See Questions and Answers.

Adjournment motion *re*—
Authorisation of expenditure (for police arrangements at the time of the visit of the Indian Statutory Commission) under proviso (*b*), section 72-D (2) of the Government of India Act 731-739
Steel windows and doors for police quarters, use of 256-257

A—*cont.*

PAGES

Administration of Justice—
Demand for Grant *re* 401

Administration Reports—
Question *re* — of departments
under the hon. the Home Member 723, 724
under the hon. the Member for Finance 726, 727
under the hon. the Member for Revenue 721
under the hon. the Minister for Development 719
under the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government .. 714
under the hon. the Minister for Public Health 718

Advisory Committees—
Question *re* District Headquarters hospitals, — for 385-386

Agency Tracts—
Demand for grant 1035
Demand for supplementary grant *re* — (repairs to Koraput District Jail) 875-876

Agriculture—
Budget motion *re* 607-630
Demand for grant 607
See Anakapalle farm.

Agricultural colonisation scheme—
Question *re* progress of — 927-928

Agricultural Demonstration farm—
Question *re* opening of — in Tiruvallur taluk 967

Agricultural department—
Question *re* reorganisation of the — 925

Agricultural graduates—
Question *re* recruitment of — to co-operative department 991, 992

Agricultural Implements—
Question *re* sale of — in Kurnool district 949

Agricultural Middle School, Taliparamba—
Question *re* ex-students, avocations of — 519

Agricultural propaganda—
Question *re* magic lanterns, supply of — 653-654

Agricultural Research Institute, Coimbatore—
See Systematic Botanist.

Agriculturists Loans Act—
Question *re* advances under 963-964

Agriculturists Loans Act—
Question *re* Interest, reduction of the rate of — under 89-90

Akoor Anantachariyar, Arcot—
Question *re* police Zoolum, alleged 584

Allowances—
Question *re* Deputy Wardens of Government College Hostels 944-945
See Karnams.

Anakapalle farm—
Question *re* agricultural students, training of, at — 96-97

Ananda Goundar, Mr. P.—
Question *re* ill-treatment of — by the Police 585

Anchetti range—
Question *re* grazing permits, issuing of — in — 949

Anchetti taraf—
Question *re* grievances of emigrants to — 88

Andamans—
See Prisoners.

Andhras—
See Educational service.

Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.—
Bills—
Mirsapuram and Pedagonnur Impartible Estates Bill 90

A—*cont.*

PAGES

Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.——*cont.*
Budget motion *re*—
Civil Works—Grant-in-aid 1008-1009
General Administration—Secretariats—Executive Council 335-337
Irrigation—Navigation, etc. 204-205
Land Revenue 44-45
See Questions and Answers.

Arecanut—
Question *re* — cultivation in Government agricultural farms 176

Arogya Ashramam, Avadi—
Question *re* building grants to the — 939

Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.—
Budget motion *re*—
Agriculture 627-628
Civil Works in charge of public works Officers 1020-1022
Electricity—Hydro-Electric Schemes 275
Excise 74-78, 101-105, 108, 110
Irrigation, Navigation, etc. 215-218
Medical 558-559
Public Health—Transferred 599
See Questions and Answers.

Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.—
Budget motion *re*—
Cauvery-Mettur Project 231, 257-260
Civil Veterinary Services 669-670
Civil Works—Grants-in-aid 1002-1003
Civil Works in charge of Public Works officers 1027-1028
Co-operative credit 679-682
Education—Transferred 505-506, 521-525
Industries 742-744
Investments in Government Commercial undertakings 697
Labour including factories—Direction 770-772
Land Revenue—Assignments and compensations 72
Land Revenue—Central Survey office 66
Public Health—Transferred 601-603
Registration 194-195
See Questions and Answers.

Arrack shop—
Question *re* location of —, protest of prohibition League, Malabar 646-647

Arts College—
Question *re* Rajahmundry, reconstruction of — 315-316

Arundalpeta—
See Toddy shop.

Assignments and compensations—
Budget motion *re*—Land revenue — 72-73

Ayyaswami Ayyar, Mr.—
See Government Press.

B

Baling water—
See Godavari and Kistna deltas.

Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, Mr.—
Budget motion *re*—
Administration of Justice 418-420
Co-operative credit 672-673
Education—Reserved 487
Education—Transferred 488-491
Electricity—Hydro-Electric Schemes 273-274
General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats 389-392
Industries 747-8
Medical 553-5, 560, 561
Medical establishments 570
Registration—Superintendence 200-1
See Questions and Answers.

PAGES

B—*cont.*

Bellary and Adoni Taluk Boards—
Question *re* number of polling stations in— 717, 718

Beswada additional sub-court—
Question *re* extension of— 513-4

Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.—

Budget motion *re*—
Central Survey Office 68, 69
Civil works in charge of public works officers 1029
General Administration—Miscellaneous Commercial accountants 341-342
General Administration—Miscellaneous—Madras Record Office 354-355
Quorum, point of order *re* want of— 1029
See Questions and Answers.

Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.—

Budget motion *re* Education—Transferred 532-3

Bheemayya, Mr. J.—
See Questions and Answers.

Bills—
Abkari Act (Amendment) Bill, the Madras—
Motion to take the Bill into consideration 901
Bill discussed 902-910

Ellamarru and Penjendra Impartible Estates Bill—
Motion to take the Bill into consideration 910
Bill considered 910-911
Motion to pass Bill into law 910-911

Mirzapuram and Pedagonnur Impartible Estates Bill—
Motion for adjournment of consideration 899
Bill considered 899-900
Motion to pass the Bill into law 900-901

Services Commission Bill—
Motion *re* sittings of the Select Committee at Ooty 884-886

Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman—
Bills—Mirzapuram and Pedagonnur Impartible Estates Bill 899, 900

Budget motion *re*—
Civil works—Grant-in-aid 1002
Education—Transferred 491, 492-494
Forests—India and England 151-3
General Administration—Secretariats—Executive Council 327-8
Irrigation, Navigation, etc. 209-211
Police 467-470
Public Health—Transferred 595-7
Stamps 128-130

Demand for supplementary grant *re*—
Loans and Advances to Provincial Government (loan to Hindu Religious Endowments Board) 876-877, 880, 881

Public Accounts Committee—
Consideration of the report of the— for 1926-27 886-892
See Questions and Answers.

Boarding grants—
Question *re* — to European schools 956

Board of Commissioners—
See Hindu Religious Endowments.

Breeding stations—
Question *re* number and cost of, in 1927-28 864-5

Budget motion *re*—
Agriculture 607-630
Central Jails—Dietary charges 457-460
Central Survey office 66-71
Civil Veterinary Services 631-4, 661-672
Civil Works—Grant-in-aid 999-1019

PAGES

B—*cont.*

Budget motion *re*—
Civil Works in charge of Public Works officers 1020-1033
Co-operative credit 672-695
Education—Reserved 485-487
Education—Transferred 488-506, 521-547
Electricity—Hydro-Electric Schemes 267-276
Fisheries—Direction 762-766
Forests—India and England 136-160
General Administration—Elections for Indian and Provincial Legislatures .. 295-301
General Administration—Legislative bodies 277-295
General Administration—Legislative bodies—Provincial Legislative Council .. 295
General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats 362-373, 387-401
General Administration—Miscellaneous—Commercial Accountants 341-354
General Administration—Miscellaneous—Local fund audit 355-362
General Administration—Miscellaneous—Madras Record office 354-355
General Administration—Secretariats—Executive Council 301-303, 320-341
Industries 699-708, 739-752
Investments in Government Commercial undertakings 695-699
Irrigation—Navigation, etc. 203-223
Jails—Presidency jails 454-456
Jails—Superintendence 426-439, 451-454
Labour including factories—Commissioner of Labour 779-781
Labour including factories—Direction 767-779
Labour including factories—Inspector of Factories 766-76 7
Land revenue assignments and compensations 72-73
Land revenue charges of Administration 64-65
Medical 547-573
Medical establishments 561-572
Police 461-484
Public Health—Transferred 573-577, 587-606
Stamps 123-136
Stationery—Government Press 1033-1034
Stores—Expenditure in England 73

Buildings in forests—
Question *re* expenditure on and income from 318

Buckinghampet—
See Liquor shop.

Buses—
Question *re* licence to — by district board presidents 858-859

Bus owners—
See Congress workers.

C

Canals—
See East Godavari delta.

Casting vote—
Budget motion *re* Land revenue—Charges of administration 66

Catholic churches—
Question *re* disabilities of — in South Kanara 376

Cattle diseases—
Question *re* prevalance of, in the Presidency 100

Cauvery-Mettur Project—
Demand for grant *re* 223

Centage charges—
Question *re* — for sanitary works, by Public Works Department 647-649

Central jails—Dietary charges.
Budget motion *re*— 457-460

Central Survey office—
Budget motion *re*— 66-71

Charges of administration—
Budget motion *re* Land revenue— 64-65

PAGES

C—*cont.*

Chettali Beeyumma—
Question *re* release of — 851-852

Chidambaram Municipal Council—
Question *re* Venugopala Pillai, Mr., nomination of — 15-16

Chingleput District Board lorries—
Question *re* Private use of — 517

Chingleput District Board President —
See Chingleput District Board lorries.

Chingleput District Board Proceedings—
Question *re* alleged minute of dissent to the — on 31st January 1929 .. .. 974, 975

Chittivalasa Jute Mills—
Question *re* strike in — 886

Cholera—
Question *re* General Hospital, — in 862-864

Cinchona—
Demand for grant 695

Civil Medical department—
See Indian Medical Service officers.

Civil Veterinary service—
Budget motion *re* — 631-634, 661-672
Demand for grant — 631

Civil works—Grant-in aid—
Demand for grant *re* 999

Civil works in charge of Public Works officers.
Budget motion *re* 1020-1033

Civil works transferred—
Demand for grant *re* 1020

Clothing and bedding—
See Hospitals.

Cocanada municipality—
Question *re* electricity loan, instalment payment of 383

Coconut gardens—
Question *re* extent of, etc. 928

Colleges in Andhra districts—
Question *re* Andhras, appointment of — 853

Collett's appeal—
Question *re* action proposed to be taken on Mr. Justice Waller's judgment in Mr.— 728, 729, 730

Common schools—
Question *re* encouragement of — for children of all classes 314-315

Communal lands—
Question *re* trees in —, cutting of — 962

Communications to the Council—
See Papers laid on the table.

Congress workers—
Question *re* Bus-owners — Mr. Srinivasa Bharathi — Sub-Inspector of Police .. 839-840
,, feeding of — by Mr. Seshachariyar 839

Convicts —
Question *re* admission of — in the special division 981, 982

Co-operative central banks—
Question *re* fixed deposits — interest — local bodies 312-313

Co-operative credit—
Budget motion *re* 672-695

Co-operative department—
Question *re* Muslims, representation of the — in the 968-969

Co-operative societies—
Demand for grant — 672

Courts—
Question *re* disposal of cases, delay in — 840

PAGES

C—*cont.*

Cottage industries—
Question *re* in — Kistna district 178

Criminal Procedure Code—
Question *re* issue of proceedings under section 144, —against Mr. Kuppuswami and others 960

Crops, failure of —
See Palghat taluk.

Cuddapah Collectorate—
Question *re* graduate clerks, grievances of — 188-189
,, upper grade vacancies — appointments to — 810

Cultivation—
Question *re* — in Malabar and South Kanara — conservation of rain water .. 27

D

Daivanayakayya, Mr.—
See Koilpatti sedition cases.

Daniel Thomas, Mr.—
Budget motion *re* —
Administration of Justice 409
Industries 748-749
Labour including factories — direction 769-770, 778

Davis, Mr. J. A.—
Budget motion *re* —
Electricity — Hydro-Electric schemes 271-272
Excise 112-113
General administration — legislative bodies 281

Demand for grant *re* —
Administration of Justice 401
Agency tracts 1035
Agriculture 607
Cauvery-Mettur project 223
Cinchona 695
Civil veterinary services 631
Civil works — grant-in-aid 999
Civil works — transferred 1020
Co-operative societies 672
Education — reserved 485
Education — transferred 488
Electricity 267
Excise 74-78, 101-122
Expenditure in England other than stores 1035
Fisheries 752
Forests 136
General administration — heads of provinces 276-277
General administration — legislative bodies 277
General administration — ministers and civil secretariats 362
General administration — miscellaneous 341
General administration — secretariats 301
Industries 699
Irrigation 203
Jails 426
Labour including factories 766
Land revenue 32-74
Loans and advances by Provincial Governments 1036
Medical 547
Pensions 1033
Police 461
Ports and pilotage 484
Public Health—transferred 578
Registration 194
Scientific departments 485
Stamps 122

PAGES

D—*cont.*

Demand for grant *re—cont.*
- Stationery for reserved departments and printing 1033
- Stationery for transferred departments 1035
- Time allotted for discussion of — 31

Demands for supplementary grants *re*—
- Fisheries 875

Depressed classes—
- Question *re* grant of lands and scholarships to — during 1926 724
- ,, scholarships to — 318–320
- ,, tree-tax — remission of — 239–240
- ,, wells and tanks, access to — 244–246

Depressed class students—
- Question *re* aid to — in secondary schools 517
- Question *re* boarding houses for— 446

Deputy Director of Livestock—
- Question *re* staff, strength of — 926–927

Deputy Inspectors of schools—
- Question *re* schools inspected by — 516–517

Deputy Wardens of Government College Hostels—
- Question *re* allowances to — 944–945

Dharakota estate—
- *See* Unreserved forests.
- *See* Reservation of forests.

Dietary charges—
- *See* Non-Indian prisoners.

Director of Fisheries—
- Question *re* duties of — 720
- ,, work done by — 865

Director of Livestock—
- Question *re* duties of — 926

Director of Public Instruction—
- Question *re* office of — number of Andhras in — 853

District Board Bills—
- Question *re* Nilgiris Deputy Collector signing — 857–858

District Board Presidents—
- *See* Buses.

District Board President, outgoing—
- Question *re* conduct of elections by — 14

District Headquarters hospitals—
- *See* Advisory Committees.

District hospitals—
- *See* Honorary physicians.

District Jail, Koraput—
- *See* Koraput District Jail.

District Munsifs—
- Question *re* transfer of — 841

Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N —
- Budget motion *re*—
  - General Administration—Legislative bodies 283
  - General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats 392–393

Duraiswami Nayanar, Mr.—
- Question *re* police ill-treatment of — 585

Draughtsmen—
- Question *re* — in Forest Engineering Department, revision of pay of — 950–951

Dress regulations—
- Question *re* pupils and teachers 243

PAGES

E

East Godavari Agency—
- Question *re* flood damages—repairs 238–239

East Godavari delta—
- Question *re* canals, closure of — 236–237

Education—Reserved—
- Budget motion *re* — 485–487
- Demand for grant *re* — 485

Education—Transferred—
- Budget motion *re* — 488–506, 521–547
- Demand for grant *re* — 488

Educational service—
- Question *re* Andhras, representation of — in the 943–944
- ,, re-organization of — 856
- ,, Do. 944

Electricity—
- Demand for grant regarding 267
- Further demand for grant regarding — in connexion with the Glen-Morgan Hydro-electric scheme 869–875

Electricity—Hydro-Electric Schemes—
- Budget motion *re* 267–276

Electricity loan—
- *See* Cocanada Municipality.

Elementary schools—
- Question *re* prevention of wastage in 646

Elementary teachers—
- Question *re* transfer of — in Malabar Taluk Board schools 184–185

Ellamarru and Penjendra Impartible Estates Bill—
- *See* Bills.

Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.—
- *See* Questions and Answers.

Emigrants—
- Question *re* member of — from this province, for the last twenty years 21–22

Endowments by Tanjore Rajas—
- Question *re* administration of — 975, 976

Engineering College—
- *See* Sanitary Engineering.

Entertainment to the hon. Law Member—
- Question *re* alleged collection of funds for 978

European schools—
- *See* Boarding grants.

European Secondary schools—
- *See* teaching grants.

European specialist—
- *See* paddy-breeding 924–925

Excise—
- Demand for grant 74–78, 101–122

Excise Licensing Board—
- Question *re* resignation of member representing Mannargudi Municipal Council from — 859–860, 964

Excise Revenue—
- Question *re* alternative sources for — 445

Expenditure in England other than stores—
- Demand for grant *re* — 1035

F

Failure of crops—
- *See* Palghat taluk.

Fifth class reserve forests—
- *See* Forest Panchayats.

PAGES

F—*cont.*

Finance Committee—
Election to the — 257
Nominations to — 101

Fire-wood—
Question *re* price of — in Madras City 189-191

Fish-curing yards—
Question *re* work done by 928-929

Fisheries—
Demand for grant — 762

Fisheries—
Demand for supplementary grant regarding — 875

Fisheries—Direction—
Budget motion *re* — 753-766

Fixed deposit—
See Co-operative Central Banks.

Flood banks—
Question *re* foliage on, in Kistna, etc., districts 187

Forest—
Demand for grants regarding 136
Question *re* — capital outlay on and net income from — 951
,, classification of — in North Arcot district 992
,, —grievances,—Committee to enquire into — 448

Forests—India and England—
Budget motions *re* 136-160

Forest department—
Question *re* working plans, regeneration and sylviculture, execution of — 17-18
,, appointment in — between 1925-1928 947-948
,, establishment and work of — 841-843

Forest Engineering Department—
See Draughtsmen.

Forest Panchayats—
Question *re* agreement between — and Government 829-830
,, creation of — in Mohirri and Goomsur forests 918
,, fifth class reserve forests, handing over of — to 965

Forest Rangers—
Question *re* memorials from — for increase of pay — 19

Forest roads—
Question *re* expenditure on — 981

Fowl-breeding—
Question *re* Government Agricultural farms, — in 518-519

Fruit Preserving Institute—
Question *re* expenditure on — 930

Further demands for grants *re* —
Electricity—Glen-Morgan Hydro electric scheme 869-875
Irrigation — improvements to Vizzeswaram head sluice 866-869

G

Gazetted officers—
Question *re* expenditure on pay of — 193

General Administration—Elections for Indian and Provincial Legislatures—
Budget motion *re* 295-301

General Administration—Heads of provinces—
Demand for grant *re* 276-277

General Administration—Legislative bodies—
Budget motion *re* 277-295
Demand for grant *re* 277

PAGES

G—*cont.*

General Administration—Legislative bodies—Provincial Legislative Council—
Budget motion *re* 295

General Administration—Miscellaneous—
Demand for grant *re* 341

General Administration—Miscellaneous—Commercial accountants—
Budget motion *re* 341-354

General Administration—Miscellaneous—Local Fund Audit—
Budget motion *re* 355-362

General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats—
Budget motion *re* .. .. 362-373 and 387-401
Demand for grant 362

General Administration—Miscellaneous—Madras Record Office—
Budget motion *re* 354-355

General Administration—Secretariats—
Demand for grant *re* 301

General Administration—Secretariats—Executive Council—
Budget motion *re* 301-303, 320-341

General Hospital—
Question *re* cholera in — 862-864

Glen-Morgan Hydro-electric scheme—
Further demand for grant *re* — 869-875

Godavari and Kistna deltas—
Question *re* baling water, deduction for — 188

Godavari river—
Question *re* vessels plying for hire, restrictions on 448

Godey estate—
See Tuni.

Gopala Menon, Mr. C.—
Budget motion *re*—
Co-operative credit 677
General Administration—Miscellaneous—Commercial accountants 348-349
Industries 707-708, 739-742
Further demands for Grant *re*—
Electricity—Glen-Morgan Hydro-Electric scheme 871
Public Accounts Committee—
Consideration of the report of the — for 1926-27 892-893
See Questions and Answers.

Government Colleges—
Question *re* libraries in — 855

Government Headquarters hospitals, Calicut—
Question *re* site, acquisition of —for 582

Government institutes—
See Weavers.

Government Press—
Question *re* Storekeeper, Mr. Ayyaswami Ayyar—dismissal of — 834-836

Governor, His Excellency the—
Prorogation address 1037-1040

Govinda Menon, Rao Bahadur A. V.—
Question *re* work done by — 840
See Hitchcock Memorial.

Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.—
Budget motion *re* Administration of Justice 413-414
See Questions and Answers.

Graduates in Medicine—
See Rural Medical Relief.

Grant-in-Aid Code—
Question *re* Revision of — 856

G—*contd.* PAGES

Grant of lands and scholarships—
See Depressed classes.

Grazing facilities—
See Senankuppam Setti Kinar Reserve Forest.

Grazing permits—
See Anchetti range.

Gudivada Taluk Board—
Question *re* Government grants to — reduction of — 852-3

Gudiyattam Tahsildar—
Question *re* kicking of an idol by 450-451

Gun licence—
Question *re* wild animals in Kottayam taluk 378-379

Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.—
Budget motion *re* stamps, charges for sale of — 134

H

Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.—
Adjournment motion *re* authorization of expenditure (for police arrangements at the time of the visit of the Indian Statutory Commission) under proviso (b), section 72-D (2) of the Government of India Act 736, 739

Bills—
Abkari Act (Amendment) Bill, the Madras —, ... 907
Services Commission Bill—sittings of the Select Committee at Ootacamund .. 885

Budget motion *re*—
Civil works—Grant-in-aid 1006-1008
Co-operative credit 674-676, 687
Education reserved 486-486, 487
Education—Transferred.. 491-492
Fisheries—Direction 762-764
Forests—India and England 132-145
General administration—Legislative bodies 280-281
General administration—Miscellaneous—Commercial accountants 351-352
Industries 705-707
Irrigation—Navigation, etc. 207-209
Jails—Superintendence 435-436
Medical 551-553, 561, 562
Public Health—Transferred 576-577
Stationery—Government Press 1034

Demand for supplementary grant *re*—
Loans and advances to provincial Governments (loan to Hindu Religious Endowments Board) 883-884
Public Accounts Committee, consideration of the report of the — for 1926-27 .. 889
See Questions and Answers.

High level channel—
See Kattalai.

Hindu Religious Endowments—
Demand for supplementary grant for loan to the Board of Commissioners for — .. 876-884

Hitchcock memorial—
Question *re* collections by Rao Bahadur A. V. Govinda Menon 833

Honorary physicians—
Question *re* City Government hospitals.. 246-248
,, scheme of —, extension of the, to district hospitals 862

Honorary Presidency Magistrates—
Question *re* committee for selection of — 843-845

Honours courses—
Question *re* Anantapur, — at 583

Hospital furniture—
Question *re* purchase of — from outside India 935-936

Hospitals—
Question *re* clothing and bedding, supply of — by jails 895

Hosur Taluk Board—
Question *re* constitution of — 12

PAGES

I

Independent Leagues—
Question *re* proposed Government action against — 983

Indian Medical Graduates—
See Rural dispensaries.

Indian Medical Service officers—
Question *re* acting — in the Civil Medical department 970

Indian Members of the Cabinet—
See Self-respect Conference.

Indian Christians—
Question *re* representation of — in South Kanara District Board 860

Industrial concerns—
Question *re* Government managed — 178-179
,, Government managed —, winding up of — 444-445

Industries—
Budget motion *re* — 699-708, 739-752
Demand for grant 699
Question *re* catalogue of — 97-98

Inspectors—
See Labour Department.

Interest—
Question *re* Land Mortgage Banks, loans to — on 97
,, rate of, reduction of the — under the Land Improvement Loans Act, etc. 89-90

Investments in Government Commercial undertakings—
Budget motion *re* — 695-699

Irrigation—
Demand for grant *re* — 203

Irrigation, Navigation, etc.—
Budget motion *re*— 203-223

Irrigation works—
Question *re* capital expenditure on — 239
,, — in the Ganjam district 721-722

J

Jaggery-making—
Question *re* new methods, demonstration of — in 442-443

Jails—Presidency Jails—
Budget motion *re*— 454-456

Jails—Superintendence—
Budget motion *re*— 426-439, 451-454

Jails—
Demand for grant *re*— 426
Question *re* yarn spun in — 521
See Hospitals.

Jaina Succession Act—
See Acts assented to by the Governor-General.

Jamathagni Nayakar, Mr.—
Question *re* alleged assault of — by the police 990

Jamathagni Nayakar and others—
Question *re* criminal proceedings against Mr. — 926, 991

Jamathagni Nayakar—
Question *re* police zoolum, alleged— 584

Jamathagni Nayakar, Mr. K. R.—
See Congress workers.

James, Mr. F. E.—
Bills—
Services Commission Bill, sittings of the Select Committee at Ootacamund .. 885

PAGES

J—*cont.*

James, Mr. F. E.—*cont.*
Budget motion *re* —
Civil Veterinary Services 665-666
General Administration — Legislative bodies 283-284, 293-294
General Administration — Ministers and Civil Secretariats 396
General Administration — Secretariats, Executive Council 334-335
Labour including factories — Direction 775-776
Medical establishments 568
Public Health — Transferred 597

Jeevanna Rao, Mr.—
Question *re* claims of — as Systematic Botanist 650-652

John, Mr. V. Ch.—
Budget motion *re* —
Public Health — Transferred 597

Jungle areas—
Question *re* Malaria, prevention of — 248-249

Junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools—
Question *re* assignment of schools to — 314
,, recruitment of — 313-314

Justice Waller's judgment—
See Collet's appeal.

K

Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.—
Budget motion *re* —
Administration of Justice 407-408
Civil Veterinary Services 670-671
Co-operative Credit 678
Electricity — Hydro-electric schemes 275-276
General Administration — Secretariats — Executive Council 301-303, 320-321
Irrigation — Navigation, etc. 211-212
Jails — Superintendence 430-431
Land Revenue 41-43, 59-61
Medical 556-557
Further demand for grant *re* —
Electricity — Glen-Morgan Hydro-electric scheme 874-875
See Questions and Answers.

Karant, Mr. K. R.—
Bills—
Abkari Act (Amendment) Bill, the Madras — 904-906
Budget motion *re* —
Administration of Justice 415-417
Agriculture 607-609, 623
Civil Veterinary Services 631, 668
Forests — India and England 148-150
General Administration — Legislative bodies 281, 292
Public Health — Transferred 604-605
Stamps 133-134

Karnams—
Question *re* allowance to — attending Taluk offices 191-193

Kattalai—
Question *re* high-level channel from above, investigation of the scheme for the excavation of a — 25-26

Kerala Soap Institute—
Question *re* working of — 929

Kesava Pillai, Diwan Bahadur P.—
Budget motion *re* —
Civil Works — Grant-in-aid 1009-1010
Jails — Superintendence 429-430

PAGES

K—*cont.*

Khalifullah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.—
Budget motion *re* —
Agriculture 627
Cauvery-Mettur Project 263
Central Jails—dietary charges 458
Labour including factories — Direction 777

Kistna anicut—
Question *re* cultivation, dry into wet 236

Kistna ayacut—
Question *re* issue of water under — 831-832

Kistna delta—
Question *re* wet cultivation, extension of 449-450

Kistna Eastern delta—
See Penal assessment.

Kistna and Godavari districts—
See Lands under cultivation.

Kistna District Board—
Question *re* Adi-Andhra, nomination of — to 859

Kistna East Bank Canal—
Question *re* extension—investigation of 830-831

Koilpatti Sedition case—
Question *re* ill-treatment of the accused by the police 644-646

Koraput District Jail—
Demand for supplementary grant for repairs to — 875-876

Koti Reddi, Mr. K.—
Budget motion *re* —
Civil Works — Grant-in-aid 1004
Civil works in charge of public works officers 1028-1029, 1030
Co-operative credit 677-678
Education—Transferred 525-532
Fisheries — Direction 764
Medical 562-564

Krishnan Nayar, the hon. Diwan Bahadur M.—
Adjournment motion *re* —
Authorisation of expenditure (for police arrangements at the time of the visit of the Indian Statutory Commission) under proviso (*b*), section 72-D (2) of the Government of India Act 735, 736, 737
Budget motion *re* —
Administration of Justice 420-424
Central jails — Dietary charges 457-460
Electricity — Hydro-electric schemes 269-271, 273
Forest — India and England 155-157
General Administration — Secretariats, Executive Council 327, 331-332
Investments in Government Commercial undertakings 697
Jails — Presidency Jails 454-455
Jails — Superintendence 436-438
Stamps 127-128
Stamps, charges for sale of — 134-135
Demand for grant —
Administration of Justice 401
Cinchona 695
Electricity 267
Forests 136
Jails 426
Ports and Pilotage 484
Stamps 122
Further demand for grant *re* Electricity—Glen-Morgan Hydro-electric scheme .. 869, 875

Krishnaswami Ayyar, Mr. Alladi—
Adjournment motion *re* Authorization of expenditure (for police arragements at the time of the visit of the Indian Statutory Commission) under proviso (*b*), section 72-D (2) of the Government of India Act 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 737, 738

PAGES

K—cont.

Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.—
Bills—
Ellamarru and Penjendra Impartible Estates Bill 910
Services Commission Bill — sittings of Select Committee at Ootacamund .. 884-885
Budget motion *re* General Administration — Legislative bodies 289-290

Kuppuswami Mudali, Mr. V.—
See Koilpatti Sedition case.

L

Labour Department—
Question *re* Inspectors in, recruitment of — 956
,, Reorganisation of 834

Labour, including Factories—
Budget motion *re* — Commissioner of Labour 779-781, 993-998
Demand for grant 766

Labour, including Factories — Direction—
Budget motion *re* — 767-779
Budget motion *re* — Inspector of Factories 766-767

Lady Specialist—
See Physical instruction.

Lakshmipathi Ammal, Srimathi—
Question *re* police salam, alleged 584-585

Land Improvement Loans Act—
Question *re* interest, reduction of the rate of — under 89-90
,, loans under — 962-964

Land Mortgage Banks—
Question *re* interest on loans to, rate of — 97
,, number and location of — 969

Lands resumed—
Question *re* pensions paid to persons in lieu of — 722

Lands under cultivation—
Question *re* extent of — in Kistna and Godavari districts 722

Law students—
Question *re* Simon Commission welcome — Boycott demonstration— Law students absenting from college 379-383

Leather factories—
Question *re* work done by — 930

Lepers—
Question *re* treatment of — in Tirumani Settlement 582-583

Leper Asylums—
Question *re* — in the Presidency 250-252

Libraries—
Question *re* — in Government colleges 855

Libraries—
Question *re* — in private colleges 715

Licence—
See Buses.

L. M. Ps.—
See Rural Medical Relief.

L. M. P. course—
Question *re* rules regarding— 862

Liquor shop—
Question *re* location of — in Buckinghampet 647

Literate prisoners—
See Reading facilities.

Livestock—
Question *re* — section, work done by 443-444

Live-stock section.
See Veterinary department.

PAGES

L—cont.

Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments—
Demand for grant *re* 1036
Demand for supplementary grant *re* — for loan to Hindu Religious Endowments Board 876-884

Local board schools—
See 'Vandemataram' songs.

Logging methods—
Question *re* investigation of modern — 94

Lower Coleroon Anicut System—
Question *re* water-supply 238

M

Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.—
Budget motion *re*—
Administration of Justice 409
General Administration—Legislative bodies 292-293
General Administration—Secretariats—Executive Council 333-334
Jails—Superintendence 431-433, 438
Land Revenue 41
Stamps 123-126

Madras Abkari Act (Amendment) Bill—
See Bills.

Madras City—
See Firewood.

Madras Educational Service—
Question *re* recruitment to the — 973-974

Magic lanterns—
See Agricultural propaganda.

Mahant of Tirupati—
See Rice-mill.

Mahmud Sahamnad Sahib Bahadur—
Budget motion *re*—
Administration of Justice 414-415
Central Survey office 66-67
Education—Transferred 533-535
Fisheries—Direction 757-759
Forests—India and England 148
General Administration—Legislative bodies 281-282
Police 478
Registration—Superintendence 198-199
Stamps 130

Malabar District Board—
Question *re* President, elected — 446

Malabar rebellion—
Question *re* publication of the names of persons yet to be prosecuted connected with the — 20-21

Malabar Taluk Board schools—
See Elementary teachers.

Malaria—
Question *re* — in Jungle areas—prevention of — 248-249

Mallayya, Dr. B. S.—
Budget motion *re*—
Civil Veterinary Services 663-665, 668
Fisheries—Direction 759-760
Medical 551, 561
Medical Establishments 566-569, 571
Police 474

Manavalanallur—
See Rural dispensary.

M—*cont.*

	PAGES
Mannadi Murder case—	
Question *re* investigation of —	959
Mannargudi Municipal Council—	
Question *re* appointment of a vice-Chairman for —	965
,, election of a vice-Chairman for —	965
Manoranjan Gupta, Mr.—	
Question *re* arrest of —	520-521
Manoranjan Gupta, Mr.—	
Question *re* arrest of —	966
,, ,,	983, 984-985
Manures—	
Question *re* export of —	582
Marjoribanks, the hon. Sir Norman—	
Adjournment motion *re*	
Authorisation of expenditure (for police arrangements at the time of the visit of the Indian Statutory Commission) under proviso (*b*), section 72-D (2) of the Government of India Act	736
Bills—	
Services Commission Bill — sittings of the Select Committee at Ootacamund.	885
Budget motion *re*—	
Cauvery-Mettur Project	223, 264-266
Central Survey office — Pay of officers	66, 67, 71
Excise	110
Forests—India and England	164
General Administration—Elections for Indian and Provincial Legislatures.	296, 299-300
General Administration—Legislative bodies	286, 293
General Administration—Legislative bodies—Provincial Legislative Council.	295
Irrigation, Navigation, etc.	220-222
Land Revenue	45-46, 58, 62
Land Revenue—Assignments and compensations	72-73
Stores—Expenditure in England	73
Demand for grant—	
Cauvery-Mettur Project	223
General administration—Legislative bodies	277
General administration—Secretariats	301
Irrigation	203
Land Revenue	81
Demand for supplementary grant *re*—	
Agency tracts—Repairs to Koraput District jail	875-876
Further demand for grant *re*—	
Irrigation—Vizzeswaram head sluice	866—869
Marumakkattayam law—	
Question *re* Bill relating to —	447-448
Maternity and Child welfare centres—	
Question *re* activities of—	255-256
Medical—	
Budget motion *re* —	547-573
Demand for grant	547
Medical College at Vellore—	
Question *re* proposal of the —	970
Medical College, Madras—	
Question *re* Dr. Norman Walker, defects pointed out by —	971-972
Medical department—	
Question *re* special appointments—training to Indians for — in	972
Medical establishments—	
Budget motion *re* —	561-572
Members of the Legislative Council—	
Question *re* shadowing of — by the Police	957
See Postal concession.	
Mettur Project—	
Question *re* Machinery and plant, purchase of — for the	643-644
,, office of Collector for — abolition of —	961-962

M—*cont.*

	PAGES
Mettur Project deputation—	
Question *re* G.O. No. 2616 I. — effect given to	510
Minors' properties—	
See Official Trustee.	
Mission Medical College, Vellore—	
Question *re* accommodation for women in the proposed —	971
Mohirri and Gumaur forests—	
See Forest panchayats.	
Moir, the hon. Mr. T. E.—	
Adjournment motion *re* —	
Authorisation of expenditure (for police arrangements at the time of the visit of the Indian Statutory Commission) under proviso (*b*), section 72-D (2) of the Government of India Act	739
Budget motion *re* —	
Civil works—Grant-in-aid	1007, 1010-1014
General administration—Miscellaneous—Local Fund Audit	360-361
General administration—Miscellaneous Commercial Accountants	342, 352-353
General administration—Miscellaneous—Madras Record Office	355
General Administration—Secretariats—Executive Council	338-339
Labour including factories—Commissioner of Labour	996-998
Demand for grant—	
General Administration—Miscellaneous	341
Pensions	1033
Public Accounts Committee—	
Consideration of the report of the —	893-896
Motion *re*—	
Services Commission Bill, sittings of Select Committee at Ootacamund	884-886
Motor traffic—	
Question *re* regulation of — in the districts	726
Motor Vehicles traffic—	
Question *re* — in the whole Presidency	725, 726
Mount Stuart concern—	
Question *re* loss sustained in the —	727, 728
Municipalities—	
See Town-planning schemes.	
Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.—	
Budget motion *re*—	
Civil Veterinary Services	632-633
Civil Works—Grant-in-aid	1000-1001, 1016-1018
Co-operative Credit	674
Education—Transferred	538-542
General Administration—Legislative bodies	285-286
General Administration—Miscellaneous—Local Fund audit	359-360
General Administration—Secretariats—Executive Council	332-333
Jails—Superintendence	438-439
Land Revenue — charges of administration	64
Public Health—Transferred	587-591
Stamps	123
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.—	
Budget motion *re*—	
Administration of Justice	410
Civil Works—Grant-in-aid	1001-1002
Co-operative Credit	677, 682-683
Education—Transferred	501-502
Forests—India and England	151
General Administration—Miscellaneous—Commercial accountants	352
Investments in Government Commercial Undertakings	695-697
Labour including Factories—Direction	768
Medical	560
Public Health—Transferred	603
Further demand for grant *re*—	
Electricity—Glen-Morgan Hydro-electric scheme	870-871

PAGE

M—*cont.*

Museums—
Question *re* expansion of — 816-817

Muslims—
Question *re* representation of — in the Co-operative Department 968-969

Muslim Co-operative Societies—
Question *re* discouragement to — 969

Muslim schools—
Question *re* — in Krishnagiri and Hosur taluks 515-516

Muthiah Mudaliyar, the hon. Mr. S.—
Bills—
Abkari Act (Amendment) Bill, the Madras 902-903, 910

Budget motion *re*—
Civil Veterinary services 667
Excise 115-121
Medical 550-551, 559-562
Medical establishments 565, 566, 567, 569, 570-571, 572
Public Health—Transferred 592-595, 603, 604, 605-606
Registration 195, 198

Demand for grant *re*—
Excise 74
Medical 547
Public Health—Transferred 573
Registration 194

Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) S.—
Budget motion *re*—
Agriculture 616-618
Education—Transferred 494-498
General Administration—Elections to Indian and Provincial Legislatures 298
General Administration—Secretariats—Executive Council 324-325
Industries 746-747
Labour including Factories—Direction 767-768
Medical 547-550
Police 476, 477
Public Health—Transferred 599-601

N

Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.—
Budget motion *re*—
Agriculture 609-613, 622, 623-624
Civil Works—Grant-in-aid 1000, 1018
Co-operative credit 676

Nainiyappa Pillai, Mr.—
See Koilpatti Sedition case.

Nanjappah, Subadar Major S. A.—
Budget motion *re*—
Cauvery-Mettur Project 229-230
Land Revenue 53-54, 59

Narasimma Ammal, Srimathi Sadhu—
Question *re* police Zoolum, alleged— 584-585

Narayana Raju, Mr. D.—
Bill—Abkari Act (Amendment) Bill, the Madras —, ... 901, 902

Budget motion *re* Forests—
India and England 136-137
Industries 744-746
Irrigation, Navigation, etc. 212-213

Further demand for grant *re*—
Agriculture 620-622
Cauvery-Mettur project 260-261
Civil Veterinary Services 663
Fisheries—Direction 754
Irrigation—Vizzeswaram head sluice 868-869
Labour including factories—Direction 779

PAGE

N—*cont.*

Narayana Raju, Mr. D.—*cont.*
Neil-tatu satyagraha prisoners—
Question *re* admission of — in the special division 981

'Nell'—
Question *re* lease of steamer 717

Nightsoil—
See Pondrette.

Nilakkottai Co-operative Union—
Question *re* differences among the members of the — 967-968

Nilgiris Deputy Collector—
Question *re* District Board bills, signing of, by — 857-858

Nomination—
See Kistna District Board.

Non-Indian prisoners—
Question *re* dietary charges for — 952

Non-military shooting clubs—
Question *re* number and location of — 982

Norman Walker, Dr.—
Question *re* defects pointed out by — in Madras Medical College 971-972
See Visagapatam Medical College.

North Georgetown playground—
Question *re* acquisition of — for Public Works Department buildings 865-866

Nugur and Bhadrachalam taluks—
Question *re* cultivated area, extent of, in — 586

Nurses—
Question *re* hospitals, pay and status of — in 518

O

Obscene matters—
Question *re* publishers of books containing — prosecution of 936

Official Trustee—
Question *re* minors' properties, management of, by — 947

"Original Works—Communications"—
Question *re* Agency, amount spent on — 832-838

Oriya province—
Question *re* creation of — 90-91

P

Paddy-breeding—
Question *re* European specialist, work done by — 924-925

Paisley, Mr.—
Question *re* externment of — by the Nizam 847-849
Question *re* Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Association, representations of 849-850
Question *re* Honorary Presidency Magistrate, withdrawal of powers of — .. 845-847
Question *re* references to Executive Council Members, etc. 848-849

Palghat taluk—
Question *re* crops, failure of, in the — 26-27, 644

Pallikonda Ranganadhaswami temple—
Question *re* Mr. Venkatarama Mudaliyar, alleged petitions regarding the appointment of, to— 976

Panchayats—
Question *re* resumption of reserves transferred to — in North Arcot district .. 978, 979

Papers laid on the table—
Cultivated wet lands and irrigation tanks in the East Godavari Agency, statement of 634
Expenditure on police arrangements during the visit of the Indian Statutory Commission to Madras—G.O. No. 100, Judicial, dated 23rd February 1929, regarding— 708, 712

P—*cont.*

PAGES

Papers laid on the table—*cont.*
House Committee, resolutions passed by the 1040, 1050-1055
Self-Respect Conference, statement regarding assistance rendered by the District Board, Chingleput, to the 1040, 1049
Simon boycott procession, correspondence regarding 634, 639
State Aid to Industries Act—G.O. No. 495, Development, dated 20th March 1929, ordering publication of a rule under section 19 (*b*) (15) of — 781
Vacancies in the selection grade in any provincial service unfilled for over two years, statement regarding — 781

Parasurama Rao, Mr. A.—
Budget motion *re* —
Administration of Justice 410-412
Civil Works—Grant-in-aid 1003-1004
Co-operative Credit 687-690
General administration—Legislative bodies—Provincial Legislative Council .. 295
Irrigation, Navigation, etc. 203-204
Stamps 130-132

Patro, Sir A. P.—
Budget motion *re* —
Excise 113-115
General Administration—Legislative bodies 284
General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats 393-396
Land Revenue 43-44
Stamps 123

Pay of officers—Non-Voted
Question *re*— 955

Penal assessment—
Question *re* amount of — from wet lands in Kistna Eastern delta 26

Pensions—
Demand for grant *re* — 1033
See Lands resumed.

Peranamallore Congress Committee, Secretary—
See Doraiswami Nayanar, Mr.—

Physical instruction—
Question *re* pay of the lady specialist in — 716

Pithapuram Taluk Board properties—
Question *re* alleged misappropriation of — 975

Police—
Budget motion *re* — 461-484
Demand for grant *re* — 461

Police arrangements—
See Simon Commission's visit.

Police department—
Question *re* rent-free quarters to officers 836-837

Police Manual—
Question *re* publication and sale of — 986-987

Police quarters—
Adjournment motion *re* use of steel windows and doors for — 256-257
Question *re* steel windows and doors 252-255

Ponniyar river reservoir—
Question *re* construction of the — 320

Posts and Pilotage—
Demand for grant *re* — 484

Postal concession—
Question *re* — to Members of the Legislative Council 451

Posts on Rs. 1,000—
Question *re* — created after the Reforms 585-586

Poudrette—
Question *re* nightsoil, conversion of, into — 941

Premayya, Mr. G. B.—
Budget motion *re* — Public Health—Transferred 591-592

PAGES

P—*cont.*

President, the hon. the—
Adjournment motion *re* —
Authorisation of expenditure (for police arrangements at the time of the visit of the Indian Statutory Commission) under proviso (*b*), section 72-D (2), of the Government of India Act 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739
Steel windows and doors for police quarters 256-257

Bills—
Abkari Act (Amendment) Bill, the Madras — 903, 908, 909, 910
Ellamarru and Penjendra Impartible Estates Bill 910-911
Mirzapuram and Pedagonnur Impartible Estates Bill 899-900

Budget motions *re* —
Administration of Justice 405, 406, 408, 413, 414, 419
Agriculture 609, 613, 614, 616, 618, 619, 623
Cauvery-Mettur Project 259
Central Survey Office 67, 68, 70, 71
Civil Works in charge of Public Works officers 1030-1031
Co-operative Credit 679
Education—Transferred 538
Excise 110, 111, 118, 119, 120
Forest—India and England 141, 142, 156
General Administration—Legislative bodies 279, 280, 281, 282, 291, 293
General Administration—Ministers 366, 369, 371, 391, 394
General Administration—Miscellaneous 341
General Administration—Miscellaneous—Commercial accountants 347, 352
General Administration—Provincial Legislative Council 296
General Administration—Secretariats 320-327
Industries 742
Irrigation, Navigation, etc. 204, 205, 215, 220
Jails — Superintendence 430, 432, 434
Land Revenue 32, 39, 55
Medical 549, 554-555, 561, 562, 566, 567
Police 462, 474, 475, 476, 478
Public Health and Vital Statistics 575, 590, 599, 603
Registration—Superintendence 199
Stamps 126, 134, 135

Demand for grant *re* —
Agency tracts 1035
Expenditure in England other than Stores 1035
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments 1035
Stationery for transferred departments 1036
Time allotted for discussion of — 1035
.. .. 31

Demand for supplementary grant *re* —
Loans and Advances to Provincial Government (loan to the Hindu Religious Endowments Board) 876, 877, 878, 880, 881, 883

Finance Committee, announcement *re* —
Nominations to — 101
Election to — 257

Further demands for grants *re* —
Irrigation — Vizzeswaram head sluice 867, 869

Public Accounts Committee —
Consideration of the report of the — , for 1926-27 .. .. .. 887, 889, 890, 891

Public Accounts Committee, announcement *re* —
Nominations to 101
Elections to 257
See Rulings.

President, outgoing—
Question *re* — of district boards — conduct of elections by 14

President, South Arcot District Board —
Question *re* canvassing of votes for the — 945-946

Primary co-operative societies—
Question *re* settlement of cases from — in Kurnool district by arbitration — .. 720

Principal, Agricultural College—
Question *re* work done by the— 719

PAGES

P—*cont.*

Prisoners—
Question *re* number sent to Andamans 952

Prisoners in jails—
See Vocational education.

Private educational institutions—
Question *re* teachers, insecurity of, in — 857

Prohibition—
Question *re* progress of — in the Presidency 931-933

Prohibition League, Malabar—
See Arrack shop.

Prorogation address—
By His Excellency the Governor 1037-1040

Public Accounts Committee—
Consideration of the report of the — for 1926-27 886-899
Election to — 257
Nominations to — 101

Public Health—Transferred—
Budget motion *re* — 573-557, 587-606
Demand for grant— 573

Public punthas—
Question *re* trees in — cutting of 902

Public Works Department—
Question *re* buildings — North Georgetown playground, acquisition of — .. 865-866
,, Sanitary Engineering department — Separation of the, from the — 941-942

Publishers of books—
Question *re* prosecution of — containing obscene matters 956

Pupils—
See Dress regulations.

Pykara scheme—
Question *re* expenditure on the — 95

Q

Questions and Answers—

Abdul Hameed Khan, Mr.—
Question *re* Agricultural department, reorganization of the — 925
,, Cuddapah Collectorate, grievances of graduate clerks in — 188-189
,, Cuddapah Collectorate, upper grade vacancies — 510
,, paddy-breeding — European specialist — work done by — .. 924-925
,, rice mill, erection between two mosques at Tirupati by the Mahant of Tirupati 937-938
,, Veterinary department—live-stock section, transfer of, to — .. 965-967

Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.—
Question *re* acting Indian Medical Service officers, retention of — in the Civil Medical department 970
,, District Board Bills — Deputy Collector, Nilgiris, signing — .. 857-858
,, District Judge, North Malabar and Sub-Judge, Tellicherry .. 840
,, endowments by Tanjore rajas, administration of — 975, 976
,, forests, classification of — in North Arcot district 992
,, Hitchcock memorial — Rao Bahadur A. V. Govinda Menon — Collections by — 833
,, Law Member hon. the, alleged collection of funds for entertainment to the — 978
,, panchayats in North Arcot district, resumption of reserves transferred to 978, 979
,, president, South Arcot District Board, Canvassing of votes for the — 945-946
,, Rural medical practitioners, leave and other privileges to — .. 964
,, Senankuppam Setti Kiner reserve forest, grazing facilities in the —. 730, 731
,, Tahsildar of Gudiyattam — kicking of idol by — 450-451
,, Temple committee, elections to the — 730
,, Venkatarama Mudaliyar, Mr., alleged petitions *re* the appointment of — to Pallikonda Ranganadhaswami temple 976

PAGES

Q—*cont.*

Questions and Answers—*cont.*

Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.—
Question *re* Manoranjan Gupta, Mr., arrest of — 986
,, Members of the Legislative Council, shadowing of — by the Police 957

Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.—
Question *re* Self-respect Conference — Indian Members of the Cabinet, part taken by 960-961

Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr S.—
Question *re* Nilakkottai co-operative union — differences among members of the — 967-968

Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, Mr.—
Question *re* Adi-Dravidas, sinking of a well for — in the Thandavarayapuram village 939
,, Co-operative Department — representation of Muslims in the — .. 968-969
,, Forest department — appointments in — in 1925 to 1928 947-948
,, Hosur Taluk Board, constitution of — 12
,, Muslim co-operative societies, discouragement of — 969
,, Muslim schools in Krishnagiri and Hosur taluks 515-516
,, nominations to South Arcot District Board 946
,, Venugopala Pillai, Mr., nomination of — to the Chidambaram Municipal Council 15-16

Bhaktavatsalu Nayadu, Mr. P.—
Question *re* agricultural graduates, Recruitment of — to co-operative department 991, 992
,, Official Trustee — minors' properties, management of — 947

Bheemayya, Mr. J.—
Question *re* steamer "Nell", lease of — 717
,, West Godavari District Board — Mr. A. Subba Rao's 8 years' lease 583-584

Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.—
Question *re* Dharakota Estate, reservation of forests — petitions against — .. 948
,, forest panchayats, creation of — in Mohirri and Goomsur forests.. 948
,, irrigation works in Ganjam district 721, 722
,, Oriya province, creation of — 90-91
,, School of Indian Medicine, registration of candidates trained in the — 978
,, stones, refusal of permission to quarry — by the Zamindar of Surangy 27
,, unreserved forests, leasing of — in Dharakota and other estates .. 948

Illappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.—
Question *re* Anchetti range — grazing permits, issuing of — 949
,, Anchetti taraf, grievances of emigrants to — 88
,, forest panchayats — fifth class reserve forests, handing over of, to — 965
,, maternity and child welfare centres — 255-256
,, Mettur Project Deputation, G.O. No. 2616 I — effect given to — .. 516

Gopala Menon, Mr. C.—
Question *re* arrack shop — Malabar Prohibition League's protest 646-647
,, crops, failure of — in Palghat taluk 644
,, Director of Fisheries, duties of — 720
,, Director of Fisheries, work done by — 865
,, fire-wood, rise of price — Madras City 189-191
,, Inspectors in the Labour Department, recruitment of — 956
,, Labour Department — reorganisation 834
,, opium, reduction of consumption of — 95-96

Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.—
Question *re* interest, rate of — reduction of, under Land Improvements Loans Act 89-90
,, Junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools, recruitment of — 313-314
,, Mannadi murder case — Investigation of — 959
,, temple committees, nominations to — 977
,, Tiruvallur Circle Temple Committee, appointment of — 977
,, Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Improvements to — 384-386

Q—*cont.*

PAGES

Questions and Answers.

Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G. —
Question *re* agricultural implements, sale of—in Kurnool district 919
" Collett's appeal, action proposed to be taken on Mr. Justice Waller's judgment in Mr.— 728, 729, 730
" primary co-operative societies, settlement of cases from — in Kurnool district by arbitration — 720
" Publishers of books, prosecution of — containing obscene matters .. 956
" rice mill, erection by the Mahant of Tirupati between two mosques. 938
" Sanskrit College, Tirupati, Communal distinction in — 862
" Tirupati Devastanam funds, diversion of — for University purposes. 977
" 'Vande Mataram' Songs, Singing of — in local board schools .. 943

Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.—
Question *re* Arogya Ashramam, Avadi — building grants to the— 939
" Bezwada additional sub court— 513-514
" Cottage industries in Kistna district 178
" depressed classes, grant of lands and scholarships to—during 1926, 1927 and 1928 724
" Gudivada Taluk Board — Government grant to— 852-853
" Independence leagues, etc., proposed, Government action against.— 983
" Kistna Anicut, dry into wet cultivation 236
" Kistna system, issue of water under — for irrigation 831-832
" Kistna District Board, nomination of an Adi-Andhra 849
" Kistna East Bank Canal—extension—investigation of 830-831
" licences to buses—district board presidents 856-859
" liquor shop in Buckinghampet 647
" Manoranjan Gupta, Mr., arrest of— 983, 984-985
" penal assessments, amount of — on wet lands in Kistna Eastern delta 26
" Reforms memorandum of the Madras Government submitted to the Simon Commission 28-29
" Sambamurti, Mr. Bulusu, arrest of — 91-93
" Sambamurti, Mr., circumstances leading to the arrest of — 987
" Sambamurti, Mr., ill-treatment of — 850-851
" Sambamurti, Mr., legal opinion *re* the arrest of — 987, 988
" Self Respect Conference—Public funds—Sanskrit or Hindi propaganda 446
" Senior Deputy Inspectors of Schools, reversion of some — .. 715
" Simon Commission — address of welcome—law students 379-383
" Simon Commission's visit to Madras, expenditure *re* — 959-960
" Somayajulu, Mr. N., alleged arrest and detention of — without warrant at Tuticorin 23-24
" Spinning factory, opening of— 654-658
" Temple properties and income, utilization of — for technological studies 16
" Toddy shop in Arundalpeta 647
" Vempadu channel—cost of extension 642-643
" Venkatappayya, Mr., arrest of — 22-23

Karant, Mr. K. R.—
Question *re* Police Manual, publication and sale of — 986, 987
" sandalwood industry, development of the — 979, 980

Kesava Pillai, Diwan Bahadur P.—
Question *re* Sarishtadar-Magistrates, abolition of — 982

Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.—
Question *re* arecanut cultivation in Government agricultural farms 176
" crops, failure of — in the Palghat taluk 26-27
" Kerala Soap Institute, working of— 929
" Malabar District Board—elected president 446
" Malabar rebellion, prosecution of persons connected with the — .. 20-21
" Malabar Taluk Board schools — elementary teachers, transfer of — 184-185
Question *re* Marumakkattayam law, Bill *re* 447-448

Mahmud Sahamnad Sahib, Mr.—
Question *re* Chettali Beeyumma, release of — 851-852
" disposal of cases in courts, delay in — 840
" forest grievances, committee to inquire into — 448
" Trikanad Railway station, reopening of — 840

Q—*cont.*

PAGES

Questions and Answers—cont.

Mallayya, Dr. B. S.—
Question *re* cholera in General Hospital 862-864
" Government Press — Store-keeper Mr. Ayyaswami Ayyar, dismissal of — 834-836
Question *re* Honorary physicians and surgeons in the City Government hospitals 246-248
Question *re* Honorary Presidency Magistrates, committee for selection of — .. 843-845
" Medical College at Vellore, proposal of a — 970
" Mission Medical College at Vellore, proposed accommodation for women in — 971
Question *re* Paisley, Mr. — externment of — by the Nizam 847-849
" Paisley, Mr. — Honorary Presidency Magistrate 845-847
" Paisley, Mr. — reference to Executive Council Members, etc. .. 848-849
" Paisley, Mr. — representations of Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Association 849-850
Question *re* rinderpest, attacks of — in the Presidency 931
" rural dispensary at Koduvoi and Somanur 183
" rural dispensary at Manavalanallur 182
" rural dispensary in the Narasapatam Taluk Board 183
" rural medical practitioners — transfer of — 180
" rural medical relief scheme — allowance to L.M.P's. and graduates in medicine 179-180
Question *re* Tirumani Leper Asylum — Venugopal Nayudu — dismissal of —.. 940-941
" Vedantachari, reversion of, Reader, Government Press 724, 725
" Venereologist, pay and qualifications of — 933-935
" Visagapatam Medical College — Dr. Norman Walker's recommendations 860-862

Muhammad Meera Ravuttar, Mr. K. P. V. S.—
Question *re* Junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools, assignment of schools to — .. 314

Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.—
Question *re* Agricultural Demonstration farm, opening of — in Tiruvallur taluk 967
Question *re* Chingleput District Board Conference, alleged minute of dissent to the — on 31st January 1929 .. .. 974, 975
Question *re* Chingleput District Board lorries — President — private use .. 517
" Self-Respect Conference at Chingleput — assistance given by the headmasters of the Chingleput District Board
Question *re* suffixes, removal of — denoting caste 12-13
" temple committees in Chingleput district 983
" temple committees, Negapatam and Tanjore, nominations to — 383-384

Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.—
Question *re* Agricultural Department — live-stock section, work done by — .. 447
" Deputy Director of Live-stock — staff, strength of the — 443-444
" Director of Live-stock, duties of — 926-927
" Fowl breeding in Government Agricultural farms 926
" jaggery-making—new methods—demonstration of — 518-519
" L.M.P. course, rules regarding — 442-443
" outgoing presidents of District Boards — conduct of elections .. 862
" sheep farm in Bellary, working of — 14

Narayana Raju, Mr. D.—
Question *re* flood banks in Kistna, etc., auctioning of foliage on — 187

Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.—
Question *re* high-level channel from above Kattalai, investigation of the scheme for the excavation of a — 25-26

Obi Reddi, Mr. C.—
Question *re* Honours courses at Anantapur 583

Parasurama Rao, Mr. A.—
Question *re* forest panchayat and Government — agreement between 829-830
" Simon Commission's visit, Police arrangements in connexion with — 989, 990

Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.—
Question *re* Sub-Judges and District Munsifs, transfer of — 841

Q—*cont.*

PAGES

Questions and Answers—*cont.*

Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.—
Question *re* baling water, deduction for — in Godavari and Kistna deltas .. 188
,, Cocanada municipality — electricity loan — instalment payment .. 383
,, — Colleges in Andhara districts, Appointment of Andhras to — 853
,, deputy wardens of Government College hostels, allowances to — 914-915
,, Director of Public Instruction, office of — Andhras, number of, in — 853
,, Dress regulations *re* pupils and teachers 243
,, East Godavari delta, canals, closure of — 236-237
,, Educational Service—Andhras—Representation of—in the —.. 243-244
,, Educational service, reorganisation of — 244
,, Godavari river, vessels plying for hire — restrictions on — .. 448
,, Madras Education Service, recruitment to the — 973, 974
,, Sambamurti, Mr. Buluen, arrest of — 988, 989
,, Settlement operations in South Arcot district 723
,, Sub-registrars—Unpassed Matriculate clerks — 183
,, Training College, Rajahmundry, instruction, nature of —in .. 854
,, Tuni, floods in — due to construction of two anicuts across the Thandava by the Godey estate 24
,, Yeluru bridge, widening of — Cocanada — 828
,, Yeluru project, investigation of the — 88-89

Ratnasabhapatti Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.—
Question *re* co-operative central banks — fixed deposits — interest — local bodies 312-313
,, scientific instruments — grants for purchase of — 854

Sahajanandam, Swami, A. S.—
Question *re* Lower Coleroon Anicut system — water-supply 238
,, Vadavar, water-supply 237
,, Veeranam tank — storage of water 187-188

Saldanha, Mr. J. A.—
Question *re* Administration reports of departments under the hon. Home Member 723, 724
,, Administration reports of departments under the hon. Member for Finance 726, 727
,, Administration reports of departments under the hon. Member for Revenue 721
,, Administration report of departments under the hon. Minister for Education and Local Self-Government 714
,, Administration reports of departments under the hon. Minister for Public Health 718
,, Catholic churches in South Kanara — disabilities of — 376
,, District hospitals — scheme of honorary physicians 862
,, Forest department — establishment and work of — 841-843
,, Forest department, execution of working plans, etc. 17-18
,, Government Headquarters Hospital, Calicut — site, acquisition of — 582
,, Indian Christians, representation of — South Kanara District Board 860
,, jungle areas, malaria, prevention of — 248-249
,, lepers, treatment of — Tirumani settlement 582-583
,, logging methods, modern — investigation of — 94
,, Mettur project — machinery and plant, purchase of — 642-644
,, postal concession to Members of the Legislative Council 451
,, prohibition policy — progress of — 931-933
,, ryots' forests, transfer of — to Revenue department 240-242
,, saw mills, working of Government — 18-19
,, tea-planting, grant of lands in the Nilgiris for — 980, 981
,, town-planning schemes started by municipalities 16-17
,, wild animals, statement on the ravages of — in South Kanara .. 723

Satyamurti, Mr. S.—
Question *re* Agricultural College—work done by the Principal of — 719
,, Forest Engineering department — draughtsmen — revision of pay of — 950-951
,, Systematic Botanist, appointment of —.. 649-652

Q—*cont.*

PAGES

Questions and Answers—*cont.*

Shetty, Mr. A. B.—
Question *re* Advisory committees—District Headquarters hospitals 385-386
,, Agricultural Middle school, Taliparamba — ex-students, avocations of — 519
,, Agricultural propaganda work — magic lanterns, supply of — .. 653-654
,, centage charges for sanitary works by Public Works department 647-649
,, clothing and bedding to hospitals by jails 385
,, common schools, encouragement of — 314-315
,, depressed classes—access to wells and tanks 244-246
,, depressed classes, scholarships to — 318-320
,, Deputy Inspectors of Schools—schools inspected by 516-517
,, Elementary schools—effective use of — 646
,, Engineering College—Sanitary Engineering, instruction in — .. 945
,, hospital furniture—purchase of, from outside India 935-936
,, Land mortgage banks—rate of interest 97
,, motor traffic, regulation of — in the districts 726
,, motor vehicle traffic 725, 726
,, night-soil, conversion of — into poudrette 941
,, North Georgetown play-ground — acquisition of — Public Works department buildings 865-866
,, Public Works department and Sanitary Engineer department — separation of — 941-942
,, Police quarters — steel windows and doors 252-255
,, posts on Rs. 1,000 and more created after reforms 585-586
,, rain water, conservation of — in Malabar and South Kanara for cultivation purposes 27
,, rural medical practitioners — allowance to, increase of — .. 180-181
,, rural reconstruction work by district boards 185-186
,, Sanitary Engineering department — work of the — 942
,, South Kanara forests, permission to hunt in the — 981
,, trawler — Captain Cribb — cost of bringing from Bombay to Calicut 519-520

Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.—
Question *re* Excise Licensing Board — resignation of member representing Mannargudi Municipal Council 859-860, 964
Question *re* Mannargudi Municipal Council — appointment of a Vice-Chairman for — 965
Question *re* Mannargudi Municipal Council — Vice-Chairman for the election of a— 965

Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Question *re* Reforms memorandum of the Madras Government submitted to the Simon Commission 29-31

Swami, Mr. K. V. R.—
Question *re* Agricultural colonization scheme.. 927-928
,, Anakapalle farm — training of agricultural students 96-97
,, Arts College, Rajahmundry — reconstruction of — 315-316
,, Boarding grants to European schools 956
,, Breeding stations in 1927-28 — number and cost of — 864-865
,, Buildings in forests — expenditure on and income from — 318
,, cattle diseases, prevalence of, in the Presidency 100
,, coconut gardens in the districts 928
,, convicts, admission of — in the special division 981, 982
,, depressed classes — tree-tax — remission of — 239-240
,, depressed class students — boarding houses for — 446
,, depressed class students in secondary schools, aid to — 517
,, dietary charges for Non-Indian prisoners 952-954
,, East Godavari agency — flood damages — repairs 238-239
,, Educational service — reorganization of — 856
,, emigrants, number of — from this province for the last twenty years 21-22
,, Excise revenue — loss of,— alternative sources 445
,, fish curing yards 928-929
,, forest rangers, memorials from—for increase of pay 19
,, forest roads, expenditure on — 981

PAGES

Q—*cont.*

Questions and Answers—*cont.*

Swami Mr. K. V. R.—*cont.*

Question *re* forests — capital outlay on and net income from — 957
,, Fruit Preserving Institute — expenditure on 930
,, Gazetted officers, All-India, provincial, etc.—pay of, expenditure on — 193
,, Industrial concerns, Government 178-179
,, Industrial concerns—Government managed—winding of — .. 444-445
,, Industries, catalogue of — in the Presidency 97-98
,, Irrigation works—capital expenditure on — 239
,, karnams, allowance to — attending taluk offices 191-193
,, Land Improvements and Agriculturists Loans Acts — advances under — 963-964
,, Land mortgage banks — number and location of — in the Presidency 969
,, lands resumed, pensions paid to persons in lieu of — 722
,, lands under cultivation, extent of — in Kistna and Godavari districts 722
,, Leather factories in the Presidency 930
,, Leper asylums 250-252
,, libraries in Government colleges 855
,, libraries in private colleges 715
,, manures, export of — 582
,, Mount Stuart concern, loss sustained in the — 727-728
,, Museums in the Presidency 816-817
,, Neill Statue Satyagraha prisoners, admission of — in the special division 981
,, non-military shooting clubs, number and location of — 982
,, Nugur and Bhadrachalam taluks—cultivated area in — 586
,, Nurses in hospitals — pay and status of 518
,, officers, pay of — non-voted — 955
,, "Original works — Communications" in agency — amount spent — 832-833
,, Pay of the paddy specialist in physical instruction 716
,, Pithapuram Taluk Board properties, alleged misappropriation of — 975
,, Police department — rent-free quarters to officers 836-837
,, Ponniar river reservoir, construction of — 320
,, prisoners sent to Andamans — number of — 952
,, Pykara scheme, expenditure on the — 95-96
,, Rajahmundry Taluk Board—trifurcation of — 14-15
,, reading facilities to literate prisoners 955
,, rural dispensaries—Indian medical graduates, licensed — 181-182
,, rural dispensaries — individual cost of treatment in — 943
,, rural dispensaries — working of the — 942
,, Russellkonda saw mill — capital accounts of — 951
,, Sambamurti, Mr. Bulusu — admission of — in the special division. 954-955
,, Sambamurti, Mr. Bulusu — arrest of — 93, 837-839, 989
,, Serum-simultaneous method as a preventive for rinderpest .. 100
,, Special division prisoners — strength of — 954
,, State Aid to Industries Act — applications under — 98-99
,, Sub-assistant surgeons — selection of candidates for the post of — 936-937
,, survey and settlement operations — Godavari and Kistna districts. 511-513
,, survey and settlement operations in 1929-30 376-378
,, Tanjore Palace Library, number of books in the — 716
,, teaching grants to European secondary schools 856
,, training schools — selection of students for — 855-856
,, trees in public punthas and other communal lands — cutting of — 962
,, vocational education to prisoners in jails 955
,, weavers, training of — in Government institutes 930-931
,, weaving parties sent out during last year 721
,, yarn spun in jails 721

Uppi Sahib, Mr. K.—
Question *re* gun licence—wild animals in Kottayam taluk 378-379

Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.—
Question *re* Chittivalasa jute mills—strike in 886
,, Manoranjan Gupta Babu—arrest of — 520-521

PAGES

Q—*cont.*

Questions and Answers—*cont.*

Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.—
Question *re* Grant-in-Aid Code—revision of — 856
,, Mettur project—Office of Collector for — abolition of — 961-962
,, Special appointments—Medical department—training to Indians for — 972
,, Special officers in the Medical department—name and qualifications of — 972
,, Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office, Palladam, transfer of — to Tiruppur 962-963
,, teachers in private educational institutions—insecurity of — .. 857

Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.—
Question *re* Adimoola Mudaliyar Mr. K.—Ananda Goundar, Mr. P.—ill-treatment of, by the police 585
,, bus owners and Mr. Srinivasa Bharati—conduct of the Sub-Inspector of Police towards 839-840
,, congress workers at Arcot—police Zoolom 584
,, congress workers, feeding of — by Mr. Seshachariyar 839
,, Doraiswami Nayanar, Mr.—ill-treatment of — by Police 585
,, Jamathagni Nayakar, Mr. alleged assault of, ... 990
,, Koilpatti sedition case—Police ill-treatment of convicted men .. 644-646
,, Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, issue of—against Mr. Kuppuswami and others 960
,, Walajah Congress Committee members—ill-treatment of — .. 584-585

Zamindar of Mirzapuram—
Question *re* Kistna delta—wet cultivation—extension of — 449-450

QUORUM.
Point of order *re* want of — 1029

R

Rain water—
Question *re* conservation of — in Malabar and South Kanara for cultivation purposes 27

Rajahmundry Taluk Board—
Question *re* trifurcation of — 14-15

Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.—
Bills—
Mirzapuram and Pedagonnur Impartible Estates Bill 899
Budget motion *re*—
Civil Works—Grant-in aid 992-1000
Demand for supplementary grant *re*—
Loans and advances to Provincial Government (loan to Hindu Religious Endowments Board) 881-882

Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.—
Budget motion *re*—
Central jails—Dietary charges 460
Education—Transferred 491

Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Budget motion *re*—
General administration—Legislative bodies 282-283

Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.—
Budget motion *re*—
General administration—Secretariats—Executive Council 322-324
Irrigation—Navigation, etc. 205-207
Land Revenue 36-39, 61-62
Police 461-463
Registration—Superintendence 201
Stamps 126-127

Registration—
Budget motion *re* 194-198
Demand for grant *re* 194
Superintendence—Budget motion *re* 198-202

PAGES

R—*cont.*

Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.—
- Budget motion *re* Excise .. 110-112
- General administration—Elections to Indian and Provincial Legislatures .. 298-299
- General administration—Legislative bodies .. 278-280
- General administration—Secretariats—Executive Council .. 337-338
- Land Revenue .. 24

Reading facilities—
- Question *re* — to literate prisoners .. 955

Reforms memorandum —
- *See* Simon Commission.

Rent-free quarters—
- *See* Police department.

Reservation of forests—
- Question *re* petitions against—in Dharakota estate .. 948

Rice mill—
- Question *re* erection of — between two mosques at Tirupati .. 937-938

Rinderpest—
- Question *re* attacks of — in the Presidency .. 931
- Question *re* serum-simultaneous method as a preventive for— .. 100

Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.—
- Budget motion *re* police .. 471-472

Rulings—
- Adjournment motions could be moved only with the previous consent of the President .. 256
- Budget motions—
  - Alterations in legislation should not be suggested in the discussion on budget motions .. 414
  - Government Members can speak only once on cut motions, as they are treated as amendments to the demand .. 352
  - Proposals for legislation in the discussion of — are out of order .. 485
  - Local grievances should not be ventilated in the course of the discussion of — .. 205
  - Members cannot be allowed on the debate on a budget motion to draw the attention of Government to the remarks made in the House in connexion with the same or any other motion .. 67
  - On a motion tabled to discuss the policy of a department, the various activities of that department may be referred to; but, for the convenience of the House, a distinction might be made between administrative details and the policy of the department .. 141-142
- Debate—
  - Government Members are in order in reading their speeches .. 119
  - Government Members may quote from unpublished documents after undertaking to publish them .. 475
  - Member seconding a motion can vote against it .. 546
  - Quotations from relevant speeches are allowed .. 55
  - Reference to criticisms made outside the House would not be right .. 39
  - Remarks which may constitute a reflection on the conduct of a Court of Justice should be avoided .. 405-406
  - To comment on a previous vote is out of order .. 291
- Decorum—
  - Expression 'lie' used with reference to the utterances of Government would be unparliamentary, but not with reference to the reports of its officer .. 327
  - Members will not be in order if they use the name of His Excellency the Governor with the intention of influencing the vote of the House .. 369
  - Personal statements may be made immediately after the member occasioning those statements resumes his seat .. 476
  - To charaterize a party as 'cowardly' is unparliamentary .. 291-292
  - To say of a member that he is not fit to unloose the latchet of the shoes of another is unparliamentary .. 478
  - To say that *certain* members are not sincere in their remarks is not unparliamentary, but to say that in reference to a particular section or party, is unparliamentary .. 281-282

PAGES

R—*cont.*

Rulings—*cont.*
- Demands for supplementary grants—
  - In a demand under loans and advances, the only point relevant to the discussion is the solvency of the body to which the loan is granted, as also its capacity to discharge the debt .. 877
  - Party leader is the proper person to put forward the claims of that party .. 89

Rural dispensaries—
- Question *re* working of the — .. 942
- Question *re* individual cost of treatment in — .. 943
- Question *re* conversion of — in Narasapatam Taluk Board .. 183
- Question *re* Koduvai and Sananur, at opening of — at .. 183
- Question *re* Indian medical graduates, licensed—appointment of, to — .. 181-182
- Question *re* — at Manavalanallur .. 182

Rural medical practitioners—
- Question *re* allowance to — .. 180-181
- Question *re* leave and other privileges to — .. 964
- Question *re* transfer of — .. 180

Rural medical relief—
- Question *re* scheme of — allowances .. 179-180

Rural reconstruction—
- Question *re* work by district boards .. 185-186

Russellkonda Saw Mill—
- Question *re* capital accounts of the — .. 951

Ryots' forests—
- Question *re* transfer of — to Revenue department .. 240-242

S

Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.—
- Budget motion *re*—
  - Administration of Justice .. 417-418
  - Cauvery-Mettur Project .. 229
  - Irrigation, Navigation, etc. .. 219-220
  - Labour including factories—Direction .. 774-775
  - Land revenue .. 52
  - Medical .. 557-558

Saldanha, Mr. J. A.—
- Adjournment motion *re*—
  - Authorisation of expenditure (for police arrangements at the time of the visit of the Indian Statutory Commission) under proviso (*b*), section 72-D (2) of the Government of India Act .. 737-738
  - Use of steel windows and doors for police quarters .. 256, 257
- Bills—
  - Abkari Act (Amendment) Bill, the Madras— .. 901-902, 903-904, 910
- Budget motion *re*—
  - Administration of Justice .. 403-405
  - Cauvery-Mettur Project .. 230-231
  - Central Survey office .. 67-68, 70
  - Civil Veterinary Services .. 666-668
  - Civil works in charge of Public Works officers .. 1030-1031
  - Fisheries—Direction .. 755-757, 758
  - Forest, India and England .. 147
  - General Administration—Elections to Indian and Provincial Legislatures .. 297-298
  - General Administration—Legislative bodies .. 291, 292
  - General Administration—Miscellaneous—Commercial accountants .. 350-351
  - Labour including factories—Direction .. 773
  - Land revenue .. 39-40, 55-56
  - General Administration—Miscellaneous—Local Fund audit .. 358-359
  - Registration .. 197-198
  - Registration—Superintendence .. 201-202
  - Stamps—Charges for sale of — .. 185
- Public Accounts Committee—
  - Consideration of the report of the—for 1926-27 .. 891

S—*cont.*

PAGES

Sambamurti, Mr. Bulusu—
Question *re* admission of — in the special division 954-955
Question *re* arrest of — 91-93, 887-889, 988-989
Question *re* circumstances leading to the arrest of — 987
Question *re* ill-treatment of — 850-851
Question *re* —, legal opinion *re* the arrest of — 987, 988

Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.—
Budget motion *re* —
Administration of Justice 405-407, 421, 423
Central Survey office 69-70
Civil Veterinary Services 668
General Administration—Legislative bodies 284-285
General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats 398-400
General Administration—Miscellaneous—Commercial accountants 352, 353
Labour including factories—Commissioner of Labour 781, 993
Police 463-467
Stationery—Government Press 1033
Demand for grant *re* — ports and pilotage 485

Sandalwood industry—
Question *re* —, development of the 979, 980

Sanitary Engineering—
Question *re* instruction in — in Engineering College 945

Sanitary Engineering Department—
See Public Works Department.
Question *re* work of the — 942

Sanitary works—
See Centage charges.

Sanskrit College, Tirupati—
Question *re* communal distinction in — 852

Sanskrit or Hindi propaganda—
See Self-Respect Conference.

Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.—
Budget motion *re* —
Administration of Justice 409

Sarishtadar-Magistrates—
Question *re* abolition of — 982

Satyamurti, Mr. S.—
Adjournment motion *re* —
Authorization of expenditure (for police arrangements at the time of the visit of the Indian Statutory Commission) under proviso (*b*), section 72-B (2) of the Government of India Act 733-734, 736, 738, 739
Use of steel windows and doors for police quarters 256

Budget motion *re* —
Agriculture 627
Central Jails—Dietary charges 457
Education—Reserved 486
Excise 119, 120
General Administration—Legislative bodies 282, 286-289
General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats 352-373, 387-389, 394
Jails—Presidency jails 454
Jails—Superintendence 426-429
Labour including factories—Commissioner of Labour 993-994
Land revenue 43-50
Land revenue stores—Expenditure in England 72
Medical establishments 571
Police 475, 477-483

Further demand for grant *re* —
Electricity—Glen-Morgan Hydro electric scheme 873-874
Irrigation—Vizzeswaram head sluice 867-868

Saw-mills—
Question *re* working of Government — 18-19

Scholarship—
See Depressed classes.

S—*cont.*

PAGES

School of Indian Medicine—
Question *re* registration of candidates trained in the — 972

Scientific departments—
Demand for grant *re* — 485

Scientific instruments—
Question *re* grants for purchase—Rednotion of 854

Self-respect Conference—
Question *re* Indian Members of the Cabinet—part taken by, in the — 960-961
Question *re* at Chingleput, alleged assistance given by the headmasters of the Chingleput District Board High schools 12-13
Question *re* resolution regarding utilisation of temple property for technological studies 16
Question *re* Sanskrit or Hindi propaganda—public funds, utilisation of — .. 446

Nenankuppam Setti Kivar Reserve Forest—
Question *re* grazing facilities in the — 730, 731

Senior Deputy Inspectors of Schools—
Question *re* reversion of some — who are not B.A., L.T.'s 715

Serum-simultaneous method—
Question *re* rinderpest as a preventive for — 100

Services Commission Bill—
Motion *re* sittings of the Select Committee on — at Ootacamund 884-886

Sesha Chariyar, Mr.—
See Congress workers.

Settlement operations—
Question *re* — in South Arcot district 723
See Survey and settlement operations.

Seturatnam Ayyar, the hon. Mr. M. R.—
Budget motion *re* —
Agriculture 618, 625-627
Civil Veterinary Services 631-632, 726
Civil works in charge of Public Works officers 1031-1033
Co-operative credit 678-679, 690-691
Fisheries—Direction 754-755, 759, 764-766
Industries 701, 750-751

Demand for grant—
Agriculture 607
Civil Veterinary Services 631
Civil Works—Transferred 1020
Co-operative Societies 672
Fisheries 752
Industries 699
Demand for supplementary grant *re* —
Fisheries 875

Shadowing by police—
See Members of the Legislative Council.

Sheep farm—
Question *re* working of — in Bellary 177-178

Shetty, Mr. A. B.—
Budget motion *re* —
Administration of Justice 401-402
Civil Veterinary Services 633-634, 661-663
Fisheries—Direction 753-754
Forests—India and England 145-146
Jails—Superintendence 451-454
Labour including factories—Direction 778-779
Land revenue 40-41
Medical establishments 571-572
Police 470-471

Simon Commission—
Question *re* expenditure on the visit of — to Madras 959-960
Question *re* Reforms memorandum of the Madras Government submitted to the — 28-31
Question *re* welcome address—Law students—Absence from college 379-383

PAGES

S—*cont.*

Simon Commission's visit—
Question *re* police arrangements in connexion with the — 989, 990

Siva Raj, Mr. N.—
Budget motion *re*—
Labour including factories—Direction 776
Police 478

Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.—
Budget motion *re*—
Cauvery-Mettur Project 261-262

Slater, Mr. S. H —
Budget motion *re*—
Labour including factories—Commissioner of Labour 994-996

Somayajulu, Mr. N.—
Question *re* arrest and detention of — at Tuticorin without warrant 23-24

South Arcot District Board—
Question *re* nominations to the — 946

South Kanara District Board—
See Indian Christians.

South Kanara Forests—
Question *re* permission to hunt in the — 981

Special appointments—
See Medical Department.

Special division (prisoners)—
Question *re* strength of — 954
Question *re* Sambamurti, Mr. Bulusu — admission of, into — 954-955

Special officers in the Medical Department—
Question *re* names and qualifications of — 972

Spinning factory—
Question *re* opening of — 954-958

Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.—
Budget motion *re*—
Administration of Justice 426-4
Central jails—Dietary charges 457-459
Co-operative credit 683-687
Excise 105-106
General Administration—Legislative bodies 293
Irrigation—Navigation, etc. 218-219
Land Revenue 35-36
Medical establishments 571
Registration 196

Srinivasa Bharathi, Mr. K. V.—
See Congress workers.

Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R —
Budget motion *re*—
Administration of Justice 412-413
Labour including factories—Direction 772-773

Stamps—
Budget motion *re* 128-136
Demand for grant *re* 132

State Aid to Industries Act—
Question *re* applications for aid under 98-99

Stationary Sub-Magistrate's Office, Palladam—
Question *re* transfer of — to Tiruppur 962-963

Stationery for reserved departments and printing—
Demand for grant *re* 1033

Stationery for transferred departments—
Demand for grant *re* 1036

Stationery—Government Press—
Budget motion *re* 1033-1034

PAGES

S—*cont.*

Steel windows—
See Police quarters.

Stores—Expenditure in England—
Budget motion *re*— 73

Sub-Assistant Surgeons—
Question *re* selection of candidates for the post of — 936-937

Subba Rao, Mr. A.—
Question *re* cancellation of eight years' lease 583-584

Subbarayan, the hon. Dr. P.—
Budget motion *re*—
Agriculture 628-630
Civil Works—Grants-in-aid 1004-1005, 1018-1019
Education—Transferred 488, 542-545
Excise 108-110
General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats 396-398
Labour including factories—Direction 768-769, 777-778
Land Revenue—Charges of administration 65
Demand for grant *re*—
Civil Works—Grant-in-aid 999
Education—Transferred 488
General Administration—Ministers and Civil Secretariats 362
Scientific Departments 485

Demand for supplementary grant *re*—
Loans and advances to Provincial Government (loan to the Hindu Religious Endowments Board) 876, 882-883

Sub-judges—
Question *re* transfer of — 841

Sub-judge, Tellicherry—
Question *re* work done by — 840

Sub-registers—
Question *re* unpassed matriculate clerks — appointment of, as — 183

Subrahmani Ayyar, Mr. M. S.—
See Koilpatti sedition case.

Subrahmaniya Mooppanar, Mr. S.—
Budget motion *re* — Cauvery-Mettur project 260

Suffixes—
Question *re* removal of — denoting caste 983

Survey and settlement operations—
Question *re* — in Godavari and Kistna districts 511-8
" — in 1929-30 376-8

Swami Mr. K. V. R.—
Bills—Mirsapuram and Pedagonnur Impartible Estates Bill, ... 900-901

Budget motion *re* —
Agriculture 623-5
Civil works — grant-in-aid 1014-1015
Civil works in charge of public works officers 1025-7
Electricity — hydro-electric schemes 272-3, 275
Fisheries — direction 760-2
General administration — legislative bodies — Provincial Legislative Council. 295
General administration — Miscellaneous — Local fund audit 356-8
General administration — Secretariats — Executive Council 328-331
Industries 749-50
Irrigation — Navigation, etc. 213-5
Jails — Superintendence 433-5
Land Revenue 50-52, 56-58, 62-63
Stamps 132-133

Demand for supplementary grant *re* —
Loans and advances to provincial Government (loan to Hindu Religious Endowments Board) 878-879
Further demand for grant *re* — Electricity—Glen-Morgan Hydro-Electric Scheme, ... 869-70

Systematic Botanist—
Question *re* appointment of — in Agricultural Research Institute, Coimbatore .. 649-652

T

Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.—
Budget motion *re* —
General administration—Elections for Indian and Provincial legislatures .. 295–296
Industries 760–765

Tanjore Palace Library—
Question *re* number of books in the — 716

Tea planting—
Question *re* grant of lands in the Nilgiris for — 980, 981

Teachers—
See Dress regulations.

Teaching grants—
Question *re* — to European secondary schools 856

Temple committee(s)—
Question *re* elections to the — North Arcot district 730
Question *re* nominations to — of Negapatam and Tanjore 447
Question *re* nominations to — 977
Question *re* — in Chingleput district — 383–4
Question *re* — in Tiruvallur circle, appointment of the — 977

Temple property—
Question *re* utilisation of — for technological studies 16

Thandava river—
See Tuni.

Thandavarayapuram village—
See Adi-Dravidas.

Tirumani Leper Asylum—
Question *re* Venugopal Nayudu — dismissal of — 940–1

Tirupati devastanam funds—
Question *re* diversion of — for university purposes — 977

Tiruvallur circle temple committee—
Question *re* appointment of the — 977
See Temple committee.

Toddy shop—
Question *re* location of — in Arundalpeta 647

Town-planning schemes—
Question *re* — started by municipalities 16–17

Training College, Rajahmundry—
Question *re* instruction, nature of, in — 854

Training schools—
Question *re* selection of students for training 855–6

Training to Indians—
See Medical department.

Trawler—
Question *re* transport charge from Bombay to Calicut — work done by 519–520

Tree-tax—
See Depressed classes.

Trikanad railway station—
Question *re* reopening of — 840

Tuni—
Question *re* floods in — due to the construction of two anicuts across the Thandava by the Godey estate 24

U

Uppi Sahib, Mr. K.—
Budget motion *re* —
Education — transferred 536–8

Usman Sahib, Bahadur, the hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad—
Budget motion *re* — education — reserved 487
General Administration—Secretariats—Executive Council 326–327
Labour including Factories—Direction 779
Police 472–476
Stationery—Government Press 1034

U—*cont.*

Usman Sahib, Bahadur, the hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad—*cont.*
Demand for grant *re*—
Education—Reserved 485
General Administration—Heads of provinces 276
Labour including Factories 766
Police 461–8
Stationery for reserved departments and printing 1033

Unreserved forests—
Question *re* leasing of — in Dharakota and other estates 948

Upper grade vacancies—
See Cuddapah Collectorate.

V

Vadavar—
Question *re* water-supply 237

'Vandemataram' songs—
Question *re* singing of — in local board schools 943

Vedantachari—
Question *re* reversion of —, Reader, Government Press 724, 725

Veeranam tank—
Question *re* water, storage of — 187–188

Vempadu channel—
Question *re* extension—cost of — 642–643

Venereologist—
Question *re* pay and qualifications of — 933–935

Venkantappayya, Mr.—
Question *re* arrest of — 22–23

Venkatarama Mudaliyar, Mr.—
See Pallikonda Ranganadhaswami Temple.

Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.—
Adjournment Motion *re*—
Authorisation of expenditure (for police arrangements at the time of the visit of the Indian Statutory Commission) under proviso (*b*), Section 72-D (2) of the Government of India Act 731, 732
Bill—
Abkari Act (Amendment) Bill, the Madras—, ... 906–907
Budget motion *re*—
Cauvery-Mettur Project 262–263
Civil Works—Grant-in-aid 1005–1006
Education—Reserved 486–487
Education—Transferred 491
General Administration—Legislative bodies 277–278
General Administration—Miscellaneous—Local Fund Audit 355–356
Industries 699–700
Land Revenue 32–34
Public Health—Transferred 673–675

Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.—
Budget motion *re*—
Agriculture 619–620, 630, 631
Cauvery-Mettur Project 262–263
Central Survey office 1004–1005
Co-operative Credit 1007
Education—Transferred 493
Electricity—Hydro-Electric Schemes 267–269, 271, 272
Excise 113–114
Fisheries—Direction 75–76
Forest—India and England 157–158
General Administration—Miscellaneous—Commercial accountants 342–343
Investments in Government Commercial Undertakings 697–698
Irrigation, Navigation, etc. 292–293
Jails—Presidency Jails 455–456
Medical Establishments 565–566
Stamps—Charges for sale of — 132–133

Further Demand for grant *re*—
Electricity—Glen-Morgan Hydro-Electric Scheme 973

62415

PAGES

Venugopal Naidu—
See Tirumala Deaf Asylum.

Venugopala Pi... Mr. ...
Question *re* no... ...n of — to the C... ...aram Municipal Council 15-16

Veterinary departme...
Question *re* live-stock ... ...r of, to — 965-967

Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital—
Question *re* improvements to — 784-785

Visagapatam Medical College—
Question *re* Dr. Norman Walkers's recommendations—Effect given to 860-862

Vizzeswaram Head sluice—
Further demand for grant *re* — 866-869

Vocational education—
Question *re* — to prisoners in jails 935

W

Weavers—
Question *re* training of — in Government institutes 930-931

Weaving parties—
Question *re* — sent out during last year 721

Well—
See Adi-Dravidas.

West Godavari District Board—
See Subba Rao, Mr. A.—

Wet cultivation—
Question *re* Kistna delta, extension of — in 449-450

Wild animals—
Question *re* gun licence in Kottayam 378-379
,, statement on the ravages of — in South Kanara 798

Wood, Mr. C. E.—
Budget motion *re*—
Agriculture 618-619
Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers 1022-1025
General Administration—Miscellaneous—Commercial accountants 349-350
Electricity—Hydro-Electric Schemes 274-275

Wright, Mr. W. O.—
Budget motion *re*—
Labour including factories—Commissioner of Labour 996

Y

Yarn—
Question *re* Jails, — spun in 521

Yeluru bridge—
Question *re* widening of — 828

Yeluru project—
Question *re* investigation of the — 88-90

Z

Zamindar of Gollapalli—
Bills—
Mirzapuram and Pedagonnur Impartible Estates Bill 899, 900
Budget motion *re*—
Land Revenue 62

Zamindar of Kallikota—
Budget motion *re*—
Education—Transferred 585-6

Zamindar of Surangy—
Question *re* refusal of permission by — to quarry stones 27