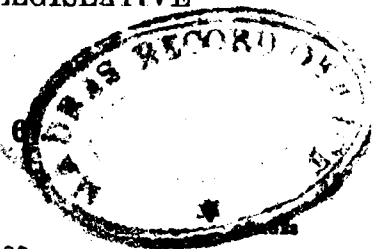


PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

THIRD SESSION OF THE THIRD LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Volume XLVII (Nos. 1 to 6)

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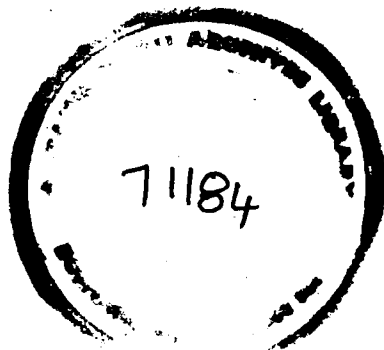
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PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Governor of Madras.

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

Members of the Executive Council.

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

I.—Provincial Subjects.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Land Revenue administration as described under the following heads, namely :—</p> <p>(a) Assessment and collection of land revenue.</p> <p>(b) Maintenance of land records; survey for revenue purposes; records of rights.</p> <p>(c) Laws regarding land tenures; relations of landlords and tenants; collection of rents.</p> <p>(d) Court of Wards, encumbered and attached estates.</p> <p>(e) Land improvement and agricultural loans.</p> <p>(f) Colonization and disposal of crown lands.</p> <p>(g) Management of Government estates.</p> <p>(h) Panchayat forests.</p> <p>2. Water-supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments; water storage and water power.</p> <p>3. Inland waterways including shipping and navigation thereon.</p> | <p>4. Economic condition including wages and prices and famine-relief.</p> <p>5. Land acquisition, excepting notifications under subsection (1) of section 4 and declarations under subsection (1) of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, where the public purpose referred to in the said subsections appertains to a transferred subject.</p> <p>6. Development of mineral resources.</p> <p>7. Protection of wild birds and animals.</p> <p>8. Agency tracts.</p> <p>9. Pounds and prevention of cattle trespass.</p> <p>10. Elections for Indian and Provincial legislatures.</p> <p>11. Fortnightly reports and preliminary special reports to the Government of India.</p> <p>12. General service questions.</p> <p>13. Provincial Gazetteers.</p> <p>14. Office procedure.</p> <p>15. Secretariat.</p> <p>16. Yeomias, inams and hereditary pensions.</p> <p>17. Matters of a general nature not allocated elsewhere.</p> |
|--|---|

II.—Central Subjects.

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

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

I.—Provincial Subjects.

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

II.—Central Subjects.

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

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

I.—Provincial Subjects.

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

II.—Central Subjects.

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

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

I.—Provincial Subjects.

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

II.—Central Subjects.

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

Ministers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President.

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

Deputy President.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI.

Panel of Chairmen.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN.

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR.

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR.

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI.

Secretary to the Council.

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

Assistant Secretary to the Council.

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

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
33. John, V. Ch.	Northern Districts (Indian Christian).
34. Kaleswara Rao, A.	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
35. Kameswara Rao Nayudu, V. ...	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
36. Karant, K. R.	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
37. Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
38. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	East Coast, Muhammadan Rural.
39. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Madura and Trichinopoly <i>cum</i> Srirangam, Muhammadan Urban.
40. Koti Reddi, Bar.-at-Law, K. ...	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
41. Krishnan, K.	NOMINATED.
42. Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M.	EX OFFICIO.
43. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Mr. Alladi.	NOMINATED.
44. Krishnaswami Nayakar, K. V.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
45. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachendra Bahadur Varu).	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
46. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Tinnevely, N.-M. Rural.
47. Kuppuswami, J.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
48. Madhavan Nayar, K.	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
49. Maharaja of Venkatagiri, K.C.I.E., Capt. Sir the (Raja Velugoti Sri Govinda Krishna Yachendralavaru).	North Central Landholders.
50. Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur.	South Kanara, Muhammadan Rural.
51. Mallayya, B. S.	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
52. Manikkavelu Nayakar, M. A. ...	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
53. Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.	EX OFFICIO.
54. Marudavanam Pillai, C. ...	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
55. Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.	Madura <i>cum</i> Trichinopoly, Muhammadan Rural.
56. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib, T. M.	Malabar, Muhammadan Rural.
57. Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.	EX OFFICIO.
58. Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.
59. Muniswami Pillai, V. I. ...	NOMINATED.
60. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara <i>alias</i> Kumaran Raman.	West Coast Landholders.
61. Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
62. Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S. (Minister).	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
33. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) (Deputy President).	NOMINATED.
64. Muthuranga Mudaliyar, C. N.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
65. Nagan Gowda, R. ...	NOMINATED.
66. Nanjappah 'Bahadur', Subadar- Major S. A.	NOMINATED.
67. Narasimha Raju, The hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. (President).	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
68. Narayana Raju, D. ...	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
69. Narayana Rao, Mothay ...	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
70. Narayanan Chettiyar, Al. Ar....	Nattukkottai Nagarathars' Associa- tion.
71. Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.	NOMINATED.
72. Narayanaswami Pillai, T. M. ...	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
73. Obi Reddi, C. ...	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
74. Parasurama Rao Pantulu, A. ...	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
75. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, C. R.	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.
76. Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
77. Premayya, G. R. ...	NOMINATED.
78. Raja of Jeypore (Maharaja Sri Ramachandra Deo).	NOMINATED.
79. Rajan, P. T. ...	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
80. Ramachandra Padayachi, K. ...	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
81. Ramachandra Reddi, B. ...	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
82. Raman Menon, K. P. ...	Malabar N.-M. Rural.
83. Ramanath Goenka ...	NOMINATED.
84. Ramasomayajulu, C. ...	Cocanada City, N.-M. Urban.
85. Ramaswami Ayyar, U. ...	Trichinopoly cum Srirangam, N.-M. Urban.
86. Ramjee Rao, V. ...	NOMINATED.
87. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, A. ...	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
88. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur O. S.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
89. Robertson, R. J. C. ...	Madras Trades Association.
90. Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. ...	NOMINATED.
91. Saldanha, J. A. ...	West Coast, Indian Christian
92. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
93. Sarabha Reddi, K. ...	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
94. Satyamurti, S. ...	Madras University.
95. Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R. (Minister).	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
96. Shetty, A. B. ...	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
97. Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
98. Siva Raj, N. ...	NOMINATED.
99. Siva Rao, P. ...	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
100. Sivasubrahmanva Ayyar, K. S.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.

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

SPECIAL MEMBERS.

133. Cunningham, O. B. NOMINATED for the Bill to suppress Brothels and Immoral Traffic and for the Bill further to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888.
134. Narayanaswami Chetti, Diwan Bahadur G. NOMINATED for the Bill further to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF
MADRAS.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

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

VOLUME XLVII.

Monday, the 25th February 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.O.S., The hon. Sir Norman.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, Kt., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.O.S., The hon. Mr. T. E. Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S. Sethurathnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Bar-at-Law, Mr. T. Anjaneyulu, Mr. P. Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Biswanath Das Mahasaya, Sriman.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
Cotton, C.I.E., I.O.S., Mr. C. W. E.
Durai Raja, Rajkumar S. N.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur, P.C.
Gangadhar Siva, Mr. M. V.
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.O.S., Mr. James, Mr. F. E.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.
Karant, Mr. K. R.
Kalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P. Krishnan, Mr. K.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, Mr. Alladi.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Kumararaja of Venkatagiri.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Marudavannam Pillai, Mr. C.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M.
Maniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) S. (*Deputy President*).
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. A. I. Ar.
Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. B.
Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Raojee Rao, Mr. V.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.
Sabhanandam, Swami A. S.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr. Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.

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PRESENT—cont.

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.
Swami, B.A-at-Law, Mr. K. V. R.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. O.
Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.

Uppi Sahib, Mr. K.
Vanavudaiya Gounder, Mr. S. V.
Venkatapathi Raju, Mr. P. C.
Venkataangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkatsratnam, Mr. B.
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 Mirasapuram.
Zamindar of Singampatti.

I

NEW MEMBER.

The undermentioned member made the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Crown and then took his seat:—

Mr. HILTON BROWN.

II

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Agriculture

Agricultural demonstrators in Ceded districts.

* 1408-A Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state what percentage of the total number of Agricultural demonstrators at present in the Presidency belong to the Ceded districts?

A.—7.25 per cent.

Appointment of demonstrators in the Second Circle.

* 1408-B Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to appoint more demonstrators in the Second Circle; and

(b) if so, in what places?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The places have not yet been fixed.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“With reference to answer to clause (a) of this question, may I know how many demonstrators the Government are going to appoint?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“We propose to appoint eight demonstrators.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Is it for the Second Circle alone, Sir?”

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The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“For the whole Presidency.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“The question refers only to the Second Circle. May I know how many they are going to appoint to the Second Circle?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“That has not been decided.”

Quantity of seed potatoes raised in the Nanjanaad Potato Seed Farm.

* 1409 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the quantity of seed potatoes raised in the Nanjanaad Potato Seed Farm and the value thereof realized during the past one year;

(b) the quantities doled out to ryots and their names and the actual quantity sold;

(c) what is the expenditure incurred during the past one year for the staff entertained in the farm; and

(d) whether the Government have appointed any visitors for the potato farm as is done in the case of the Agricultural College in Coimbatore; if not, why not?

A.—(a) 8,051 maunds of 25 lb. each valued at Rs. 1,508-3-1. This excludes Rs. 544, the value of 272 maunds transferred for district work.

(b) No seed potatoes were doled out to ryots. 782 maunds and 20½ lb. were sold to ryots.

(c) Rupees 3,418.

(d) Honorary visitors are not attached to the Experiment stations nor is such a system deemed necessary or advisable as the stations are engaged on research work which is not likely to be understood by laymen.

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“With reference to (b), Sir, may I know whether any depressed classes men were given?”

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

Admission of students in the Agricultural College.

* 1410 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any proposals to increase the number of students admitted into the College of Agriculture and, if so, what they are; and

(b) whether they propose in the near future to make any and, if so, what arrangements to admit into the College all the qualified candidates that apply for admission?

A.—(a) No.

(b) No. The College can provide accommodation only for 120 students. If a larger number is to be admitted, the accommodation will have to be increased as also the staff, etc.

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Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know whether, considering the fact that they are spending a very large sum on this institution, the Government do not think it desirable to make some arrangement by which they can train a larger number of students? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The difficulty is the lack of accommodation in the College hostel. If there is more accommodation, we can entertain more men."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know whether in the College there is accommodation for more students? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" There is accommodation for 120 students."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Are the Government contemplating the provision of additional hostel accommodation? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" We are contemplating."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know whether any efforts have been made to induce private people to place their estates at the disposal of the Agricultural College? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I am not aware of any such efforts, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" I thought the hon. Minister stated that for want of hostel accommodation more students could not be admitted. It is stated that there are now 120 students. I was asking the Minister whether there is accommodation for teaching more students? "

The hon. Mr. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Some more accommodation for teaching could be found. The difficulty is about accommodation for students in the hostel."

Travelling allowances to Agricultural officers for attending the annual conference at Coimbatore.

* 1411 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) how many Agricultural officers on an average were given travelling allowance during the last three years for attending the annual conference at Coimbatore ;

(b) to what extent the number of officers permitted to go to Coimbatore will be restricted by the Government Order issued this year ; and

(c) whether the Government propose to reconsider the restrictions which have been thus imposed ?

A.—(a)	1926	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
	1927	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
	1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

(b) The Assistant Crop Specialists and the Personal Assistant to the Director of Agriculture will not attend the conference in future. Assistant Directors will attend the conference only when the Deputy Directors of their respective circles do not attend.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

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Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I ask whether the Director has expressed himself against the restriction mentioned in clause (b) ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" It was after the report of the Director that the order was passed."

Co-operation

Opening of a land mortgage bank at Kurnool.

* 1412 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state, in reference to answer given to question No. 649 on 26th November 1928 regarding the starting of a land mortgage bank at Kurnool—

(a) whether he is prepared to place on the table of the House the report of the Assistant Registrar or Registrar in that matter ; and

(b) whether the Government have examined the prospects of such a bank in any other place in the Kurnool district ?

A.—(a) The report * of the Registrar is appended.

(b) Yes ; the conditions necessary for running a land mortgage bank successfully do not exist anywhere in the Kurnool district.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the Government have examined every paragraph of the reply that has been given, more especially paragraph (b) and whether they approve of the statements made therein? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" We have given due consideration to the report. That is all."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the hon. Minister will further enquire into the matter and see whether a mortgage bank cannot be started in Kurnool district? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The answer given explains the position. The Registrar thinks that it is not possible."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will have to table a fresh question on the report."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know the conditions that are necessary for opening a land mortgage bank? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" It is explained in detail in the report."

Fisheries

Income from and expenditure on the fish ponds at Sunkesula and Prema.

* 1413 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the dates on which fish ponds were opened at Sunkesula and Prema in the Kurnool district ;

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(b) the expenditure per mensem upon these and the total expenditure up to date from the commencement ;

(c) the public service these two institutions have rendered ; and

(d) the income that has been derived from these institutions ?

A.—(a) 1912 and 1919 respectively.

(b), (c) & (d) The Government have no information but have called for it.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ Am I to understand from the answers to clauses (b), (c) & (d) that the expenditure is being incurred without the knowledge of the Government ? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ I can say that only after the report is received.”

Tours and enquiries of the Fisheries Committee.

* 1414 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) who has been appointed President of the Fisheries Committee in place of Sir Kurma Reddi; and

(b) the programme of its future tours and enquiries with approximate dates ?

A.—(a) M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar Avargal.

(b) The future programme has not yet been definitely settled. The Committee may visit a few fishing centres on the East Coast.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I enquire whether this Committee contemplates a trip on the fishing trawler *Lady Goschen* to find out the fishing capacity of the trawler ? ”

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Will the work of this Committee take it into outside districts ? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ I do not think, Sir.”

General

Legislative programme of the hon. the Minister for Development.

* 1415 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state his legislative programme for the rest of the life of this Council ?

A.—The Government have under consideration—

(i) A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Co-operative Societies in the Madras Presidency, in lieu of the India Act II of 1912, and

(ii) A Bill to amend section 9 of the State Aid to Industries Act.

No other measures are contemplated at present.

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Excise

Location, hours of sale, etc., of liquor shops.

* 1416 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to place on the table of the House the rules or instructions governing the location, hours of sale, etc., of liquor shops ?

A.—The rules^a are laid on the table.

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—“ May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government have received any complaint from the Temperance Society with regard to the working of these rules ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ Complaint as regards what ? ”

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—“ Complaint with regard to the working of the rules.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I am afraid the hon. Member has simply asked for the report being placed on the table of the House. He ought therefore only to frame questions on the report.”

Removal of toddy and arrack shops from Cocanada municipal limits.

* 1417 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Municipal Council, Cocanada, passed a resolution No. 98, dated 26th May 1926, advocating the removal of all toddy and arrack shops from within the municipal jurisdiction and whether the same was communicated to Government ;

(b) whether the same Council reiterated the resolution in the same terms in subsequent years ; and

(c) what action the Government have taken to give effect to the said resolution ?

A.—(a) No resolution bearing the date 26th May 1926 was communicated to the Government ; but a resolution No. 98, dated 26th May 1924, on the subject was communicated to them by the Chairman, Municipal Council, Cocanada.

(b) A resolution dated 11th January 1929 on the subject has been received by the Government.

(c) No action has been taken on them.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—“ May I know, with reference to (c), why the Government have not taken action in view of the fact that the Council has been invariably passing the resolution ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ So far as the Government are aware, the Municipality passed one such resolution in 1924 and it is only in January 1929, they again passed a similar resolution. In the bigger municipalities there are excise licensing boards and in other places there are excise advisory committees who deal with this matter. When they recommend any action it is given effect to.”

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Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"So, unless resolutions of this kind are supported by the Excise Advisory and Licensing Boards the Government would not take any action?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The Government will consider the advice of their officials and if they think it necessary they will issue orders in accordance therewith. But apart from that, the district committees can themselves take action."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"May I know if these resolutions were considered at all by the Government?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Whenever such resolutions are received, they are considered."

Reduction in the excise revenues of the province.

* 1418 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

- (a) whether he has recommended any reduction in the excise revenue of the province being budgeted for as a result of his prohibition policy;
- (b) if so, how much, and
- (c) if not, why not?

A—(a) to (c) No. It is not possible to anticipate at present what the financial effect will be during 1929–30 of the scheme of propaganda work which is to be started.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know whether the fact that the Government do not anticipate any fall in the excise revenue is the reason why they have not budgeted for any reduction in excise revenue in the budget for the ensuing year?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I am afraid that is not the reason."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Then, may I know what the reason is?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The reason is that it is not possible to anticipate what the fall would be."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"In view of the fact that not even a pie is budgeted for as reduction in the excise revenue, may I know whether the Government anticipate any fall at all, as a result of their temperance propaganda?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The excise revenue may fall."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"May I know whether they expect any effect from the propaganda carried on?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"They do."

Medical

Appointment of Indian I.M.S. officers to civil duty in Madras.

* 1419 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

- (a) how many Indian I.M.S. officers there are in civil employ in this Presidency;

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- (b) how many of them are born in this province;

(c) whether these officers were posted to Madras without consulting the Local Government;

(d) what are the reasons for not preferring Madras men in the Indian Medical Service who are acquainted with the language and condition of the people in posting I.M.S. officers to civil duty in this province; and

(e) whether the Madras Government propose to urge the Government of India that as far as possible only Madras men in the Indian Medical Service should be posted to civil duty in Madras; and, if not, why not?

A.—(a) Sixteen.

(b) Seven, according to the information available with the Government.

(c) Yes, in the majority of cases.

(d) The Government are not aware of the reasons which influenced the Government of India in selecting the officers to be posted to this Presidency.

(e) According to the recent reorganization of the Indian Medical Service, no officer will be transferred to civil employment without the consent of the Local Government. The suggestion of the hon. Member will naturally be considered when the services of Indian Medical Service officers have to be obtained in future.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"With reference to the answer to clause (d), may I ask whether the Minister in charge of the Medical portfolio at that time had insisted upon seeing that only people belonging to the province were sent, and if so, whether the Government of India refused to accept his suggestion?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, I do not know the full history of the thing. But I may say that this Government have been insisting on it for these six or seven years and we are now given the power."

Appointment of I.M.D. officers to civil duty in Madras.

* 1420 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) how many I.M.D. officers are now serving in the Civil Medical Department in Madras and how many of them are permanently posted to it and how many of them are temporary;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have declared that they will not compel Provincial Governments to employ I.M.D. officers if they are unwilling to have them;

(c) whether the Government have ascertained that the Local Governments of the Punjab and the United Provinces have notified to the authorities in Simla their unwillingness to take any more I.M.D. officers;

(d) whether the Madras Government have made or propose to make a similar representation to the Government of India;

(e) whether it is a fact that many of the I.M.D. officers serving in the Civil Medical Department in Madras do not even possess qualifications registrable in England;

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(f) whether it is a fact that some of the highest appointments in the department are reserved for I.M.D. officers; and

(g) whether the Government propose to remove this reservation and take steps to see that no more I.M.D. officers are employed for civil duty?

A.—(a) There are twenty-two officers all of whom are in permanent civil employment.

(b) The Government have no information on the point. Under the reformed constitution, local Governments are not required to provide employment for officers of the I.M.D. as in the case of officers of the I.M.S.

(c) No.

(d) The Government considered the question in 1923 and decided not to interfere with the arrangement under which they provided employment in the civil department for a certain number of officers of the I.M.D.

(e) Ten officers possess British Medical qualifications which are registrable in England. The rest have the I.M.D. diploma.

(f) No.

(g) There is no reservation at present. The question of revising the existing arrangement is under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know when the Government will come to a decision?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"We will correspond with the Government of India and the result depends a good deal upon what they do."

Alleged inadequacy of accommodation in the Madras Medical College.

* 1421 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received reports that Madras Medical College buildings are out of date and are not sufficient to meet the growing demands of the college;

(b) whether there is a proposal to construct a new building therefor; and

(c) if so, at what cost and how many students it is estimated to accommodate?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The present accommodation in the Madras Medical College has been reported to be inadequate. The Government have sanctioned the construction of a new Pathological Institute at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,68,000. The institute will provide accommodation for the Pathology, Bacteriology and Bio-chemistry departments; the buildings which are now used for these subjects will be utilized for the extension of the accommodation required for the teaching of organic and inorganic chemistry, for the new department of Pharmacology and for the laboratories of the Physics and the Biology departments. The remaining requirements consist in a new Hygiene

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Institute and the remodelling of the present Hygiene department so as to make it suitable for the Anatomy department (including Embryology and Histology). The Surgeon-General's detailed proposals in regard to these are awaited.

Free quarters and permission for private practice to the staff of the Mental hospital.

* 1422 Q.—Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff of the Mental hospital are charged rents for their quarters and if so, why; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the jail doctors are permitted to have private practice and that those of the Mental hospital are prevented from doing so and why?

A.—(a) Yes, except the nursing staff; under the rules all officers who are provided with official quarters are required to pay rent unless exempted by the Government for special reasons. No such reasons exist in this case.

(b) Medical officers employed in the Jail department are permitted to engage in consulting practice and to attend to emergency cases, provided there is no interference with their official duties.

The Superintendent of the Madras Mental Hospital is debarred from general practice in the interest of the work of the institution. He is however allowed to visit persons afflicted with insanity or nervous diseases. Other medical officers employed in mental hospitals are not debarred from practice.

Registration

Increase of registration offices in South Kanara.

* 1423 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations have been received from the Sub-Registrars of South Kanara for the increase of sub-registration offices in the district; and

(b) what action has been taken thereon?

A.—(a) & (b) No such representations have been received by Government.

Education

Training schools for mistresses in Salem, Coimbatore and South Arcot districts.

* 1424 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any training schools for mistresses in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore and South Arcot; and

(b) whether there is any proposal before the Government or before the local boards to open a training school for mistresses in these districts especially for Muslim lady teachers?

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- A.—(a) Yes; there are two secondary, three higher elementary and three lower elementary training classes for women teachers in the three districts together.
- (b) There is no proposal before the Government for the opening of an additional training school for women in any of the three districts in the next year. Local boards do not ordinarily maintain training schools for mistresses.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—“ May I know whether there are any training schools for Muslim women teachers ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ There are no separate schools.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—“ May I know whether the hon. Minister will take steps to open some schools ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I do not think there is any need for such separate schools.”

Alleged distinction between higher and lower grade trained teachers in Salem taluk.

* 1425 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that some of the taluk boards in Salem make no distinction between higher and lower grade trained teachers while making appointments; and

(b) if so, whether the Education department has approved of such a procedure ?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information but have called for it.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—“ May I know whether the report has been received ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ No, Sir.”

Revision of the pay of teachers in taluk board schools.

* 1426 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what the scale of pay of the teachers employed in the elementary schools under the taluk boards in Malabar is at present;

(b) whether any taluk board in Malabar has carried out the suggestion of the Government that such scale should be one of Rs. 20 to Rs. 35;

(c) whether the amount of grant made by the Government to the taluk boards for the maintenance of schools conducted with such grant is based on its own recommendation of the said scale;

(d) whether the Government have allotted any amount to the taluk boards in Malabar to enable such boards to increase the present pay of the teachers; and

(e) if not, whether the Government propose to make any such grant in the immediate future ?

A.—(a) A statement* showing the latest information available with the Government is laid on the table.

* Printed as Appendix III on pages 106 infra.

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- (b) The Government have not suggested a scale of Rs. 20 to Rs. 35. The scales of pay commended by Government to local bodies as the standard to be worked up to are the following :—

	Trained. Per month. RS.	Untrained. Per month. RS.
Boys' schools—		
Lower elementary grade ...	20—1—30	15
Higher elementary grade ...	25—1—50	20
Secondary grade...	35—35—1½—50—1—80	25
Girls' schools—		
Lower elementary ...	22½—1½—45	20
Higher elementary ...	27½—1½—50	25
Secondary ...	45—3—90	30

(c) No.

(d) No.

(e) No.

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—“ With regard to (c), may I know why the Government have not followed their own recommendation ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Because we expect the taluk boards to find funds from their own resources.”

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—“ With reference to answer to (e), may I know whether it is because they consider the pay and prospects of the teachers are good that they do not make any such grant ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Not at all. It is clear from the previous answer.”

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ May I ask whether it is not a fact that these grants to local bodies were fixed about 1920 before the Government made this new scheme and before the boards had to incur large expenditure on salaries ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ These are only subsidies.”

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ Are any steps taken to see that more subsidies are given on account of the increased expenditure ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ No, Sir.”

Redistribution of the ranges of junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

* 1427 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Government to redistribute the educational ranges on a talukwar basis giving independent charges to junior grade Deputy Inspectors of Schools in the next official year ?

A.—There is no such proposal before the Government at present.

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Tour and allowances of junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

* 1428 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the junior grade Deputy Inspectors are required to put in 190 days' tour during a calendar year, failing which they are to refund their proportionate fixed travelling allowances?

A.—The answer is in the affirmative.

Inspection of schools by junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

* 1429 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the junior grade Deputy Inspectors of Schools in Madura district are compelled to pay visits of improvement to schools which have been assigned to them for annual inspection when they happen to cross such schools on their way to inspection work?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 189 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 6th September 1928.

Work done by Junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools in Madura district.

* 1430 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the number of schools inspected for annual inspection, the actual number of tour days (excluding exemption and condonation by the District Educational Officer) and the number of miles travelled during the calendar years 1927 and 1928 by each junior and senior grade Deputy Inspector of Schools in Madura district?

A.—The information has been called for from the Director of Public Instruction.

Local Boards*Construction of the Moir Causeway at Oothukottai village.*

* 1431-A Q.—Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what was the estimated cost of the Moir Causeway recently constructed and opened at Oothukottai village;

(b) whether it was constructed by the Chingleput District Board and whether the Board got a loan from the Government for the purpose; if so, what is the amount of the loan;

(c) whether the Government sanctioned the construction of the said causeway; if so, whether the estimates and plans were scrutinized by the Government before the work was actually put on hand;

(d) whether the works during its progress or at any stage were inspected or supervised by any Government official; if so, by whom and if not, why not;

(e) whether it is a fact that damage has been caused to the said causeway by the recent rains; and if so, when and what was the cause and extent of the damage;

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(f) what is the time that expired between the actual completion of the work, its opening ceremony and this accident;

(g) whether any competent authority of the Government has inspected the works since the breaking of the causeway and reported as to the nature and extent of the damage and the kind of repair that has to be done;

(h) what is the name of the contractor and whether the said contractor is a recognized and registered contractor of the Board; what are the relations between him and the President of the District Board;

(i) whether the said contractor has had any previous experience of such works or of any kind of masonry work at all; if so, whether there are any works in the Board or elsewhere that have been executed by him in the past; and

(j) whether he is a member of the District Board, Chingleput?

A.—(a) Rupees 37,700.

(b) Yes; the District Board took a loan of Rs. 18,800 from the Government.

(c) The estimate is within the sanctioning powers of the Superintending Engineer, and the Superintending Engineer, Madras Circle, must have scrutinized the estimate.

(d) The Government have no information.

(e) Yes; the damage occurred on 14th November 1928 to the extent of about Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000.

(f) The Government have no information.

(g) The Government have called for a report from the Chief Engineer. So, the works will be inspected by the officers of the Public Works Department.

(h) & (i) The contractor was a district board contractor of 30 years' standing who has done various important works. The Government have no information as to his name, his relations with the President of the District Board or the specific works previously executed by him.

(j) The Government have no information.

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU:—"May I know with reference to (d) whether it is not a fact or a usage that the Government generally inspect such major works of local boards especially when they grant a loan?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I do not know of any such usage which the hon. Member refers to."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU:—"May I ask whether it is not incumbent on the Government according to rules that they should inspect such major works seeing that their money also is involved?"

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know whether the Minister is aware that the Government deputed an engineer to inspect the works of the Corporation of Madras . . . ?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question does not arise."

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Alleged irregularity in the payment of the Moir causeway contract.

* 1431-B Q.—Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the contractor who carried out the repairs to the Moir causeway at Uttukottai has been fully paid the whole amount due to him including his security;

(b) whether it is usual to retain 10 per cent of deposit money in such contracts; and

(c) if so, why in this case it was paid contrary to rules?

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

(b) & (c) There are several forms in which securities can be taken from contractors for the due performance of contracts and the deduction of 10 per cent from the monthly payments made on account of work done is one of them. The Government have no information regarding the practice in the district.

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU:—“With reference to the answer to clause (a) of this question, may I say that the question was sent to the Council on the 1st . . .”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The hon. Member cannot make a statement now. He will kindly resume his seat.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—“May I ask the hon. Minister whether he will call for the information and place it on the table of the House?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I do not think there is any necessity to call for the information.”

Proposed bifurcation of the Hosur Taluk Board.

* 1432 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was or is any proposal before the Government to bifurcate the Hosur Taluk Board and if so at what stage the proposal stands at present;

(b) whether the taluk board of Hosur had or has at any time passed resolution urging the bifurcation of the taluk board; and

(c) if so, what action was taken by the Government and the reasons for that course of action?

A.—(a) & (c) There was a proposal to divide the taluk board into two. The Government vetoed it in June 1928.

(b) Yes.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—“May I know whether there were any substantial reasons for vetoing the proposal?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“The proposal was vetoed because the Local Boards Amendment Act was still under consideration.”

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Representation of Muslims in the South Arcot District Board.

* 1433 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that whereas the Muslim community is represented by only two members the Christian community is represented by three members (inclusive of a lady) in the District Board of South Arcot?

A.—The members referred to are two Muhammadans, two Europeans and one Indian Christian lady.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“May I know the basis on which two Europeans have been nominated while there is only one Muhammadan nominated?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“There is already one Muhammadan elected and one Muhammadan nominated.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“May I know the basis on which these nominations are made, i.e., why two Europeans have been nominated? Is it on the basis of population?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“It is on the basis of their interest in the district.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—“Is the hon. Minister sure that one of the two Muhammadans is a nominated member?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I am not quite certain of the fact.”

Amendment of the Local Boards and Village Panchayats Acts.

* 1434 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the conclusions of the conference held on 12th December 1928 and the following days under his presidency on the various subjects that he placed before it regarding amendments to Local Boards and Village Panchayats Acts;

(b) which of them the Government have accepted; and

(c) whether the Government propose to introduce Bills amending Local Boards and Village Panchayats Acts, 1920, and if so, when?

A.—(a) The conference arrived at the following conclusions:—

(1) The Local Boards Act should be so amended as to bring village panchayats within its ambit and make them the unit of local self-government;

(2) There should be a body for a suitable area to co-ordinate the work of panchayats and to carry on the functions of panchayats where panchayats do not exist;

(3) There should be three local bodies in each district, the panchayat, the taluk board or union of panchayats (the name to be decided later on) which will be the body referred to in (2) and the district board;

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- (4) The functions of local boards should be divided as follows :—

Panchayats.	Taluk board or union of panchayats.	District board.
Elementary schools up to the higher elementary classes, village libraries, village roads, village sanitation, village fairs and festivals, water-supply.	Higher elementary schools, Central schools, Central library, main line of communication connecting villages not of district importance, markets, minor railway feeder roads, vaccination rural dispensaries, important fairs and festivals, water-supply, supervision of panchayats.	Trunk roads and other important roads, tolls, buses, secondary education, public health, railway feeder roads and dispensaries (all medical aid not given by the village panchayat), protected water-supply.

- (5) In panchayats—

- every adult in the village should be entitled to vote at panchayat elections;
- the strength of the panchayat should not be less than 7 and not more than 15;
- all the members should be elected; and
- adequate representation of communities should be left to be provided for by rules.

- (6) As regards taluk board or union of panchayats—

- the strength of the board may be as at present, viz., 12 to 24;
- not more than one-fourth of the members should be elected by the panchayats from among themselves; the remaining three-fourths should be left to direct election;
- all those who pay tax either to the local board, Government or municipality should form the electorate;
- elections should be held once in five years; and
- the means by which communal representation is to be secured should be provided for by rules to be made by the Local Government and placed before the Legislative Council for approval.

- (7) District boards—

- Taluk boards should be represented on district boards only by the presidents of taluk boards;
- the electorate for the district board should be the same as that for the taluk board;
- the number of supernumerary members on each district board should not exceed two, one of whom should be an official;
- the official supernumerary member should not exercise his vote in the election of the president, district board;

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- panchayats should return two members from among panchayat members to the district board;
 - the office of president, district board, should be filled by election. The Government should not reserve power to nominate the president except in the case of abolition of the board and even then only temporarily;
 - any president, district board, on being elected to the Legislative Council should cease to hold office as president;
 - an independent body outside the board such as a set of election Commissioners chosen from a panel of members elected by district boards should conduct elections; provision for this should be made by means of rules to be laid on the table of the Legislative Council the first set of rules being embodied in the Act itself, liable to be changed from time to time;
 - the new provision in the Bill for the appointment of standing committees and executive officers should be deleted; and
 - a definition of the term 'official' similar to the one in section 134 (7) of the Government of India Act should be inserted and the reference to the village headman in Chapter IV of the Act should be omitted;
- (8) New section 74-A should be so amended as to enable Government to provincialize only the posts of such officers as a majority of the district boards may require to be provincialized.
- (9) The power of the president under section 131 of the existing Act to inspect any place in which any dangerous disease is reported or suspected to exist should be extended to the health officer also.
- (10) The procedure to be adopted in case of non-payment of cart-stand fees should be introduced in the Act as has been done in section 107 (3) of the Act in respect of toll. Section 224 should also be so amended as to empower a magistrate to interfere.
- (11) New section 234 should be so amended as to provide that the decision of the arbitrator or joint committee should be reported to Government who should pass final orders.
- (12) A rule similar to rule 12-A of the Madras Legislative Council rules should be framed for the discussion of no-confidence motions on presidents. It may be provided that leave for the motion can be granted on the vote of one-third of the total strength of the Board. A date should be fixed for the discussion of the motion, within fifteen days. If there is a two-thirds majority for the motion, the president should resign. If the majority is less than two-thirds it should be open to Government to remove the president in order to prevent deadlocks in administration.

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- (b) & (c) A draft Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act with reference to these conclusions is under preparation and it will be introduced when ready. The question whether the Village Panchayats Act should be repealed or revised will be decided when the provisions of the Local Boards Act are settled.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"With reference to the answers to clauses (b) and (c) of this question, may I enquire when the Bill which is being drafted will be introduced?"

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

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Approximately in how many months, Sir?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Perhaps in July, Sir."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"May I ask whether the Government or the Minister have accepted the recommendations of the conference and are drafting the Bill on that basis?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The Bill is being drafted with some amendments and not exactly on the lines of the recommendations of the conference."

Application of the Government Order regarding public service qualifications to local bodies.

* 1435-A Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether a Government Order has been issued recently regarding the employment of unqualified men by local bodies and if so, whether a copy of it will be placed on the Council table;

(b) whether some chairmen and local board presidents have construed the Government Order to be applicable to all their office subordinates and applied to the Government for exemptions even in respect of posts for which no qualifications have been prescribed and whether the Government Order is intended to apply to the holders of such posts; and

(c) whether the Government propose to issue a fresh Government Order making their intention clear on the point?

A.—(a) A copy of * G.O. No. 3947, L. & M., dated 1st October 1928, regarding the employment of unqualified men by local bodies is laid on the table.

(b) Yes. The Government Order will obviously not apply to posts under local bodies in respect of which no qualifications have been prescribed by Government.

(c) The Government consider that G.O. No. 3947, L. & M., dated 1st October 1928, requires no elucidation.

Application of the Government Order regarding public service qualifications to local bodies.

* 1435-B Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether G.O. No. 3947, L. & M., dated 1st October 1928, was issued to all local bodies enjoining them not to employ or continue in their service any persons who are not qualified according to the rules relating to public service;

* Printed as Appendix IV on page 107 infra.

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(b) whether the Government Order also says that if any of the presidents of local bodies and chairmen of municipal councils employ any persons who have not got the required qualifications, such presidents and chairmen will be liable to be surcharged with the pay of such employees;

(c) whether the Government propose to recommend the grant of any compensation in the case of persons of long service;

(d) whether the Government require that a certificate should be attached to every pay bill that the employee for whom the pay has to be drawn has the required qualification;

(e) whether it is the intention of the Government that the Government Order should be made applicable to all grades of officers irrespective of the fact that they have been long in service or that they belong to the clerical or other technical departments;

(f) whether the Government Order applies to those servants whose services have been lent to the local bodies by Government but who have or who have not been exempted by heads of the departments in which they were serving while in the Government service; and

(g) whether the Government will be pleased to restrict its application to servants who entered the service within three years?

A.—(a), (b) & (d) Yes.

(c) The Government may meet such cases as are really deserving by a relaxation of the rules; there is no intention to award compensation.

(e) & (f) Yes.

(g) The Government are not prepared to accept the suggestion.

Municipalities

Alleged arrears of taxes payable by Municipal Councillors.

* 1436 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government have taken any and if so, what steps to see that the taxes of the councillors payable to their municipalities are not in arrears?

A.—The Government have taken no special steps in this matter.

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"May I know why the Government have taken no steps in the matter?" 11-15 a.m.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Because there is the Local Fund Audit Department who will draw the attention of the Chairmen of Municipalities to realize the taxes due from such of those councillors who are in arrears."

Civil Justice

Status and comforts of jurors and assessors.

* 1437 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact—

(1) that in proportion to the people possessing property, educational and voting qualifications, not more than one-tenth thereof are entered in the lists of jurors and assessors;

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(2) that a large number of those entered in the list are never summoned to sit as jurors or assessors; and

(3) that the gentlemen of higher status and education seldom serve as jurors or assessors;

(4) that the persons summoned are far in excess of the number required for service as jurors or assessors;

(b) that a large number of persons summoned evade the service of summons or send medical certificate as an excuse for absence;

(b) how the service of notices is made and by what agency;

(c) whether service by post has been tried and if so, with what success;

(d) whether there have been serious complaints as to the inadequacy of the travelling, conveyance and batta allowances;

(e) whether there have been proposals for increasing the rate and giving conveyance allowance to persons attending beyond a distance of half a mile;

(f) whether Government and the High Court have considered or are considering measures for improvement of the status, allowance, and comforts of persons convened as jurors and assessors; and

(g) if so, what measures are contemplated or have been sanctioned?

A.—(a) (1) The Government have no information.

(2) The Government have no information. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to section 326 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(3), (4) & (5) The Government have no information.

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

(d) No complaints have been received by Government.

(e) There has been no such proposal in recent years.

(f) & (g) There is no proposal under the consideration of Government. They have no information whether the High Court has any proposal under its consideration.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire whether Government will be pleased to call for information and place it before the Council? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No, Sir. The Government do not think that it will be in the public interests to call for the information, having regard to the amount of labour involved in the preparation of such an elaborate statement containing all the details the hon. Member desires. "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Are Government aware that the present system of jury and assessors is merely a farce? "

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

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—" May I know whether any batta is paid to jurors when they leave their headquarters and attend the courts? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I know that second class allowance is being paid to some jurors, but I do not know beyond what distance the jurors would be entitled to second-class allowance. "

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Forests

Development of the lac industry in Javalagiri and Devarabetta.

* 1438 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that about 80 lb. of lac given by the Chief Conservator of Forests, Mysore, to this Government about a year ago have now developed to about 2,000 lb. in Javalagiri and Devarabetta (Salem district); and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ranger in charge of the propagation of this lac has also been on spike duty?

A.—(a) Seventy-five pounds of lac were obtained from the Chief Conservator of Forests, Mysore, in two batches—35 lb. for the monsoon crop and 40 lb. for the post-monsoon crop. The monsoon crop failed, but the 40 lb. of lac used for the post-monsoon crop in November 1927 have developed to 2,562 lb. by the end of November 1928, that is, in one year. The experiment was conducted at two places, Javalagiri and Devarabetta.

(b) The Ranger was intended solely for "spike" experiments, but was ordered to take up the lac work also as the spike experiments were going on in the same locality.

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" In view of the development of this industry, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to consider the question of separating the lac propagation work from that of spike work instead of entrusting both the works with one man? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I will consider the suggestion. "

Forest panchayats in South Kanara.

* 1439 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of forest panchayats established in South Kanara with the rules in force and accepted by the panchayats;

(b) how the panchayats are working;

(c) whether it is contemplated to hand over the reserved forest at Hosabettu and the two neighbouring villages to the Revenue department for management by panchayats; and

(d) if so, when the transfer will take place?

A.—(a) According to the Administration Report of the Forest Department for 1927-28 five panchayats are working in South Kanara.

(b) All the panchayats except one in South Mangalore division are reported to be working satisfactorily.

(c) & (d) No. The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to G.O. No. 38, Development, dated 7th January 1929, a copy of which was already communicated to him. An extract* of the relevant portion of the Government Order is also appended.

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Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire, in view of the budget estimate that is going to be presented shortly before this House, what the policy of the Government is in regard to Forests ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It is under consideration."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire whether the Government are not going to enunciate any policy at all in view of the fact that the budget estimate has already been prepared ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" With reference to this particular matter, I may say that Government can come to a conclusion only after receipt of a report from the Chief Conservator of Forests which, I am afraid, will take some months."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" So, am I to take it that, so far as the present budget estimate is concerned, it is based on the old policy only ? "

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

Development of the plywood and tea-chest industry.

* 1440 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to my question No. 249 answered on 8th September 1928, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) in what stage of development the scheme for the installation of an experimental plywood and tea-chest industry is ;

(b) with what machinery and at what cost is the installation to be made ; and

(c) who the officer in charge is, his antecedents, qualifications and the department to which he belonged ?

A.—(a) The question of purchasing the required machinery is under consideration.

(b) The total ultimate cost of the machinery and buildings required to complete the installation is estimated at Rs. 1,51,660.

(c) The question of appointing a Foreman Superintendent is under consideration.

Forest policy of the Government.

* 1441 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to the answer given to my question No. 250 answered on 8th September 1928, stating that the whole forest policy was under the consideration of Government, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what changes have been made or are contemplated in the same with reference to conservation, exploitation, regeneration, sylviculture and staff, superior and subordinate and otherwise ; and

(b) what receipts, and increase or reduction of expenditure it will entail ?

A.—(a) & (b) The question is under the consideration of Government.

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Starting of Forest Panchayats in Ganjam district.

* 1442 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to start Forest Panchayats in the Ganjam district specially in the unreserved forests of Goomsur and Mohirry ; and

(b) if not, whether they will be pleased to instruct the District Forest Officer, Ganjam, to begin the investigation of the same ?

A.—(a) & (b) No. All the reserve forests in the Ganjam district are class I forests which are to be retained permanently under the Forest department. The Government have no information regarding the unreserves referred to.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" With reference to the answer given to clause (a), may I know whether the Government have considered it proper to class the whole of Goomsur and Mohirry forests as class I forests and, if so, whether they base their decision on their own opinion or upon the opinion of the Chief Conservator of Forests ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Generally the decision of the Government in all such matters is based upon the reports of heads of departments."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" May I know when this report was submitted by the Chief Conservator of Forests ? "

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

Removal of forest boundaries in South Arcot district from neighbouring villages.

* 1443 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any and if so, what steps have been taken from 1923 to the end of August 1928 in the district of South Arcot to move the boundaries of reserved forests away from villages whose agricultural lands or village sites were situated within a mile or half a mile of such boundaries ; and

(b) how much of reserved forests were disafforested for this purpose and the villages concerned ?

A.—(a) & (b) No inconvenience on account of proximity of reserved forest was complained of by the ryots of any villages in this district and consequently no reserves or portions of reserves were disafforested on this account.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether any attempt was made by the District Forest Officer concerned to ascertain the opinion of the ryots who were immediately affected by these reserved forests ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No complaint of any kind was received from the ryots and there was no necessity therefore to make any enquiry."

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Jails*Working of the spinning factory in Coimbatore Central Jail.*

* 1444 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the spinning factory in the Central Jail at Coimbatore is fully equipped and ready to work;

(b) whether the working of the mill was stopped after a few days' working;

(c) if so, whether the work was stopped by the Superintendent for want of a qualified person to run the engine, etc.;

(d) whether his action was approved by the Inspector-General of Prisons;

(e) whether the Government have refused to sanction the necessary qualified hands as suggested by the Superintendent and, if so, under whose advice it was done;

(f) whether the Government have now sanctioned the necessary staff and, if not, whether there is a proposal to that effect before the Government; and

(g) whether any loss has occurred and is occurring on account of the stoppage of the work and, if so, to what extent?

A.—(a) to (d) Yes.

(e) The Government sanctioned the staff proposed by the Superintendent of the Jail and the Inspector-General of Prisons but in fixing their pay the Government were guided mainly by the recommendations of the Jail Industries Committee.

(f) The Government have under consideration a proposal for altering the pay of certain of the spinning mill staff already sanctioned and for the employment of an additional jobber.

(g) The Government have no information.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether the factory in the Central Jail at Coimbatore is a hand-loom factory?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The factory that is existing in the Central Jail at Coimbatore is a spinning factory. I do not know whether there is any weaving factory there at present."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"With reference to the answer given to clause (e), may I know what is the staff sanctioned by the Government on the recommendation of the Superintendent of the Jail?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I want notice, or if my hon. Friend will come to my room, I will give him the necessary information."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know how many spinning wheels are working?"

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

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"May I know how many spindles are working there?"

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

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Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"With reference to the answer to clause (g) that 'Government have no information', may I ask whether the Government have not got an Audit department or the Superintendent is not maintaining accounts and therefore whether it is not possible for them to give us the figures that have been asked for?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It will be possible."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"Will they call for the information?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"No, Sir."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"Why not?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I do not think the public benefit that will be derived will be proportionate to the extent of the trouble necessary in making the enquiry."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"When the principle is admitted that there has been a loss in the working of the Mills in the Central Jail at Coimbatore, I do not know why the Government is so callous as not to call for the information asked for and place it before this House?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"My answer is that the public benefit that will be derived is not proportionate to the trouble that is involved in making that enquiry and furnishing the information."

Labour*Recruitment of labourers to Assam Tea estates from the Agency tracts.*

* 1445-A Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of people from each of the plains of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari districts who are recruited to each of the Tea districts in Assam and Bengal in each of the years of 1921 to 1928, both years inclusive;

(b) the number of people that have been recruited from each of the three Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari districts for the years 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928 for places stated in clause (a) above;

(c) the sort of control exercised by the Government on the labour recruiters;

(d) the number of labourers that have been allowed to repatriate in each of the eight years from 1921 to 1928, both years inclusive, from each of the Tea districts of Assam and Bengal to each of the Agency and plain tracts of the abovementioned three districts?

A.—As the hon. Member is aware 'Inter-provincial migration' is a Central subject.

(a) & (b) There is no control over recruitment for tea districts in the Bengal Presidency. As regards the tea districts in Assam, the recruitment is made in accordance with the provisions of

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the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, and the notifications issued thereunder. The Act permits recruitment to the following tea districts of Assam called 'Labour districts' in the Act:—

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (1) Lakhimpur. | (5) Kamrup. |
| (2) Sibsagar. | (6) Goalpara. |
| (3) Nowgong. | (7) Cachar. |
| (4) Darrang. | (8) Sylhet. |

The Government have no information regarding the number of persons recruited separately for each of the tea districts. Information regarding the number of persons recruited from the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari districts is given below:—

For the year ending		Ganjam.	Vizagapatam.	Godavari.
June 1921	.. { Agency .. Plains ..	309 1,145	203 1,619	297*
June 1922	.. { Agency .. Plains ..	322 679	440 1,403	368*
June 1923	.. { Agency .. Plains ..	202 584	1,625 1,298	387*
June 1924	.. { Agency .. Plains ..	1,954*	1,888 4,731	740*
June 1925	.. { Agency .. Plains ..	3,072*	2,029 3,782	240*
				Godavari. East. West.
June 1926	.. { Agency .. Plains ..	4,489*	2,510 913	133* 33*
June 1927	.. { Agency .. Plains ..	6,740*	2,760 480	154* 28*
June 1928	.. ..	2,360*	3,709*	153* 31*

The figures include dependents.

* Separate figures are not available for Agency.

- (c) Under the Assam and Labour Emigration Act and the rules issued thereunder, employers in the labour districts can recruit labour only by means of garden sardars who must be persons employed in the estates for which they are recruiting and have to be authorized by certificates granted by their employers. In the recruiting district the garden sardars have to work under the control of local agents who must be officially licensed. The District Magistrate is competent to cancel the licence of any local agent who has not exercised due care in preventing misconduct on the part of sardars accredited to him or has failed to report any illegal act committed by any such sardar.

The supervision over garden sardars is exercised through the local agents under section 64 of the Act and condition 13 of the conditions to the notification No. 505, dated 5th September 1923, published at pages 570-571 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

- (d) The Government have no information.

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Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya:—"It has been said in answer to clauses (a) and (b) that there is no control over recruitment for tea estates in the Bengal Presidency. May I know why no control has been exercised by the Labour Commissioner and whether he has not even the necessary information on this subject?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"That is a matter of policy for the Government of India."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya:—"Looking at the table given, may I know what steps are being taken by the Government to exercise certain control over the recruitment of labour and also to alleviate the distress of the coolies that are working in those tea plantations?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"As I said, it is a central subject and our duty is simply to carry out the policy of the Government of India."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya:—"Are we to understand that this Government have nothing to do with the labourers that are recruited to Assam?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"We have only to carry out the policy of the Government of India."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU:—"May we know whether he will get the information from the Government of India?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"No, Sir."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether the Government entertains any care for the welfare of these labourers?"

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know what the qualifications of these garden sardars are?"

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

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU:—"May I know whether this Government have nothing to do with the labourers? What has the Collector to do in his capacity as Protector of Immigrants?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"As I said already, the Government of India are to dictate the policy in the matter and we are simply to carry it out."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Collectors of districts are taking any care at all about these labourers, what arrangements have been made to take care of them and how those arrangements are working at present?"

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know if there are any arrangements by which the Government or their agents satisfy themselves that those who are empowered to recruit these labourers do their work properly and that the labourers go to Assam of their own accord?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Yes, there is the agency of the Collectors and District Magistrates."

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know what arrangements are made with reference to each district in this Presidency ? "

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

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : " With reference to this matter, may I know what are the functions of the Local Government ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The functions are simply to carry out the policy of the Government of India."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With regard to the appointment of garden sardars, may I know what are their qualifications and what are the rules relating to their appointment and whether those rules are laid down by the Government of India or by this Government ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The principles are laid down by the Government of India and the details are worked out by us ? "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" What are those details ? "

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

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know exactly the conditions under which these labourers are recruited for Assam and the control exercised by this Government over the recruiting agents ? "

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

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to the answer given in clause (c), may I know whether the licence was cancelled in any case where the garden sardar did not exercise due care in supervising the work of recruitment ? May I know whether any licence was cancelled by any District Magistrate ? "

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

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Have the District Collectors any staff under them to exercise control over those who recruit labour ? "

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

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" What staff ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" They have got Tahsildars and other subordinates."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" So, the Government feel themselves satisfied that the Tahsildar goes and inspects the places of accommodation where these labourers are kept pending their transfer to plantations and that he assures himself of the voluntary character of the recruitment ? "

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

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Alleged contracts in recruiting labourers to Assam and Bengal Tea estates from the Agency tracts.

* 1445-B Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the existence of a 'civil contract' in Assam and Bengal Tea estates by which the system of labour recruitments is perpetually kept on by means of annual contracts ;

(b) what the conditions of those contracts are ;

(c) the Act or the rules under which recruitment for the Tea gardens of Dooars, Terai, Tipperah, Darjeeling and Chittagong are made ; and

(d) the number of absconders (labourers) that have been reported in each of the years 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928, from the Tea districts of Assam and those of Bengal separately ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) There is no labour contract in regard to recruitment to the labour districts in Assam. The Government have no information regarding the Tea estates in Bengal, recruitment to which is not controlled by any law.

(d) The Government have no information.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" The reply given to clauses (a), (b) and (c) is 'there is no labour contract'. May I know whether the Government are aware there is such a thing called 'Civil contract' ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member must take another opportunity for giving his information."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Now, on the basis of the information I have now given, may I ask whether the Government would enquire into the existence of a 'Civil contract' in Assam and Bengal Tea estates ? "

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

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" Will the Government seek to make any difference between civil contract and labour contract ? "

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

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether, in view of the fact that recruitment to various tea estates is admitted by the Government, there is any law which governs it and whether the Government have any intention of bringing such recruitment under control ? "

Newspapers

Newspapers publishing Government advertisements.

* 1446 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the names of the newspapers to which Government advertisements were given in each of the years from 1920 to 1927 ; and

(b) whether such advertisements are given without any distinction either political or otherwise ?

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

(b) Yes.

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Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know whether the Government are aware in which newspapers their advertisements are appearing ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Our policy is to give advertisements to papers without making any distinction on political grounds. "

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" I am not asking about the policy of the Government in giving advertisements to newspapers. I am simply asking whether the Government know the newspapers in which their advertisements are published. "

11-80
a.m.

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The Government have no information ; we can get the information from the Heads of Departments, but it would involve a good deal of labour. "

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask if there is a list of papers to which advertisements should not be sent ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" No, Sir. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, if the Government do not exercise any control over the Heads of Departments with regard to the choice of papers in which Government advertisements are to be published ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" No, Sir. "

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether the distinction of co-operating and non-co-operating papers is still maintained by the Government ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" No, Sir. "

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I ask whether the advertisements are sent to all papers ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I think so, Sir. I have already stated that no distinction is made on political grounds. "

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" The Government say, in clause (a), that they have no information and in clause (b) that advertisements are given without any distinction either political or otherwise ? May I know on what information the Government have given answer to clause (b) ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The Government have passed orders to that effect. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask whether *Swarajya* is one of the papers to which advertisements are being regularly sent ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" It is not possible to answer the question now. "

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Irrigation

Construction of an anicut on the Kistna near its junction with Tungabhadra.

* 1447 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was a proposal at any time to construct an anicut on the Kistna at or near its junction with the Tungabhadra and form an irrigation scheme useful to the neighbouring Andhra districts ;

(b) why the proposal has not been carried out ; and

(c) whether the Government intend to revive the consideration of the scheme and take up its execution very early ?

A.—(a) Yes. The Sangameswaram project.

(b) & (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clauses (b), (c) and (d) of question No. 423 at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 27th August 1927.

Improvement to drains in certain villages in West Godavari district.

* 1448 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the ryots of Chataparru Madepalli, Ponangi and Kovvali villages in West Godavari district had on 11th September 1927 submitted a memorial to Government praying for speedy improvements to certain drains affecting their fields ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government informed the ryots in reply that no scheme was found feasible to improve the condition of the drains in question ;

(c) if the answer to (b) be in the affirmative, what the schemes were that had been examined by Government and found not feasible and what the difficulties were that were found insurmountable in that connexion ; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House all relevant papers thereon ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) & (d) The Chief Engineer's letter No. 600/27-C-2, dated 9th June 1927, is laid on the table.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" It appears that more than one proposal was dropped on the ground of cost. May I know from the Government to what extent they are prepared to spend on these drains which are admitted to be in need of improvements ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The actual figure has not been worked out. "

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know if the Government will work out the probable cost of carrying improvements to the drains ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" We have first to see what is practicable. "

[25th February 1929]

Supply of water for second crop irrigation under "closed channels".

* 1449 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to question No. 902 answered on the 29th November 1928 regarding supply of water for second crop irrigation under "closed channels" in the East Godavari district:—

- (a) whether the report referred to in the answer has been received and whether the Government have passed orders thereon; and
(b) if so, whether the same will be placed on the Council table?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) It is laid on the table.*

Extension of the Mettur Project to districts other than Tanjore.

* 1450 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the latest developments in the scheme for extending the benefits of the Mettur Irrigation Project to districts other than Tanjore?

A.—So far as the Salem district is concerned, the Government have issued orders in G.O. No. 1 I., dated 2nd January 1929, appointing a special staff to investigate the scheme afresh. These orders have been placed on the Editors' table. As regards the Coimbatore district, the only feasible way is to connect up the late Mr. Moss's West Side channel with the reservoir. A fairly accurate estimate has already been prepared for the scheme. It shows that in order that the scheme might be productive a water-rate of Rs. 27 per acre would have to be levied. This is on the basis of the sanctioned estimate for the Mettur Project, viz., Rs. 612 lakhs. The revised estimate is Rs. 737 lakhs, and consequently the water-rate to be levied might have to be increased further. In the Trichinopoly district, it is proposed to investigate, *inter alia*, the following two schemes:—

- (i) the High Level Channel scheme to branch off from the South Bank canal and the maximum extent that can be brought under irrigation in that area, and
(ii) the restoration of the old course of the Uyyakondan channel. Extension of irrigation in this district will depend on the results of the investigation for which a subdivision has been sanctioned with effect from 1st February 1929.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I enquire whether there will be a reduction of the area that will be irrigated in Tanjore district, if the Mettur Project is extended to Salem and Coimbatore districts?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Yes, Sir, unless an improvement can be effected by Cauveri water."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"If there is reduction of the area in Tanjore district, may I know whether there would be any possibility of the water-rate being increased in respect of the lands in Salem and Coimbatore?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Yes, because the works necessary to supply water to these areas cost us very much."

* Printed as Appendix VII on pages 109-111 infra.

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Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"It is stated that the revised estimate is Rs. 737 lakhs, and that, consequently, the water-rate to be levied might have to be increased further. May I ask whether, in view of the fact that there will be decrease in the area to be irrigated in the Tanjore district, the Government still consider that there will be a possibility of the rates being increased beyond the present estimated rate of Rs. 27 per acre?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"It is only a possibility if the scheme is found practicable."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the Government have considered the possibility of irrigating lands in Bhavani taluk by Cauveri water?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"That is one of the schemes that has been estimated for."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know if the proposal is to dig a channel from the reservoir on the western side?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I believe so; if the hon. Member wants correct information, I should like the hon. Member to give me notice."

Repairs to old and leaky tanks in Coimbatore district.

* 1451 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the Government received a copy of the resolution of the Ryots' Sangam of Coimbatore, dated 1st February 1928, regarding the repair of old and leaky tanks and whether in reply they sent an endorsement, dated 19th February 1928, that the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) would be asked to make a report regarding the same; and

(b) whether the Government have received the Chief Engineer's report on the matter and if so, whether it will be placed on the table of the House?

A.—(a) A copy of the resolution passed at a meeting of the District Ryots' Sangam of Coimbatore held on 28th October 1927 and 8th February 1928, was received through the Honorary Secretary of the Sangam, M.R.Ry. V. C. Vellingiri Goundar Avargal. In an endorsement, dated 19th March 1928, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation was asked to report on resolution No. 3 of the Sangam regarding the repair of old and leaky tanks, etc., and a copy of this endorsement was communicated to Mr. V. C. Vellingiri Goundar.

(b) The Superintending Engineer's report with its enclosure forwarded by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) is laid on the table.* A further reference has been made to the Collector on the subject of the minor irrigation tanks mentioned in the Executive Engineer's letter. The resluicing of the Tadepalli and Arkenkotah channels is in abeyance until the results of the experiments on duty, absorption, etc., to be conducted in the Vaniputhur branch of the Arkenkotah channel are known. The Chief Engineer's proposals in this regard have been referred to the Board of Revenue for report.

* Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 111-112 infra.

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Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"It is stated in the Chief Engineer's letter that 50 per cent of the estimated cost is to be borne by the ryots. May I know on what ground contribution from the ryot is asked for?"

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

Agreement between the Mysore and Madras Governments regarding the regulation of the Cauvery water.

* 1452 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there has been any intimation from the Government of Mysore that they are not satisfied with the present agreement between that Government and the Government of Madras regarding the regulation of the Cauveri water;

(b) whether the Government have taken any steps in the matter and, if so, to what effect;

(c) whether it is a fact that it is contemplated to refer the disputes to a Board of Arbitration and to include some non-official gentlemen also as members of the Arbitration Board; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to give a detailed statement as to how matters stand at present regarding the question?

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

(c) & (d) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to Rules 7 and 8 of the Rules of Regulation of the Krishnarajasagara Reservoir annexed to the 1924 agreement which was placed on the Editors' table with G.O. No. 228 I., dated 3rd July 1924. Difference has arisen between the two Governments as regards Rule 8. Under that rule, the discharges corresponding to the gauge readings mentioned in Rule 7 have to be worked out on the basis of the joint gaugings of the ten years ending with 1926 and adopted for all subsequent regulation. The Mysore Darbar contend that on account of the floods of 1924 the regime of the river altered and that they cannot accept the results of the gaugings made after the floods, which gave larger discharges than in the previous years. They suggest that the gaugings for the seven and a half years preceding the floods might be taken as the basis of all future regulation. The Madras Government do not agree and insist on a strict observance of the rule as the idea of an average presupposes circumstances such as those above referred to. As no agreement could be reached, the matter is to be decided by an Arbitration Committee consisting of a High Court Judge to be nominated by both the Governments and two other arbitrators, one to be nominated by each of the Governments, the decision of the majority prevailing. There are other points of difference of a technical nature in the working of the Rules of Regulation of the Krishnarajasagara Reservoir which have not yet emerged from the stage of negotiation and in the event of a dead-lock in any or all of those questions they also may eventually have to be referred to arbitration.

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know, with regard to the last two sentences of the answer to clauses (c) and (d), when the Government expect the arbitration to begin on the matter?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"In April."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"This year?"

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

Land Revenue

Alleged assault on one Kandan of Latteri by the Tahsildar of Gudiyattam.

* 1453-A Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to enquire and state—

(a) whether soon after Mr. Gnanaprakasam was posted to act as Tahsildar of Gudiyattam he assaulted one Kandan of Latteri;

(b) whether Toti Kandan filed a criminal complaint against the Tahsildar before the Sub-Magistrate, Gudiyattam;

(c) how the case was disposed of; and

(d) what notice was taken of the conduct of Mr. Gnanaprakasam in that connexion?

A.—(a) to (d) A report will be called for.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"May I ask whether information has been received since this answer was given?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Not so far as I am aware of, Sir."

Alleged assault of Toti Muthan by the Tahsildar of Gudiyattam

* 1453-B Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to call for a report regarding the assault made by Mr. Gnanaprakasam, Tahsildar, on Toti Muthan of Latteri in the North Arcot district in 1925 or 1926 and place the same on the Council table?

A.—If the allegation in this question is the same as that in question No. 1453-A, the hon. Member is referred to the answer to that question. If this is a different case, a report will be called for and the question of placing papers on the table considered after such report shall have been received.

Alleged assault of a ryot at Katpadi by the Tahsildar of Gudiyattam.

* 1453-C Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have obtained the necessary particulars regarding the assault on a ryot at Katpadi by Mr. Gnanaprakasam till recently Tahsildar of Gudiyattam;

(b) whether the Collector of North Arcot made any independent enquiry regarding the assault at Katpadi;

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(c) whether the Tahsildar himself obtained a statement from the monigar of the village screening the tahsildar from complicity in the affair ;
 (d) whether the Government will be pleased to lay all the connected papers on the table ;

(e) whether it is a fact that this same Tahsildar recommended for dismissal the karnam of the adjoining village of Kangayanallur who happened to be an eye-witness to the occurrence and got him dismissed ; and

(f) whether it is a fact that the District Collector restored the karnam to office seeing that the charges against him were groundless ?

A.—(a), (b), (c), (e) & (f) An enquiry has been ordered and a report has been called for from the Collector of North Arcot on an affidavit communicated to the Government by the hon. Member which affidavit makes certain allegations against the Tahsildar. The allegations contained in clauses (c), (e) and (f) will also be communicated to the Collector for report.

(d) The request will be considered when the report has been received.

Public Service

Report of the committee to enquire into the grievances of non-gazetted officers.

* 1454 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the proposals of the Special Officer Mr. A. R. (afterwards Sir Arthur) Knapp regarding the disabilities of the non-gazetted services were placed before a Committee of the Legislative Council for consideration and report, and if so, when ;

(b) whether the Committee submitted a report on those proposals ; and

(c) if so, when ; and, if not, why not ?

A.—(a) Yes. In February 1921.

(b) & (c) The Committee submitted an ad interim report on the 1st March 1921. No further report was received by Government.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I enquire what action was taken on the report of the Committee submitted on February 1921 ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ Notice, Sir.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I ask what steps were taken to obtain the final report ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ Notice, Sir.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—“ May I know if the Government will place before the House the specific reasons for taking no action on the report ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ I did not say that no action was taken ; I just asked for notice of that question.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know whether certain recommendations of the Committee were not accepted by the Government ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ I am sorry I cannot answer the question now ; I must ask for notice.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—“ May I know whether there is any proposal to take any action on the report now ? ”

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The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ So far as I am aware, all the action to be taken has been taken already.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ May I know whether the report is still pending with the Government for the last 8 years or has been lodged ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ The matter has been disposed of. All action, the Government wanted to take, has been taken already.”

Village Establishments

Jamabandi allowance to village menials in Gudiyattam taluk.

* 1455 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : With reference to the answer to question No. 451 answered on 9th October 1928 regarding the jamabandi allowance to village menials of Gudiyattam taluk for fasli 1336, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the report called for from the Board has been received and if so whether he will be pleased to lay it on the table of the House with the orders of Government thereon ?

A.—Copies of the reports ^a from the Board of Revenue, dated 29th September 1928 and 12th October 1928, and of G.O. No. 2781, Revenue, dated 27th November 1928, are laid on the table.

Water-rate

Alleged prohibition of baling water for irrigation from the Manjalnathi river.

* 1456 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the ryots of Punvaramkottai and Karattupatti villages in Nilakottai taluk, Madura district, had ever since the formation of those villages enjoyed the right of irrigating their fields by baling water from the Manjalnathi flowing east of Manjal anicut in Butlagundu ;

(b) whether it is a fact that water-rates had been levied from them for the use of water of the river both for single and double crops ;

(c) whether they were at any time prohibited from using this water ; and

(d) whether such prohibition extends to their baling water from springs caused by the deepening of the bed of the river in certain places ?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have no information on the subject A report has been called for.

Wild animals

Loss of lives of men and animals in the villages adjoining Gumsoor forests by tigers.

* 1457 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any information about the loss of lives of men and animals in the villages adjoining the Gumsoor forests by tigers ;

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(b) whether they will be pleased to call for information as to the number of deaths of men as also of animals in these villages due to tigers in 1926-27 and to the end of November in 1928; and

(c) the action they propose to take to relieve the people from such terror?

A.—(a) The only informations available are the mortality statistics. In regard to human mortality due to the attacks of wild animals these statistics were on verification of specific entries found to be based on no reliable information. Accordingly detailed instructions have been issued in the matter but the Government fear that it will take a year or two before any improvement in the direction of accuracy will result.

(b) The Government do not consider that any information recorded for the year 1926 or 1927 are likely to be trustworthy. If the hon. Member is suggesting that there has been recently many attacks on human beings near Gumsoor, a report will be called for.

(c) With a view to encourage the destruction of wild animals, the Government offer rewards for the killing of tigers, leopards, panthers and cheetahs on the scale laid down in Board's Standing Order No. 196.

Police

Arrest of certain Andhra leaders on 17th February 1929.

* 1457-A Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that certain Andhra leaders including Messrs. Konda Venkatappayya and K. V. R. Swami were arrested by the Police on the 17th instant;

(b) whether they were arrested without any warrants; and if so, why;

(c) whether the arrest was under section 151, Criminal Procedure Code, and if so, what was the information against each of them within the knowledge of the Police who arrested them;

(d) who gave the information to the Police in each case;

(e) whether they were released on the same day;

(f) whether the arrest and the release of either of them were made under the orders or with the knowledge of the Government; and

(g) whether the Government have made any investigation in regard to the arrests of these leaders, and if so, what is the result of the investigation and what action has been taken by the Government?

A.—(a) Four persons were arrested including those mentioned by the hon. Member.

(b), (c) & (d) They were arrested without warrants under section 151, Criminal Procedure Code. The Police had credible information that these men intended to disturb the public peace on the 18th February 1929.

(e) Yes.

(f) No.

(g) The Government have made enquiries and elicited the information given in the answers to the previous clauses.

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Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether the Commissioner of Police himself was aware of these arrests?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"He was aware of them."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I ask whether warrants were issued against a large number of persons or only against these three persons?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"No warrants were issued against anybody."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether the Commissioner of Police has powers to arrest anybody indiscriminately?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"No, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"What is the nature of the disturbance that was apprehended from these gentlemen?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The nature of the disturbance that was apprehended was that they would not obey any lawful orders that might be issued with regard to the route of the procession and with regard to any other matters."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I ask whether section 151, Criminal Procedure Code, is generally issued against robbers and thieves?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I do not know, Sir."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"May I know whether the information received by the Police was against these four persons only or against any others also?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Against seven persons."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"May I ask why the other three persons also were not similarly dealt with?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Having heard that they were likely to be arrested they went to the Assistant Commissioner of Police and gave assurance that they would not commit any breach of peace."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"Was the assurance given in writing or orally?"

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"The hon. Member said that he apprehended that these people would not obey any lawful orders that might be issued with regard to the route of the procession. May I know whether any route was prescribed or notified?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Any lawful orders, which may be passed on the 18th instant, with regard to the route."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"The Police are said to have arrested these people on credible information. Was that information found to be unreliable afterwards?"

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The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"No, Sir; it was absolutely reliable."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Then why were they released?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"They gave an assurance that they would not commit any breach of the peace or disobey any lawful orders the Commissioner might pass."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Will the hon. Member be pleased to give a single instance in which section 151 of the Criminal Procedure Code was put into operation, so far as he is aware?"

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

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know what is the source of the credible information? Is it from the Criminal Intelligence Department?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Under the Evidence Act it is not obligatory on the part of the Police to reveal the source of information. The Government think that it would not be to the public interest to reveal it."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know what is the cognizable offence which Mr. Swami Nayudu and Mr. Konda Venkatappayya were about to commit? What is the cognizable offence that was brought to the notice of the Government or of the Police as being liable to be committed by these two persons?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think the hon. Member is arguing."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I am asking what are the acts which Mr. Swami Nayudu was about to commit which would amount to a cognizable offence."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have already answered it."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask whether any orders were issued legally or otherwise by the Commissioner of Police about the route of the procession even on the 18th instant?"

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

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"May I ask on what date precisely this credible information was received by the Police?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"A day or two before the 18th."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Was the information received by the Police in general or by any particular Police officer?"

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

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"May I ask whether the Police settled any route at any time till the 17th?"

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

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I ask whether the Police directly told these people the route along which the procession should go, when the former interviewed the latter in the jail?"

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The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"These people were arrested and taken to the Assistant Commissioner of Police; they gave assurance there that they would not disobey any lawful orders that might be passed; thereafter they were released."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the arrested people were asked to put their assurance in writing and whether they refused to do so?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"No, Sir."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"In view of the fact that the section postulates a design to commit a cognizable offence, may I ask the hon. the Home Member to state the nature of the particular offence these persons were supposed to be about to commit?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have already answered that question."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I ask the hon. the Home Member to say whether the information which the Police had was from the Circars or from the local police and on what date it was received by the Commissioner of Police?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have already stated that in the public interest I must decline to answer that question."

Arrest of certain Andhra leaders on 17th February 1929.

* 1457-B Q.—Mr. C. OBI REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) why and for what offence Desabhakta Konda Venkatappayya, Purniah Sastri and Mr. K. V. R. Swami Nayudu were arrested by the Police on 17th February 1929;

(b) what was the incriminating material with the Police against the said gentlemen at the time of their arrest;

(c) whether there was any consultation by the Commissioner of Police, Madras City, with the hon. the Law or Home Member in this matter prior to the said arrest; and

(d) whether the Advocate-General was also consulted in this affair by Police prior to arrest?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 1457-A.

(c) No.

(d) No.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether these gentlemen refused to sign bail bonds when they were asked to do so by the Police?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"They were not asked to sign any bail bond."

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Arrest of certain Andhra leaders on 17th February 1929.

* 1457-C Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the grounds on which Mr. K. V. R. Swami, Bar-at-Law, M.L.C., and six others were arrested or had warrants of arrest issued against them on or about Sunday the 17th February;

(b) the conditions on which those leaders were released within two hours of their arrest; and

(c) why three of them were not arrested although arrest warrants were issued against them?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 1457-A.

(b) On the assurances given by themselves or by the hon. Mr. V. Ramdoss Pantulu.

(c) No warrants were issued against them.

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—“May I ask whether the assurances given by the arrested leaders or by hon. Mr. V. Ramdoss Pantulu were in writing or oral?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“As far as I know, it was oral assurance.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“Apart from bail bonds, may I ask whether these persons were asked to sign any other paper?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“No, Sir.”

11-20 a.m. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I know the names of those who were released on the assurance of Mr. Ramdoss Pantulu and those who were released on their own assurance?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“Mr. Konda Venkatappayya and Mr. K. V. R. Swami were released on their own assurance and Mr. Ramdoss Pantulu gave assurance on behalf of Ponnayya Sastri and K. Venkata Rao.”

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—“To whom were the assurances given?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“To the Assistant Commissioner of Police.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—“May I know whether when these gentlemen can be released on mere oral assurances, why could they not have been asked previously . . .”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“That is cross-examination.”

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—“May I know whether they were released without any bond from them or without any bail bond?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I have already answered that.”

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—“May I know from the Government whether Government released these people either on their own bond in writing or on any other person giving any assurance in writing?”

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The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I have already answered that.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—“May I know if the assurances that they gave were to the effect that they will follow any particular route or anything else?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“That they would not disobey any lawful orders which might be issued by the Commissioner of Police.”

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—“May I take it that there was no order of any Magistrate?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I do not hear the question, Sir.”

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—“May I know, Sir, if the release was in accordance with section 63?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“Yes, Sir. The Commissioner of Police is a Presidency Magistrate then.”

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—“May I take it that it is not the case of an ordinary magistrate releasing them?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“The Commissioner of Police can release them.”

Alleged application for warrant of arrest against certain Andhra leaders.

* 1457-D Q.—Mr. C. OBI REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that on 17th February 1929 the Police of the City of Madras applied for warrants of arrest against Messrs. Pattabhi Sitharamiah, Suryaprakasa Rao and Annapurniah and whether the same were granted;

(b) under what provision of law the warrants were applied for and granted; and

(c) what was the nature of the incriminating material which the Police had collected against the said gentlemen before they applied for warrants of arrest?

A.—(a) No.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Public Health

Progress of the drainage scheme of the Salem Municipality.

1458 Q.—Rao Bahadur S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) at what stage the drainage scheme of the Salem Municipality at present is; and

(b) the reason for the delay in the starting of the scheme?

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- A.—(a) & (b) The estimates for the drainage scheme were revised by the Sanitary Engineer and have been scrutinized by the Chief Engineer. Orders sanctioning them will issue shortly. The scheme can be started only after the estimates are approved by the Government.

Municipalities

Construction of the Salem Municipal College buildings.

1459 Q.—Rao Bahadur S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the hostel ground in Salem town was selected for the construction of the new building of the Salem Municipal College; and

(b) if so, why the work has not yet been commenced?

- A.—(a) & (b) The Salem Municipal Council originally selected the hostel ground for the construction of the new buildings for the Municipal College; but as it was found unsuitable the Council subsequently agreed to construct the buildings on the foreshore of the Maravaneri tank. The Collector of Salem has been asked to acquire the latter site and the Director of Town-Planning is preparing the requisite plans.

Irrigation

Relation between the Pulichintala and Tungabhadra Schemes.

1460 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any connection between the proposed construction of a reservoir at Pulichintala (Wadamapalli) and the Tungabhadra scheme in the sense that if one is taken up the other need not or cannot be taken up at all; and

(b) whether both serve the same area?

- A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the report of the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee printed with G.O. No. 1973 I., dated 16th December 1926, which has been placed on the Editors' Table, and the answers to question No. 601 at the meeting of the 18th October 1927, and question No. 1449 at the meeting of 25th January 1928. It will be seen from these papers that the idea is to construct a diversion dam from Pulichintala and thus irrigate lands in the Guntur district, and also to extend irrigation in the Kistna delta. If this is found feasible, a reservoir at Pulichintala may not be required at all.
- (b) A reservoir at Pulichintala would serve only the Kistna and Guntur districts, while the Tungabhadra-Kistna project, as recommended by the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee, with a reservoir at Timmalaparam which is now being investigated would, besides irrigating lands in these two districts, serve also the Ceded districts.

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

III

ACTS ASSENTED TO BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND THE GOVERNOR.

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

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| (1) The Madras State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Act, 1928. | ... 27th November 1928. |
| (2) The Indian Fisheries (Madras Amendment) Act, 1927. | ... 2nd December 1928. |
| (3) The Annamalai University Act, 1929. | 11th December 1928. |

Acts assented to by His Excellency the Governor.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have to announce that the Jaina Succession Act, 1928, which was passed by the Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 14th January 1929."

IV

ADJOURNMENT MOTION RE THE ARREST OF SOME ANDHRA LEADERS.

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Mr. President, Sir, under Standing Order No. 22 I beg leave to move that the business of the Council be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, to wit, 'the unwarranted and illegal arrest, under section 151, Criminal Procedure Code, of some of the Andhra leaders including Desabhakta Konda Venkatappayya Pantulu and Mr. K. V. R. Swami Nayudu, M.L.C., on the 17th February 1929 in the City of Madras.'"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Before I find whether this motion is in order or not, I wish to know whether the Government have got anything to say with regard to the question of order."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The arrest has been made and the people were released and where is the urgency now (laughter in Congress benches)? I believe there has been a ruling in cases like this—I do not know whether it is by you, I speak from memory—that there is no urgency because the action has been done and it is over. In cases like this it cannot be said that there is any urgency."

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"With reference to the object of this motion, the urgency is with regard to the prevention in future of such illegal and unwarranted action by the Police."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"The thing is so obvious that I do not propose to say anything more."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It is obvious to all of us, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Here, the motion is regarding the arrest made under section 151 under certain conditions and I think they may take similar action to-day or to-morrow. I think if the Opposition is able to convince the Government that the circumstances do not warrant steps under section 151, they may issue instructions not to take such steps under similar circumstances in future. That is the urgency."

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *re* THE ARREST OF SOME ANDHRA LEADERS

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"In my humble opinion, Sir, no."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think the motion is in order. I want to know whether the hon. Member has got the leave of the House. (After a pause.) Since no hon. Member has objected, the hon. Member has the leave of the House. The question is whether it will be for the convenience of the House to take it up either to-day or to-morrow."

(Voices from the Congress benches : 'To-day, Sir.')

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I am advised that the hon. the Finance Member's budget speech will not occupy more than an hour or so and therefore, if the adjournment motion were taken up to-morrow, it will enable us to get on with our work to-day. I do not in any way press the point."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It depends on the consent of the Government. (After a pause.) It will be taken up to-day at 2-30 p.m."

V

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1928-29.

GRANT XXIII—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move—

'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 9,700 under Grant XXIII. Civil Veterinary Services—Transferred'

for the purchase of additional sera and vaccine for the Veterinary department. The explanatory note of the Finance Department gives details with regard to the demand. Since sending the note, the Government have received information that there is a further saving of Rs. 12,000. Hence the amount now required is Rs. 9,700 only."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I second it."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, before this amount is sanctioned, I think it would be well to know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken to have this inoculation carried on effectively and on a large scale. I understand that in the districts of Anantapur and in some parts of Bellary also, cattle are suffering from this epidemic. I do not think there is any reasonable chance of this epidemic being successfully combated if only the Deputy Superintendent and a few others are to attend to the work of inoculation. I should like to know what further steps the Government are going to take to successfully combat this disease."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I would like to urge the same point as has been pointed out by my hon. Friend from Bellary. Since a certain amount was sanctioned for serum-simultaneous, I have learnt that rinderpest has been raging wildly in South Kanara district. It has extended even to, Mangalore. But I find that serum-simultaneous is not to be found anywhere in the district. When asked, it was stated that they had ordered for it and that it would take some days to come. I do not know how many heads of cattle have died. In Mangalore taluk, there is no separate officer to make use of the serum. I do not know how much money has been spent on this serum-simultaneous and by what agency it has been done. I want to

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know whether this serum has been used properly and has not been wasted in the name of efficacious treatment. I think Government do not give us an adequate idea of what they are going to do or what they have to do. They have not got sufficient number of men for the purpose and I am afraid they may simply be wasting money in a manner (which will be most discreditable to the department. I therefore hope that Government will enlighten us more on this point and will take prompt steps to bring home this method to all parts of the Presidency where rinderpest is prevailing to a large extent."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"Mr. President, Sir, before I give my vote for the amount that has been asked for by the hon. Minister, I would like to make a few remarks. Sir, this year, a very large amount of money amounting to 3½ lakhs has been spent to fight the battle against rinderpest disease in the country. Sir, with a much smaller amount this disease could have been combated effectively if we had in this Presidency a factory for the preparation of the serum and vaccines for rinderpest. It is only a few months ago that a sum of money was granted to the department to buy serum from the Muktesar laboratories. I would like to know whether any efforts have been made during this period to manufacture this much-needed serum in this Presidency. There is another point of considerable interest and it is this : since the disease is spreading very rapidly in the country in spite of all the efforts that have been made, a large number of men ought to be trained to inoculate cattle against rinderpest. Some time ago a suggestion was made on the floor of this House that young cattle ought to be vaccinated against rinderpest, so that later on they may not be attacked by the disease."

"I would request the hon. the Minister for Development to tell us what steps have been taken till now to start an institute for serum. I would like to know whether they have any provision in the budget for the next year at least to start a serum manufacturing institutions in this Presidency."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Sir, the extra cost involved in adopting the serum simultaneous method nearly exhausted the whole sum granted in the previous meeting of the Council. The cost of the new method is nearly twice the amount involved in the serum alone method. As regards the supplementary grant, there was rinderpest raging in every part of South Arcot, and all the money had to be spent there. As regards Mr. Saldanha's complaint that there were some cases of rinderpest in South Kanara and South Malabar. . . ."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Many cases."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Yes, there were many cases in those parts. With regard to them, all the money available in the department were utilized by adopting the serum simultaneous method alone. Then, Sir, with regard to the officers, some are being trained and they are also being sent to several parts of the Presidency where this disease prevails."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"How many?"

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I want notice. As regards Mr. Nagan Gowda's complaint we have called for a report from the Director of Veterinary Services whether the serum could be manufactured in our Presidency and the matter will be carefully considered after the receipt

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of the report. Lastly, I want the House to remember that it is only where the matter is urgent that we come forward with proposals for a demand for a supplementary grant and I request the House to sanction the same."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Sir, I have been listening to the hon. the Minister for Development with closest attention, and it seems to me that Government have no idea of how best to deal with this disease. They forget that this disease is inflicting a heavy drain on the cattle of the poor ryots. They must also remember this fact, namely, till the Government began to take precautionary measures this disease used to be a periodic one, raging once in three or four years in some parts of the Presidency, and for the rest of the period there would be no disease at all. But, ever since Government started Muktesar injection the epidemic has been more or less continuous. We shall see the rate of mortality for the last three years. In the year before last it was 65, last year it was 75 and this year it has begun in a virulent form in the West Coast, Salem and other parts of the Presidency. The hon. the Minister now wants 9,700 rupees more; and I ask him if that money is sufficient to deal with this disease.

"The proper method to deal with this question is to see that this disease is eradicated and not to adopt the present method. They have a kind of dealing with this question in South Africa, the Phillipines, in Ceylon; and our own neighbour, Mysore, is doing it very successfully at a much cheaper cost and in a very scientific manner. You have spent three lakhs on a sterile, useless and dead medicine, as one of your own officers called it, I mean the officer at Kangayam. Sir, I have been repeatedly asking you to start manufacture of serum in your own Veterinary College so that the medicine may be more potent and virile, and also that no complaint may be raised that when the serum comes to the hot climate there is no life in it. What is the use of spending money on such a system? Cannot you organize a campaign as you do in vaccinating children. You have to catch cows and inoculate them. You say serum virus method is costly; but I ask, what is the use of adopting a useless method? You can inoculate a number of cattle; and this method has worked successfully in South Africa and Holland. You have already spent three lakhs on dead matter; and in every meeting of the Council there is a fresh demand for further sums. I say there is no use trying the present experiment. You may as well take a bucket of money and empty it in the Bay of Bengal. The method which I propose may be costly for the first year, but this cost may be balanced by the fact that for the succeeding years you need not spend any money at all. What you then require is only a band of trained men. For this, give your veterinary graduates a week's training and send them to the places where they are wanted. The object of the Government must be to see to the prevention of the recurrence of the epidemic. And for that you must have a scheme; for without a definite scheme there is no use spending money. I therefore request this House to seriously consider whether it will not be better to vote down this demand."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Sir, no obstacles were thrown in the hon. the Minister's way till now with regard to this matter. The House was always willing to grant the required sum whenever a demand was made. What is expected of the hon. the Minister is to see that the money so granted is utilized in an economic manner. It has been said on more than one occasion that the serum should be manufactured here and here only and that it should be manufactured in a better manner and at a cheaper cost so that it may be

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more effective. That has been said more than once and Government have not done anything to investigate into that matter, at least to find out whether this serum can be manufactured here, and if so, what will be the cost. Nor have they given any assurance that they will take up this matter at an early stage. Of course it is very good the hon. Minister has come to his House more than once for this expenditure, as it is very necessary to prevent this epidemic from spreading. I hope he will make arrangements to have this serum manufactured here, get the necessary staff and the necessary things required."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"May I offer a word of personal explanation? I fear the hon. Member did not hear me when I said that we have called for a report from the Director of Veterinary Services."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That does not constitute personal explanation. The question is Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 9,700 under Grant XXIII—Civil Veterinary Services—Transferred."

The demand was put and carried and the grant made

GRANT XXIX—CIVIL WORKS—GRANTS-IN-AID—TRANSFERRED.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move—

'That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 5,750 under Grant XXIX—Civil Works—Grants-in-aid—Transferred.'

"This sum is required for the purpose of repairing the Ghat portions of the Calicut-Vayitiri-Gudalur and Calicut-Gudalur trunk roads. The roads have been closed for traffic as they have been cut up very badly. As the roads are main roads and as the District Board President informed us that the Board cannot find the requisite money the Government have resolved to have the repairs executed by the Public Works Department. The total sum required for the repairs will be about forty-five thousand rupees, of which Rs. 5,750 will be spent before the close of the financial year and the remaining sum will be provided for in the Budget for 1929-30."

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

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is 'Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,750 under Grant XXIX—Civil Works—Grants-in-aid—Transferred'."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"Sir, I wish to oppose this motion. Sir, this is a trunk road and annually a grant of five hundred rupees is made for the maintenance of this road. The hon. the Chief Minister said in his explanatory speech that the road is badly cut up. May I know why were not the roads repaired annually? Sir, in objecting to this grant I would like to mention another fact. In another part of the Presidency, namely, the Ceded districts, there are some roads which are very bad. When a motion was brought forward for repairing these roads we got the reply that it would be considered, and it is still awaiting consideration. In my own district there are several second-class roads which require immediate repairs. When this is so, I do not know what induced the Government to undertake repairing this first-class road that gets annually five hundred rupees for its upkeep."

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* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I rise to sound a note of warning.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Do you oppose the motion ? ”

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ A note of warning does not necessarily mean opposition. The hon. the Minister has been very kind to the Malabar District Board. I do not wish to quarrel with him on this subject ; but I am certain that he has not been doing his duty properly with regard to the other parts of the Presidency. He is very anxious to help the Malabar District Board immediately with forty thousand rupees and odd for the simple reason that the ghat road has got out of order. There is a trunk road which has recently got out of order in the Kurnool district connecting the eastern portion of the district with the western portion. No notice seems to have been taken of it ; and if a question is asked in the Council, the answer we get is that the matter did not belong to this portfolio or the other portfolio. No serious notice has ever been taken of even important roads in our districts, even roads connecting districts. For instance, the road I have spoken of is a road connecting the Guntur and the Kurnool districts and it is traversed by pilgrims bound for Srisaillam. The hon. the Minister has come forward to-day for the repair of this particular Malabar road with much haste. It may be a very reasonable haste, but all the same, he does not show the same reasonable haste with regard to the other roads that are as important, if not more important. I hope he will show the same sympathy and generosity towards the other roads and give, ere long, sufficient grants to connect the Guntur and Kurnool districts.”

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ It is not my intention, Sir, to oppose this grant. I merely rise to ask for some information from the Government with regard to this grant. I happen to know something about this road. It is constantly getting out of order ; the road is not made of granite metal and therefore it is generally unable to stand the very heavy traffic which goes along this road. I do not know what the mileage grant for this road is, whether it is Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000 per mile. But I would certainly urge, if possible, that the ghat portion should be metalled with granite metal as very heavy traffic is passing on it generally. I find from experience that this road is not able to stand up against the traffic. It is not part of my business to answer objections raised by some of my friends, but I may say for the information of my friend, Mr. Harisarvottama Rao, that I believe that there is a proposal to take over the Mantralamma road and treat it as a trunk road.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ Mr. President, it is stated here that the matter is very urgent and that the Government therefore proposes to have it done through the Public Works Department and that very speedily, and that the question of contribution would be considered later on. It is not stated whether the District Board is in a position to effect the necessary repairs at its own cost. As has been observed by my hon. friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, this board seems to be getting the usual contribution of Rs. 500 a mile along with other district boards. Why special facilities are to be given to this board it has not been anywhere stated either in the note or in the speech of the hon. the Minister. In the case of poor district boards, it is the duty of the Government either to lend money or to give grants. It is

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not found that this board is a poor one, and from what I hear just now about the road being exposed to very heavy traffic, I think the district board must have been making a lot of money by way of tolls. It has got all the benefit out of this toll revenue and it is also getting the usual contribution of Rs. 500 a mile, but it does not want to contribute anything at all towards the cost. It is not also stated as to how this question will be dealt with later on. Of course, the hon. Minister can use the powers he has got in matters like this. Even now, if he can assure the House that he would get half the money from the district board, it would be all right. The objection is not for the work being taken up urgently, but that the general revenues are made to bear the whole burden and we are left in darkness with regard to the contribution that would be asked for from the district board.”

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 move

‘ that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Grant XXXIV—Agency Tracts—Reserved. ’

“ This, Sir, is an application for a token grant to obtain the approval of the Council for the reconstruction of the Bynoru bridge which was washed away by the floods of last August. This is the working season and we wish to begin the work at once, with the approval of the Council. So I move this grant.”

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—“ I second it.”

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ With regard to this grant, I do not object to it at all. It is a very necessary thing as I know the place itself, but it is not stated what amount is required and in what time the work would be done. It is very necessary that it should be done as speedily as possible because the whole traffic is held up, and it is impossible for the passengers or goods to get through unless this is done very speedily.”

* Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ I wish to know, Mr. President, how there can be any demand like a token demand made by Government.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ A rule was made very recently that token motions can be moved. Copies of the rule will be circulated to hon. Members in due course. I understand that the rule was published in the gazette.”

* Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ I am not aware of it, Sir.”

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Mr. President, I do not raise any point of order because, as you have now mentioned to my hon. friend from South Kanara, Mr. Karant, the Government of India have made a new rule. But I desire to raise the question of principle as to whether the Government will be justified in a case like this—I am saying this not for your ruling, Sir, but as mere remarks to the House—in resorting to this proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 32 which says: ‘ Provided that when funds to meet proposed expenditure on a new service can be made available by reappropriation a demand for the

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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.' Now, Sir, sub-rule (1) of rule 3. says:

'An estimate shall be presented to the Council for a supplementary or additional grant when

(i) the amount voted in the budget of a grant is found to be insufficient for the purposes of the current year, or

(ii) a need arises during the current year for expenditure for which the vote of the Council is necessary upon some new service not contemplated for the budget of that year.'

"According to the note circulated to hon. Members, Mr. President, this is, I take it, a new service not contemplated in the budget of the year. Owing to some unforeseen circumstances, the Government feel called upon to reconstruct the Byneru bridge. But, in the course of the note, it will be seen that the Chief Engineer has now reported that a sum of Rs. 3,000 only is required for the reconstruction of the Byneru bridge during the current year, and that no expenditure is anticipated in the current year on the restoration of the road from Jangareddigudem to Jellagumalli. Now, Sir, if it was a case of the entire financing of the scheme being met by reappropriation from one head to another, I can understand resort being had to this rule. Under Devolution Rule 38 it is the Finance Department that has got the right to order or to sanction such reappropriation. At page 130 of the Council Manual, Devolution Rule 38 (1) says:

'After grants have been voted by the Legislative Council

(a) the Finance Department shall have power to sanction any reappropriation within a grant from one major, minor or subordinate head to another;

(b) the Member or Minister in charge of a department shall have power to sanction any reappropriation within a grant between heads subordinate to a minor head which does not involve undertaking a recurring liability, provided that a copy of any such order sanctioning such a reappropriation shall be communicated to the Finance Department as soon as it is passed.'

"I take it, in this case, it is the Public Works Member or the Irrigation Member who has sanctioned this reappropriation; and I expect it has been communicated to the Finance Department. If that is so, that can come under the review of the Council only under the operation of Rule 34, that is to say, the Public Accounts Committee should report to this Council every case of reappropriation from one grant to another, or reappropriation within a grant which is not made within the rules regulating the functions of the Finance Department. I should like to know from the hon. the Revenue Member and the hon. the Finance Member how this reappropriation is made. Is it a reappropriation from one head to another which the Finance Department has sanctioned or is it a reappropriation from one minor head to another which the Member in charge has made and has been communicated to the Finance Department? In that case, it is perfectly valid for the Government to do so and leave it to the Public Accounts Committee in the first instance and to the Council later to look into the matter. But the rule provides—the new proviso to sub-rule (1)—as follows: 'Provided that when funds to meet proposed expenditure on a new service can be made available by reappropriation,' etc. Admittedly this Rs. 3,000 cannot be sufficient for even a part of the work; for earlier in the note it is stated that the works are estimated to cost Rs. 60,000. I have no information in the note as to what exactly these two works would cost relatively, how much the road will cost, and how much the bridge will cost. I should be surprised to know if Rs. 3,000 would be enough for this year. So, the position is this: they want some money,

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roughly Rs. 30,000, for a bridge. They propose to carry on some portion of the work during the year. For that, they want Rs. 3,000. They say they will get Rs. 2,900 by reappropriation and they come to the Council for Rs. 100. It seems to me that the spirit of the rule of the Government of India can only mean this, that where the Government can itself act under the existing rules by reappropriation it is as well that the Government may get the approval of the Council by means of a token demand; but where, as in this case, the whole expenditure is not going to be met by reappropriation, but only a part of it, it seems to me not to be acting exactly in consonance with the spirit of the rule to put forward a token demand. As it is a new rule, and as we must be very careful that the rule is not put to uses for which it is not intended, I should like to know if the hon. the Finance Member or the hon. the Revenue Member would throw some light on this aspect of the question. I have nothing to say against the merits of the demand as it stands."

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Mr. President, Sir, the amount wanted for the current year is Rs. 3,000 to begin this bridge. That can be found by reappropriation, but the bridge is a new item which the Council has not sanctioned. Therefore to give the Council an opportunity of sanctioning it, this token motion is put forward. If the Council approves this demand, this Rs. 3,000 will be spent this year, and it will then become a work in progress, and will appear in the budget for the next year.

"As regards the exact total of the estimate, I have not got information at present. If we lose this season, this time of the year, it means postponing the whole work by another year."

The demand was put and carried and the grant made.

VI

BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS CIVIL COURTS ACT, 1873.

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I move, Sir, that the Bill further to amend the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, be referred to a Select Committee composed of the following Members:—

1. M.R. Ry. P. T. Rajan Avargal.
2. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu Garu.
3. M.R. Ry. K. P. Raman Menon Avargal.
4. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal.
5. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju Garu.
6. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar Avargal.
7. Mr. C. E. Wood.
8. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
9. M.R. Ry. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal.
10. The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar (Mover).

"With your permission, I would substitute the name of Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu Garu in place of Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro because Sir Patro does not want to serve on this committee. On the merits of the Bill, which is a thoroughly non-controversial measure, I do not think it is necessary to say anything at all."

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

The motion was put and carried.

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12-30 P.M. * The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"In order to appoint the Chairman of the Committee I wish to know whether the Government want to have the Bill considered in this session."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I am not very particular, Sir. I will leave it to you. I am not in a dreadful hurry about it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not find Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar, one of the panel of chairmen, here and, if the Government want to have the Committee on the 27th, then I have to appoint another gentleman to the Committee."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I am not in a hurry. If you want to communicate to him you may do so. Otherwise you may be pleased to appoint any other person who is willing to serve on the Committee."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar is appointed as Chairman of the Committee."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"There is a paper handed in, Sir, suggesting a further amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The amendment was not allowed."

VII

THE MIRZAPURAM AND PEDAGONNUR IMPARTIBLE ESTATES BILL.

The discussion* of Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi's Bill to declare the Mirzapuram and Pedagonnur estates as impartible was then resumed. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo continued his speech.

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS MAHASAYO :—"Mr. President, Sir, last time in the course of my speech I quoted from the Permanent Settlements Regulation of 1802 and Sannad Isthimirara to show that permanently settled estates were given not only to the then holders but also to their heirs, successors and assignees. I also quoted from the proceedings of 1903 of the Legislative Council wherein these very estates of Mirzapuram and Pedagonnur were proposed to be included in the schedule to the Impartible Estates Bill. A full-dress debate took place on it, votes were taken and the result was that they were kept off from the operation of the Act. Having said that, I now proceed to state the position of the Government as stated by the hon. the Leader of the House in his speech opposing the Kirlampudi Estate being taken under the Impartible Estates. I refer to the speech at page 319 on 31st August 1926 wherein the hon. the Revenue Member has stated that the objections of the Government of Madras regarding these estates for their inclusion in the schedule of the Impartible Estates are two :—

- (1) That ancient zamindaris and estates of like nature which have descended impartible continuously from 1802, i.e., from the date of the Permanent Settlement Regulation and of which no partition since that date could be proved, are impartible; and
- (2) that the powers of the estate for the time being should be those of the managing member of a Hindu family governed by the ordinary law of succession.

"Sir, judged by these two canons that were enunciated by the hon. Gentleman I think these estates fail and miserably fail because in the very

* Please see page 635 of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council, dated 1st February, 1929.

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statement of objects and reasons the hon. the Mover has stated that these estates were made partible by the decisions of the Privy Council in I.L.R. 2 of 1926 and the proposal now is to ride roughshod over the decisions of the law courts and to undo practically what the civil courts have done. Proceeding further the hon. the Leader of the House has stated. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will not be justified in detaining the House too long."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS MAHASAYO :—"No, Sir, I am only looking into the quotation. That is the main reason why we and the Government cannot support this Bill. At the same time the proposal is open to many objections. 'For example, if this Bill is passed anybody else can come forward with similar Bills.' Sir, this prophecy has been justified. Now, shortly after passing the Kirlampudi Estate into an Impartible Estate another estate was added to the list and now we have got two Bills proposing four more estates to be added. I believe if the Council allows such things to go on there will be no end. There are many estates with better claims and if two estates are allowed to come in, why should not the claims of others be considered. Such piece-meal legislation is highly objectionable. If there is a desire to create Impartible Estates, let there be a commission to go round the country and ascertain facts and let us have an all-embracing Act. So, I think it is time that we should declare in emphatic terms against these piece-meal legislations at the desire of any hon. Member. No one knows why and how these things are coming in. Why we should be allotting our time always giving preference to these subjects. Sir, I submit that in this Bill a departure has been made from the main principles of the Impartible Estates Act of 1903. In that Act the principle that was followed was that estates were added which were never partitioned, secondly parts of villages were not included and thirdly inam and mokhasa villages were taken away from the purview of the Act. In the present Bill all these have been violated. So a distinct departure has been made by the hon. the Mover and no justification has been made for taking this new course of action. Just I will take the hon. Members to the schedules given at page 2 of the Bill."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is repeating that portion of his argument. He already referred on the last occasion to the schedule."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS MAHASAYO :—"I submit that I have no intention to disobey the Chair. I had stated the general principles and am now only going into details."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The schedule was referred to on the last occasion."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS MAHASAYO :—"Yes, I did refer and now hon. Members will see that 21 aghahams and mokhasa villages are now proposed to be included in the schedule. Certain shares in these villages are proposed to be brought under the schedule. We are at a loss to know the interests and the extent the proprietor in question has in these estates or in portions of these estates. Then, Sir, such a Bill as this brings a limitation on the rights of the ryots of the villages. That is, it limits the power of the zamindar to grant any inam to any people within or outside the estates and secondly the reclamations of waste lands on easy terms of

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assessment. I do not think that the proprietor or the holder of the Impartible Estate will ever be able to give on patta waste or poramboke lands on easy terms of assessment for a number of years unless it is only till the life-time of the holder. Thirdly, Sir, there are in every zamindari hetta or home-farm lands. These lands are governed by sections 84, 85, etc., of the Estates Land Act. Once these are declared impartible the Zamindar cannot convert them into patta lands, and it is common knowledge that no Zamindar makes use of these lands through his own men or his own ploughs. If there are any, as the Kumaraga Muttahers it is only an exception. I know the Raja of Parlakimedi has his own farm and I will be glad if the landed aristocracy take to agriculture. What the landlords do is that they transfer all the home-farm lands into patta lands on payment of some money. Once these estates are declared impartible, the Zamindar is deprived of his rights to convert these into ryoti lands and the ryot will go on as merely a tenant at will. So I now appeal to the hon. Members of this House that after sitting eight years you have done nothing to relieve the zamindari ryot. I think you will be doing a grave injustice, if you go on adding to his difficulties. That being the position, I implore hon. Members to think ten times before they give their final approval to the Bill. For such a Bill as this, it is necessary that it should be referred to a Select Committee for more reasons than one. In the first place we do not know as I have already stated the extent of the interest that the Zamindar has in these villages or parts of these villages and we have not had occasion to know what objections the tenants concerned or the inamdars in these inam or mokhasa villages who have got part interests in these villages have to offer against the inclusion of these in the schedule to the Impartible Estates Bill. Knowing nothing about this and not being enlightened as to the possible objections in the inams or aghraharam villages we will be doing a grave injustice to the concerned people if we all at once pass this Bill into law. And then, Sir, there is the question, a vexed question, of the junior members of the family of an Impartible Zamindar. It is a matter of regret that the Legislature has not been able to do anything, though promises were forthcoming from the bench, now adorned by my hon. friends belonging to the justice persuasion, that they will come forward with a Bill of a similar nature to provide for the maintenance of the junior Zamindars. Two and a half years have already passed since we have given our approval to the Kirlampudi Bill. No stalwart of the Justice party has come forward to give the necessary relief. Now I see the de facto leader of the party coming forward with a Bill and practically with the assent of the Government behind him, if and when necessary, either directly or indirectly. This being the position, it is the clear duty of this Council to refer the Bill to a Select Committee to examine the various provisions, the rights and interests of the parties concerned, the possible objections that may be presented by the ryots or the inamdars or the part-owners. Under these circumstances I propose that the Bill in question be referred to the Select Committee and that the whole question be gone through carefully."

* Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"I beg to second this motion, Sir. It seems to me that there is some unholy alliance, so far as this Bill is concerned, between the transferred half and the reserved half of Government and a certain section of this House. They have given preference to this Bill over many other Bills some of which were even Government Bills. Last

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time I noticed an anxiety to rush this Bill through all in the course of a day, but thanks to the efforts of my hon. Friend from Ganjam, we have had one more day for this Bill. I am yet to learn from my hon. Friend the Mover or any Member of this House as to what is the urgency or what is the important principle that is involved in this Bill. It has been argued on the other side first of all that the question of this very estate was considered when the Estates Land Act was passed. Again, the highest authority of the law courts in the land, namely, the Privy Council, has also stated that this should not be an impartible estate. And more than all, though I am not much conversant with estates in this part of the country, I feel that so far as we are concerned we cannot give our sign of approval to making more and more estates impartible. I think the more partible the estates are, and more persons get these estates and there is less of landed aristocracy in the land, the better for all of us, and especially the masses in the Province; and as one advocating this view I cannot give my assent to this Bill. I cannot understand why the Government instead of taking a neutral attitude in the matter, are helping the measure, though they seemed to have opposed it at the time the main Act was passed. More than all, I am not for any Bill of this type being rushed through at one sitting of the Council, unless it be a case of very grave emergency legislation. It is not so. So far as I know, no such measure like this was passed in the course of one sitting. So I am very much for a Select Committee sitting over this Bill and hearing all parties interested in the Bill—the tenants and the other estate holders who are interested in the estates—and also considering whether portions of villages or whole villages should go into the measure. All these aspects should be considered by the Select Committee; I very much therefore support this motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee."

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"If I begin, Sir, to reply to the remarks of my hon. Friend who moved this motion, it is to point out that he has gone beyond the limits of relevancy. There are certain observations in his speech that require answering. He has pointed out in an elaborate speech the other day, and he has actually repeated the same to-day, that the very principle underlying this Bill is objectionable. But when the Bill was introduced first, when leave was asked for, it had been unanimously agreed to, and the next stage was either to send it to the Select Committee or not to send it. This Bill is not a very elaborate measure; it has only a few sections and at any single sitting the House can go through them. While making out a case for sending this Bill to the Select Committee, he has pointed out that the very principle is bad. There I object to the stand that he has taken. He has pointed out also that there is a Privy Council decision already making the estate partible. I do not think that there is anything to debar us now from making legislation to the effect that it should be made impartible."

"In answer to the several objections he raised regarding the very principle underlying this Bill, I cannot do better than quoting from the speech of His Excellency Baron Amptill in the Council of 1904. He said—

"In the absence of an aristocracy of wealth, the zamindars are the only existing aristocracy and they are, what is highly important in a non-democratic country, the aristocracy of birth. Their influence, if they chose to exert it, would be social and agricultural, both of which

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are of the first importance in an agricultural country. There seemed to be every reason to believe that the people desired the continuance of the zamindars in dignity and influence rather than their disappearance. But the very existence of these zamindars was menaced. As the Landholders' Association pointed out, the rapid increase of partition suits was undermining the prestige and influence of the zamindars. The partition of property meant the diminution of property, the diminution of property meant the diminution of income, and the diminution of income deprived the landlord of the power of benefiting his tenants. The substitution of a number of small proprietors for the big landlord meant hardship to the people: for the smaller a proprietor becomes, the more he presses on his tenants. It meant also the demoralization of the ancient families; for so long as the younger sons could claim to divide a share of the paternal acres and live on it at ease, they had no stimulus to go into the world, develop their wits, adopt a profession and strike out a line of their own. These are the evils which we are now seeking to prevent.

"These remarks which His Excellency, the then President of the Council, made in winding up the debate on the Impartible Estates Act, very clearly explain the position, and I commend them to the consideration of this Council. It is not at all to restrict the privileges and rights of certain zamindar tenants, not at all to deprive the means of livelihood of some of the junior zamindars; it is only to safeguard the interests of an estate which would otherwise go to pieces and would be of no benefit to anybody. In 1904, when they passed that Act, they included 134 estates as impartible; at the same time they did not put any ban upon the further inclusion of estates into that list. Accordingly this Council has passed several impartible estates bills and they have been added on to them.

"Attention has been drawn to the inclusion of shrotriyams under this Estate. If the shrotriyams are included there, it is only the kattubadi income that accrues from these shrotriya villages that is sought to be added on to that of the estates and not anything else. Further, objection has been raised to the inclusion of part villages into the whole estate. That is not uncommon in the existing impartible estates also. I know in certain impartible estates, portions of villages have been purchased and they are kept on as impartible estates. I therefore find no objection for including parts of villages into the list of villages under this Impartible Estates Bill. Having said so much, I do not think it is quite necessary for me to go on answering the several points raised by the hon. Members attacking the very principle of the Bill itself. The principle has been accepted by this Council already, and I do not think it is quite necessary to review the whole matter once again.

"My hon. Friend Mr. Karant pointed out that this is an unholy alliance between the Government and this portion of the House. I am only sorry that an alliance, whether holy or unholy, could not be formed with my Swarajist friends—though it appeared at one meeting they were going to support the Bill, all on a sudden they seem to have changed their mind. What unholy alliance or holy alliance they contemplated with us, it is not my purpose to reveal. Anyhow I am content to request all Swarajist Members to tackle this question purely on non-party lines, only pointing out the urgency for a measure of this character.

"It has been said that there is no urgency for this legislation and that the Bill may wait for some time to come. No attempt has been made till now to rush through this Council this Bill. It has been before the House and the country since the middle of 1928, and I think this period of eight months or so is more than sufficient to explain either to the Council or the country the objects and reasons of such a Bill as this. It has been pointed out by me already that ample provision has been made to secure the

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interests of the other sons of the zamindar, and so the mover and supporters of the motion to send the Bill to the Select Committee need not be scared away on that score. At the same time I may point out that the father of the sons better knows how to take care of his own sons than those that pose to protect them. In these circumstances, Sir, I do not think it is at all necessary to send the Bill to the Select Committee and try to waste some more valuable time of this Council by unnecessary discussion over this question. The question is very simple and plain and does not require any further discussion. With these remarks I hope that the House will reject this motion."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"Mr. President, Sir, I had no intention of taking part in this debate. But I now see an attempt to smuggle this Bill through the corridors of the Legislative Council and that is why I wish to speak a few words. The reason put forward for thus rushing with the Bill is that it is a very small Bill. Small things are not always trifling things. The tail-end of the scorpion is a very small thing and yet a sting by the scorpion with that small thing is very dangerous. Therefore I say that although the Bill is a small one, we ought to be very cautious in dealing with it. We should see that this Bill is thoroughly examined by this House.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Ramachandra Reddi, took objection to the words 'unholy alliance' used by a member on this side of the House. I am going to prove that there is justification for that remark. The question of zamindari estates was dealt with in 2 Madras, about half a century ago. We are now in 52 Madras. The time when the Nuzvid zamindari was declared to be partible was exactly half a century ago. And all these 50 years no attempt has been made to make these two estates (Mirzapuram and Pedagonnur) impartible. Sir, if these estates are to be made impartible a lot of adjustment of the rights and privileges of the members of the family has to be made.

"My friend from Nellore was saying that when we allow the estates to be partitioned, the landed magnates lose their dignity, position and all that. I agree that it is necessary that their status and dignity and all that are upheld. I feel for them, but at the same time, when they come before this House and say that certain estates should be declared impartible, they must place all their cards on the table. They must not be afraid of coming to the limelight and wish to appear in purdah like gosha ladies and pass through the corridor.

"Now, Sir, what is the motion that has been moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Kisanath Das? It is that the Bill may be referred to a select committee so that it may undergo the post mortem examination by it and then come up to the House for third reading if it stands the test. That is all his proposition.

"No doubt, Sir, the father or the head of the estate can well take care of his sons. But, it is not a question of private arrangement between father and sons. It requires the imprimatur of the Madras Legislative Council before it receives the assent. When a Bill of that kind is brought before the Council asking for certain privileges, there should be no fear of standing in the limelight. It must stand certain tests. When I see that there is reluctance to refer this Bill to the select committee I naturally feel that things are not above board. Moreover, last time an attempt was made to rush through

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the Bill before 5 o'clock and had it not been for the great care which you, Sir, exercised as the custodian of the rights of the House, the matter would have ended that day.

"For all these reasons and for the additional reason that no attempt has been made for half a century to reverse the decision of the Privy Council which declared the zamindari estates to be partible, I appeal to hon. Members on all sides of the House to vote for the motion to refer it to a select committee. Sir, when you declare an estate to be impartible it would affect the share of the minor zamindars and there will sometimes be chaos and also trouble. To avoid all this I appeal to my hon. Friend to be liberal and not to fight shy of sending it to a select committee. After all, the select committee is not going to kill the measure. It will only examine it in detail. I therefore appeal to hon. Members to refer this to the post mortem of the select committee and see if it stands the test."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I shall make only a few remarks. We are now trying every means possible to make things safe for democracy. (Mr. K. R. Karant : Hear, hear) But there are dangers also of democracy itself being made unsafe by certain measures. Here is an instance in point. This is a Bill which at first sight appeared to be very simple and we agreed to support it. Now we see that there is a danger of the Bill being passed through this House without mature deliberation. Sir, the very fact that there is opposition to refer it to a select committee has aroused suspicion. I think it is necessary that this Bill should go to the select committee so that we can see what safeguards are necessary and should be provided in the interests of a certain class of people. Therefore I strongly support the motion for referring it to a select committee."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, it is rather difficult to understand why so much heat should be exhibited over this small and simple matter. It has been allowed to remain quiescent for over 50 years and why there should be so much impatience on the part of some hon. Members not to allow five months more for this Bill to come up before the House, I am unable to understand. Unless some friends have considerable distrust of the select committee and unless they think that the Bill is so bad as to be thrown out *in limine* by the select committee, there is no justification to avoid the select committee."

"My hon. Friend Mr. Tulasiram compared the select committee to a post mortem apparatus or a body that carries on the post mortem examination. I do not agree with him for this reason. Post mortem is always held over dead bodies. But in the case of Bills, though the committee may eventually strangle them, the Bills taken before them are supposed to be living ones capable of undergoing operation at the hands of the committee. So, Sir, the select committee is a sort of curative body which tries to save things from starvation if that were possible in the circumstances. It will if possible make the Bill more acceptable by giving it a better form and purge it of its violent provisions. Sir, I submit that no reason has been assigned and no case has been made out for withholding the Bill from the select committee."

* The hon. The PRESIDENT :—"I take it that the House is ready for a vote."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"Sir, may I . . ."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member's motion is only an amendment and therefore he cannot have a second reply."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"Is there no reply from Government?"

The motion was put and declared lost.

Mr. G. Harisarvottma Rao demanded a poll and the House divided thus :

Ayes..

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|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 13. Mr. C. Obi Reddi. |
| 2. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 14. " A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu. |
| 3. " S. Salyamurti. | 15. " C. Ramasomayajulu. |
| 4. " J. A. Saldanha. | 16. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. |
| 5. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 17. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 6. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 18. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib. |
| 7. " Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib. | 19. " M. Narayana Rao. |
| 8. " K. V. R. Swami. | 20. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. |
| 9. " D. Narayana Raju. | 21. " C. Marudavanam Pillai. |
| 10. " K. R. Karant. | 22. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 11. " K. Madhavan Nair. | 23. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 12. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 24. " L. K. Tulasiram. |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 25. Mr. S. Venkiah. |
| 2. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 26. Rao Sahib K. Srinivasan. |
| 3. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 27. " F. E. James. |
| 4. Mr. Hilton Brown. | 28. " R. J. C. Robertson. |
| 5. " H. A. Watson. | 29. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 6. " C. A. Souter. | 30. Zamindar of Kallikota. |
| 7. " S. H. Slater. | 31. Mr. U. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 8. " A. McG. C. Tampoe. | 32. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-Jah Sahib Bahadur. |
| 9. " C. W. E. Cotton. | 33. Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 10. " V. Ch. John. | 34. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 11. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 35. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 12. Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed. | 36. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Eithirajulu Nayudu. |
| 13. Mr. A. B. Shetty. | 37. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 14. " J. Bheemayya. | 38. " T. K. Chidambharanatha Mudaliyar. |
| 15. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 39. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur. |
| 16. Zamindar of Singampatti. | 40. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 17. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 41. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur. |
| 18. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar. | 42. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddiyar. |
| 19. " K. Krishnan. | 43. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 20. " N. Siva Raj. | 44. Kumararaja of Venkatagiri. |
| 21. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 45. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao. |
| 22. " W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar. | |
| 23. " S. Subramania Mooppanar. | |
| 24. " S. V. Vanavudaya Goundar. | |

Neutral.

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| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks. | 5. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Uman Sahib Bahadur. | 6. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 7. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 8. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| | 9. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar. |

Ayes 24.

Noes 45.

Neutral 9.

The motion was lost.

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"I beg to move that the consideration of this Bill be adjourned to a date three months hence. The reasons are these. I am sorry that this motion has not commanded the

1-16 p.m.

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support that it deserves from the hon. Members sitting below the gangway who ought to have supported it. It is a pity that they claim that they are the true representatives of the people and yet they throw off the interests of the people in the zamindaris into the waste-paper basket. Sir, when my hon. Friend remarked that there has been a secret alliance between certain sections of this House. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" He cannot comment upon the previous statements made by hon. Members of this House."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS MAHASAYO :—" All right, Sir. I expected a statement from the hon. the Leader of the House giving out the views of the Government to-day in this matter, but I am sorry to say—I must confess—I was hopelessly disappointed at their attitude."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am sorry I must ask the hon. Member to confine his remarks to the reasons for the adjournment."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS MAHASAYO :—" Sir, that is one of the reasons why I ask for adjournment. Sir, in a Bill of this nature where new principles are proposed to be added under the Impartible Estates Act, and new interests are proposed to be created, I believe the Government ought to have made certain enquiries and ought to have made certain statements in support or opposition to the measure that is under consideration. Excepting four hon. Members on the Treasury Benches who remained neutral over this measure, practically all the official and nominated Members have voted for the Bill as if all the necessary preliminaries that have to be gone through have been complied with. In the first place, excepting the mere statement from the hon. the Mover of the Bill that the proprietor concerned has agreed to make this estate impartible, there is nothing else to show that the proprietor has agreed. We are not informed whether the proprietor has satisfied the Government on the many issues involved in this question. Nothing has been placed on the table of the House to show that the zamindar has agreed and the ryots and inamdars were informed. Then, Sir, certain statements have been made in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that a portion of the estate is set apart for the junior members."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am not able to find how these remarks are relevant to the present discussion."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS MAHASAYO :—" Is that your ruling, Sir ?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yes. "

Sriman BISWANATH DAS MAHASAYO :—" All that I have said up to now ?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yes. "

Sriman BISWANATH DAS MAHASAYO :—" That being so, I propose that the consideration of this measure may be postponed to a date three months hence so as to enable the House to get the necessary information on the subject and also for the Government to make the necessary enquiries into the various questions alleged in my speech. With these remarks, I move that the consideration of this Bill be postponed to a date three months hence."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I beg to second this motion very warmly. This Bill is a move against democratic ideas and we see in which direction democracy moves in certain sections of this House. This Bill should be

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before the country for a long time and we should know exactly what limitations are imposed by this Bill. I never expected that a certain section of this House which is boasting itself as the most nationalist party in this House standing for equal treatment to all would be so anti-nationalist, and another section would kill justice while calling themselves 'Justicites.' Why should not we wait patiently for three months so that we may see what limitations and conditions this Bill should be subjected to? Three months, I think, will give us sufficient time for considering this Bill carefully. This Bill will be a precedent for many other Bills. It is very easy for certain people who want to seek their own selfish ends to say that this Bill is a small matter and does not affect the interests of the people in any way. We do not know what difficulties poor people and the tenants in the zamindari villages will be subjected to by the passing of such a measure as this; also what will future seious of the minors have to say. Therefore one would require time to consider the different issues involved in this legislation and I should therefore urge that we should wait for some time before passing this Bill."

* Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" In supporting this motion, I say that it is essential that the Bill should be before the country for some time so that not only the country but the four hon. Members of Government in whose hands the responsibility of conducting the administration of this Presidency is vested, and who have remained neutral neither voting for nor against the measure, may know whether it would be advantageous or disadvantageous to the people if this measure were to be passed. The very fact that they have not made up their minds either for or against the measure—probably because they have not got the necessary materials before them—is a conclusive argument for postponing the consideration of this Bill for some time. I therefore strongly support the adjournment motion."

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" It was explained on a previous occasion, when a Bill of this nature was brought, what the attitude of the Government was and it remains the same. I do not wish at this hour to detain the House too long. Government on that occasion pointed out the disadvantages of a measure of this nature, but the House decided to the contrary effect. The Government then decided that they should remain neutral in the matter of Bills of this nature, leaving it to official members to vote as they pleased. The Government have not changed their attitude in any way and they have given effect to it to-day."

"As regards the proposal to adjourn this measure, I do not see how this Bill differs in any way from the Bills that have been accepted by this Council."

* Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—" I did not want to participate in a debate on this motion, but it appears to me that there are certain matters which cannot but bear discussion. There is no doubt that the Bill is sought to be rushed through this House, and that is a very conclusive reason why the consideration of this Bill should be postponed, so that people whose interests may be adversely affected—I mean the zamindari ryots—may have enough of opportunity to put forth their view-points, so that the Council may be in a better position to come to a conclusion and so that the interests of the ryots may be better protected. After all, I fail to see any reason as to why so much haste should actuate the mover and his supporters in passing this Bill. The period of adjournment that is now asked for is only a very short period and it seems to be absolutely necessary so that the

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distant parts in that zamindari may be able to make themselves heard and effectively heard, so that every Member of this hon. House may be put in possession of information, detailed and otherwise, and so that they may examine the suggestion in the light of facts which the people may put before them. No case has been made out by the mover of this Bill to the position that the Bill be taken into consideration and immediately passed into law. I do not suppose that if the Bill is not passed at once any jeopardy will overtake the zamindari. On the other hand enough has been put forward from this section of the House that no case has been made out for the purpose of overriding the decision of courts regarding these estates. These considerations do go a great way in making an appeal to hon. Members of this House that the consideration of this Bill should be adjourned for a period enough to enable all the interests to come forward and put forth their view-points. The views put forward by my hon. Friend Mr. Biswanath Das who is more cognizant"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think the hon. Member is justified in reflecting upon the contentions and replies made by other hon. Members."

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—" Moreover the hon. the Revenue Member has not thrown any further light upon the subject except stating that the position of the Treasury Bench was one of neutrality. But we find that the whole official block excepting the Executive Councillors have all voted for the Bill, so that our object that the Bill be examined properly in the select committee at least has been defeated. So it behoves Members of this hon. House to give effect to this democratic view that has been put forward especially when the Bill affects a large body of ryots. It is essential that their interests are examined closely and the adjustment between them and the landlords is dealt with in the most equitable manner possible. For all these reasons I submit that the consideration of this Bill be adjourned. There will be time enough for this Council to take up this matter at the next session, i.e. August session. The reason that is urged for passing this Bill is that it is so short and so sweet, viz., that it is a very small measure and that it will not take more than a few minutes. That is the very same cogent reason why I urge that this Bill should be postponed to the next session so that it may be dealt with in a satisfactory manner."

At this stage the House adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

IV—cont.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *Re* THE ARREST OF SOME ANDHRA LEADERS.—cont.

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move that the business of the Council be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, to wit, the unwarranted and illegal arrest, under section 151, Criminal Procedure Code, of some of the Andhra leaders including Konda Venkatappayya Pantulu and Mr. K. V. R. Swami Nayudu, M.L.C., on the 17th February 1929, in the City of Madras.

"In addition to the saying that the King can do no wrong, it has come to pass that the Police can do no wrong. The Police have misused the law of the country by putting some necessary provisions of the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code to such misuse that any civilized Government would be ashamed of having such laws on the statute book. The Police in this instance have arrested respectable, honest and sincere leaders

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of the Andhradesa. For what? For designing to commit some cognizable offences. People who have a definite policy, who gave a definite undertaking and who belong to the great political body in the country, viz., the Indian National Congress which is committed to non-violence, were pitched upon by the Police as persons designing to commit some cognizable offences. Even the Police could not think of any offence either cognizable or non-cognizable just at that moment, but they said that those persons intended to disturb the public peace. Even the Police had no idea—it seems to me—of the offences which these mischievous persons will commit and which will lead to a breach of peace. The Police officer who arrested these men is a mere Sub-Inspector of Police. He was of opinion that these venerable and peaceful leaders of the type of Mr. Konda Venkatappayya and our colleague Mr. Swami Nayudu who are, from the beginning of their lives, opposed to any violence and who are the staunch followers of that great body, the Congress, would use violence. It is unthinkable. From the answers given to-day it is clear that the Government were not in possession of the nature of the crimes intended to be perpetrated by these leaders. I am not a legal man; I do not know whether the offence is cognizable or not. The Police Officer who arrested illegally peaceful leaders of the Andhradesa was himself committing a great offence and he would have easily come under the provisions of the section. He was designing to commit the offence of arresting peaceful leaders. These leaders came to this place with a purpose; they had announced their intention of organizing a peaceful hartal on the 18th February, the day of arrival of the Simon Commission. It would have been better if the Police had declared that preaching for hartal was illegal. The only justification or motive that might have guided the Police was they found themselves impotent to curb the enthusiasm and earnestness of the people who observed complete hartal and boycott on that day. They found it impossible to present, in any way, a welcome to the Simon Commission and in their impotency they thought of arresting some of these leaders who were really responsible not for committing any crime but for observing complete and peaceful hartal in the City of Madras. But for the answer given by the Government this morning, it would have been up to the Police officer to say that these gentlemen were not arrested. As I understand it, if arrest is made under section 151, the arrested person can be released only under certain conditions. So far as I can see, none of these conditions were fulfilled. It was given out at that time that really no arrests were made. To add insult to injury, it was stated that these venerable leaders, Mr. Konda Venkatappayya and Mr. Swami Nayudu, gave some assurance. I am authorized by one of these gentlemen to say that they gave no assurance of any sort; they refused to do so. It would have been another matter if they said when questioned they did not intend to disturb public peace. It was never their intention. The Police used the provisions of the Act which say that any person can be arrested without warrant. The latter portion of the section says 'if the committing of these offences cannot be prevented otherwise.' It is up to the Government even now to say the nature of the offences that were contemplated or designed to be committed by these gentlemen and how it was impossible to the all-powerful Police to prevent those offences being committed. Even the framers of the Act would never have thought that such gross misuse of the section would be made even at a moment of exasperation. Really it was a day of exasperation to the Police. When they wanted and failed to manufacture a sort of welcome and when they wanted and failed to cow down the people as they did to a certain extent

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last time and create some trouble, they thought that some action or other was necessary and they had recourse to the abnormal use of this section. It looks as if that section is intended to prevent crimes designed to be perpetrated in secret and which could not be prevented otherwise. May I ask now what was the nature of the offences which Mr. Konda Venkatappayya and Mr. Swami Nayudu intended to commit? When they came to this place, they had openly stated that they were going to organize a peaceful hartal in the City of Madras. They wanted to manifest openly their resentment at the appointment of the Royal Commission not only to the authorities here but also to the Royal Commission itself headed by Sir John Simon. There was no question of their doing anything in secret. The Police officer thought that the only way of preventing the perpetration of this heinous crime by these gentlemen was to put them under arrest. At the last moment they had not the courage to proceed further. The leaders were taken to a Police officer; nobody took the responsibility for this action; even the arrested leaders did not know whether they were under arrest or not. When the police asked the leaders to give an undertaking and when the latter refused to give any, they were asked to wait there. It seems that, after some time, another Police officer came and said that they might go. That is the way in which the police trifled with the liberties of venerable men without sufficient cause, but on some information given to them.

2-45
p.m.

"Even the section does not authorize arrest on suspicion. The Police officer concerned must have a reliable knowledge of the facts that but for the arrest those leaders would commit some cognizable offence. The very fact that neither the Government nor the police or even the high officers of the police did not know the crime that these gentlemen were going to commit, shows clearly the hollowness of the position. They thought that the Andhra contingent which came down all the way from the Andhra country were helping their Tamil brethren here to have a thorough and successful boycott and so they wanted to cow down our Andhra leaders. But they found that in arresting these gentlemen they could not do it. Had these gentlemen not been kept under arrest, certainly this utter boycott would have been unique in this city. The whole of the Andhradesa and the other people who thought that their presence was not necessary would have rushed on and shown that in a matter like this, the Andhras would never be cowed down. I do not think, we need say, that the action of our Tamil brethren in this city is equally of the same nature as that of the Andhras. They have come down from various parts vying with one another to make a complete hartal. If the Police officers thought that by dividing the Andhras and Tamils by arresting one section they would be able to create some dissensions, they are thoroughly mistaken. The Andhras never thought that our Tamil brethren were in any way responsible for this, but, on the other hand, they were pleased that they were given the distinction. After all, with regard to the procession and other things, everything was arranged for, and I think even the Commissioner of Police of Madras knows fully well that the hartal and the procession were to follow a regular and well-laid-out plan of the Tamil Nadu and Andhra Congress Committees. It is not for the individual, however great he may be, either Mr. Swami Nayudu or Konda Venkatappayya to do any act that was not contemplated at the time of the laying-out of the programme for the hartal and procession. Mr. Venkatappayya and Mr. K. V. R. Swami are persons who never even under provocation think of committing any thing which they think that they could not do

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consciously—leave alone your laws. Apart from your laws, they have got their own laws and they will never be a party to any of the crimes that are contemplated, even if they are quite sure of their being scot-free, to be prevented by section 151. The hon. the Law Member in opposing the adjournment motion this morning said, 'after all they were let off.' It is true, but what guarantee is there that with this precedent any law-abiding citizen of high status could not be hauled up by even a petty police officer saying that he has got information that that person would commit some crime. Of course, it is the fault of the system. It will take some time to eradicate the system, but in the meantime it is up to us to point out to this House and to the country at large that the way in which the police behaved in arresting such hon. gentlemen as Mr. K. V. R. Swami and Desabhakta Konda Venkatappayya and other gentlemen is unthinkable in any civilized Government; such things should be resented, and we should see that such things do not recur even under this irresponsible system."

* Mr. H. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I wish to second this motion in a few words. The object of this motion, as I understand it, is to express the strong disapproval of the House of the action of the police on the 17th of this month and also to prevent, if it were possible, similar repetitions of such acts on the part of the police in future. That is mainly the object of this motion. Though it may appear to consist of two parts, the two parts overlap each other, so much so that most of the observations which I wish to make, with your leave, will apply to both. The police in this case have acted in a cowardly and even in a high-handed manner. Men dressed in brief authority have laid their hands upon a section which, I should like to state presently to the House, is not at all applicable to the facts of this case. It was left to the ingenuity and, may I add, to the perversity of some police officer to unearth this effete and long forgotten section to invoke it to his aid for the purpose of meeting a particular situation. I can claim to be fairly acquainted with the details of the provisions of the Code and, having been at the bar for a little over 35 years, I can with confidence assert to the House that I have not come across a single instance in which section 151 has ever been applied by the police either in this province or elsewhere. Now let us see what that section lays down. It deals with the knowledge of a design obtained by a police officer touching the commission of a cognizable offence, not a bare rumour, not a bare suspicion but something more tangible and more definite, pointing to a determination on the part of a certain individual or sets of individuals, that they have set their hearts upon doing acts which will in the eye of law amount to an offence of a cognizable nature. When the hon. the Home Member was badgered with a series of questions to-day, with reference to a number of supplemental questions, he expressed his inability to give an answer, and with respect to one question, he stated that it was apprehended that these persons who were brought under arrest were likely to disobey an order that had been passed or likely to be passed by the Commissioner of Police. The only section which deals with disobedience of any order by any public servant is section 188 of the Penal Code and the offence contemplated by that section is not cognizable. Even there the police have no right to arrest a person who according to their opinion is likely to commit an offence.

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of Criminal Procedure distinctly excludes the operation of the provisions of the Code from the City of Madras, because it says, it extends to the whole of India, but in the absence of any special provision to the contrary, it ought not to apply to the Commissioner of Police in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. Therefore, the whole of this chapter does not apply to the Commissioner of Police. Except with regard to certain categories which are to be found set out in detail in sections 83, 85 and 86 of the Code, which however do not apply to the present case, there are only three or four sections which entitle a police officer to arrest a person without warrant. These are sections 54, 55, 151 and 157 of the Code. It is conceded and it must necessarily be conceded that sections 54, 55 and 157 do not apply to the present case. But there is section 55 which might perhaps be invoked by the other side, if the facts had been that the persons on whom the police laid their unholy hands had been found making precautions to conceal their presence with a view to commit an offence. That is not their case and that is not the attitude they have taken up. The arrival of these gentlemen, according to what appeared in the newspapers, in the City of Madras was announced on the 16th. They were here to take part in the peaceful and non-violent hartal which had been so magnificently arranged to take place on the 18th. They made no secret of their presence. They did not hide themselves anywhere. Some of them were at the Mahajana Sabha hall with a view to discuss the situation, and to make necessary arrangements for the boycott. Therefore it is obvious that sections 54, 55 and 157 do not apply in their case. The only other section which may appear to apply to them is section 151 about which I shall say something just now. It postulates certain conditions which, however, are absent in the present case. As I have already stated, the Commissioner of Police has no power in this case. What
 3 p.m. applies to the City of Madras is Madras Act III of 1888 and section 7 of that Act makes the Commissioner of Police ex-officio Presidency Magistrate. But that will not by itself, in the absence of any special power or any provision in the Code of Criminal Procedure, confer upon the Commissioner of Police or his deputies or assistants or even his underlings to take the law into their hands. I have, in vain, ransacked the sections in the Madras Act III of 1888; the Act does not contain a single section or provision affording justification, adequate or otherwise, for the action of the police. According to the police the patriots were about to embark upon the commission of a cognizable offence. What is a cognizable offence? I want to know from the hon. the Home Member whether the information received partook of this definite character, namely, a number of persons meeting together in solemn conclave, resolving within themselves to transgress all the limits of law, create disturbance by force or show of force and ultimately commit riot. Can it be predicted of an hon. Member of this House and an ex-member and his other friends that they are budmashes and rowdies? Or were they persons of such turbulent character that their activities should be nipped in the bud by the police resorting to this extreme measure of arresting them, putting them into a bus, subjecting them to indignities at the police station and afterwards, as though wisdom dawned on them, releasing them. The police have allowed their zeal to outrun their discretion in order to make the Simon reception affair a success, and presumably to earn a tribute from their superiors, or rewards or promotions or titles, they appear to have suddenly conceived the idea of unearthing this section and dangling it before the arrested men, saying 'Behold ye men, you are all arrested under section 151.' Verily, Sir, it is not the intention of the legislature to bring

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within the ambit of this section cases of this sort. Therefore, judged from any point of view, whether from the point of view of merits, or from the legal position, there is no reason for the police acting in this unjustifiable and vindictive manner. We apprehend that similar things will take place in future and it is to draw the attention of the Government to the serious character of this action that this motion is brought forward. We expected the hon. the Home Member to express his regret on behalf of the police, or communicate to us the regret of the police officers and give us an assurance that in future such things would not happen. But from the answer given this morning we are led to believe that the hon. the Home Member seeks to take the police officers under his protecting wings and shield them. That is not the attitude which the hon. the Home Member should take. He is not a bureaucrat, and I hope he will not allow himself to be converted into one by reason of long association with that body. All the same, I say, we are disappointed at the answer, and the unsatisfactory answer has added to the confusion of the situation.

"I am anxious to hear the view of the Advocate-General, and from the position he occupies one may safely predict what his view will be. Sir, I say without any self-adulation, that I have been a lawyer for a period of 35 years, during the greater part of which my practice was largely confined to the criminal courts and so I can claim an intimate knowledge of the sections. I challenge the hon. the Home Member and the Advocate-General to point out any provision or authority in justification of this illegal, improper and unwarranted action of the police."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the business of the House be adjourned."

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"Mr. President, Sir, it is impossible in discussing this motion to be temperate in language. For, the action of the police in this matter is not merely mean and impudent but also illegal. As has been pointed out by the previous speakers section 151 necessarily requires that the police officer must know that the person is likely to commit a cognizable offence and mere suspicion will not do. Do Government think for a moment that persons like Mr. Konda Venkatapayya, who lead a saintly life, and persons of the type of Mr. K. V. R. Swami, who have suffered jail life for the sake of the country, that persons like them pledged to the creed of non-violence, would excite the people to acts of violence, or themselves commit breach of peace or incite others to commit breach of peace? My point is this; in their anxiety to arrange a put up show of tranquil welcome when the Simon Commission comes here the police took up the law into their hands and behaved unlawfully. The hon. the Home Member had not the courtesy to tell us in answer to the questions put to him this morning what sort of information, or at least the nature of the information on which the police acted, or that led them to believe that a cognizable offence would be committed. Then, Sir, the whole procedure from start to finish is wrong. After arrest they have to be released only under three alternatives. Section 63 of the Code of Criminal Procedure lays down 'either on their own bond, or bail or by special order of the magistrate'. Admittedly they did not give any bond; admittedly there was no bail offered; and admittedly there was no special order of the magistrate. The Home Member says that the Police Commissioner is a magistrate.

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He may be one, but the magistrate must necessarily record his reasons for releasing the arrested persons. From first to start it is an action of nervousness engendered to extinguish the enthusiasm of the people by means fair or foul, lawful or unlawful.

"In fact, the people anxious to maintain peace were Congressmen and those who broke the peace were the police. Government is anxious to divide the people and then make out a case for outlawing a few. Whatever it is, there is absolutely no warrant for the procedure of the police in this matter. As has been observed by my leader if the arrested persons had been detained till the next day the Government would have lost their case out and out, and once and for ever. Fortunately for them good or better sense dawned upon them, and as though to make amends for their action they set them free. I ask, Sir, in a country like this is people's safety to be risked in this fashion? I ask the hon. the Home Member, does he know or has he cared to know the political, the social, and the public and private life of the arrested persons. (A voice: 'He will ask for notice.') If he takes pains to inquire he will discover that non-violence is the creed of all of them. Mr. Konda Venkatappayya's name is one to be conjured with. Mr. K. V. R. Swami has chosen the creed of non-violence and he suffered imprisonment in country's cause. This state of things ought not to be tolerated. The Government instead of condemning the action of the police try to protect them. That is not worth the dignity of the Government.

"Sir, I am speaking not merely from the Congress but from the ordinary human point of view. If to-day it is the congressmen that is molested like this by the police, to-morrow it will be the Justice party men and the day after to-morrow it will be some one else. If things are allowed in this manner to take their own way, where will the safety of life and property be? Sir, let us rise above party considerations, let us fight on fundamental considerations. Even there, if things are to be set at naught, can this kind of administration be tolerated for a single moment?

"So, Sir, with all humility I request every Member of this House to consider for one moment this question not from the party standpoint. It is likely to affect you (turning to the several sections of the House you and you if not to-day, some time hereafter. If to-day the Government is somehow or other supporting one party or other for their own purposes, it will not be a permanent alliance. To-morrow on some issue or other the Government is likely to alter its relations. Therefore I appeal to you to have permanent issues before your mind, before you vote on this matter. Think just for once at least that it is the interest of the Indian citizen but not the interest of this party or that that is jeopardised."

* Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—"Sir, I rise to give my strong support to this adjournment motion. I believe, Sir, that a very critical and a very grave situation has been created in this country, such as one that has not been known after the Rowlatt Act was passed a few years ago, a situation that seriously jeopardises the liberties of the people of the province. Sir, when our liberties, including the liberties of my hon. Friend Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar, the present Law Member, are not safe—I say even his liberties are not safe under the present circumstance in the hands of the lowest police officer in this Presidency, though he thinks that it is nothing if, after keeping a man in police custody for some hours, he is released ultimately—I ask you, Sir, to consider the gravity of the situation that has

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been brought about by the action of the police at Madras. I rise, Sir, to support this motion more especially as a member from Malabar because I feel that we people of Malabar from the time we welcomed the occidental nations to this country up to the time that one of the sons of Kerala, flouting the opinions of the people of this country, agreed to co-operate with the Simon Commission; from the time, I say that we welcomed Vasco De Gama up to the time that Sir C. Sankaran Nayar accepted the President of the Central Committee to co-operate with the Simon Commission, we have more or less an unbroken record of national disservice, and a multitude of sins to atone for. Therefore, Sir, I consider the duty of Malabar, whose special police is often requisitioned to suppress the national aspirations and activities of national workers, is all the more great to prove that there are at least some people in Malabar who sympathize with national workers, who feel for people that are prepared to sacrifice their liberties and their lives in the cause of the motherland. We do sympathize with and admire these Andhra leaders, men like Mr. Konda Venkatappayya and Mr. K. V. R. Swami who have to their credit a life-long record of national service. It is scandalous to find that even such people have no safety in this country. I was really glad when I came to this Council Hall this morning and when I read the answers to questions that, at least my hon. Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar had nothing to do with the arrest of these gentlemen. And it really pained me therefore to hear from him later on that he did not feel the restrictions of the liberties of these people, locking up of these for some time or keeping them in the police station for some time, this did not deserve any serious consideration at all. When I heard this from him, I really was sorry both for myself and for him and for Malabar. I hope, Sir, that that statement was not a statement deliberately made by him but one that was made on the spur of the moment, and I do not think that the hon. the Law Member will hold the same view in calmer moments. With that remark, Sir, I pass on to the action of the police at Madras. I am glad that there are police men and police officers elsewhere than in Malabar who can outwit the Malabar police in high-handedness. I am glad in this matter at least the officers of the Police department in Madras have beaten our men in Malabar.

"Now, Sir, I shall just turn to section 151 of the Criminal Procedure Code to show how arbitrary and unjust the action of the police has been in taking away and wrongfully detaining men of such high position and respectability as Mr. Konda Venkatappayya and Mr. K. V. R. Swami. Section 151 of the Criminal Procedure Code was perfectly unknown, not only to laymen but even to lawyers who had even a busy practice in criminal courts as my hon. Friend Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar just now told you. Section 151 was known to lawyers only as a comprehensive section in the Civil Procedure Code and not as a section in the Criminal Procedure which was utilized for any purpose either by the police or by the magistracy. But this Government has been able to bring notoriety to that section, to make it known to the people that, whatever the intention of the framers may be, it is a section which is capable of being abused for whatever purpose the bureaucracy or police officials in the country may like to use it. Section 151 as framed by the legislature has certain safeguards. Were those safeguards or provisions in any way respected in the action that was taken by the police in Madras. That section says: 'A police officer, knowing of a design to commit any cognizable offence may arrest, without orders from a

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magistrate and without a warrant the person so designing if it appears to such officer that the commission of the offence cannot be otherwise prevented.' First of all the police officer should *know* of a design, the word used is to know. So it is clear that it is not on *suspicion*, but on *knowledge* that an offence is likely to be committed on which a police officer can proceed or act under that section. Then the section goes on to say 'design to commit.' To commit what? 'To commit a cognizable offence.' Further the police officer may arrest 'without orders of a magistrate or warrant any person so designing . . . if it appears to such officer that the commission of the offence cannot be otherwise prevented.' If it is possible in any way or by any means to prevent the commission of that offence, this section 151 cannot be resorted to by the police officer. Thus we see that the police must have knowledge, they must have credible information that a cognizable offence is going to be committed, and it must be impossible for them to prevent the commission of that offence by any other means than by a resort to section 151. These are the provisions of section 151 of the Criminal Procedure Code and a police officer has to see that these conditions are satisfied before he resorts to that section. Now what was the knowledge the Government had, the police officer had, of the likelihood of the commission of a cognizable offence? If they had that definite knowledge, why is not that definite knowledge placed before this House when they are asked about it? What was the cognizable offence that these persons were known to be going to commit? Was it impossible for the Government in this Madras Presidency with all the force of the military and the police behind them to prevent the commission of that offence by such innocent, harmless, non-violent people like Mr. Konda Venkatappayya and Mr. K. V. R. Swami? Do you for a moment believe that this latter gentleman who is a member of this House who we know, is incapable of any violence in thought, word or deed is likely to do anything that will lead to a breach of the peace? Is he capable of that? Is he not an hon. Member of this House whose liberty deserves to be protected by this British Government? If such gentlemen as Mr. Konda Venkatappayya and Mr. K. V. R. Swami, if their liberties can be taken away by any police officer, if they can be kept in the police station for a number of hours as if they are felons or dacoits or robbers, if that is the condition under which we live, I ask in all humility is there safety for any one in the country including officers of the Government, including the hon. the Home Member, the hon. the Law Member, and persons inside and outside this House? I ask you, where is liberty in such an atmosphere? Can there be a more critical or a graver situation than this? I appeal to the House through you, Sir, therefore whether you are justices or independents, to whatever section of the House you belong, to realize that there is one fundamental duty which devolves on you so long as you are a member of this House; and that is you have to protect the elementary rights of the people to enjoy their individual liberty. If you are not prepared to do that, if you do not look to the interests of the people, but blindly support the Government whatever action they take, then I submit you will be doing a great injustice and you will be guilty of a great dereliction of duty. I appeal to every member of this House therefore to support this adjournment motion. I submit in all humility that a graver or a more serious crime has not been committed by this Government in recent times and I therefore beg to give my strong support to this adjournment motion."

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* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, in season and out of season, from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas the police to cover up their tale of inefficiency of administration year after year give this as the reason, namely, that the educated public do not co-operate with the police. Sir, I ask the Madras police whether their latest exploit is one which will ensure for them or for even their successors any co-operation from any member of the public who cares for his self-respect, nay for his cherished liberties. Sir, I would also ask the same police whether then they will dare hereafter ask for the support of the . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is better for the hon. Member to ask the Home Member but not the police."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" I am afraid all my words are wasted on the eminent gentleman who occupies the Home Member's place (laughter). I will have to address him all the same. Sir, I ask the hon. the Home Member and the police, through the hon. the Home Member, to tell me, when they appeal for the co-operation of the public, what part of the public they want to co-operate with them? You take away from among the people the best in the land, men whose names can work wonders amongst the most literate population of India, men who have grown grey in the service of the country, men who stand like beacon lights for non-violence and patriotism, by clapping them in jails under sections which are better forgotten for the very good name of the British Government. And then you plead for the co-operation of the public. Sir, I assure you that the only public that you will have to go to will be those people with whom you are unfortunately familiar, namely, the K.D.s. who have to report their minutest movements to every police officer night after night. If you want that sort of co-operation, I wish you joy, but the better public will not certainly co-operate with you after this latest exploit of yours. Sir, whatever may be the result of this motion, I am glad there will be one result. I know you will not with the same facility ask for the co-operation of the educated public. I know even you, tough-skinned as you are, will be ashamed to ask for the co-operation of the public."

" Next, I ask the hon. the Home Member what is the justification for all this military—I do not want to call it even semi-military—display to which Madras has been an unfortunate eye witness for a few days preceding the hartal? I ask you, Sir, what is the justification for this most ignominious and crowning piece of folly which you perpetrated on the afternoon of the seventeenth and of which even you, tough-skinned as you are—I repeat—repented within 120 minutes? Sir, you may perhaps think that the few incidents of February 1928 in which a few people lost their lives was the justification for this. But may I ask you, Sir, at whose doors the faults for the events of February 1928 are to be laid? Sir, the predecessor of the present Commissioner of Police, Mr. Travers Phillips, volunteered his advice to Congress leaders and asked them not to stir out on the day of the previous hartal, and these events happened afterwards. I am sure if the Congress leaders were allowed to take the guidance of peace and order of this city, things would have been very much better. But the police officers prevented us from coming out and pacifying the crowd. If they had the chance to do so, it would have been found that the crowds were amenable to our advice. But as you mismanaged it, the result was you were not only incapable of

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taking charge of the situation but would not leave the situation in the hands of the people who would certainly have done better and yet can that be the justification, for the elaborate military arrangements which you made on the 15th, 16th and 19th of this month.

3-30
p.m.

"Sir, my friend Mr. Madhavan Nayar complains the fair name of Malabar has been tarnished probably because the hon. the Law Member comes from Malabar and perhaps therefore the Malabar Special Police had to come here as if another Malabar rebellion was in progress. While on the subject of last year I would even take the liberty of reminding my hon. Friend the Home Member that if the Police people had only released the two or three innocent men from the B-2 Law College Police station for whom substantial citizens were offering themselves as bail including the hon. Member for the University, these untoward incidents could have been easily prevented. But it is a notorious fact that our administrators are blind, not only blind but deaf and dumb and therefore they will not do anything which could have easily got over and prevented such mishaps. It is evident they wanted to discredit the whole nationalist leaders of this province by having the military and the police parade in the streets of Madras so that they may later be able to say that Madras was about to be visited with a great calamity but 'I, the Commissioner of Police, have saved it' and perhaps also the hon. the Home Member must have his share of the credit. The credit is not yours; the people most willingly obeyed the Congress leaders and observed a splendid hartal. Your people prevented us even from posting the hartal notices on the walls. You engaged people and some of us have seen it—and we are ashamed of it too—you have engaged people to pull down the posters."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I request the hon. Member to come to section 151."

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shown any warrant or any piece of paper charging them with any offence or seeking to place at their doors any cognizable offence and the people who escorted them—politely no doubt—to the Police station were 'bare-dress' constables as if they were ashamed while engaged in this condemnable act of wearing His Majesty's uniform. Therefore, my complaint is not only about the use of this section most unscrupulously but that even the usual procedure which has to be observed by all decent people not being observed. Sir, ostensibly the liberty of these popular leaders was sought to be crippled because Government wanted to give a safe passage to the Simonites. I ask the hon. the Home Member, what are the Simonites here for, consuming the huge expenditure which I am sure will be lakhs or crores when the day of reckoning comes. What are they here in this country for? Have they come to wash off their sins in the holy waters of the sacred rivers of India or to worship the various shrines of India and accumulate merit for the next world? They have come to study the country, study its many problems, study things and evolve as far as it lies in their power, a new system of governance for us. If so, what is the meaning of their being secretly handed over, as my friend Mr. Pattabhi Sitharamayya said, their being lifted by cranes out of the steamers and being dropped into closed cars to be taken to the Government House, leaving the whole world to speculate, whether they flew in the air or burrowed under the earth, the only thing they were allowed to know being that they had arrived and safely reached the Government House. Is it your desire that they should not know the ugly truth in Madras?"

* The hon. The PRESIDENT :—"Again, I have to remind the hon. Member that he is getting outside the relevancy of the question."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Therefore in their anxiety in not allowing the Simonites to see the black flags the Police saw red and utilized this rusty and musty weapon which they ought not to have utilized. As my colleague Mr. Madhavan Nayar said, this is a question of most far reaching importance. It is not a question of affecting a Member of this House or a few individuals merely. These people have adorned jails and they have seen police stations as well. Their sacrifices would be remembered long enough and their cause would stand most ennobled in the history of this country. They are not afraid of jails. They have seen them and I am not concerned about these. But what I am concerned with is that the liberty, the cherished liberties of the people of this Province are at stake and therefore I would request the whole House—to whatever section members may belong—to vote for the motion. I would appeal to them to have their memories brushed up in case their memories are hopelessly short. They would remember that 12 months ago our friends of the Democratic party popularly known as the Justice party were with us in the hartal, heart and soul. But things have turned otherwise now for the misfortune of the party or for ourselves or for India. But of this I am not here to judge. I just want to remind them that in the very immediate past they were with us. Therefore I appeal to them not to help the Government in the unholy task of depriving the people of their liberties. It may be that it is our turn to-day. Who knows it may be your turn to-morrow and then it will affect your cherished liberties—your children's—nay of generations yet unborn."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"Mr. President, the personal aspect of this question is not at all an important question, because Desa Bhaktha Konda

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Venkatappaya, Mr. K. V. R. Swami, Ponnayya Sastri and K. Venkata Rao were not afraid of the arrests or Police zulum but the constitutional aspect is far more important and that is the thing that we have to see and consider about in this House this evening. Now, Sir, on that day two highly respectable men—Mr. Konda Venkatappaya, an ex-member of the hon. House, who once adorned this House and Mr. K. V. R. Swami who is an hon. Colleague of us all—both these gentlemen and two other young men who are engaged in national service were arrested by the Police on the evening of the 17th of this month without warrants and they were detained for a few hours and then released. This morning when we put questions about the unwarranted, illegal and provoking action on the part of the Police our hon. Friend the Home Member gives a most callous answer. The answer is neither decent nor sympathetic nor fair. Instead of being able to give straight replies he had to blink and he had to give all sorts of false informations. I was here that day and personally know so many things and I can challenge the hon. the Home Member that what he said was not at all correct. He got wrong informations, some information which was invented in order to escape out of this muddle into which the Police fell and which the Government want to support and shield. That is the inconvenient situation. These hon. gentlemen were arrested and after all why were they arrested, that is the question that we put to him. This morning the hon. the Home Member has confined the whole thing to only one aspect, viz., because information came to the Police that these people were not willing to go by the prescribed route, the route prescribed by the Police authorities. In fact there was no route prescribed by the Police authorities either on the 17th or on the 18th. I was here on the 17th and 18th. We went along the streets and the Police were kept here and there in some stray streets where they prevented people physically from passing along. Except in places where Police were guarding there was absolutely no objection. One procession went through the Napier Park to the Cupid sands here. There was another procession in which myself, Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. K. V. R. Swami and our learned friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar were all present. This procession went from the Swarajya office through the Georgetown and except at the Law College and also at the Central Station we had no obstruction from the Police. We were not obstructed by anybody else anywhere. There were no routes prescribed anywhere. The only way we thought it convenient was to start from the Napier Park and go as far as possible on the beach road till we were physically prevented by the police or till the police told us that they would physically prevent us from going beyond. We had a successful meeting after the procession and there was complete hartal and everything went on well so that the question of route was not a point at all that was raised. It was not a point on which these gentlemen were arrested. These gentlemen, I should think, were arrested in pursuance of some conspiracy to terrorise and terrify people and prevent the people from closing their shops; and by all this vandalism, jabardusty and zulum they wanted to prevent the people from joining the demonstrations. Except that, I could find no other meaning in their arrests. Section 151 says that one could prevent persons from committing an offence by arresting them. That is, unless they know that the offence could not be prevented except by the arrest of these people they should not arrest. Now, what has happened. They arrested these gentlemen and released them also without getting any

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bail. If really the police were honest, if their object was only to prevent these people from disobeying certain police orders, could not they go and ask these gentlemen, or ask Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar or Mr. Prakasam or Mr. Ramadas Pantulu upon whose assurance the hon. the Home Member says some of those persons were released? I am going to deny and challenge the statement of the hon. the Home Member because I know that it is not at all true and nobody gave any assurance of the kind. They did not give assurances nor did hon. Ramdoss Pantulu give. Could they not telephone to the leaders and ask whether any disobedience was contemplate? They did nothing of the kind. Instead of that, they came with two buses and a dozen constables, with spears and bayonets, swords and guns as if they were going to arrest a big gang of dacoits. Those people were in the Mahajana Sabha Hall, and as soon as it was known that the police were in search of them, Mr. Prakasam and Dr. Varadarajulu Nayudu took these people and handed them to the police themselves. Even at that time, did they ask Mr. Prakasam or others as to whether these gentlemen were going to disturb the public peace. Did these police officers who have got such reliable information, as was said by the Home Member in his answer to-day—credible information—say that these members or ex-members of the Legislative Council are going to commit breach of peace or disobey police orders or create confusion and disorder in this big city, the capital of the provincial government? If really they wanted to behave in a gentlemanly fashion, in a human fashion, they should have ascertained from the leaders what their intention was. Nobody knew why those persons were arrested, how long they would be detained in custody and what action the police were going to take. They might be asked to give security under sections 107 or 108. Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. Prakasam made arrangements for the clothing and food of those people for the night and for the next day also. Of course it was expected that they would be there for some days and not released so soon. It was also thought that all of us would be arrested—at least that was the thought that prevailed in the minds of all of us who came to take part in the boycott demonstration from the mufassal. We were all ready, but we thought that we would be arrested in our lodges or hotels in the early hours of the next morning as Mr. Sambamurti was arrested in the Bezvada platform when he was alone with his wife in the dark hours of the morning, the poor lady being left alone to take care of herself as best she might, or to be taken care of by some strangers. After some time we all went to the Commissioner's office—Mr. Ramadas Pantulu, Mr. Nageswara Rao, myself and Mr. Venkataratnam and others. We all thought we would be arrested, and why should we not court arrest instead of allowing them to disturb our friends and their families where we were staying in the dead of night.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“The hon. Member will be more relevant to refer to section 151 and arrest and not to what he was doing on the evening of that day.”

MR. A. KALESWARA RAO.—“Thank you, Sir. The action of the police under section 151 was so illegal and so provoking that but for the presence of the non-violent atmosphere of the Congress party there would have been a breach of the peace; so many people gathered there and great consternation prevailed amongst the people. When we went into the Police

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Commissioner's office, these two gentlemen, Messrs. Swami and Venkatappayya came and the first information they gave us was that they were simply put a question whether they would commit breach of peace to which they said that their creed was non-violence and then they were asked they should sign bail bonds to which they said 'No', and then the Police asked them to go. Was the section 151 properly used in the circumstances, when they are asked to go away even without bail? That shows that even if they were asked the same question before they were arrested, the same answer would have been given by them and there would have been no necessity whatever for the arrest. Therefore, I submit that section 151 was abused; no offence was in fact prevented by their being detained there for a few hours, they did not give any undertaking and they acted in the same way as they would have acted without the arrest; they were not terrified by being in jail. This only shows that even the best man in the country, the best Indian, is not safe, his property or his life or his liberty is not secure at the hands of the police and the alien bureaucracy which are controlling the police. That is the conclusion we have to come to; therefore it is the duty of every one in this House, whether he belongs to the Congress party or Independent party or Justice party, or a nominated member to show his strong protest when people are molested and annoyed and arrested without any cause and then let free, in such a wanton manner. That is why I request the whole House, through you, Mr. President, to support this motion for adjournment."

* Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to oppose the adjournment motion. The burden of the song of the opposite side for the last one and a half hours has been absolute condemnation of the police and has been nothing but interested and discrepant. It has become the unfortunate tendency in this House for most of the members to base their arguments, when questions of this sort are discussed, on personalities and not on principle. If every police act, if every action taken by the police in the exercise of their legitimate duties is to be subjected to an adjournment motion in this hon. House, we will not only make their position absolutely impossible, but at the same time make them lose their legitimate interest in the preservation of law and order. Even at ordinary times the responsibility and the anxiety of the Police Commissioner in a big city like Madras, are great and onerous. The Congress, the greatest political organization (Swarajists: Hear, hear), is for absolute boycott and hostile demonstrations against the Commission. They have threatened the co-operators with social ostracism and called them names. (Swarajists: Question.) Have not the Swarajists stated from thousands of platforms that they would even court arrest under section 144? There are two sections in the country, one for co-operation and the other for non-co-operation and so there was fear of collision. When Sir John Simon came to Bombay, there was bloodshed here. There was the prospect of a riot at the time of his coming to Madras. What should the Police Commissioner do in the circumstances? Certainly to send for those people about whom was brought information that they would commit breach of peace. What did he say to them? He treated them with great respect as one gentleman would treat another and on their giving an assurance that they would be peaceful he asked them to go away for want of proper precautions. If anything had happened the Police Commissioner would have been held responsible, and his position would be made intolerable. It was because that every precaution was taken by the Police that

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there was absolute peace. Instead of congratulation the Commissioner gets all sorts of abuses. So the present motion is absolutely unfair, unjust and illogical."

Mr. B. Venkataratnam next spoke in Telugu.

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I appeal through you to the hon. the Home Member to give that attention and consideration to this motion which it richly deserves. From the way in which the answers to questions on this subject were given this morning and the way in which the hon. the Law Member wanted to give a sort of whitewash to this affair when leave was asked for moving this motion, it looks as if one of two things must be in their minds. I think they must either consider that this motion on the action of the police on 17th February 1929 is of such a trivial nature that the time of the House need not be spent in discussing it, or that they are so ashamed for all that was done both at the beginning and at the close of that episode on the evening of 17th February that they are unwilling to go into details and be driven to confess their own faults. Sir, at this stage I may say from my own experience that it is not so much the preaching in some cases by the leaders of the Congress that is making some of us converts to non-co-operation as the action, direct and indirect which goes to our very souls, taken sometimes wantonly and sometimes unwisely and provokingly by the Government. At any rate it is true of me. The Government seem to have taken this action light-heartedly, I presume. I stand to be corrected. I hope I am wrong in making that statement. As several hon. Members have pointed out, it is not a case of this person or that person that is arrested alone that is involved in this matter. It is not merely a question for the Andhras alone. It is not the spirit of the Andhras alone that is wounded. It is not even the spirit of the province that is wounded. It is the national respect and the country's spirit that are at stake and wounded in the person of Desabhaktha Konda Venkatappayya, in the person of my hon. Friend Mr. Swami, in the person of Mr. Ponnayya Sastri and in the person of four others. Just as the Simon seven have come down here as the representatives of Parliament to test our fitness for further advance, even so it strikes me that these seven individuals were chosen from among the members of this country as the representatives of the spirit of the country and its force. It is by the arrest of these seven, Sir, that we feel out to the quick. We will take it to heart and remember it as long as we live, and even after. In the arrest of these seven persons you have arrested the Indian spirit. You have tried to lay your unholy hands on the growing progressive national spirit of India; and therein lies our strength and your weakness, and therein is the moral force behind. You all remember that when Jesus was arraigned before Pilate, Pilate would jestingly ask 'what is truth?' and would not wait for an answer. Even so is the Congress spirit dealt with. The first article of the Congress creed, my hon. Friends on the Treasury Bench do not know. They do not know what Ahimsa is. They do not know what soul force is. They only know of their temporal power. They forget that temporal power is of a temporary nature, and that soul force and Ahimsa are the foundation stone of the Congress creed; the corner-stone of the Congress creed, the top-stone of the Congress creed. These are things which they have yet to learn. They might have taught us the principles of administration and law and order. But, beyond and above human laws and human order, there is a law and order which model every human being and which will not be trampled down by mere physical force and which will not be confined to the prison walls. For, as the poet said:

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An hon. Member :—" Were you consulted ? "

Mr. ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR :—" I am not in a position to answer questions. I am not concerned with either the policy or the principles underlying section 151 or the circumstances connected with the arrest. All the circumstances connected with the arrest of these particular people the hon. Member for the Government will, I dare say, place before you.

" I shall for a moment place myself in the position of an advocate stating a case before the Court and deal with section 151. Section 151 refers to cognizable offence and cognizable offence is an offence in respect of which a person may be arrested without warrant. If the Commissioner has issued directions of any kind in regard to a route through which only the procession could proceed under the terms of section 41 of the Police Act, any person disobeying that direction could be arrested without warrant under the provisions of the Police Act."

An hon. Member :—" Well, did he do it ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. the Advocate-General has placed necessary limitations regarding the scope of his speech. He is only explaining the principles of law and I do not think the Opposition will be justified in interrupting him with these or similar interjections."

Mr. ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR :—" In dealing with the Police Act for this purpose, the argument will have to be based on the footing if the person concerned did not obey the order, could there be an arrest without warrant ? Whether there was reasonable apprehension on the part of the Police officer and whether a commission of this offence could have been avoided is a fact which the Police officer has to judge. So far as the offence is concerned, you have to see whether the offence of disobedience to police order is an offence in respect of which a person could be arrested. I submit it is. If my hon. Friends had referred to the definition of a cognizable offence, they would have found it means an offence in respect of which the Police could arrest without a warrant under the Code or under any Special law."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" On a point of order, Mr. President. Is the Advocate-General entitled to read from books ? "

Mr. ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR :—" I do not carry the law in my head. It may be an advantage to talk without books, because you can then talk at large.

" Now, to come to the point, cognizable offence means a case in which the ' Police officer within or without the Presidency town may, in accordance with the schedule of offences or under any law for the time being in force, arrest a person without warrant '. If hon. Members will kindly turn to section 24, they will find that for any of the offences under that section a person can be arrested without a warrant. If a person disobeys under section 41, he is guilty of offence under the City Police Act and he can be arrested without warrant. So the challenge of hon. Members opposite is wrong."

Hon. Members :—" Address the Chair, please."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have to repeat the warning already given. I have to request hon. Members of the Opposition not to interrupt the speech of the hon. the Advocate-General."

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Mr. ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR :—" The question is whether the persons were about to commit the offence. Therefore, if they did commit the offence, whether it would be an offence in respect of which they would be arrested without warrant. Therefore if there was an order or direction issued by the Police officer under the terms of the Police Act and if that order is disobeyed, under the terms of the Police Act, the person disobeying may be arrested without a warrant. If a person is about to commit a cognizable offence then he may be arrested under the terms of that section. For the purpose of finding out whether an offence is a cognizable offence or not, hon. Members will have to proceed on the footing whether if an offence is committed under that section it is an offence in respect of which a person can be arrested without a warrant.

" There is no use in saying that the four men arrested did not commit any offence, because even in the other cases to which section 151 applies, the person need not have committed the offence. A man can be arrested without warrant if he is likely to commit an offence which is cognizable. That would be the test. My submission to the House is that, if a person intends to disobey a lawful order issued under section 41 of the Police Act, he is guilty of an offence under the terms of the Police Act and can be arrested without warrant. Therefore it becomes a cognizable offence within the meaning of the Criminal Procedure Code and if a person threatens or is about to commit an offence of that character, the provisions of section 151 are applicable. That is so far as the question of threatening to commit a cognizable offence is concerned.

" Then with regard to the knowledge, required under the section, of a Police officer, if there is definite, clear and specific information before the Commissioner—information which a man of ordinary prudence or a Police officer can act upon—it would be knowledge within the meaning of section 151."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYYED :—" A point of order, Sir. Is the hon. Member entitled to proceed on hypothetical cases ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is not a point of order."

Mr. ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR :—" When the time comes when the Advocate-General will be a member of the Cabinet, he may be in a position to say more.

" If responsible people assure the Commissioner that particular persons are going to disobey an order issued under section 41, then the Commissioner of Police or a Police officer can have knowledge of the fact that an offence is going to be committed within the meaning of section 41. Therefore I am now assuming that the conditions of section 41 are satisfied.

" I do not join issue with any of the hon. Members on the side of the Opposition to the effect that it must be a matter within the knowledge of the Police officer. That is point No. 1. Secondly, it must appear to the Police officer that the offence cannot be prevented except by means of arrest. The person to whom it should appear is the Police officer. He is the sole judge under the section as to whether a person is going to commit an offence and whether it could not, otherwise, be prevented. It cannot be subject to rules by another body. That is so far as section 151 of the Criminal Procedure Code is concerned.

[Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar] [25th February 1929]

"Some point was then made that the section itself is not applicable to the police in this Presidency. That was an obvious misreading of the Criminal Procedure Code by my hon. Friend with his long record of practice in the Criminal Court. It is stated that the Act shall not apply to the Commissioner of Police, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay or the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay. It will be noticed by hon. Members of the House that, so far as the police in the town of Madras is concerned, the section does not say that it does not apply to the police in the town of Madras. That is one point which was obviously overlooked by my hon. Friend on the opposite site."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"The hon. Member is reading from an old book. We have the recent book."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member can read the section to the House."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"It extends to the whole of British India. It shall not apply to the Commissioner of Police in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay or the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay."

Mr. ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR:—"I am much obliged to my hon. Friend for the interruption. He is only re-enforcing my point. The second part of the section says it does not apply to the police in Calcutta and Bombay. Calcutta and Bombay do not include Madras. Therefore, the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code do apply to the police in the town of Madras. There is no point in the statement that section 151 of the Criminal Procedure Code does not apply to the town of Madras."

"Then there is one other point, legal point, referred to by some hon. Member. That is that the Commissioner of Police is not a magistrate and cannot invoke any of those provisions, if he is not a magistrate, under section 151 so as to enable him to release the persons from custody. (Voices:—That point was not stressed). I thought that point was referred to by one hon. Member of the House. There is a section of the Police Act which says that the Commissioner is a Presidency Magistrate and all the provisions apply to him as Presidency Magistrate. Section 1 only exempts the operation of the Criminal Procedure Code only in his capacity as a Commissioner and not in his capacity as magistrate under the Criminal Procedure Code."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, as usual, police have been greatly criticised by our friends opposite. Our memory is short; we have forgotten what took place on 3rd February 1928. It is to prevent the repetition of the occurrences of last year that we arranged for an efficient police bandobust on the 18th of this month. Instead of being thankful to the police for what they have done, instead of feeling grateful to the Government for giving absolute liberty to every one to do as he liked on the 18th of this month—it was a normal day when everybody did what he wanted to do—criticisms, hostile criticisms are offered here against the police. I rise from my seat here to thank Mr. Cunningham, for the efficient police arrangements that he has made on the 18th instant."

Mr. P. U. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"A point of order, Sir. We are prevented from making any comment on the action of the police on the 18th instant. We should confine ourselves to the arrest of the leaders. Is the hon. Member relevant in referring to that point?"

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I expect the hon. Member to come to the action of the Police on the 17th."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"With regard to what took place on the 17th, our friends who were arrested came to Madras, it is said, to take part in a peaceful hartal. We all know what crimes are committed and what disturbances are created in the name of peaceful hartal. Police arrangements were made to see that no such things happened. Everything was done to preserve peace and order in the city. It is a matter known to many people that some of the leaders saw the Commissioner of Police and gave notice to him that the boycott procession would follow a certain route. The Commissioner of Police did not object to the route given to him by the leaders but he gave directions that the boycott procession should not go towards the harbour. The Police officer who arrested these gentlemen and the Commissioner of Police had definite knowledge that the persons who were arrested were going to."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"Is the hon. Member entitled to misrepresent facts?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"He is representing facts according to his lights. (A voice:—Poor lights.)"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The police officer who arrested these gentlemen and the Commissioner of Police had definite knowledge that these persons were determined to disobey the directions issued under section 41 of the City Police Act that the boycott procession should not go beyond the Cupid Bow towards the harbour. Some people who telephoned to the Commissioner of Police were clearly told that he was not going to allow the boycott procession to go to the harbour. He also made it clear to those that saw him. (Voices:—Why not?) Because, people welcoming the Commission were in the harbour, and there would be a collision if the boycott procession were to go there."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I request the hon. Member not to mind any questions that are put to him; I request also the opposition not to interrupt the speech of the hon. the Home Member."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"As I said, Sir, the police had definite knowledge that these persons were going to disobey the orders issued under section 41 of the City Police Act that the procession should not go beyond the Cupids Bow towards the harbour. Having regard to the emergency of the situation both the police officer who arrested these persons and the Commissioner of Police felt that there was no other method of preventing the commission of the offence than by arrest. Therefore the Police had to take this step. As pointed out by the hon. the Advocate-General, the course taken by the Commissioner of Police is absolutely legal. There was no illegality and the circumstances of the case justify the course that was taken by the Commissioner of Police. (Voices:—Thank him.) I have already thanked the Commissioner of Police for what he did. I have nothing more to add."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I move, Sir, that the question be now put."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"I second it."

The closure motion was put and carried.

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I now put the adjournment motion to the vote of the House. The question is that the business of the House be adjourned."

The motion was declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows :—

Ayes.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Mr. J. Bheemayya. | 19. Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu. |
| 2. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 20. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. |
| 3. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 21. " P. Bhaktavatsala Nayudu. |
| 4. " Sami Venkatachellam Chetti. | 22. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 5. " S. Sathyamurti. | 23. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 6. " J. A. Saldanha. | 24. " K. Uppi Sahib. |
| 7. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 25. " M. Narayana Rao. |
| 8. " Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib. | 26. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. |
| 9. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 27. " C. Marudavaram Pillai. |
| 10. " Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib. | 28. " K. V. Krishnaaswami Nayakar. |
| 11. " L. K. Tulasi Ram. | 29. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 12. " K. V. R. Swami. | 30. " B. Venkataratnam. |
| 13. " D. Narayana Raju. | 31. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 14. " B. S. Mallayya. | 32. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 15. " K. R. Karant. | 33. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 16. " K. Madhavan Nayar. | 34. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 17. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 35. " C. Gopala Menon. |
| 18. " A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu. | |

Noes.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Macjoribanks. | 26. Mr. W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 27. " S. Subrahmanya Moopanar. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 28. " Daniel Thomas. |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 29. " S. V. Vanayudaya Goundar. |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Soturatnam Ayyar. | 30. " C. E. Wood. |
| 6. " S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 31. " W. O. Wright. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 32. " F. E. James. |
| 8. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar. | 33. " R. J. C. Robertson. |
| 9. " Hilton Brown. | 34. " H. F. P. Harrison. |
| 10. " H. A. Watson. | 35. Rajkomar S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 11. " O. A. Souter. | 36. Khan Bahadur P. Khalifulla Sahib Bahadur. |
| 12. " S. H. Slater. | 37. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 13. " A. McG. C. Tampoe. | 38. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 14. " C. W. E. Cotton. | 39. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 15. " V. Ch. John. | 40. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 16. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 41. " T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar. |
| 17. " Syed Tajuddin Sahib. | 42. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |
| 18. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 43. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur. |
| 19. Zamindar of Singampatti. | 44. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 20. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 45. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidee Sahib Bahadur. |
| 21. Mr. K. Krishnan. | 46. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddiyar. |
| 22. " N. Siva Raj. | 47. Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 23. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva. | 48. Kumaramaya of Venkatagiri. |
| 24. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. | 49. Mr. A. V. Shanaji Rao. |
| 25. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | |

Neutral.

1. Mr. S. Venkiah.

Ayes 35. Noes 49. Neutral 1.

The motion was lost.

VII—cont.

THE MIRZAPURAM AND PEDAGONNUR IMPARTIBLE ESTATES BILL—cont.

4-45 P.M. * The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Council will now resume the consideration of Mr. Biswanath Das motion for the postponement of the consideration of the items relating to the Impartible Estates Bill."

[25th February 1929]

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" The motion before the House is to adjourn this Bill for three months for the reasons already stated. The hon. the Revenue Member has spoken about the matter this forenoon. He said that the Government are neutral in this matter and that they give freedom for the Government Members to vote as they liked. This is the first time that anything of this sort had happened . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is not justified in commenting on the vote on this adjournment motion."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Anyhow there is the fact. This motion was moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Biswanath Das on account of the failure of the other motion. Had the other motion been passed this motion would not have been made at all. The only justification for moving this motion is that the Bill should be before the country for some time longer and that it should not be rushed through. This is the only opportunity for those who wish to know the opinion of the country on this matter and to see the result. If it is passed, the country will have the opportunity to say its views in regard to this matter. It is not known whether the tenants concerned in various parts of the estate are willing to have a Bill like this or oppose it and whether it would really benefit them or be injurious to their interests. If the motion for the Select Committee had been passed, these and other things would have been examined by the Select Committee, but since it has not been done, my hon. Friend Mr. Biswanath Das wants to wait for another three months, so that this House may be in a better position to know the various opinions in regard to the matter. If this opportunity is not given, the House will not be in a position to vote on a matter like this. It is said that this is a very simple matter. Perhaps it may be a simple matter or an intricate matter. The House will not be in a position to judge about the importance of the matter unless there is sufficient evidence before it and that evidence would not be forthcoming if the motion is voted down to-day. Unless the country is given some opportunity to express its opinion on this Bill, it is not possible to judge the importance of the Bill. This motion does not seek to do more than ask the indulgence of this House to have this matter postponed for three months. It is not an urgent matter, it is not a war measure and it is not a thing that ought to be done to-day and to-day alone. So far at least as the Government members are concerned, I think they see the justification for a motion like this. They always say, even for less important things, 'we want time, we want to enquire into the matter, we want more opinion about this matter.' So, they will certainly help in this matter to know the views of various interests concerned. No Member of the party which is supporting the Bill heart and soul stated a word about this motion. They have not stated why time should not be given for this matter. When a Bill waited for at least 50 years, there is no reason why it should not wait for three months more. This time, I hope, hon. Members belonging to the Government benches would see the justice of this motion. Of course they can remain neutral, but it is not good that they should remain neutral. I do not think the Members of Government would suddenly vote without knowing the pros and cons of the matter and without exercising their judgment unless it be under the supposition that the Cabinet members though they say they are neutral, are certainly in favour of this motion. On many occasions they kept a neutral mind and followed their chiefs. This time, I don't think the Members would vote against the declared intention of the

[Mr. K. V. R. Swami] [25th February 1929]

Leader of the House, that they would not say without knowing more about the matter that they are in favour or against this motion. This motion simply asks for the forbearance of this House to wait for three months."

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, now that the motion to refer the Bill to the Select Committee has been negatived, it is difficult to see what purpose is going to be served by this motion being carried. The Bill has been before the country for at least six months. It is a very common thing that when a lawyer has no case, to go on asking indefinitely for adjournment. Beyond that I do not know of any reason why this Bill should be delayed any longer. I have heard my hon. Friend from Godavari saying that those who are in favour of the Bill being taken into consideration have not advanced any reasons for the purpose. It is obvious that no reasons are required for the purpose. People who come and say that the thing should be delayed indefinitely it is they that have to explain their attitude. Therefore when the motion to refer the Bill to the Select Committee has been voted down, it follows as a necessary consequence that no adjournment for three months or for any period whatsoever is required in regard to this Bill."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"If I speak on this motion, it is in order to express clearly that if the interests of a large section of the people are involved by the passing or by the not passing of the particular Bill, it is right that the Council in whose hands legislation lies should not proceed in a matter of such grave importance. There are certain sections of this House who are interested in keeping up certain zamindari for election purposes and it is that purpose on the eve of the election . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid, the hon. Member is speaking on the merits of the Bill."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"One of the reasons advanced against the adjournment motion is to see that these zamindari are maintained for the purpose of supporting them in the coming elections. Sir, there is a unholy alliance not on the part of Congressmen with anybody else, but if it is a fact, it is so with regard to the other parties which the Ministers think the large number of zamindari members will help not themselves alone but the party also in the coming elections. Sir Government was neutral with regard to the motion for referring the Bill to a select committee, but some of the official members voted in favour of the question. May I ask if the Government has not made up its mind which was manifested by some of the Government Members remaining neutral, whether Government has not had enough material to make up their mind. If they had enough material to make up their mind and if they do not want an adjournment of this Bill, it was open to them to vote the other way. When they remain neutral, it shows clearly that the Government themselves are not in possession of all the facts necessary to make this Bill an Act. . . ."

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

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

25th February 1929]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1412 asked by Mr. G. Harivarttama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th February 1929, page 15 supra.]

In November 1926, I received from my Deputy Registrar at Bellary a proposal for the first time to register a land mortgage bank at Kurnool together with the draft by-laws as accepted by the promoters at a meeting held on 31st October 1926. The area is totally unsuitable to start a land mortgage bank in Kurnool at present for the following reasons:—

(a) Co-operatively it is a backward area and arrears are heavy in the co-operative credit societies in the locality. There can be no arrears if a land mortgage bank is to be a success.

(b) There is little cultivation in the immediate neighbourhood of Kurnool and much of that is dry. Much of the land is of very little value and crop prospects fluctuate greatly and there is consequently great risk of delay and failure of repayments.

(c) There does not seem to be any adequate supply of persons capable and willing to run such a society and to do the hard work of innumerable careful enquiries in villages while there are very few villages within five miles of Kurnool and no prospects of the land mortgage bank growing to such a size as to be able to pay for an adequate staff to make the enquiries.

(d) The prospect of selling debentures is remote. They estimated a sale of 35,000 debentures of which 27,000 was to be taken up by four institutions. Of these institutions only one was empowered so to invest its funds and that only to the extent of 3,000. The 35,000 thus at once dwindled to a possibly 11,000 and the probable figure is consequently much lower.

(e) What enthusiasm there is, is confined to a very few persons and even in January 1927 they telegraphed to me that enthusiasm was waning. Land mortgage banks cannot be founded on such a transient sentiment.

There is no prospect of having a successful land mortgage bank in such a place in the near future.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1416 asked by Mr. C. Gopala Menon at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th February 1929, page 17 supra.]

Instructions governing the location, hours of sale, etc., of liquor shops.

I. Questions relating to the number and location of abkari and opium shops (except toddy shops) in the Madras City and 15 major municipalities in the mufassal are decided by Excise Licensing Boards subject to the control of the Commissioner. In other areas such questions should be decided by Collectors after obtaining the advice of the Excise Advisory Committee for the Revenue Divisional area if one exists and after ascertaining local opinion official and non-official from the District Superintendent of Police, local bodies, planters, railway authorities and other

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employees of labour and forest officers where necessary. The same procedure should be followed in respect of toddy shops in the major municipalities for which Excise Licensing Boards have been constituted and the Collector may also consult the Licensing Boards on any question in respect of such shops. No new shop shall be opened, or shops in excess of 5 per cent closed in a local area in any one year without the sanction of the Commissioner. No change in the number or location of shops affecting the interest of adjacent shopkeepers shall be made during the currency of a lease except with the special sanction of the Commissioner. A Tahsildar may at any time permit or order the transfer of a shop within the limits notified for the shop in the sale notice.

II. Opening, transferring and closing of shops.—(1) Licences should be allotted to villages and quarters of towns in which it has been ascertained that there is a reasonable demand by a considerable part of the population.

(2) *Opening shops.*—No new shop may be opened except for definite reasons such as the establishment in a new locality of a working population, to meet whose demands the shop is necessary. Whenever it is proposed to open a new shop in an area for which there is neither an Excise Licensing Board nor an Advisory Committee, notice of the fact must be published in the district gazette and posted in the village or quarter of the town concerned six months before the commencement of the lease for which it is proposed to open it and the opinion of the inhabitants on the proposal should be ascertained by a superior officer by local enquiry.

The number of shops for the sale of foreign liquor for consumption on the premises should not be increased without very strong reasons in order that there may be no interference with country liquor vendors.

(3) *Transferring shops.*—The question whether a change of locality of a shop from one village to another amounts to opening a new shop will depend on the proximity of the two villages to each other. If the shop is removed to a new neighbourhood and the change affects the interests of the shopkeepers and the employers of labour and others who were not formerly in its immediate vicinity the removal amounts to opening a new shop. Each case must be decided by the local officers on its own merits.

As a rule, shops situated along the borders of an Indian State should not be moved nearer the border.

In the case of shops within five miles of the Mysore frontier, no changes in location within that area should be made without reference to the Mysore Government.

The location of liquor shops within a mile of the Travancore border is prohibited.

(4) *Closing shops.*—When it is proposed to close a shop the danger of driving people to obtain liquor by illicit means, or to take to other intoxicants which may be worse for them than that sold in the shop to be closed, must be very carefully considered. So long as no such danger exists, closure may proceed, but it is useless to attempt to introduce practical prohibition in any area as long as there are several regular consumers, and unless there is a strong force of public opinion among the consuming classes in the neighbourhood in favour of closure; otherwise, the result of the closing of the source of licit supply will almost certainly be a great increase of excise crime without any material reduction in the actual consumption.

[25th February 1929]

In rented areas where outstills are allowed, Collectors should endeavour to reduce the number of stills as much as can be done without such closure resulting in illicit distillation.

III. Sales of depots.—The number and sites of depots will be fixed by the Collector in consultation with the Assistant Commissioner; they should be established at such places as are most convenient for the supply of shops. The Collector may order the transfer of a depot from one locality to another or its closure or the opening of new depots; but such changes must not be made during the currency of an arrack lease without the previous sanction of the Commissioner.

IV. Location of shops.—(a) *Determination of sites.*—So far as possible, arrangements should be made for the permanent location in suitable sites of shops which change from year to year. This definite location can sometimes be secured in a village by setting aside a suitable piece of poramboke land, the temporary use of which will be sold with the licence. In towns, the best course to pursue is for the Collector to agree with the owner of a suitable house that the licence shall be attached to his house so long as he continues to let it at a reasonable rent to the purchaser of the licence in auction. When this is not feasible, a lease of premises, and in extreme cases acquisition and the construction of a building on behalf of Government, may be resorted to. In the latter case, however, the sanction of the Commissioner must be obtained. Pending the settlement of definite sites, reasonable and well-defined areas should be selected, and it should be notified that the shop may be opened in any unobjectionable site in the notified area; the area should however be as restricted as is compatible with providing the licensee with a reasonable choice of sites and should, if possible, be so defined as not to contain any sites to which objection can be taken.

(b) *Essentials of sites to be selected.*—The sites selected should be so far public that persons entering the shops do not escape observation, but not so prominent as to compel attention. It is desirable, where possible, that they should be on Government land. The shops sanctioned for the supply of a village should be located within a furlong of the village-site. Town shops must be placed in the quarters in which the demand for them exists. Proximity to a police station is desirable.

(c) *Sites to be avoided.*—Rural shops must not be located without the special permission of the Collector within a furlong of a metalled road. When shops on a road-side are sanctioned in rural areas, the minimum distance between such shops should ordinarily be five miles. So far as possible, proximity to the following are to be avoided: places of worship, schools, hospitals, factories, bathing places, cheries or other localities inhabited by the members of the depressed classes and other places of public resort. Generally speaking, business under each licence must be done in a separate place unless all the licences are for consumption off the premises.

V. Hours of sale, etc.—(1) No arrack shop, foreign liquor tavern or beer shop shall be opened before 10-30 a.m. in Madras Town and before 9-30 a.m. elsewhere. Toddy shops in Salem Town shall not be opened before 9 a.m. In Madras Town specified toddy shops in the neighbourhood of mills shall not be opened before 7-30 a.m. No other shop shall be opened before sunrise. Arrack depots shall be kept open from 7 a.m. to 12 noon and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

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(2) (a) No shop or depot shall be kept open after the hours prescribed below except under special authority :—

Arrack shops and foreign liquor taverns in Madras Town.	9 p.m.
Other kinds of shops in Madras Town and shops of all kinds elsewhere	8 p.m.
Depots	6 p.m.

Collectors may on the report of the Police or for other sufficient reasons order the closure of any shop at an earlier hour if they consider such a course to be advisable in the interests of the public. The Commissioner may for sufficient reasons order the general closure of any kind or kinds or all kinds of licensed premises at any earlier hour than those prescribed above.

(b) With the previous sanction of the Commissioner, Collectors are authorized (i) to notify at the time of the auction that specified shops will be closed on the occasion of specified festivals, and that the hours of sale at specified shops which are in the neighbourhood of a market or shandy will be limited on market days generally or that they will be liable to limitation on such occasions by orders issued during the currency of the lease, if it is found that the shops promote drunkenness; (ii) to order the closure of specified shops in the neighbourhood of factories, mills and other places, where large numbers of operatives assemble, from 11-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. on week days, on the afternoons of pay days and at all hours on Sundays except between 11-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. A special condition embodying these restrictions or liabilities will be inserted by the Collector in the licences granted to the renters of all such shops.

Note.—In Madras Town, specified shops in the neighbourhood of mills will be closed on ordinary working days from 11-30 a.m. to 1 p.m., on pay days from 11-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. (to 9 p.m. in the case of arrack shops), and on Sundays and on such mill holidays as are festival days at all hours except between 11-30 a.m. and 4 p.m.

(c) The closing hour of hotels in the Nilgiris is 10 p.m.

(d) The closing hour for refreshment rooms, hotels and hotel bars in Madras Town is 10 p.m. The Collector of Madras and the Commissioner of Police, however, may jointly permit the extension of the time to 11 p.m.

(e) 9 p.m. is fixed as the general closing hour in the case of Railway refreshment rooms. Collectors are authorized to note in the licences the particular hours after 9 p.m. during which such licensed premises may be kept open for the sale of liquor to bona fide travellers only with reference to arrival and departure of trains. Collectors may alter these hours during the currency of the licence with reference to any alteration in the Railway Time Tables.

(3) Depots and shops must be closed, if the Collector so orders, while a regiment or detachment of soldiers is passing or is encamped in the vicinity. Collectors or Divisional Officers shall have power also temporarily to close any shops in times of religious excitement or disturbance. Every depot and shopkeeper shall close his depot or shop when a riot or disturbance occurs or appears likely to occur in the neighbourhood.

(4) No woman shall be employed in any abkari shop for the sale of liquor without the special permission of the Collector unless she be a member of the renter's family.

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(5) (a) No liquor shall be sold or given—

I. Except at shops specially approved by the General Officer Commanding the Division (or independent Brigade) or the Officer Commanding the Cantonment or Camp, and then only in respect to such liquors as shall be approved by the same authority in consultation with the local excise authorities and specified in the licence—

(1) to sailors of the Royal Navy, soldiers and members of their families; or

(2) to any other person living in barracks;

II. (1) to persons whom a vendor knows, or has reason to believe, to be camp followers, i.e., any class of followers (other than private servants) whether on or off duty, who have a right to be in cantonments;

(2) to Policemen, Excise officers and Railway servants when on duty; or

III. in any circumstances to any—

(1) European vagrant under escort of the Police;

(2) insane person;

(3) person known or believed to be intoxicated; or

(4) person known or suspected to be about to take part in a riot or disturbance of the public peace or other crime.

(b) No liquor shall be sold or given in any circumstances to any child or young person under eighteen years of age or adult female.

(c) No child, young person under eighteen years of age or adult female shall be admitted into the premises of any shop in which consumption is allowed on the premises subject to the exception in condition (4).

NOTE.—(1) The restrictions in I and II do not apply to soldiers, their families and followers when they are absent on leave from their regiments.

(2) The restrictions in clauses (b) and (c), so far as they relate to adult females, do not apply to foreign liquor licences issued on fixed fees.

(6) No liquor in excess of the quantities prescribed for possession without a licence shall be issued to any person at any one time from any licensed premises without a valid permit, nor shall liquor be sold at wholesale depots in quantities less than the minima prescribed.

(7) Only such weights and measures as may from time to time be prescribed by the Commissioner of Excise shall be possessed or used on any licensed premises, and they shall be tested and stamped by the stamping establishment of the district if the Collector shall so direct. Short measurement or short weighing is strictly forbidden.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1426 asked by Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th February 1929 page, 22 supra.]

Statement showing the scales of pay of the teachers employed in the elementary schools under the management of the several taluk boards in the Malabar district.

Scales of pay.

RS.

Calicut Taluk Board—

Secondary grade trained teachers	...	...	{ 35—1½—50—1—60
Secondary trained mistress	...	...	{ 30—1—40
Other teachers	...	...	{ 40—1½—70
			Pay ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25.

Chirakkal Taluk Board—

Secondary grade trained teachers (certificated)	...	...	35—1—50
Secondary grade trained teachers (uncertificated)	...	...	30
Trained higher elementary and lower elementary trained teachers, certificated	...	...	16½—25
Trained higher elementary and lower elementary trained teachers, (uncertificated)	...	...	15
Untrained teachers	...	...	13

Ernad Taluk Board—

Graded pay ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 40.
There are also two teachers on Rs. 10.

Palghat Taluk Board—

Graded pay ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 42.
There are six teachers on Rs. 10.

Ponnani Taluk Board—

Boys' schools A few teachers (5) on Rs. 40—1—45. The others are on graded scales of pay ranging from Rs. 12 to 30. There is one teacher on Rs. 8.

Girls' schools Graded scales of pay ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 55.

Walluvanad Taluk Board—

Graded scales of pay ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 60.
There are a few posts on Rs. 10, Rs. 8 and Rs. 6.

Malabar District Board—

(Old Wynad Taluk Board)—

Two teachers on Rs. 35—35—1½—50—1—60.
Three teachers on Rs. 25—1—35.

Others are on graded scales of pay ranging from Rs. 14 to Rs. 25.

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1435-A asked by Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th February 1929, page 30 supra.]

G.O. No. 3947, L. & M., 1st October 1928.

READ—the following paper :—

G.O. No. 1634, P.H., dated 14th September 1926.

Order—No. 3947, L. & M., dated 1st October 1928.

It has come to the notice of Government that a number of posts under local boards or municipal councils in respect of which certain qualifications have been prescribed, are held, and in some instances have been held for long periods by unqualified men. The Government are advised that the payment of salary to such men from the funds of local bodies is illegal and is liable to surcharge.

2. All chairmen of municipal councils and presidents of local boards are requested to scrutinize the personnel of their staff and discharge from their service all unqualified men except those whom for special reasons or on account of long and good service, it is considered desirable to retain. In such cases chairmen and presidents should apply for sanction for the retention of the subordinates concerned with full reasons for such retention. A certificate should be attached to each pay bill to the effect that all posts for which qualifications have been laid down are held by duly qualified men or men who have been exempted by competent authority.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

C. W. E. CORTON,
Secretary to Government.

To all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
„ all Presidents of District Boards.
„ all Presidents of Taluk Boards.
„ all Collectors.
„ the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
„ the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
„ the Director of Public Health.
„ the Sanitary Engineer to Government.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1439 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th February 1929, page 33 supra.]

Extract of G.O. No. 38, Development, dated 7th January 1929.

6. That both Tadar and Hoshabettu reserves should be handed over to Panchayat management.—The Government are unable to comply with the request.

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1418 asked by Mr. D. Narayana Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th February 1929, page 43 supra.]

Letter from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation to the Secretary to Government, Public Works and Labour Department, dated 9th June 1927, No. 66/27-C-2.

[Drainage—Kistna district—Ellore taluk—Collair Lake region—Tammileru and Mondikodu drains.]

I return herewith the petition submitted by the ryots of Kovvali, Chatraparru, etc., villages of the West Godavari district and report as follows.

2. The petitioners' villages and their wet lands are bounded by the Ellore canal on the north, the East Tammileru and the Mondikodu drains on the east, the Collair lake on the south, and the West Tammileru on the west. Thus with every heavy rain and flood, the country between the two arms of the Tammileru is flooded especially when the Collair lake is also full, and there is loss of crop. The ryots request that these drains should be widened, deepened, and provided with banks to hold the floods within bounds. Remedial measures to prevent the submersion were under consideration for a number of years and in different forms as explained in the following paragraphs.

3. *East Tammileru and Mondikodu drains.*—In 1911 a combined scheme to improve the East Tammileru and Mondikodu drains, and the complaint that the Chataparru escape in the Ellore canal was not worked as freely as was desirable were investigated. The improvements to the drains to make them effective as flood carriers were estimated to cost over 8½ lakhs, a large portion of which was for land compensation. The proposals were examined and eventually restricted to works found absolutely necessary for proper water regulation in the Ellore canal and for working the Chataparru escape whenever found necessary. As this proposal necessitated the transfer of the source of irrigation of about 1,271 acres from the East Tammileru to the Chataparru channel and as the interested ryots did not agree to it but were willing to agree to the occasional submersion in preference to the transfer proposed, the scheme was dropped with the approval of the Collector.

4. *West Tammileru.*—The question of diverting this drain was considered in 1915, when Colonel Ellis thought that, by the improvements proposed, the scene of damage would only be shifted to other places where Government would be liable to greater damage by new works. The proposal was therefore dropped.

5. There was another proposal to construct a reservoir in the upper reaches of the Tammileru to serve as a flood moderator. After a preliminary inspection, the Superintending Engineer reported on a possible site and estimated the cost of the reservoir to store approximately 1,205 millions cubic feet, at about Rs. 10 lakhs. The effect of such a storage reservoir as a flood moderator was examined and it was found that the relief afforded by the reservoir of this capacity would be practically nil and that a reservoir of 2,000 millions cubic feet capacity would give some relief if the safe maximum permissible discharge through the East and West Tammileru arms could be taken as

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3,000 cusecs. Correct information on the latter point was not available. Even this proposal was found to be prohibitively costly on account of the large extent of very valuable wet lands and the village-sites that would be submerged as a result of the increased storage. This proposal was also dropped.

6. Mr. Morgan in his report on irrigation projects has also condemned this proposal.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1449 asked by Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th February 1929, page 44 supra.]

Letter from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works and Labour Department, dated 14th January 1929, No. 2719/28-C.E.P.

[Legislative Council Question No. 902—Second-crop channels in the Godavari Eastern Delta]

The answer to clauses (a) and (b) of Question No. 902 is in the affirmative.

2. As regards clause (c) the Superintending Engineer reports that the matter has already been taken up by the local officers and that it is proposed to allow water for second crop for lands affected by heavy rains and Yeluru floods, from the channels concerned as far as could be conveniently arranged. Copies of letter No. 3292-M/D-1, dated 28th November 1928, from the Executive Engineer, Godavari Eastern Division, to the Collector and the Collector's letter No. L. Dis. 1818/28, dated 17th December 1928, on the subject are enclosed.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

Letter from the Executive Engineer, Godavari Eastern Division, to the Collector, East Godavari, dated 27th/28th November 1928, No. 3292-M/70/D-1.

[Water-supply—Second crop, 1929—Additional channels recommended to be kept open owing to recent floods.]

With reference to the petitions on the above subject, I have to report there has been submersion with consequent loss of crops on many channels in the Eastern delta but when the loss is not a large percentage of the ayacut, I have not considered the question of opening a closed channel, on account of the large demand for opening closed channels this year and the difficulty in deciding what water there will be available for irrigating crops in April towards the end of the second-crop season.

As you will be personally aware the worst submersion has been in the neighbourhood of the West Yeluru and Bicavole drains, a large proportion of which lands draw their water for irrigation from Samalkot canal. This canal is a high level one and is the most difficult to supply with water for second-crop purposes, especially near Samalkot lock and lower down. In

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this connexion I would call your attention to the fact that the canal in this area became dry towards the end of March 1927 and one cannot predict that the same will not occur again in 1929.

In view of this, I consider it best that under all closed channels under Samalkot canal that are allowed to be opened for second crop the ryots should cultivate only gingelly, with which crop they will get some return, whatever water they receive, whilst with dalva unless the last wetting is given, the return is almost nil. The question of what crop the ryots must cultivate, I leave for you to decide but I will not guarantee I can supply sufficient water for dalva or any water at all for such lands after the middle of March.

On these conditions, I recommend that the following channels be kept open as the worst loss is under these channels:—

1. Rameswaram.
2. Venkatakrishnapuram.
3. Ganganapalli.
4. Chigida.

In order to try and augment the supplies to Rameswaram and Venkatakrishnapuram channels, I am prepared to allow the bund across the West Yeluru drain, as petitioned for, on a deposit of Rs. 150 from the concerned villagers to ensure its removal by the 15th May 1929. I cannot say whether any extra supply can be obtained this way in April but the ryots may try it.

There has also been submersion in the tail end lands of No. 5 and No. 6 channels of Samalkot canal and the ayacut under Vetlapalem dam. I am however unable to recommend opening any more channels under this canal unless you are prepared to close No. 3 side channel and the direct sluices lower down items 45 to 49 in the gazetted programme of open channels.

Provided these are closed, I recommend that the tail end lands only under No. 5 side channel and the ayacut under Vetlapalem weir be opened.

As regards Cocanada canal, I recommend the following channels be opened:—

1. Cocanada Irrigation channel.
2. Repur channel.
3. Aratlakatta lanka channel.

The lands under Jangaladoddi, Pagadi, Pedapardi, etc., channels have suffered considerable loss due to submersion by the Biccavole drain. These channels form part of the Tossipudi North side channel system which is gazetted open for this second crop. In experience if the whole ayacut cultivates second crop the tail end lands get no water at all and I recommend that no water is allowed to be taken for dalva under this system higher up the channels than where they cross the Chintapalli-Biccavole road. Only existing garden crops such as sugarcane, etc., may be allowed to take water.

Apart from the above, I also recommend the following direct sluices with only small ayacuts be kept open:—

1. Kovvur-Manjair junction canal, 33 miles 74 chains.
2. Bank canal, 35 miles 60 chains left.
3. Do. 38 miles 30 chains left.

There have been applications for some closed channels to cultivate gingelly only till February 28th, but I am not recommending any of these in view of the fact that all possible water should be conserved to supply the additional channels.

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(2)

Letter from the Collector of East Godavari, to the Superintending Engineer, Waltair Circle, dated 17th December 1928, No. L. Dis. 1818.

I have issued orders to allow water for second crop for lands affected by heavy rains and Yeluru floods from the channels concerned as far as could be conveniently arranged.

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1451 asked by Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th February 1929, page 45 supra.]

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Coimbatore Circle, to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated 11th October 1928, No. 336-I/58.

The Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division, was asked to consult the Collector of Coimbatore and Mr. Vellingiri Goundar, the Secretary of the Ryots' Sangam, in the matter and submit two lists, one to show the ruined or breached tanks the restoration of which will be remunerative or can be treated as famine works and another to show whether there are possibilities to construct any new tanks or to open any irrigation channels without prejudice to existing irrigation. As a result of the consultation, the Collector has replied to the Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division, that there are no works for investigation and inclusion in either of the lists mentioned above in the following taluks of the Coimbatore district:—

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| (1) Kollegal. | (6) Erode. |
| (2) Bhavani. | (7) Dharapuram. |
| (3) Gobichettipalayam. | (8) Coimbatore. |
| (4) Avanashi. | (9) Palladam. |
| (5) Pollachi. | (10) Udumalpet. |

2. The Secretary of the Ryots' Sangam has sent a list showing the irrigation works for which repairs and improvements were recommended by the Ryots' Sangam. As regards each of the works enumerated in that list, the Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division, has replied to the Secretary in his letters Nos. 3671 M. of 25th September 1928 and 3679 M., dated 26th September 1928 (copies enclosed).

ENCLOSURES

(1)

Letter from the Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division, to the Honorary Secretary, Ryots' Sangam, Coimbatore, dated 25th September 1928, No. 3671-M.

With reference to your No. 3 R.S. of 1928, dated 7th July 1928, I have the honour to inform you that the full supply depth of Chitrahavadi Raja voikal in rear of the head sluice is 4.6 feet and not 5 feet as stated by you and the silting up which has occurred will be cleared during the next closure period.

2. The question of removal of silt from the beds of Narasampathi, Krishnampathi, Selvampathi and Komarasami tanks was discussed in the last Irrigation Conference at Coimbatore and it was then decided that the

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work should be undertaken by the Revenue Department on condition that the ryots contribute 50 per cent of the estimated cost. As the estimate will have to be prepared by the minor irrigation staff, please address the Collector on this subject.

3. Parayankuttai, Konarampathi and Ammankolam in Coimbatore taluk and Annur tank in Avanashi taluk are minor irrigation sources which are under the control of the Revenue Department. You may address the Collector about their improvements and repairs.

(2)

Letter from the Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division, to M.R.Ry. V. C. Vellingiri Goundar, Secretary, Ryots' Sangam, Coimbatore, dated 26th September 1928, No. 3679-M.

As the suggested scheme of improving the Vairamangalam tank cannot be considered until the resluicing of Tadpalli and Arkenkottah channels are completed, I regret that no action can be taken on your reference at present.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 1455 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th February 1929, page 49 supra.]

Letter from the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement, Reference No. C. 7962/28-1, dated 29th September 1928.

Read—the following paper:—

Memorandum from Government, Revenue Department, No. 3589-A/28-1, dated 28th September 1928.

Reference.—With reference to the memorandum from Government read above, the Board submits that an application for the payment of arrear jamabandi allowance due to the menials in the Gudiyattam taluk for fasli 1336 was received from the Collector of North Arcot and sanctioned by the Board in its Proceedings Routine No. 6192, dated 26th September 1928. Copies of the Collector's letter and the Board's Proceedings are enclosed.

2. The reasons for the delay have been explained in the Collector's letter and he has proposed to take disciplinary action against those responsible for it in the taluk office. The Board presume that most of the menials would be poor and belong to the depressed classes as is the case elsewhere in the Presidency.

Letter from M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. Appadurai Pillai Avargal, M.A., Acting Collector of North Arcot, Reference No. C. 1669/28, dated 29th August 1928.

[Special Funds—Gudiyattam taluk—Village menials—Jamabandi allowance—Fasli 1336—Claim over one year old—Special sanction sought for.]

The Tahsildar of Gudiyattam has not disbursed to the village menials in the taluk the jamabandi allowance for fasli 1336 sanctioned in paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 1231, Revenue, dated 30th July 1926, communicated with B.P. Press No. 46, dated 3rd August 1926, though the jamabandi of the taluk

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was commenced in March 1927 and completed in April 1927. This fact was brought to the notice of the Board in my letter No. 5283/28-A-1, dated 12th July 1928, in connexion with the explanation called for in the Board's Reference No. C. 4337/28-1, dated 14th June 1928, for the large savings under jamabandi allowance on 31st March 1928. Out of 136 bills 112 were received in the Taluk office, Gudiyattam, in May 1928 and the remaining 24 bills in June 1928. The total claim on account of jamabandi allowance for fasli 1336 amounts to Rs. 772-8-0. The allowance relating to the villages settled in March 1927 fell due on 1st April 1927 and that for the villages settled in April 1927 on 1st May 1927.

2. The orders contained in paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 1231, Revenue, dated 30th July 1926, have not been communicated by the Tahsildar of Gudiyattam to any of the village officers of his taluk with the result that no bills were submitted by them claiming the jamabandi allowance on behalf of the village menials. On a reference from this office, the Tahsildar obtained and submitted them for sanction. I have satisfied myself that the claim for Rs. 772-8-0 has been established and that the amounts specified in the bills had not been disbursed previously. I request that in the circumstances explained, the Board may be pleased to sanction under section 18 of the Special Funds Code the payment of the jamabandi allowance of Rs. 772-8-0 to the village menials of Gudiyattam taluk for fasli 1336.

3. Necessary budget provision has been made in the revised estimate for 1928-29 and the budget estimate for 1929-30 submitted to the Board on 14th August 1928.

4. I have taken the explanation of the Tahsildar, the two Head Accountants and the clerks who have contributed to this inordinate delay and shall deal with them suitably.

Read—the following:—

Letter from the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement, Reference No. C. 7962/28-3, dated 12th October 1928.

Read—the following:—

Letter from M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. Appadurai Pillai Avargal, M.A., Collector of North Arcot, No. L. Dis. 11977-28, dated 7th October 1928.

[Village menials—Arcot, North—Gudiyattam taluk—Jamabandi allowance—Fasli 1336—Delay in payment.]

Board's Reference No. C. 7962/28-1, dated 29th September 1928.

Of the 309 menials for whom the payment of the jamabandi allowance for fasli 1336 was recently sanctioned by the Board, 82 are caste Hindus and the rest are Adi-Dravidas. The servants get a pay of Rs. 7-8-0 per mensem each as village menials and some of them own also small extents of lands. They are poor no doubt but cannot be considered 'very poor.'

Reference.—Submitted to Government in continuation of Board's Reference No. C. 7962/28-1, dated 29th September 1928.

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G.O. Mis. No. 2781, Revenue, dated 27th November 1928.

In paragraph 217 of its report, dated 31st March 1920, the Salaries Committee suggested that, in all cases where travelling allowance was paid to the village officials, arrangements should be made for the money being disbursed to those to whom it was due before they returned to their villages, and, if practicable, in the presence of a superior officer (e.g.), the jamabandi officer in the case of jamabandi allowance. In paragraph 4 of G.O. Mis. No. 1958, Revenue, dated 14th August 1920, the Government remarked that they were disposed to doubt whether, if arrangements were made for the general grant of travelling allowance to village officers and if a scheme of such travelling allowance was worked out on the basis of lump sum payments which could be readily calculated, it would be necessary to adopt the suggestion of the Committee.

2. The attention of the Government has since been drawn to the delays which have occurred in the payment of jamabandi allowance to the village menials in certain taluks. They have re-examined the orders issued in G.O. No. 1958, Revenue, dated 14th August 1920, so far as they relate to jamabandi allowances and consider that the recommendation of the Salaries Committee which the Government observe, was made with the object of preventing delays on the part of the taluk staff in making payments, should be adopted in respect of jamabandi allowances.

Under the orders in paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 1231, Revenue, dated 30th July 1926, the jamabandi allowance is payable only to village menials. The Government direct that in future arrangements should be made for the disbursement of the jamabandi allowance to the village menials in the presence of the jamabandi officer as the jamabandi of each village is completed and before the menials return to their villages.

3. The Board of Revenue is requested to issue instructions accordingly.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Tuesday, the 26th February 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.	Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
Usamah Sahib Bahadur, Kt., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad.	Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E. Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M.	Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran Raman.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) S. (Deputy President).
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.	Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Abdul Razaq Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Narayana Rao, Mr. Motbay.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Bar.-at-Law, Mr. T. Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.	Narayanawami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.	Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.	Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. W. E.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Dorai Raja, Rajakumar S. N.	Robertson, Mr. B. J. C.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.	Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Souter, I.C.S., Mr. C. A.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.	Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.	Swami, Bar.-at-Law, Mr. K. V. R.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.	Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr.	Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.
James, Mr. F. E.	Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.	Vanavudaiya Goundar, Mr. S. V.
Karant, Mr. K. R.	Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. B.
Krishnan, Mr. K.	Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.	Venkataramangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.	Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.	Wood, Mr. C. E.
	Zamindar of Gollapalli.
	Zamindar of Kallikota.
	Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
	Zamindar of Singampatti.

[26th February 1929]

I
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Agency

Trial of civil and criminal cases in the East Godavari Agency.

* 1461 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, with reference to the East Godavari Agency—

(a) whether the Government Agent issued any directions to courts to post both civil and criminal cases at the headquarters;

(b) if so, whether the same were followed for some time and for which period;

(c) if the answer to the above question is in the affirmative, whether the same is being followed at present; and

(d) if not, why not?

A.—(a) to (d) A report has been called for.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know, Sir, whether this question will be answered when the information called for is received?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Yes, Sir."

Assignment of Lands

Assignment of lands in Peddakotur.

* 1462 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Labour Tahsildar, Bellary, assigned about five years ago to the Madigas of Peddakotur S. No. 70-A and part of S. No. 63-A;

(b) whether the assignees have cleared all the prickly-pear out of these survey numbers and if so, what is the approximate cost of removing it;

(c) whether the assignees have paid for laying down survey stones and whether the Labour Revenue Inspector was present at the time of laying down these stones;

(d) whether the Government have since ordered these assignees to quit these survey numbers; and

(e) if so, whether the Government propose to give any compensation to the assignees towards the cost of removing the prickly-pear?

A.—(a) to (e) The Government are not aware of the grant and have not issued any order of the nature referred to in clause (d) of the question.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"If the Government are not aware of this matter, may I know whether they will make inquiries?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"No, Sir; because the parties concerned have got the right to appeal in case any order affects them injuriously."

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Estates Land Act

Amending Bill to the Estates Land Act.

* 1463 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received the opinion of the Board of Revenue upon the draft Bill to amend the Estates Land Act;

(b) whether they have considered the Bill in the light of the Board's remarks; and

(c) whether they propose to take steps to introduce the Bill in the January sitting of the Legislative Council?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (a) of question No. 1247-A.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether Government will place on the table of the House the draft Bill of the Government together with the opinion of the Board of Revenue sought for?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"As soon as the draft Bill is ready, it will be published."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"As at present advised, may I know when the Bill will be ready for publication?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"As Government are now busy with the budget, they expect it to be ready in April."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether the draft Bill is not yet ready? For, clause (a) says the draft Bill has been sent to the Board of Revenue for opinion. I want to know whether that draft Bill has not been considered yet together with the opinion of the Board of Revenue?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"No, Sir, the Government have not considered it yet."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"May I know, Sir, whether Government hope to be able to introduce this Bill during the lifetime of this Council?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Yes, Sir."

Irrigation

Extent of land to be irrigated by the Tungabhadra Project.

* 1464 Q.—Mr. C. OBI REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with regard to the Tungabhadra Project—

(a) whether any measures have been taken by the Government to ascertain districtwar the extent of land that would likely be brought under irrigable wet ayacut under the Tungabhadra canal when the project is completed;

(b) how many districts as at present outlined the contemplated canal has to irrigate, and what they are;

(c) whether any measures have been taken by the Government to ascertain in consultation with the ryots and in consultation with the agricultural authorities in each district the probable maximum and minimum water-rates for the single and double crop wet cultivation in the area to be irrigated by the contemplated Tungabhadra canal;

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(d) if not, whether the Government will be pleased to take measures in that direction;

(e) whether there has been a report on this subject from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation; and

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

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to Memorandum No. 16082-D/26-13, dated 6th January 1928, which has been placed on the Council table.

(c) & (d) It is premature to consider the question of water-rate till the results of the investigation on the engineering side which has been ordered are known.

(e) & (f) The answer to clause (e) is in the negative.

Mr. C. OBI REDDI:—"With reference to the answer to clause (c), may I know whether any report has been called for from the Irrigation Chief Engineer?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"A staff has been appointed to investigate into the matter and they will submit a report."

Irrigation of lands in Coimbatore district from the water in the Mettur Reservoir.

* 1465 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any report has been received from the Chief Engineer at Mettur about the irrigation of some lands in the Coimbatore district to the west of the Cauvery from the water in the Mettur Reservoir and if so, to what effect;

(b) whether the Government have come to any decision on the matter referred to in (a) and if so, to what effect;

(c) whether the Government have passed any order asking the Chief Engineer at Mettur to make further investigation regarding the irrigation of some lands in the Salem district with water from the Mettur Reservoir;

(d) whether the above order has been passed on any report from the Chief Engineer; and

(e) if so, whether the Chief Engineer's report will be placed on the table of the House?

A.—(a) & (b) The only report on the subject is the one by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation), published with G.O. No. 1974 I., dated 16th December 1926, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

(c), (d) & (e) In paragraph 2 (i) of G.O. No. 2616 I., dated 19th October 1928, which was supplied to all M.L.C's., the Engineer-in-Chief, Cauvery-Mettur Project, was asked to report on the question of extension of irrigation in the Salem district from the Mettur reservoir. He reported that this investigation could not be undertaken by the project staff. The Government, therefore, sanctioned a special division for the purpose in G.O. No. 1 I., dated 2nd January 1929, which has been placed on the Editors' Table. This division will work under the Chief Engineer (Irrigation).

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I am astonished, Sir, that in spite of the unusual care bestowed on questions by the hon. Member, there is no answer to clause (b). May I ask the hon. Minister to give the answer at least now?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Pending the investigation of this matter, Government cannot come to any decision."

Landlord and Tenant

Disposal of suits by Mr. V. Achyutam Pantulu, Revenue Divisional Officer, Chatrapur.

* 1466 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of suits and petitions disposed of by Mr. V. Achyutam Pantulu, Revenue Divisional Officer, Chatrapur, from the date of his taking charge of the office up to 15th October 1928;

(b) the number of suits declared ex parte;

(c) the number of petitions and suits disposed of by giving notice to the parties on the notice board; and

(d) whether any complaint has been made that the said Divisional Officer is abusing and insulting parties and also pleaders?

A.—(a) The number of suits and petitions referred to in the question are noted below:—

Suits	...	...	...	...	434
Miscellaneous applications	...	...	...	...	221
Execution petitions	...	...	...	...	439

Total	...	...	...	...	1,094
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(b) 265.

(c) No suits or applications were disposed of by giving notice of the date of hearing to the parties on the notice board. In the case of eight execution petitions, notice was given in April 1928 in the manner indicated to the decree-holders to file fees for attachment warrants and sale applications; but they were not disposed of for default of filing of these fees.

(d) A complaint was received by the Collector from the Bar Association. The allegations made therein were categorically denied by the Deputy Collector and he was corroborated by the statements of two pleaders who were present in court on the occasions referred to.

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—"May I know, Sir, that the fact that there are so many ex parte cases—as many as 265—is due to the fact that Mr. V. Achyutam Pantulu posts cases in distant places, highly inconvenient to parties as well as pleaders?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I do not think that is a necessary inference, Sir."

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Land Revenue*Inclusion of certain lands in the Kistna Eastern delta in the suspense list.*

* 1467 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that some lands in the Kistna Eastern delta which are irrigable but not yet included in the regular aynout are put in the suspense list by the Collector;

(b) if so, what the implication is in putting a field in the suspense list;

(c) whether it is a fact that when water is taken to the said fields penal assessment is generally levied in the first instance and that it is afterwards reduced to ordinary single rate on appeal or at the time of the jamabandi;

(d) whether Government are aware that the owners of fields in the suspense list are greatly harassed at every stage by Revenue subordinates;

(e) whether Government propose to abolish the suspense list and convert the affected lands into non-guaranteed wet allowing the ryots to raise wet crops at their risk and charging only single water-rate for the use of Government water;

(f) whether the Public Works Department authorities were consulted by the Collector when the suspense list of fields in the Kistna Eastern delta was prepared and whether the Public Works Department authorities agreed to the proposal; and

(g) whether it is a fact that the annual water applications for the fields in the suspense list are generally rejected by the Public Works Department authorities and if so, why?

A.—(a) to (g) The Government have no information. A report has been called for.

Fixing of the commutation rate in regard to the resettlement of the Godavari and Kistna districts.

* 1468 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer to clause (b) of question No. 358 answered on 8th October 1928 about the fixing of the commutation rate in regard to the resettlement of the Godavari and Kistna districts—

(a) for what reasons and under what circumstances the policy laid down in G.O. No. 881, Revenue, dated 30th July 1885, that the lowest rate touched by prices during the previous twenty non-famine years without any deduction should be accepted as a commutation rate has been modified and the present policy of fixing the average with certain deductions has been laid down;

(b) whether the change was due to any difficulties in the working of the principle as laid down in the Government Order of 1885 or to any agitation carried by the people, or whether it was due solely to the initiative of the Government;

(c) whether the Government intend to give effect to the policy laid down in the Government Order of 1885 during the present and future settlements; and

(d) if not, why not?

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A.—(a) & (b) G.O. No. 881, Revenue, dated 30th July 1885, did not lay down in the matter referred to any policy but an empirical rule devised, so far as can now be inferred, to produce a certain result in the case of the settlement of Madura in connexion with which settlement the Government Order was passed. When the next settlement, that of South Arcot, came under consideration, the absurdity of the proposed method as a means for arriving at a fair commutation rate for the next thirty years was apparent and that method was abandoned. No representations appear to have been received by Government in either connexion.

(c) No.

(d) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clauses (a) and (b).

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"Sir, is it not a fact that this Government Order laid down that all future resettlement operations should be carried on in consonance with the terms of this Government Order?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I must ask for notice, Sir."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"May I know why Government changed the policy enunciated in this Government Order in regard to the resettlement of South Arcot? The answer given here does not contain any answer to this point. The answer merely says it was found to be absurd. I want the reasons why it was found absurd. That is my intention in putting this question and I find no answer here to it."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"To take the lowest price in any one year of the last twenty years as a fair computation rate for the next thirty years is absurd."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"If that was the policy laid down by the Government Order, where is the necessity for changing it?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Because the Government realized that it was absurd. (Laughter.)"

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"May I take it that the Government Order laid down an absurd proposal?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Yes, Sir. (Laughter.)"

Minor Irrigation*Transfer of minor irrigation supervisors.*

* 1469 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the minor irrigation supervisors are working in the same district throughout the period of their service;

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table a statement showing the number of years each supervisor has been serving continuously in the districts of Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevely; and

(c) whether there are instances of these supervisors being transferred from one district to another in the interests of efficient administration?

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A.—(a) Unless transferred by the Board of Revenue for any reason, minor irrigation supervisors will ordinarily continue to serve in the district where they are.

(b) & (c) The information desired by the hon. Member is not readily available in any book of reference but would have to be specially compiled. The Government do not propose to order such compilation because as has already been stated in answer to questions on the subject of minor irrigation supervisors the Government think that ordinarily it is to the fuller advantage that they should serve in one district and not be transferred.

Irrigation of certain lands in Aralihalli village, Hospet taluk.

* 1470 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether Survey Nos. 27-a, 27-b, 27-c, 28, 29-a, 29-b, 30-a, 30-b, 30-c, 12-a, 12-b and 12-c of Aralihalli village, Hospet taluk, Bellary district, are classified as wet lands in the Revenue registers and if so, the channel and the sluice intended to irrigate them;

(b) whether the said lands were for many years being irrigated by sluice No. 14; and

(c) whether irrigation from that sluice has since been prohibited and if so, why and from what date?

A.—(a) The Resettlement Register shows that the lands in question have been registered as wet under the Tungabhadra Anicut—Basavanna Kaluva. They are not registered as entitled to irrigation under a particular sluice.

(b) & (c) The Government have no information on these points.

Survey

Resurvey of Kasaragod taluk.

* 1471 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to my question No. 229 answered on 8th September 1928, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased—

(i) to place before the Council—

(a) the representation of the Landholders' Association of South Kanara at Mangalore and the orders passed thereon; and

(b) any subsequent orders as to the resurvey of Kasaragod taluk; and

(ii) to state the amount of the back assessment received, and

(a) liable to be refunded; and

(b) actually refunded under various headings according to the orders of Government?

A.—(i) (a) & (b) A copy of the order passed on the representation of the Landholders' Association of South Kanara was sent to the Honorary Secretary of that Association. Since then certain matters dealt with in that representation have been further examined by the Government, and orders have just been issued. A copy of these two orders * are placed on the table.

(ii) The Government have not the information.

* Printed as Appendix I on pages 166-170 infra.

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Labour

Acquisition of a site in Aayalam village in Wallajah taluk for Adi-Dravidas.

* 1472 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to enquire and state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the District Labour Officer, North Arcot, sought to acquire for the extension of the village-site for the Adi-Dravidas of Aayalam village in Wallajah taluk, the only plot granted as maintenance to a helpless widow;

(b) whether it is a fact that the attention of the Labour Officer was drawn to the circumstance that the acquisition would deprive her of her only means of living;

(c) whether the District Labour Officer brushed aside the objections;

(d) whether there are not other suitable lands in the vicinity which are better fitted for extension of village-site; and

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

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c), (d) & (e) It has been decided to withdraw from the acquisition of the land in question.

Acquisition of house-sites by the depressed classes of Semmengudi village.

* 1473 Q.—MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware of the petition, dated 13th October 1928, from Muthukannu and three others of Shiyali taluk, Semmengudi village, Vilvarayanatham East, to the Commissioner of Labour for confirming the possession of the house-sites they were occupying for more than three generations and of the reply from the Collector of Tanjore bearing D. Dis. No. 15480-28-B.-C.-D, dated 10th November 1928; and

(b) whether the Government are aware that a sum of Rs. 42 was collected from the four applicants on 28th August 1928 and why the Collector of Tanjore now passes an order prohibiting the acquisition of the said land?

A.—A report in the matter has been called for.

Action taken on the recommendations of the Unemployment Committee.

* 1474 Q.—MR. A. B. SHETTY: With reference to the answer to my question No. 728 answered on 27th November 1928, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether any and, if so, what final decisions have been arrived at regarding the recommendations of the Unemployment Committee?

A.—Final decisions have not yet been arrived at on the recommendations of the Unemployment Committee.

MR. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know for how long this has been under the consideration of Government?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Most of the recommendations relate to the Departments of Agriculture and Education, and they are being considered by those departments."

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Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know whether the Government are aware that the question of unemployment is becoming more and more acute?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The Government have no information."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether any one of the recommendations has a chance of being carried out?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"As I have said, Sir, the question is under the consideration of the departments concerned and I shall see that orders are passed as early as possible."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"In view of the fact that it has been pending for a very long time, may I know when it will be ready?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, I have already answered the question by saying that I shall see that orders are passed as early as possible."

Working of the Labour Department.

* 1475 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) when the Labour Department was started;
- (b) the grants made to this department in each of the years since it was started till 1928;
- (c) in how many and which of the districts the Labour Department has started work till now;
- (d) in how many districts more the work is proposed to be started; and
- (e) in how many of them the work has been completed?

A.—(a) In the year 1920.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the Civil Budget Estimates and the Accountant-General's reports on Appropriation Accounts for the various years.

(c) In sixteen districts—Tanjore, Godavari East, Kistna, Guntur, Bellary, Nellore, Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, South Kanara, Anantapur, West Godavari, Cuddapah and Malabar.

(d) In three more districts during 1929-30, viz., Coimbatore, Kurnool and Tinnevely.

(e) In none.

Motor Vehicles Act

Prosecutions launched by motor inspectors.

* 1476 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the number of prosecutions launched by the motor inspectors in each district in the Presidency during the last two years ending with 30th September 1928; how many of the prosecutions were for overloading and mechanical defects and how many were for breaches of other rules and directions;

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(b) how many of the prosecutions resulted in convictions; and

(c) what was the income to the Government through fines imposed in these convictions?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) Inspectors of motor vehicles have no power to launch prosecutions. A statement^a is, however, laid on the table giving the information required as far as it can be ascertained in respect of prosecutions launched by the Police on information received from inspectors of motor vehicles.

Income from and expenditure on the regulation of motor traffic.

* 1477 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total income to the Government from each district in the Presidency under the following heads for the last two years ending with 30th September 1928:—

- (i) registration of motor vehicles;
- (ii) issuing and renewing of Government permits for motor vehicles plying for hire;
- (iii) half-yearly inspection of motor vehicles plying for hire;
- (iv) issuing and renewing of driving licences including provisional licences; and
- (v) issuing and renewing of conductors' pass-books; and
- (b) what is the total expenditure incurred by the Government for the above period in connexion with motor vehicles and control of motor traffic in each district?

A.—(a) & (b) The information^b is laid on the table.

Civil Justice

Location of a Sub-Court at Tenali.

* 1478 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received any representations for the location of a Sub-Court at Tenali in the Guntur district; and

(b) if so, what orders the Government have passed on the subject?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government await the report of the High Court which has been addressed on the subject by the petitioners themselves.

Investment of collections from insolvents by the Official Receivers.

* 1479 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the amounts collected from the estates of the insolvents by the Official Receivers are invested in any bank;

(b) whether any interest is collected on the amounts so invested in the bank;

^a Printed as Appendix II on page 171 infra. ^b Printed as Appendix III on pages 172-173 infra.

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(c) whether the Official Receivers are paid from the interest so accumulated or from Imperial funds; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the interest collected on the amount collected by the Official Receiver is credited to the general revenues?

A.—(a) Under article 21 of the Madras Financial and Account Code, Official Receivers are permitted to open accounts for the deposit of moneys received by them in their official capacity with a branch of the Imperial Bank of India where such a branch is available. Where no such branch exists, an account may, with the approval of the Local Government, be opened with any other bank.

(b) When an account is opened with the Imperial Bank, it allows interest on the amount of deposit at 2 per cent when the daily balance does not fall below Rs. 10,000.

(c) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 1289.

(d) Estates of over Rs. 10,000 are credited roughly with the interest they would have got if invested singly and balance of interest realized is credited to Provincial revenues as the charges on account of Official Receivers, establishments and contingencies are met from such funds.

Forests

Number of Gazetted Forest Officers in South Kanara district.

* 1450 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Gazetted Forest Officers at present in the South Kanara district as compared with that in 1917-18 and 1922-23; and

(b) the reasons for their increase, if any?

A.—(a) The number of gazetted officers in the three years is as follows:—

1917-18	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
1922-23	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
1929	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

(b) There is an increase only when compared with the year 1917-18. It is due to the posting of a new Assistant Conservator (Mr. J. Banerji) for training in the South Mangalore division.

Jails

Burial of Muslim prisoners by private societies.

* 1481 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are paying any amount to any society which has undertaken the burial of Muslim prisoners who die in the prisons in the Presidency;

(b) whether the Government have received any memorial from any Muslim association or public body who have undertaken to do this work;

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(c) how the memorials were disposed of; and

(d) whether the Government are aware of the fact that in other Presidencies the Government help such associations and public bodies?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Yes.

(c) The memorialists were informed that the system of handing over dead bodies of Muhammadan prisoners to Muslim Associations or individuals for burial according to their religion was in vogue in this Presidency and that the Government considered that the existing system was satisfactory and sufficient.

(d) Yes.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know why Government do not follow the line that is adopted in other provinces?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"As a matter of fact the practice existing in other provinces was observed here also; but as it was found to work unsatisfactorily the present system was adopted, and it has been found to work well. Further the present system was adopted by the hon. the Home Member after discussing it with a deputation that waited on him regarding this matter when this portfolio was with him."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know why Government think this is a better method?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Because it has been found in actual practice to be better."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"What is the reason for the preference that Government give to this system?"

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

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"Will Government consult the opinion of associations and public bodies with regard to the disposal of dead bodies of Muslim prisoners?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"That is the question which I answered just now."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know the present procedure? Do Government themselves bury the dead bodies; or do they ask others to bury; if it is the latter, to what community do they belong?"

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

Education

Higher-grade education of girls in Guntur district.

* 1482 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what facilities there are in the Guntur district for the higher-grade education of girls;

(b) whether Government maintain any institution either for higher education for girls or for training them as teachers; and

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the negative, whether they intend to start any such schools in the near future?

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- A.—(a) There is a high school for girls at Guntur under mission management—the Stall Girls' High School, Guntur.
- (b) There is a Government Lower Elementary Training School for Muhammadan women at Guntur. There are no secondary schools for girls under Government management in the district.
- (c) It is not proposed to open any new secondary or training school for women in the district in the next year.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“ Do Government contemplate opening schools for the higher-grade education of girls in the near future? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ As I have already said the whole scheme is under the consideration of Government.”

Establishment of a High School at Coonoor.

* 1483 Q.—MR. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is no High School at Coonoor; and
- (b) whether there is any proposal before the Government or the local authority for the establishment of a High School at Coonoor?

A.—(a) Yes.

- (b) There is no such proposal before the Government nor have they any information as to whether any local authority has such a proposal under its consideration.

Want of educational facilities for Muslim boys and girls of Lalpet village, Chidambaram taluk.

* 1484 Q.—MR. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that no school either for Muslim boys or girls has been hitherto established in the village of Lalpet;
- (b) whether it is a fact that, in spite of representations from the Muslim residents and the ryots of Lalpet, the Taluk Board of Chidambaram has not till now provided a school for Muslim boys and girls at Lalpet;
- (c) whether it is a fact that in the board school at Lalpet no adequate provision is made for the imparting of religious and moral instruction to Muslim boys and that no English is taught to boys in the said school; and
- (d) whether the Government will enquire into the absence of facilities for the education of Muslim boys and girls at Lalpet and redress the grievance?

A.—The Government have no information. A report will be called for.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—“ May I know whether the report since called for has been received? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I did not follow the hon. Member.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—“ I want to know whether the report since called for has been received? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ No, Sir.”

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Names and qualifications of the Presidents of District Educational Councils.

* 1485 Q.—MR. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state the names and the educational qualifications of the nominated Presidents of the District Educational Councils in the Presidency at present?

A.—At present the only nominated Presidents are those of the District Educational Councils of Guntur and the Nilgiris. M.R.Ry. V Ch. John Garu, the President of the District Educational Council, Guntur, is an M.A., L.T., Mr. A. R. Cox, the President of District Educational Council, the Nilgiris, is an I.C.S. officer.

Application of Miss Mahmuda Saifuddin for the post of Lady Superintendent of the Government Hobart Muslim Girls' School.

* 1486 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) whether there was an application from Miss Mahmuda Saifuddin Khan for the post of the Lady Superintendent of the Government Hobart Muslim Girls' School, Madras; and

(b) if so, how it has been disposed of?

A.—(a) It is understood that an application was received by the Director of Public Instruction.

- (b) The applicant was asked if she would accept an assistant's post but she is reported to have declined it.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ What is the reason for this inordinate delay in making the appointment? I want to know who is responsible for putting off making this appointment—the Government, or the office of the Director of Public Instruction or the Deputy Directors.”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ There is no question of putting off the appointment of a lady at all.”

Payment of contract contingencies to junior deputy inspectors of schools.

* 1487 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) whether it is a fact that the senior grade deputy inspectors of schools are claiming contract contingencies (tour and lighting charges) on the strength of their own certificates and vouchers; and

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, why such a procedure is not extended to the junior grade deputy inspectors in Madura district?

A.—(a) Yes.

- (b) The above procedure has not been extended to Junior Grade Deputy Inspectors as they are not in independent charge but are attached to the offices of Senior Grade Deputy Inspectors and work under the supervision of the latter.

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Work done by peons sanctioned to junior deputy inspectors of schools.

* 1488 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the peons sanctioned to the junior grade deputy inspectors are ordered to be under their control during the tour and under the control of the senior grade deputy inspectors while at headquarters in Madura district?

A.—The answer is in the affirmative, the reasons being that the Junior Grade Deputy Inspector forms an integral part of the establishment of the Senior Grade Deputy Inspector concerned. The practice is not peculiar to the Madura district alone.

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—“May I know why the peons sanctioned to the junior grade deputy inspectors are to be under their control while on tour only, but under the control of the senior grade deputy inspectors while at headquarters? May I know why this diarchy in Madura district?” (Laughter.)

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“There is no question of diarchy in the office of the deputy inspector of schools. As the answer says the practice is not peculiar to the Madura district alone.”

Holding of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination at Harpanahalli.

* 1489 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Harpanahalli in Bellary district is a centre for the holding of Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examinations;

(b) whether it was at any time a centre also for the Government Technical Examinations;

(c) whether any representation has been received from the parents of pupils appearing for the Government Technical Examinations from the western taluks of the Bellary district that the Government Technical Examinations should be held in Harpanahalli also as before; and

(d) if so, what orders have been passed thereon?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) An unsigned petition was received by the Commissioner for Government Examinations.

(d) As the number of candidates appearing from the locality is small and as the cost of holding the examination at the place is disproportionately high, it is not proposed to make Harpanahalli again a centre.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I know what considerations influence Government in arriving at a decision on matters like this?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I do not follow the implications of my hon. Friend's question.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“With reference to the answer to clause (d), I want to know whether cost is the only factor that determines the question.”

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Cost is the chief factor that has to be taken into consideration?”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether there is no other deciding factor?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I say, cost is the principal consideration.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“What are the other considerations?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I do not think there are very many other considerations.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMMED KHAN:—“May I know whether there are any other considerations at all?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“It has been answered.”

Increase in the number of Deputy Directors of Public Instruction.

* 1490 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to increase the number of Deputy Directors of Public Instruction; and

(b) if so, the reason and the necessity for the same?

A.—(a) Yes. A proposal for the appointment of one additional Deputy Director is under consideration.

(b) The need for the appointment of an officer whose whole time and attention could be devoted to the examination and supervision of schemes for the improvement and expansion of primary, rural and adult education has been felt keenly. The proposed Deputy Director will undertake this work.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—“Do not Government think it advisable to distribute the work among the present four or five officers?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I am afraid the hon. member is wrong. There are at present only two deputy directors, and it is proposed to appoint one more.”

Grants for Annamalai and Andhra Universities, 1929-30.

* 1490-A Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the amount provided for the Annamalai University in the Budget for 1929-30;

(i) for endowment fund;

(ii) for current recurring expenditure;

(b) whether any amount will be provided for the Andhra University in the Budget for 1929-30; and

(c) if so, what amount and under which heads?

A.—(a) (i) The sum of Rs. 27 lakhs due from Provincial funds to the Permanent Endowment Fund of the Annamalai University under section 41 (ii) (b) of the Annamalai University Act has been paid to His Excellency the Chancellor of the University

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on behalf of the University. The amount is now in the custody of the Accountant General, as a Trust Deposit. No provision has, therefore, been made for the purpose in the Budget estimate for 1929-30.

(ii) Rs. 1,50,000.

(b) & (c) A sum of Rs. 1,22,500 has been provided for grants to the Andhra University towards establishment charges, travelling allowances, etc.

As a result of the recent legislative proceedings, Government hope shortly to announce their conclusions as to their financial relations with the Andhra University.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"With respect to the answer to clauses (b) and (c), may I ask the hon. the Minister for Education whether Government intend to make any provision for the Andhra University in the budget for the next year, besides the grant of a lakh and odd of rupees made towards establishment, etc.?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"If my hon. Friend waits till the hon. the Finance Member has delivered his budget speech . . ."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I am asking the hon. the Education Minister whether he can give us the information asked for. Sir, with reference to clauses (b) & (c) of this question he has given us the reply. 'As a result of the recent legislative proceedings, Government hope shortly to announce their conclusion as to their financial relations with the Andhra University'. I now ask him, Sir, whether he has come to any conclusion as regards the contribution, i.e., whether Government propose to make any contribution to the Andhra University besides the lakh and odd of rupees granted towards establishment charges, etc.?"

11-15 a.m. The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Minister is quite in order in referring to the budget statement to be made immediately after the close of the questions."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"May I know why the Government have not made any provision for starting an agricultural, technological or commercial college? These do not depend upon the question of the headquarters or centres, because the section in the Act does not refer to them but refers only to University colleges."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not see wherein the question of agricultural or other colleges comes in with regard to this."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"Because it relates to the question of the Andhra University generally."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question does not arise."

Local Boards

Completion of the bridge over the Nizampatam canal at Pedapudi, Guntur district.

* 1491 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) when the proposed bridge on the Nizampatam canal at Pedapudi in Guntur district is likely to be executed;

(b) the causes for the delay; and

(c) at what stage the matter stands?

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A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information. They have called for it.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"Will the Government be pleased to pass on the information as soon as they get it?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I will let the hon. Member have the information as soon as I get it."

Construction of a bridge at Tsundur, Guntur district.

* 1492 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether there are any proposals for constructing a bridge at Tsundur in the Guntur district?

A.—Yes; across the Tungabhadra drain at mile 14/2-3 of the Tsundur Railway feeder road.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"May I know when the construction will be undertaken?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I cannot give a definite answer to that."

Alleged canvassing during the election of the Vice-President of the Nilgiris District Board.

* 1493 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 at the meeting of the Nilgiris District Board held on 14th January 1929 for the election of the Vice-President, the District Collector proposed one Mr. Simon for the Vice-President's place;

(b) whether the said Mr. Simon is a nominated member of the District Board;

(c) whether at the time of proposing Mr. Simon, the Collector specially pleaded for Mr. Simon's election and also stated that Mr. Simon was to be there only for a short time; and

(d) the reasons why the Collector canvassed for the election of Mr. Simon while competent Indians like Mr. Ari Gowder, M.L.C., were available for election?

A.—(a) & (b) The Collector, who is also the President, District Board, proposed Mr. C. R. Simmonds, a nominated member, for the Vice-President's place. There is no such member as Mr. Simon.

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

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"May I know whether the District Board of Nilgiris has got a very large proportion of European and Anglo-Indian members already?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"It has a certain proportion of Europeans and Anglo-Indians. I cannot understand what my hon. Friend means by the expression 'very large'."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"At any rate the district board is not furnished for want of those gentlemen; but may I know why the Collector

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went out of his way to support and canvass for Mr. Simmonds?—I made a mistake in mentioning the name as Simon, because Simon is so much in the air now."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I do not think the Collector went out the way to support any particular candidate."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Is it not within the knowledge of the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government that when the Collector himself proposes a particular candidate when other people are available for proposing, it will be taken by other members that the Collector is actually canvassing for a particular candidate?"

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

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I know whether we are to understand that the Collector did not go out of his way when he did a certain amount of canvassing for a particular gentleman, Mr. Simmonds?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I do not think my hon. Friend is right in his inference."

Provision of conveyances for Muslim girls' school at Krishnagiri.

* 1494 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no conveyance for the Muslim girls' school at Krishnagiri; and

(b) whether there is any proposal before the Government to provide the school with adequate conveyance?

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

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I know if the Government will call for the information and take the necessary steps?"

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"No answer, Sir?"

Elected presidents for Hospet and Harpanahalli Taluk Boards.

* 1495 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the District Board of Bellary included in one of its recent annual reports a resolution of the Board to throw open for election the presidencies of the taluk boards of Hospet and Harpanahalli;

(b) whether the Government have taken any and, if so, what action on the above resolution; and

(c) when the posts of the presidents of the above two taluk boards will fall vacant and by what method—whether by election or by nomination—they are to be filled up?

A.—(a) Yes; in the Administration Report for 1926-27.

(b) & (c) The Government are waiting for a report from the President, District Board.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know if the hon. the Minister had stated that if the local body, the district board, recommended favourably, he would accept it? I want to know whether he stated so or not."

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As it has been stated in answer to clauses (b) and (c), the Government are waiting for the report of the president of the district board."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I want to know whether the action to be taken by the Government will not depend on the recommendation of the local body concerned, and whether the Minister has not said so sometime ago?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The report of the president of the district board will naturally deal with that position."

Alleged irregularities in the election of the Bellary District Board President.

* 1496 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the election of the President of the District Board of Bellary was held on 28th November last;

(b) whether one of the candidates was the President of the Board on the day of election; and

(c) whether the Government have taken any and, if so, what action to set right the irregularity in respect of the nomination of an existing President as one of the candidates?

A.—(a) Yes,

(b) Yes,

(c) There was no irregularity,

Nomination of Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar to Bellary District Board.

* 1497 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) when M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar was nominated to the Bellary District Board;

(b) for what period he was nominated and when that period expired; and

(c) whether he now continues to be a member of the Board and if so, how?

A.—(a) & (b) M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar Avargal was appointed Member of the Bellary District Board from 20th October 1925. The period of his appointment as a nominated member expired on 8th December 1925 when he was elected as President, District Board, from which date he became ex-officio member by virtue of section 14 (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

(c) He is now ex-officio member of the Board as he was re-elected as President, District Board, with effect from 11th December 1928.

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Utilization of surplus funds of local bodies.

* 1498 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether with reference to the surplus funds of local bodies the Government have ever considered the question of permitting local bodies—

(a) to invest their surplus funds in the co-operative land mortgage banks at rates ranging from five to six per cent interest;

(b) to give advances from those funds to the ryots through the Revenue Department on lines similar to those that the Government themselves advance to them under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists Loans Act at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent; and

(c) to invest them in certain specified banks registered under the Indian Companies Act, such as the Indian Bank or the Central Bank of India and if so, with what result?

A.—(a) Yes. The matter has been deferred till the establishment of a central co-operative land mortgage bank.

(b) A request of the President, District Board, Coimbatore, in the matter is under the consideration of the Government.

(c) Yes. The question has been deferred for the present.

Excise*Number of liquor shops closed and opened in 1927-28 in the Presidency.*

* 1499 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of liquor shops of different kinds opened in each district during 1927-28; and

(b) the number of liquor shops of different kinds closed during 1927-28?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement* is laid on the table.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“May I know, Sir, with reference to the appendix, whether the hon. Minister can give any reasons why such a large number as 22 new shops have been opened in the Coimbatore district in the year under consideration?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“I have called for information with regard to that.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—“May I know whether any new areas have been added during the year under reference to the areas in which total prohibition is enforced?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“There is no old area in which there is total prohibition now, and there is therefore no question of new areas.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—“Was there any area in which total prohibition was experimented last year?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“No.”

* Printed as Appendix IV on page 174 infra.

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Medical*Number of I.M.S. officers in civil employ in Madras.*

* 1500 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMERD KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) how many I.M.S. officers are now employed on the civil side in Madras;

(b) how many of them are now holding posts reserved for officers of the I.M.S.; and

(c) whether the Government will request the Government of India to recall all I.M.S. officers holding posts not reserved for the I.M.S. in this Presidency and if not, why not?

A.—(a) Forty-two.

(b) Nineteen, including an unspecified post reserved for the I.M.S.

(c) Under the scheme for the reorganization of the I.M.S. announced in the Government of India's Press Communiqué, dated 10th May 1928, 23 posts (including 5 posts in the Jail Department) are reserved for I.M.S. officers. Including a leave and study reserve of 6 officers, this Government have to employ 29 officers on the whole, but the rights of I.M.S. officers who were already in civil employ prior to the reorganization are to be fully preserved. The detailed measures required to safeguard the prospects of these officers are being worked out by the Government of India whose orders are awaited. This Government have in the meantime requested the Government of India to withdraw the services of 4 I.M.S. officers who are now in temporary civil employ and who have not acquired a right to permanent employment in the Civil Medical Department in this Presidency.

Mr. ABDUL HAMERD KHAN:—“In the answer it is stated thus ‘the rights of I.M.S. officers who were already in civil employ prior to the reorganization are to be fully preserved’. May I know what the Government means by that?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“It means that people already in this service have got a right to be in service. We cannot dismiss them at once.”

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—“In the last sentence of the answer it is stated thus: ‘The Government have in the meantime requested the Government of India to withdraw the services of 4 I.M.S. officers who are now in temporary civil employ. . .’ May I know what has become of that, and what decision has been arrived at on that matter?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“That is exactly where we stand now. The statement given in the answer represents the present position.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“May I know whether in addition to these I.M.S. officers there are any other European officers in service now and what places are reserved for them?”

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The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The main question here deals with I.M.S. officers, and there are no places reserved for non-I.M.S. Europeans."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"May I know if all the 4 who are to be sent away are Indians?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"They are."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"May I know if there are also Europeans who can be sent away?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"No."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I know what the necessity is for having 42 officers when you have posts only for 23?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The rule said that we are bound to maintain 50 officers, but we are maintaining only 42, and those 42 officers must continue till somehow or other we get rid of them."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"When other provinces succeed in getting rid of them, is our Minister helpless to do the same?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I do not know wherefrom my hon. Friend got the information with regard to the other provinces."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I was in the department and I know also what is going on in this matter in other places."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Is the hon. Member giving information?"

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I want the hon. Minister to acquaint himself with what is being done in other provinces, and to see that what is being done there is done here also. Will he do so?"

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know whether any non-I.M.S. European officers have been recently confirmed in appointments for which they have been brought in under special contracts?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I do not know exactly what the hon. Member is referring to. If he is referring to any special appointment for which we have advertised, there is one such officer."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know then why such an appointment has been made when these I.M.S. officers could have been appointed to such a post? Why were not I.M.S. officers appointed to that post?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"None of them possesses the special knowledge that is required for that post."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know if it is the intention of the Government to appoint the provincial officers for any of these posts?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"It may be like that."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"May I know whether, out of the 4 officers sent out, 1 has already acquired a right to permanency?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The Government are not aware that he has acquired any such right. If he has got any such right, we would not be able to send him away."

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Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Why is it said that these men are temporary?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Under the rules they have not served sufficiently long to acquire permanent rights or they were taken on condition of reversion."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Is there any condition like that?"

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

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know if this Government applied to the Government of India to withdraw any of these permanent officers or to employ them elsewhere?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The hon. Member probably has not read the answer which says, 'the detailed measures required to safeguard the prospects of these officers are being worked out by the Government of India.' If they work out these detailed measures as to how to preserve these rights and we agree with them, and they provide for sending them away these officers can then be sent away."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I am afraid the hon. Member has not understood what I said. I want to know whether this Government asked the Government of India to withdraw some of these officers who are permanent by employing them outside the Presidency."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Under the regulations so far issued, under the communiqués so far issued, the rights of permanent officers in this province have to be preserved. How these rights are to be preserved and whether we shall be able to send them away are matters for decision by the Government of India."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Are the rights of the I.M.S. officers superior to those of the doctors in the provincial service?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Where my hon. Friend got the idea about superiority I am not able to understand."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Is it the policy of the Government to encourage I.M.S. men from foreign lands in preference to the sons of the soil?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"If it had been the policy of the Government to encourage I.M.S. officers before, that policy has to a certain extent been curtailed now."

Public Health

Enquiry into the death of a girl at Puthiyara after anti-hookworm treatment.

* 1501 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the tragic death of a girl five years old studying in the Mamuttipara girls' school at Puthiyara, Calicut, immediately after the administration of anti-hookworm medicine;

(b) the interval that elapsed between the time the medicine was administered and the death of the girl;

(c) the number of children in the said section to whom the medicine was administered on that day;

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(d) the number of children who were taken to the hospital as a result of the treatment on that day;

(e) whether the doctor that gave the medicine has given epilepsy as the cause of the girl's death while the parents of the child have emphatically denied that the child had epilepsy at any time;

(f) whether it is a fact that the doctor was chatting with a mistress of the school inside the school-room while the medicine was being administered by his peon to the children outside; and

(g) whether the hon. the Minister has caused any enquiry to be instituted into this matter and if not, whether he will do so at once?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The girl died within half an hour.

(c) Eighty-three.

(d) About six children related to the warders of the Government Mental Hospital, Calicut, were taken to that hospital and a few others to the Headquarter Hospital.

(e) The answer to the first part is in the negative and the answer to the second part is in the affirmative.

(f) No. Medicine was administered inside the school-room by the doctor himself and not by the peon.

(g) The answer to the first part is in the affirmative. The second part of the question does not arise.

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state what was the nature of the enquiry that he conducted into the death of the girl after the anti-hookworm treatment and what the result of that enquiry is ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The enquiry was held by the District Medical Officer and the Director of Public Health, and the people who were there were examined and it is with reference to that information got there, that the report is drawn up. "

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" My question, clause (g), is as to whether the hon. the Minister has caused any enquiry to be instituted into this matter and, if not, whether he will do so at once. The answer to the first part is in the affirmative. May I know therefore whether the hon. the Minister himself has instituted any enquiry into the matter or he relies entirely upon the report of these officers ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The Minister does not make the enquiry. He asked the officers concerned to make the enquiry and they made it and sent their report. "

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" May I know when that was ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I think it was in December soon after the incident. "

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" May I know the result of the enquiry ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The result is that the death was not due to any want of care on the part of these people. "

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" May I know what the actual cause of the death of the girl was ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Heart failure due to fainting (dissenting interruptions) I think. "

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Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" Had that girl at any time any heart disease ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I am not in a position to answer that. "

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" May I know if any doctor or any other person that was examined in the course of the enquiry attributed the death to epilepsy ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" There was some such information given but the report says that it is not correct. "

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether any *post mortem* examination was held on that unfortunate girl and also whether a sample of the medicine that was administered to the half dozen or dozen children that became sick was submitted to the Chemical Examiner for analysis ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The medicine was submitted for chemical analysis by the Chemical Examiner, and his report is that the medicine was perfectly up to the standard. As regards the *post mortem* examination, I want notice. "

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I should like to know from the hon. the Minister whether the medicine that was administered to the children and taken out from their stomachs was submitted to the Chemical Examiner for analysis, whether there is or is not a rule that such stomach contents should be submitted to the Chemical Examiner for analysis, whether that examination was carried out, and what is the result of that ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" My information is that a chemical analysis was made. But as to whether it was a chemical analysis of the remnants or portion of the medicine actually administered, I want notice. "

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" With regard to clause (f) as to whether it is a fact that the doctor was chatting with a mistress of the school inside the school-room while the medicine was being administered. . . , the answer is ' No '. May I know whether the Taluk Board of Calicut passed a resolution preventing these people from going into the girls' school without their permission, and if so, what is the reason for that resolution ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The reason for passing that resolution the taluk board know much better than we do, but the Government are of opinion that the taluk board was not perfectly justified in passing that resolution, and we communicated that opinion to the taluk board. "

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister whether the Government still maintain that when a certain medicine was administered to these 83 children and when 10 or 8 of them got sick, there is not something seriously wrong with the medicine or whatever it is ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I do not grant the premises of my hon. friend, and so I do not think I can draw any opinion or conclusion on that. "

[26th February 1929]

Supply of quinine to hospitals in Kurnool district.

* 1502 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of malarial attacks talukwar in the district of Kurnool between the 1st of June 1928 and the 30th of November 1928;

(b) the quantity of quinine supplied to hospitals and dispensaries in those areas; and

(c) the quantity of quinine supplied for free distribution?

A.—(a) Information is not available.

(b) A statement^a showing the information is laid on the table.

(c) Seventy pounds up to the 4th January 1929.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“ May I know from the hon. the Minister, arising out of the figures supplied here which indicate that the supply up to 4th January was 70 pounds in one taluk where free supply was worked while it was about 85 pounds only in all the other taluks whether he is prepared to make an immediate enquiry into the state of health in the district of Kurnool with reference to malaria and whether he is prepared to extend free supply to greater area? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“ The areas in which free quinine was distributed was already fixed upon, and further extension of the area will be made when the results of these experiments which have been made are known.”

Distribution of quinine in the Wynaad taluk.

* 1503 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 several agencies by which quinine has been sought to be distributed free;

(b) the quantity sent to each; and

(c) when it was sent; and

(ii) to state—

(a) whether any agency in the Wynaad taluk in the Malabar district was sent any quinine for free distribution and if not, why not;

(b) whether it is a fact that Wynaad taluk is one of the most malarial areas in the presidency; and

(c) whether it is contemplated to extend the benefits of the concession to that and other taluks in the presidency and if so, which and when?

A.—(i) (a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 1059, P.H., dated 14th May 1928, referred to in the answer to clauses (c) and (d) of question No. 423. On 31st January 1929 the Government permitted tahsildars and deputy tahsildars to entrust to trustworthy village officials in the areas within their jurisdiction the work of distribution in such villages as they considered necessary.

^a Printed as Appendix V on page 175 infra.

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On 13th February 1929 the Government authorized the Director of Public Health to utilize the services of Presidents of Village Panchayats and schoolmasters for the work of distribution.

(b) & (c) A statement^a showing the information as far as is available is laid on the table.

(ii) (a) No; as the taluk has not been included in the scheme of free distribution.

(b) Yes.

(c) There is no such proposal under contemplation. The question whether the free distribution should be extended to other areas will be re-examined in connexion with the budget for 1930-31.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“ With reference to clause (c) of my question, the answer is ‘ the question whether the free distribution should be extended to other areas will be re-examined in connexion with the budget for 1930-31. May I enquire whether this figure is correct or is it a mistake for 1929-30? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“ The figure is correct.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ The budget for 1929-30 is already in our hands. So the question does not arise.”

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—“ May I know why in the distribution of this free quinine, special treatment or favouritism seems to have been shown only to missionaries as appears from the list? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“ Probably these gentlemen^{11-30 a.m.} come forward saying that they will go about and distribute. If other gentlemen come forward their request will also be considered.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“ What surplus provision has been made for 1929-30? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ It is a matter which is available for the hon. Member. The budget for 1929-30 is in his hands.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“ It does not disclose details.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know, Sir, if the policy of the Government regarding quinine distribution has undergone a change? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“ I am not able to see where the hon. Member got his information from.”

Steps for the treatment of tuberculosis.

* 1504 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state what steps have been taken in the year 1928 and are proposed to be taken in 1929 for the treatment of tuberculosis either by the establishment of a Government institute or by aiding private institutions?

A.—The Government already maintain a Tuberculosis institute and a Tuberculosis hospital at Madras. It has been decided to construct on the Spur Tank a comprehensive building for a Tuberculosis hospital at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.96 lakhs and the work is about to be started.

^a Printed as Appendix VI on pages 176-177 infra.

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The Government have been making annual grants of Rs. 37,500 and Rs. 3,000 towards the maintenance of the Tuberculosis sanatoria at Madanapalle and Rajahmundry. A grant of Rs. 7,300 is provided in the current year's budget and a grant of Rs. 25,000 is to be provided for the next year towards the cost of constructing certain buildings in the Tuberculosis sanatorium at Madanapalle. Dr. Muthu has also applied for grants towards the cost of constructing buildings and purchasing equipment in connexion with the establishment of a Tuberculosis sanatorium at Tambaram and his application is under consideration.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I know, Sir, whether the proposal to construct a Tuberculosis hospital on the Spur Tank is abandoned or will be abandoned?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"It has not been abandoned."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know, Sir, whether the hon. Minister is aware that the Corporation passed a unanimous resolution protesting against the construction of a hospital on that site?"

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

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know what has happened to that?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The matter is being looked into."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Does the Government propose to go on with the work while the consideration is going on or suspend the work?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The work has been suspended two weeks ago and until the final decision is come to it would not be proceeded with."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"In view of Dr. Muthu's hospital at Tambaram, does the Government think it necessary to have a hospital in Spur Tank?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"So far as my information goes Dr. Muthu's hospital does not supply the need for which this hospital is intended. His is a small sanatorium at Tambaram. Even if it is a hospital it does not supply the need for which we want a hospital."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether the Government have already granted the amount asked for by Dr. Muthu?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"No."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether the hospitals at Madanapalle and Rajahmundry are managed by missionaries?"

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

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether, when an Indian gentleman of the reputation of Dr. Muthu has applied for a grant, Government have made any liberal grants?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I do not see the connexion between Madanapalle and Rajahmundry and Dr. Muthu's hospital."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"What does the Government propose to do in the matter?"

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The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The application has been made; it has to be examined and then the Government will come to a decision."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"What is the principle that governs the action of the Government in making these grants to private institutions where patients are made to pay exorbitant rates of fees to the persons who run the institutes?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The hon. Member, I believe, is aware that those fees that are levied do not cover the cost necessary for running the hospitals."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Are the Government auditing the expenditure and accounts of these institutions before making these contributions?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Yes, in the case of Madanapalle it is so; as regards the rest I want notice."

Water-supply

Improvement of the water-works at Yemmiganur, Adoni taluk.

* 1505 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the sum given by the late Mr. Muhammad Beig for improving the water-works at Yemmiganur, Adoni taluk;

(b) the sums allotted respectively by the Taluk Board of Adoni, Union Board of Yemmiganur, and the District Board, Bellary, towards the said work;

(c) the grant made by the Government;

(d) the dates from which the above amounts were made available for the work;

(e) the materials so far collected for the work together with the date of their supply and value;

(f) any other progress made in the work and its value;

(g) the value of the work yet to be done; and

(h) the reasons for the slow progress, if any, and the probable date of its completion?

A.—(a) Rupees 10,000.

	RS.
(b) Adoni Taluk Board	2,000
Yemmiganur Union Board	2,000
Bellary District Board	4,175
(c) A grant of Rs. 18,715 was promised but no grant has been disbursed.	
(d) The grant and the contributions referred to above were promised on the basis of the original estimate. It has since been reported to amount to Rs. 14,070 only. The President, District Board, Bellary, has reported that the cost of the scheme according to the revised estimate will be met from the donation and from the contribution made by the Adoni Taluk Board and the Yemmiganur Union Board. The donation of Rupees 10,000 is reported to have been already credited to the	

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Treasury. The contribution of Rs. 2,000 each by the Adoni Taluk Board and the Yemmiganur Union Board is reported to have been placed at the disposal of the District Board on 25th August 1927 and 16th July 1927, respectively.

- (e) The information has been annexed to the answer.*
- (f) The collection of building materials is reported to be in progress.
- (g) Rupees 8,166.
- (h) There has been no avoidable delay. The work is likely to be completed by 31st May 1929.

Proposed acquisition of lands under the Samudram tank in Tiruvannamalai for the water-works scheme.

* 1506 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that wet lands belonging to a number of rate-payers in Tiruvannamalai municipality, North Arcot district, under the Samudram tank are proposed to be acquired for the water-works scheme; and
(b) whether as a consequence of the scheme other lands in the neighbourhood will get a diminished supply of irrigation water and thereby undergo depreciation of value;

(c) what is the present wet ayacut extent under the Samudram tank and how much of it is proposed to be acquired under the water-supply scheme;

(d) what is the present estimated cost of acquisition and what will be the probable amount the municipality may find itself obliged to pay to the owners of adjacent lands on account of the depreciation referred to in clause (b) supra;

(e) what is the estimated cost of the water-works;

(f) whether it is a fact that this tank did not get a sufficient supply of water during the last five years;

(g) whether the geological condition of this area is such that it is very deficient as regards the availability of even sub-soil water; and

(h) whether Government propose to investigate into all these matters and place the report on the table of this House?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The diminution of supply will be inappreciable and will cause no depreciation of value.

			ACS.
(c) Wet ayacut	Single crop	...	326.17
	Double crop	...	16.56
	Extent to be acquired	...	16.56

(d) Cost of acquisition, Rs. 35,110. The other part of the question does not arise.

(e) Rupees 3,45,000.

(f) The answer is in the negative.

(g) The scheme was sanctioned with a strong possibility of success. A full power test will be carried out, if necessary, after the construction of the infiltration gallery.

(h) Does not arise.

* Printed as Appendix VII on page 178 infra.

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Industries

Development of the wood distillation industry.

* 1507 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to the answer given to my question No. 166 answered on 5th September 1928, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state what steps have been and are being taken for the development of the wood distillation industry?

A.—It is understood that the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, proposes to undertake a review of the whole field of the charcoal industry in India with a view to deciding on the most suitable type of kiln for this country, and is collecting data in localities where charcoal is now being chiefly burnt. The Institute proposes to take up the investigation into the question of destructive distillation of wood later as the erection of plant in connection with it would be an expensive matter. It is proposed however to carry out preliminary enquiries into the uses for the large quantities of charcoal that would be produced, and to ascertain likely markets for the by-products produced. If as a result of these preliminary investigations it is found that there is a future for the industry a comprehensive project is proposed to be prepared by the Institute together with the lines on which the question will be further studied. This Government propose to await the results of these investigations before taking any steps in the matter.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I enquire, Sir, how Government have come to know that the Forest Institute, Dehra Dun, is going to undertake all this work? Is there any correspondence?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"The Director of Industries has reported on the matter."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Will the hon. Minister be pleased to give more definite information regarding the scheme?"

The hon. Mr. M. K. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"It is a very long report and I shall show the report to the hon. Member if he wants."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Does the Government propose to give any aid to the industry?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"As soon as the survey of cottage industries is made the question will be considered."

Development of the wood distillation industry.

* 1508 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the possibility of wood distillation industry is being investigated by the Forest Department;

(b) whether any expert has been employed for the purpose; and

(c) whether the Government contemplate sending any one to learn the industry at Bhadravati, Mysore?

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A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 1507 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha.

(b) & (c) The Government propose to await the results of the investigations by the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, before taking any steps in the matter.

Development of the silk industry in Nugur taluk.

* 1509 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the Government are giving any aid, if so, what aid to the development of the silk industry in Nugur taluk?

A.—The Government are not giving any aid at present.

Veterinary

Muslim representation in the cadre of veterinary assistant surgeons.

* 1510 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of veterinary assistant surgeons both in the ordinary and in the selection grades and how many of them are Muslims in each grade;

(b) whether there are any Muslim circle officers in the Civil Veterinary Department and if so, how many, out of what total number;

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the negative, what steps he proposes to take to have this community represented in the cadre; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to appoint more circle officers and if so, when the appointments will be made and how many?

A.—(a) There are 218 veterinary assistant surgeons in the ordinary grade and 24 in the selection grade. There are 10 Muslims in the ordinary grade and none in the selection grade.

(b) There are no Muslim circle officers in the Civil Veterinary Department.

(c) The Government do not propose to take any special steps as the adequate representation of all communities compatible with efficiency will be taken into consideration when appointments of circle officers are made.

(d) It is proposed to appoint five additional circle officers during the next official year.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—“May I know whether the Government propose to remove the disproportion of Muslims among the veterinary assistant surgeons?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“As far as practicable, Sir.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMMED KHAN:—“May I know whether the Government are likely to appoint additional circle officers?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“The matter will be communicated to the department?”

Mr. ABDUL HAMMED KHAN:—“Will the Government make a distinction in the selection of assistant surgeons in favour of Muslims?”

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The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“There are four post graduate courses and if any is qualified to go that person will be appointed.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“Do the Government propose to convert some into Muhammadans? (Laughter).”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“It is not for me to do that, Sir. (Laughter).”

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Forests

Extent and utility of the Konal-ar Grassy Hills, Anamalais.

1511 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the approximate extent in square miles of the Konal-ar Grassy Hills, Anamalais, shown in the plate No. 4 in the Administration Report of the Forest Department of the Madras Presidency for the year ending 31st March 1927;

(b) whether it is suitable for breeding of live-stock; and

(c) what other use the Government propose to make of these hills?

A.—(a) There are about 20 square miles of grassy hills on the Anamalais.

(b) No.

(c) The whole area is reserved forest.

Industries

Industrial survey of the Presidency.

1512 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to institute any industrial survey of the Presidency?

A.—No.

II

PRESENTATION OF THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1929-30.

The Hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR.—“It now falls to me to place before the Legislative Council the Budget Estimates for the financial year 1929-1930 and, as a customary and necessary preamble to enable our financial position to be clearly understood, I propose first to review the transactions of the year 1927-1928, for which the final figures are now available, and then to examine the transactions of the current year so far as known to us and the financial position in which on present anticipations we shall find ourselves at its close. These anticipations are based on the figures for nine months supplied by the Accountant-General, and corrected with reference to such known factors as may affect inferences based upon them as to the course of transactions in the last three months of the year. It will then be

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possible to explain in detail our estimate of the resources which will be at our disposal in the year 1929-1930, the demands which existing commitments will make upon those resources, and the further demands which will arise out of proposals for the expansion of existing activities and new developments in various departments which have been incorporated in the budget. Further details and explanations will be found in the Budget Memorandum for which as usual we are indebted to the industry and personal supervision of the Financial Secretary. Perhaps I might here call attention to the illustrative diagrams, a new feature by which he has endeavoured to give graphic representation to some of the main features of the memorandum.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Accounts of the year 1927-1928.

REVENUE.

"2. The year 1927-1928, opened with a balance of Rs. 199.97 lakhs and the total revenue amounted to Rs. 1,756.96 lakhs. I may here explain that in the presentation of these figures the working expenses of Irrigation and other works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept are shown as expenditure instead of as a deduction from receipts—a procedure which unnecessarily obscured both revenue and expenditure. The revenue exceeded our anticipations by Rs. 48.43 lakhs, of which approximately Rs. 36 lakhs was derived from Excise (Hear, hear) due to higher bids at auction sales and the enhancement of the rates of tree-tax with effect from the 1st October 1927. A voice: Tainted money. An increase of Rs. 4 lakhs under Industries was due principally to the pearl fisheries and to an account adjustment under Cinchona. The Forest department showed an improvement of over Rs. 2½ lakhs due to better prices realized from sandalwood. Stamps Rs. 1¼ lakhs indicated an increase in transactions and an increase of over Rs. 1¼ lakhs in Interest receipts was due mainly to the fact that we were able to place considerable balances on deposit with the Government of India.

EXPENDITURE.

"3. Expenditure charged to revenue amounted to Rs. 1,555.23 lakhs or Rs. 59.98 lakhs below the budget estimate. Supplementary grants and other appropriations amounted to Rs. 39.85 lakhs and the expenditure therefore fell short of the total appropriations by Rupees 99.83 lakhs. (Hear, hear). Civil Works accounted for no less than Rs. 41.67 lakhs: the inability of local bodies to utilize the grants provided for nearly Rs. 14 lakhs while progress in expenditure on important works was equally disappointing. Delay in the preparation

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of plans and estimates, slow progress on works under execution, and failure to anticipate establishment requirements were contributory causes. Similar causes accounted for a short expenditure of Rs. 13.39 lakhs under Irrigation. The decrease under Land Revenue and General Administration amounted to Rs. 10.46 lakhs, the principal items being pay of establishments Rs. 4.85 lakhs, leave salaries and deputation pay about Rs. 2 lakhs. Under Public Health there was failure to utilize Rs. 14.32 lakhs (Hear, hear) mainly under grants for water-supply. Eight lakhs was provided for the Madras Corporation, but could not be spent, and out of the supplementary grant voted in November 1927 for rural water-supply no less than Rs. 3.63 lakhs lapsed. (Hear, hear.) Medical accounted for a saving of five lakhs partly under salaries owing to short recruitment and partly under maintenance and building grants to local bodies and private institutions. (Hear, hear.) Under Education the lapse of building grants to the Madras and Andhra Universities and to aided colleges and secondary schools, for which the department was not responsible, and departmental savings led to a short expenditure of Rs. 6½ lakhs. It cannot be contended that these figures throw a favourable light on departmental budgeting (Hear, hear), but further comment may be deferred till the figures of the current year come under consideration.

Revised Estimate for 1928-1929

REVENUE

"4. Turning now to the revenue figures of the current year, the opening balance as a result of these variations was Rs. 400.59 lakhs as compared with the Rs. 312.58 lakhs anticipated when the budget was framed. We now anticipate a total revenue of Rs. 1,807.47 lakhs or Rs. 52.07 lakhs in excess of the budget estimate. This improvement is mainly due to Excise (Hear, hear), Rs. 33.29 lakhs, and is due partly to increased consumption (Hear, hear) and partly to higher bids at auction sales. (Hear, hear.) The Forest department shows a welcome improvement of Rs. 8.46 lakhs as sandalwood continues to command good prices, firewood, bamboos and minor produce have been in good demand and profits from the Russell-konda Saw Mill were adjusted in the current year, while recoveries of indirect charges from commercial undertakings have been adjusted for two years. Civil works receipts show an increase of Rs. 3.08 lakhs, but this is mainly due to the fact that toll receipts on roads in the Agency tracts which have been transferred to Government for maintenance are now credited to Government. The corresponding liability, of course, is much in excess of these receipts. An increase of Rs. 60 lakh under Stamps shows a slight advance in commercial transactions. (Hear, hear.) An increase of Rs. 2 lakhs

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under Industries is due to the pearl fisheries and to profits earned in 1927-1928 under Cinchona and the Industrial Engineering Workshop having been adjusted in the current year; while the development of motor traffic is evidenced by an increase under miscellaneous receipts accruing from fees for inspection of motor buses and for the issue of 'G' permits. A small decrease of Rs. 79 lakh under Land Revenue is the net result of a decrease in collection due to a smaller opening balance of which reduction in recoveries of arrears is a corollary, to a decrease under miscellaneous revenue, to increased remissions being anticipated in certain districts and to the postponement of collections in Bellary and a decrease in the provision of Rs. 6 lakhs for adjustments of land revenue and local cesses.

EXPENDITURE.

11-45
a.m.

"5. Under Expenditure heads the revised estimate shows a decrease of Rs. 45.48 lakhs on the budget estimate in spite of the fact that provision is made for the special statutory grant of Rs. 27 lakhs towards the Endowment Fund of the Annamalai University and for Rs. 6.72 lakhs being the net payments on account of commuted value of pensions. If these sums are excluded, the revised estimate of expenditure is Rs. 1,684.50 lakhs or Rs. 79.20 lakhs less than the budget estimate. A reduction of Rs. 3.61 lakhs is due to the fact that under revised Schedule IV to the Devolution Rules the annual assignment to the Famine Relief Fund is now fixed at three lakhs instead of Rs. 6.61 lakhs, but even so the short expenditure amounts to approximately Rs. 76 lakhs, of which public works of all kinds, roads, buildings, irrigation works, water-supply and drainage schemes account for approximately Rs. 52 lakhs. This, of course, includes works of all kinds for Government purposes including irrigation works and works for which Government provided grants, whether they are constructed by Government agency or not. It is true that cases of lapse occur for which neither the administrative department nor the Public Works Department can be held responsible; for example, grants to Andhra University buildings Rs. 1.00 lakh and research laboratories for the Madras University Rs. 40 lakh have lapsed, the managements concerned failed to take up building grants for medical institutions amounting to half a lakh; and in the case of grants for water-supply and drainage schemes it is not always possible to distribute the responsibility for delays between the local bodies concerned and the department charged with construction. But delays in preparing detailed plans and estimates bulk largely even in these cases and it may fairly be stated that in respect of a short expenditure of something like Rs. 40 lakhs delays for which the responsibility rests with the Public Works department have been the main contributing factor.

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Now it is not to indifference or neglect that this result can fairly be attributed. Nor do I flatter myself that it is due to a desire to place a harassed Finance Member in funds from which he may meet the clamorous demands of other departments. As a matter of fact, the lapse largely occurs in respect of buildings for the construction of which these other departments have pressed in their own interests: and I would call attention to the following figures:—

"The total budget provision in 1920-1921 under Irrigation and Civil Works amounted to Rs. 118.66 lakhs; the provision in the budget for the current year was no less than Rs. 236.53 lakhs and to this is to be added a provision of Rs. 100.29 lakhs for the Mettur Project.

"Experience has shown clearly that the normal expenditure which a Public Works establishment of a certain strength can organize and supervise can be increased only within certain narrow limits: and over-optimistic anticipations beyond those limits are eventually corrected by lapses and surrenders. Something has been done to make establishments more adequate to the demands made upon them but it must also be remembered that apart from construction we are employing more establishment now on the investigation of various projects which, while they do not immediately increase works expenditure, make heavy demands on our staff. But here arises another difficulty with which we have to cope. More numbers do not form the only factor to be taken into account. Experience is also important: and it cannot be expected that young officers with comparatively limited experience will when promoted as Executive Engineers or Assistant Engineers be able to shoulder the same burden of work as senior men of wider knowledge and ripe experience. The fact too that the expansion of Government programmes has coincided with a period of great activity in railway construction and other large undertakings or investigations, such as the Cochin Harbour and Hydro-Electric developments, has rendered it at times difficult to secure the services of a sufficient number of trained subordinates and draughtsmen. But although these factors partly explain, they do not compensate for the delays in carrying into execution much needed schemes, for to the administrative difficulties which are felt when an inordinately large number of schemes is under execution is added the financial difficulty of watching and calculating the commitments to which this gives rise. These are matters to which the earnest attention of those concerned has been drawn.

"The balance of the short expenditure of Rs. 24 lakhs distributed over departments whose total budget provision amounted to Rs. 1,427 lakhs occurs mainly under the pay of officers and

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establishments and some other items which could not be anticipated. For example, the Russellkonda saw-mill returned a small profit instead of an anticipated loss of about Rs. $\frac{3}{4}$ of a lakh and a provision of Rs. 1.26 lakhs for the purchase of a three-ply plant will lapse as payment will not be made till next year. A provision of Rs. .85 lakh, the usual initial grants under various heads for the in-coming Governor, will not now be required till next year. (Mr. Satyamurti: 'Oh!') A saving of over half a lakh occurred under road and diet money to prosecutors and witnesses. As a net result of these variations, it is anticipated that the closing balance, after deducting Rs. 4.80 lakhs utilized for capital expenditure, will be Rs. 485.04 lakhs which will be carried forward as the opening balance for 1929-1930.

Budget Estimate for 1929-1930.

REVENUE.

"6. From this vantage point we may now consider our anticipations of revenue in the coming year and the manner in which we propose to utilize them for the public services. Our estimates are based as usual on the expectation that the agricultural season will prove normal and that apart from those minor vicissitudes which are manifested even in a satisfactory year nothing will occur seriously to affect our revenue. To one aspect of this question I shall refer later. But until meteorological forecasts assume a more detailed character this broad assumption cannot be replaced by more intelligent anticipations. Our revenue is calculated to amount to Rs. 1,807.09 lakhs, practically the same as the revised estimate for the current year. Under the main heads of revenue Land Revenue receipts are estimated at Rs. 753.92 lakhs, Rs. .52 lakh more than the revised estimate for the current year, or somewhat less than the amount collected in 1926-1927. The figures under Land Revenue have been practically stationary since 1926-1927, and this is largely due to the fact that outstandings have now been reduced to normal proportions and recoveries under that head have been steadily diminishing. Excise revenue is put at Rs. 553.80 lakhs or nearly Rs. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs less than the revised estimate for 1928-1929 as some reduction of consumption of distillery spirits is anticipated. (Hear, hear.) The normal growth of Stamp revenue will give us Rs. 256.33 lakhs or about Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs more than the revised estimate for this year, and an increase of Rs. $\frac{3}{4}$ of a lakh in a receipt of Rs. 7.27 lakhs from Income-tax under Devolution Rule 15 may be in part due to greater administrative efficiency, but possibly like the slow but steady improvement under Stamps indicates that business generally has been slightly more brisk. Forest revenue will show a reduction from Rs. 60.38 lakhs to

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Rs. 58.95 lakhs: sandalwood is not expected to produce so much and the receipts for the current year are swollen by the fact that recoveries of indirect charges from commercial undertakings for two years have been brought to book in the revised estimate. Registration, approximately Rs. $36\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, will show an increase of about Rs. 2 lakhs, but this is only in part due to increased transactions (.80 lakh) the balance resulting from a change in classification, fees for the return of registered documents being treated as receipts instead of being taken in abatement of charges.

EXPENDITURE.

"7. Turning now to our proposals for expenditure. As the Council are aware, in framing our estimates we first take into account the expenditure necessary to meet all commitments against existing establishments, additional expenditure required to bring to completion or advance to a further stage schemes of departmental development already sanctioned by the Council in connection with the budgets of the current and previous years and the amount required for the further progress or completion in the coming year of all civil works under construction. It is only then that it is possible to determine what new commitments arising out of departmental proposals can be undertaken. The amount that will be required under these heads is approximately Rs. 1,726.10 lakhs; that is to say, existing commitments apart from any addition to our administrative machinery would demand the expenditure of this sum. It is of course far from being the case that departments are content to rest upon their oars and no less than 580 proposals, large and small, involving additional expenditure either on the normal growth of departmental activities or new reorganization schemes or new departures and undertakings were placed before the Finance Committee. These schemes involved an ultimate cost of Rs. 46.82 lakhs recurring and Rs. 170.42 lakhs non-recurring. The schemes actually incorporated in the budget are shown in the Secretary's memorandum. The ultimate cost of these schemes is

Rs. 46.66 lakhs recurring and
Rs. 165.55 lakhs non-recurring

and the amount required in the coming year is

Rs. 31.11 lakhs recurring and
Rs. 86.02 lakhs non-recurring.

"It is, of course, impossible on this occasion to draw attention to more than a few of the more important of these schemes.

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NEW SCHEMES.

"8. The proposals in the EXCISE department are mainly directed to strengthening it for the detection and prevention of crime and a further step towards the introduction of more modern methods of administration in the Vizagapatam agency, necessitates considerable expenditure to enable the central distillery system to be introduced there. Another item, the provision of establishment for the suppression of 'Sonti Soru' crime in Madras City, indicates how complex the problem of control is becoming and possibly indicates that the policy of concentrating facilities for licit supply in a small number of centres has its drawbacks in new illicit practices to which it gives rise.

"Under schemes for timber extraction in the FOREST department a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 3.73 lakhs is expected to produce a total return of Rs. 6.71 lakhs, of which Rs. 3.94 lakhs will accrue in 1929-1930.

"Under GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, it is proposed in the interests of an over-weighted administration to bifurcate the Tiruvannamalai taluk in the North Arcot district, to restore Siruguppa taluk in the Bellary district and the Deputy Tahsildar's office, Virudunagar, in the Ramnad district. As a corollary, Sub-Magistrate's offices will be formed at Chengam and Siruguppa.

"Under MEDICAL the Pathological department in the Madras Medical College and the Pharmacological department at Madras and Vizagapatam are strengthened. Increased provision is made for the treatment of venereal diseases, the nurses' quarters in Government hospitals are to be properly furnished, the organization of the King George's hospital at Vizagapatam is further advanced, twelve medical institutions under local bodies are to be transferred to Government, ten for development as divisional centres. The School of Indian Medicine is to be further improved (Mr. Abdul Hammed Khan: Hear, hear), the Mental hospital in Madras is to be properly drained, and a provision of Rs. 95,000 is made for the construction of wards for chronic and hopeless cases in certain district head-quarter hospitals and a large number of extensions or improvements to other medical institutions are to be carried out. An increase in the rate of subsidies for rural dispensaries will involve an additional recurring expenditure of about Rs. 1.37 lakhs per annum.

12 noon. "Under PUBLIC HEALTH the number of Health Officers is to be increased and the field staff improved, about Rs. 5 lakhs is provided as grants to local bodies for water-supply and drainage schemes with a total commitment of Rs. 14½ lakhs, and Rs. 5½ lakhs are provided as grants for rural water-supply. A provision of Rs. 4 lakhs for the encouragement and development of temperance propaganda (Hear, hear) also finds place under this department.

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"Under VETERINARY new veterinary dispensaries are to be opened, three more touring assistant surgeons to be employed, and the Director's office is to be strengthened. Even more important is the provision made for five new circles to enable the campaign against rinderpest by the serum simultaneous method to be intensified.

"Under CIVIL WORKS, grants-in-aid to local bodies amount to over Rs. 22 lakhs with a total liability of Rs. 26½ lakhs; Rs. 9 lakhs is provided for the improvement of village roads and communications and Rs. 12 lakhs as grants to local bodies for roads and bridges. Rs. 97,000 are provided for much-needed roads to open up a valuable tract in the Palni Hills.

"Under INDUSTRIES the most important schemes are the establishment of industrial schools at Mangalore, Calicut and Bellary (hear, hear) for which the buildings and equipment will eventually cost Rs. 1.22 lakhs, while the recurring charges will amount to Rs. 1.11 lakhs.

"Under FISHERIES improvements and alterations to the trawler will cost Rs. ¾ of a lakh. Provision is made for the usual expansion of activities of the LABOUR department in existing districts and their extension to three new districts hitherto untouched.

"Under EDUCATION the office of the Director of Public Instruction will be reorganized with special reference to the needs of elementary education, and the pay of the Subordinate Educational Service will be revised. (Hear, hear.) Two lakhs are provided as a grant to the Madras University for the construction of Library buildings, subsidies for the opening of new elementary schools for boys and girls and Muhammadans (hear, hear) entail an ultimate recurring liability of 4 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 96,000 for the expansion of facilities for the training of women teachers implies an ultimate commitment of Rs. 1,66,000; and large subsidies are made for building and equipment grants to schools under local bodies and private management. A proposed increase in the boarding grants for Indian orphanages will cost over 2 lakhs a year. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: Hear, hear.)

"Among numerous other minor items, perhaps the most interesting is the opening of a School of Fine Arts, in Madras. (Mr. Satyamurti: Hear, hear.) It is to be hoped that the final epigram on this Government venture in the promotion of the æsthetic sense will not be

'He who bends to himself a joy
Doth the winged life destroy.'

"9. In three departments, viz., POLICE, AGRICULTURE and CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT, provision is made for important schemes of

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reorganization to which I shall now refer. It has for some time been evident that the administrative arrangements and the strength of the police force in Madras City have not been adequate to the task imposed upon them (cries of 'Oh'). It is not merely that new problems such as that of traffic control have to be faced. The inadequacy of its establishment is subjecting all sections of the force, including the rank and file, to a constant burden of overwork and long hours which it is fair to exact only under exceptional circumstances. Further an administrative framework which was possibly sufficient under conditions as they existed twenty years ago is no longer adequate to deal with modern requirements and the altered circumstances of a cosmopolitan city. The principal object underlying the reorganization is that each of the main branches of crime, traffic, and law and order should be under the immediate control of a Deputy Commissioner with jurisdiction over the whole city and directly responsible to the Commissioner. The Government have not seen their way to accept in their entirety the proposals of the Commissioner, but they trust that the new arrangement will simplify his task, promote efficiency and contentment, and relax the constant and excessive physical strain to which the men are now subjected. In the Agricultural department, as a result of the report of the Royal Commission, the whole position in this Presidency has been carefully examined by the Director and proposals put forward for the systematic development in strict accordance with the main recommendations of the Commission. The proposals incorporated in the Budget are the first and most important instalment of carefully formulated plans for the future expansion of the department. Similarly in the Co-operative department, the rapid expansion of its activities, the great financial interests at stake, and indications that further progress was beset by latent dangers and undesirable tendencies compelled the Government nearly two years ago to take the whole question of the future of the department under its consideration. As a result a strong committee known as the Townsend Committee, to which the Government is deeply indebted for their labours, was constituted. The need for more careful and intensive supervision was clearly established and provision has been made for what is immediately necessary. I would specially refer to the proposed appointment of Deputy and Assistant Registrars in connexion with the formation of a Central Land Mortgage bank at a cost of Rs. 42,360.

"10. If I make special reference to these three administrative problems it is because it is not infrequently urged against Government that they have no policy. So far as my experience goes, that is not a fair charge; and while my Honourable Colleagues do not unnecessarily indulge in the pastime of pulling things up by the

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root to see how they grow, they are not slow, when necessity arises, to adapt existing arrangements to new conditions. As other examples of activities in this respect, I might refer to the Committees which have been examining the organization of the Fisheries department and the provision of facilities for physical training. I have no doubt that their deliberations also will assist Government in determining policy.

"With the assistance of the Legislative Council, we have recently sought a solution of the vexed problem of the Andhra University; and with a solution in sight, perhaps I may here be permitted to say that, when the time comes, we are prepared to extend to the Andhra University the same measure of financial assistance as has been accorded to her younger sister at Chidambaram. (Mr. Satyamurti: 'Hear, hear'.) Other difficult problems in the educational field remain, notably that of elementary education which I know is now engaging the attention of my Hon'ble Colleague the Chief Minister—a problem to which, when a settlement of the main immediate issues connected with university education is reached, he will be able to give that attention which it deserves."

"11. A reference may now be permitted to the principal BUILDING SCHEMES which are contemplated in the budget: and here I may say that in view of past experience the sums provided in the coming year have been rigorously reduced to what in our opinion the Public Works Department ought with no difficulty to be able to spend in disregard where necessary of its own more optimistic suggestions. The more important schemes to which separate reference has not yet been made are the following:—

"A combined courthouse for the Sub-Judge and two District Munsifs at Masulipatam will cost Rs. 1,28,000. Much needed extensions to the Government Museum, Madras, will cost Rs. 1,43,000. A new building for the office of the Director of Public Instruction will eventually cost something over 5 lakhs; the main portion of the existing building has had to be condemned and until it is replaced I am afraid that that important office will have to function under considerable difficulties. Additional buildings to the Brennen College at Tellicherry will cost over a lakh and buildings for the Government Muhammadan College, Madras, will cost approximately Rs. 2½ lakhs. Under General Administration a combined Taluk and Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office at Conjeeveram will cost over a lakh of rupees, hostel and other improvements at the Madras Veterinary College will cost Rupees 1,45,000, and the important civil works for the Police department include the housing of the armed reserves at Salem, Madura and St. Thomas Mount at a cost of about Rs. 4½ lakhs and much-needed improvements to the housing of the Malabar Special Police."

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" 12. The total amount provided for in Part II of the Budget is Rs. 117.13 lakhs, of which Rs. 31.11 lakhs represents recurring expenditure with an ultimate commitment of Rs. 46.66 lakhs and Rs. 86.02 lakhs non-recurring for schemes which will require Rs. 165.55 lakhs in all. The anticipated expenditure for the year 1929-1930 thus amounts to Rs. 1,843.23 lakhs or Rs. 36.14 lakhs in excess of the anticipated revenue. This amount will of course be met from the opening balance.

CAPITAL AND DEBT HEADS.

CAUVERY-METTUR PROJECT.

" 13. Turning to our transactions under Capital and Debt heads, I would first call attention to the fact that the Cauvery-Mettur project now forms the subject of a separate self-contained grant details of which are shown in an appendix to the Civil Budget Estimates. The position in regard to that project is as follows:—The total expenditure up to the end of the last financial year amounted to Rs. 144.48 lakhs and requirements of the current year are estimated at Rs. 110.81 lakhs, while our total borrowings for the project have amounted to Rs. 269.95 lakhs, thus leaving a small balance of Rs. 14.66 lakhs. Requirements for the year 1929-1930 are calculated at Rs. 110.66 lakhs. It is proposed therefore to borrow on this account a sum of Rs. 96 lakhs from the Government of India bringing the total sum available up to Rs. 110.66 lakhs. As stated on previous occasions we are for the present paying only simple interest on our borrowings and repayment of the principal sum will not commence until the project begins to produce revenue.

OTHER CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

" Apart from the Cauvery-Mettur project, existing commitments and the normal provision for advances to cultivators will require a sum of Rs. 60.49 lakhs, while new commitments to be met from loans and placed in Class II by the Finance Committee will require the disbursement of a sum of Rs. 14.13 lakhs. Our total requirements, therefore, for purposes other than the Mettur project amount to Rs. 74.62 lakhs, a sum which it is proposed to finance as follows:—The unutilized balance of previous loans will provide Rs. 1.69 lakhs, recoveries of loans and advances by the Provincial Government are estimated at Rs. 37.97 lakhs and this will leave a sum of Rs. 34.96 lakhs to be met either by fresh borrowings or by drawing on our revenue balances. It has been decided to adopt the latter course on obvious financial considerations. Instead of depositing this

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amount with the Government of India at 4 per cent we shall be utilizing it for avoidance of debt on which we should have to pay 5 per cent.

" Our total requirements for the year will therefore, be Rs. 185.28 lakhs which will be financed as follows:—advances from the Government of India for the Mettur project Rs. 96 lakhs, opening balance and recoveries Rs. 54.32 lakhs and Rs. 34.96 lakhs from revenue balances. The main purposes apart from the Mettur project (Rs. 110.66 lakhs) for which this capital expenditure will be provided are—

	RS. LAKHS.
Other irrigation and connected works	2.03
Hydro-electric undertakings	3.90
Industrial undertakings	2.03
Loans to the Presidency Corporation	8.00
Loans to district boards, local fund committees and mufassal municipalities.	22.47
Advances to cultivators	22.38
State aid to industries and miscellaneous	14.19

General Financial Position.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

" 14. With reference to these proposals the financial position if no other adjustments were made would be as follows:—With a revenue for the year of Rs. 1,807.09 lakhs our expenditure against the revenue account would be Rs. 1,843.23 lakhs or an excess over revenue of Rs. 36.14 lakhs. That would be met from the opening balance of Rs. 485.04 lakhs which would be further reduced by the sum of Rs. 34.96 lakhs to be utilized for capital expenditure, giving a net closing balance of Rs. 413.94 lakhs. Our budget proposals are therefore well within our resources. We can not only pay our way during the year but have quite a handsome balance at our bankers. (Hear, hear.)

NEED FOR INCREASE IN RECURRING REVENUE.

" 15. The position is however not so simple as it looks, and there are three factors which we have had to take into consideration. In the first place, these balances are the result of the very welcome but unequally distributed remissions of the provincial contributions which had no relation to the rate at which an organized administration can expand year by year. Secondly an expenditure of Rs. 36 lakhs in excess of revenue must at once raise the question as to whether it could be maintained on that scale in future years. In this connexion it has further to be remembered that when new

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items of recurring expenditure are introduced the total commitment is not limited to that for which provision is made in the first year. As already stated new recurring items incorporated in the budget of 1929-30 imply a total commitment of Rs. 46.66 lakhs or Rs. 15.55 lakhs in excess of the provision for that year, and in some cases these items are themselves merely first instalments of more comprehensive schemes. Thirdly so far as recurring expenditure is concerned, that is to say, Rs. 1,635 lakhs out of a total of Rs. 1,843.23 lakhs, the budgets of 1930-1931 and succeeding years will automatically expand and against such expansion the only provision in sight is the normal but slow growth of our revenues. Should that be inadequate then clearly adjustments will have to be made between recurring expenditure and that which is conveniently classed as non-recurring, and as a corollary a readjustment of the resources available. We must of course be careful not to stress the distinction between recurring and non-recurring expenditure unduly. It is perfectly true that when a building or irrigation work or road is completed we are under no commitment to build another irrigation work, or building, or road. That is to say, non-recurring expenditure does admit of retrenchment. But it is not accurate to assume that once completed such structures involve no further recurring liability. The average cost of maintenance of irrigation works is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the capital cost, of buildings $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and of roads considerably larger, though varying with the volume and nature of the traffic and the standard of maintenance, which that demands. A rough average is 3 per cent of the capital cost. Further, some provision has to be made every year to make good losses. The total value of buildings now borne on the books of the Public Works Department is Rs. 818 lakhs, and every year some of these buildings have to be replaced. Some fall down, some are condemned as unsafe, and others have to be scrapped either because they become inadequate or insanitary or because the cost of maintenance exceeds the economic limit. Subject to these provisos the distinction between recurring and non-recurring expenditure is for practical purposes sufficiently clear. But administratively they are closely related. A new college or university requires not only staff but buildings. New hospitals or dispensaries require not merely doctors and nurses, but operation theatres, wards, isolation sheds, etc., and so on throughout the administration down to a petty village school or village panchayat. In fact these two classes of expenditure while distinct are by no means independent and involve the maintenance of some equitable balance between them both in expenditure and in resources. From causes to which I have referred that balance has, it is clear, been upset. Owing to the fact that we have on hand an unusual number of large

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works, such as the General Hospital, the remodelling of the Penitentiary and works required for the Cauvery delta as a result of the 1924 floods, our budget provision under the Public Works heads is considerably in excess of that normal figure to which it will in due course return. Further at the close of the year we should have in the shape of balances over Rs. 4 crores available for non-recurring expenditure, a sum much in excess of any special requirements that can be anticipated or of what our already overstrained Public Works organization can be expected to utilize. It is therefore for recurring expenditure that the need of additional funds will be felt in the immediate future and the problem is to reconvert part of our swollen balances into recurring revenue. The only way in which this can be done is by the reduction of debt.

REPAYMENT OF LOAN FROM BALANCES.

"16. Here I would call attention to the manner in which our debt has grown since 1920-21 as a result of our borrowings for purposes other than the Cauvery-Mettur project. On the 1st April 1921 our debt amounted to Rs. 985.12 lakhs and on the same date this year the balance outstanding will be Rs. 1,434.82 lakhs. In the same period our debt charges have mounted up from Rs. 43.72 lakhs to Rs. 114.67 lakhs or an increase of Rs. 70.95 lakhs. It may be noted too that during the early years of the reforms we borrowed a sum of no less than Rs. 134.34 lakhs to cover revenue deficits and ordinary civil works expenditure which ought properly to have been met from revenue. Any reduction in our debt services is equivalent to an addition to the resources from which we can meet recurring revenue expenditure and we have decided with the consent of the Government of India to repay on the 1st April 1929 the outstanding balances of the loans taken in 1926-27 to 1928-29 amounting to Rs. 212.11 lakhs. (Hear, hear.) The effect of this on the budget of 1929-30 will be to reduce our debt charges for the year by a sum of Rs. 21.62 lakhs under principal and interest combined. In the result our total expenditure on the revenue account will be Rs. 1,821.61 lakhs or Rs. 14.52 lakhs in excess of the revenue instead of Rs. 36.14 lakhs; while our revenue balances will at the close of the year stand at Rs. 223.45 lakhs. That sum is ample to enable us to deal with the question of the Andhra University on the lines which have been suggested, to protect us against emergencies such as the 1924 floods interfering in any way with normal administrative activities, and to enable us to complete other large and exceptional schemes such as the General Hospital without embarrassment. Opportunity will, of course, be taken to place as much of this balance as is possible under the

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rules on deposit with the Government of India. The releasing of this sum of over Rs. 20 lakhs a year is a very considerable and necessary step towards restoring that equilibrium between the resources available for recurring and non-recurring expenditure to which I have referred.

Conclusion.

"17. In the budget speech of March 1927 an anticipation was made that the remission of the balance of the provincial contribution would enable us to finance all reasonable demands of departments for three years and, had it not been for the lag of expenditure, that estimate would have proved to be fairly accurate. So far as can now be seen, we shall be able to do so for another year at any rate without any question of additional taxation being raised. Thereafter we shall have to depend on the normal growth of our revenues. In other respects too, the position is not unfavourable. The Famine Relief Fund will on the 31st March 1930 amount to Rs. 44.51 lakhs while our average annual expenditure on relief in 1920-21 to 1927-28 has been Rs. 1.83 lakhs though in one year 1921-22 it was no less than Rs. 10.67 lakhs. Land revenue remissions in the same series of years amounted to approximately Rs. 120 lakhs or an average of Rs. 15 lakhs a year, the maximum being Rs. 24 lakhs in 1923-24. We have, therefore, on the whole fared not badly though it would be unwise to assume that these figures represent the maxima of future vicissitudes. But we are, as I have stated, safeguarded against them for the present and I can confidently recommend this budget with the expenditure which it proposes as being financially one which the Legislative Council would be justified in adopting. Let me admit that, in so far as it rests with a Finance Member to promote or provide for administrative developments, I have been fortunate to an extent which was denied to my predecessors. And yet in placing before the House a budget which again provides for a considerable measure of progress my mind dwells rather on the immensity of the needs which have yet to be met (hear, hear), on the growing intensity of the demand that they should be met, and on the inadequacy of our resources to meet them. If within those limited resources much has been accomplished that is due largely to the ceaseless vigilance of the Secretary (hear, hear), the Deputy Secretary and their staff who have stressed the need of economy even when temporary affluence might have suggested some respite from that thankless task. (Hear, hear.) The budget itself this year has been prepared in a season of exceptional pressure and I would be ungrateful if I did not acknowledge the accuracy and care with which it has been framed and the unstinted help I have received

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from all concerned. My debt to Mr. Watson and the Assistant Secretary Mr. Srinivasa Raghavan is indeed great. May I also pay my tribute to the members of the Finance Committee who most zealously discharged the duties entrusted to them by this Council.

"Mr. President, I now present the budget for the year 1929-30."

III

PROGRAMME OF BUDGET DISCUSSION.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The general discussions on the budget will commence on the 28th February. During those discussions, I propose to prescribe a time-limit of 20 minutes for Leaders of Parties and ten minutes for other hon. members. I would suggest that the reading of manuscript speeches should be quite exceptional. The afternoon of Saturday the 2nd of March will be at the disposal of the hon. Members of the Government to make their replies. After the conclusion of their replies, the Council will adjourn till Monday the 11th March which will be an official day. The voting of grants will commence on Tuesday the 12th March."

IV

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

1. G.O. (*) No. 76, Development, dated 11th January 1929, recording the audit report and accounts of the Russellkonda Saw Mill for the quarter ending 30th June 1928.

2. List (b) of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending December 1928.

3. Proceedings (c) of the eighth meeting of the Finance Committee held on the 31st January 1929.

The House then adjourned to re-assemble at 11 a.m. on 28th February 1929.

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

(*) Printed separately.

(b) Vide Appendix VIII at pages 179-181 infra.
(c) Printed separately.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1471 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th February 1929, page 122 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 044, Revenue, 3rd September 1928.

READ—the following papers:—

Memorial from the Honorary Secretary, Kanara Landholders' Association.

From the Director of Survey, dated 31st May 1928,
R.O.C. No. 306-R/F.

From the Board of Revenue, dated 25th July 1928,
Ref. No. 1928/28-4.

Order—No. 2044, Revenue, dated 3rd September 1928.

The Honorary Secretary, Kanara Landholders' Association, has

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submitted on behalf of the Association a memorial setting forth certain complaints in regard to the resurvey of the old Kasaragod taluk, South Kanara district. The Government have carefully considered the representations made in the memorial and the remarks of the Director of Survey and the Board of Revenue thereon. They now proceed to pass orders on the several points raised in the memorial.

(a) *Inclusion of channel bunds in porambokes.*—The Director of Survey has reported that the channel bunds are substantial structures and that they have been constructed by the registered holders themselves to protect the fields from erosion and damage by the floods and that the trees standing on the bunds have been planted by the ryots. The Collector of South Kanara has also reported that the ryots have been enjoying most of these bunds in the past and that the channels referred to are of little direct interest to the Government. The survey of such bunds as part of the channels was obviously erroneous. The Board of Revenue in its reference of 28th June has recommended that in cases where the area concerned is small, the ryots should be permitted to enjoy the bunds by written orders in each case, and that in cases where the area concerned is fairly large, the demarcation should be done afresh. The Government do not consider that the extra assessment realizable by fresh demarcation would be so considerable as to justify the expenditure and trouble involved. Nor do they consider it necessary to adopt the suggestion of the Director of Survey that the area occupied by the bunds should be roughly calculated and added to the holding. They therefore direct that in all cases except cases where there are

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on the bunds trees held subject to payment of tree tax, the ryots should be given a certificate in the form suggested by the Director of Survey in paragraph 1 (a) of his R.C. No. 310, dated 31st May 1928.

(b) *Levy of back assessment and market value on encroachments.*

—The Director of Survey has reported that it is not possible to differentiate between cases of real encroachments and cases of defective demarcation at the original survey. Government consider that in such circumstances the excess areas found at the resurvey cannot be treated as encroachments at all. The Board of Revenue is requested to issue instructions to the Special Settlement Officer not to levy back assessment nor to collect the value of the land in such cases. The amounts (if any) already collected on that account should be refunded.

(c) *Issue of joint pattas.*—The Director of Survey has reported that the holdings have been clubbed in some cases owing to the failure of the ryots to put up bunds or other marks defining the limits of their holdings. He has proposed to depute a special staff of surveyors to separate clubbed holdings, wherever possible. The Board of Revenue has suggested that the Collector should be asked to make it widely known that if the ryots wish to avoid the clubbing of holdings they should put up ridges or other distinguishing marks before this supplemental survey is done. The Government approve these proposals.

(d) *Wrong demarcation.*—The Director of Survey has stated that the principle of equalization of bunds has been applied even in cases where substantial walls have been built around holdings and that demarcation stones have in some cases been planted within the compound walls thereby excluding portions of the walls from the properties of which they form part. He has proposed to depute a special staff of surveyors to set right the demarcation in such cases. The Government agree with the Board of Revenue that the principle of equalization of bunds should not have been so rigidly applied. They direct that the demarcation should be revised and set right and the operations regularized wherever necessary by formal notifications under the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act.

(e) The other points set forth in the memorandum are adequately noticed by the Director of Survey and the Board of Revenue and call for no orders of Government.

2. In regard to the revision of demarcation ordered in paragraph 1 (d), the Government direct that if it is found necessary to move survey stones from their present position and plant them elsewhere, the cost of the labour employed should be borne by the Government.

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and that if any additional stones have to be planted, the cost of those stones and of the labour employed in connexion therewith should be recovered from the ryots in accordance with the rules issued under the Survey and Boundaries Act.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

D. N. STRATHIE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
" Director of Survey.
" Honorary Secretary, Kanara Landholders' Association, Mangalore.

G.O. Mis. No. 173, Revenue, dated 25th January 1929.

READ—the following papers:—

G.O. No. 2044, Revenue, dated 3rd September 1928.

" 2326	"	"	4th October	"
" 2539	"	"	29th	"
" 2555	"	"	30th	"

From M.R.Ry. K. R. KARANT AVARGAL, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., dated 21st December 1928.

Reference from the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement),
No. G. 133/29-1, dated 10th January 1929.

Order—Mis. No. 173, Revenue, dated 25th January 1929.

In paragraph 1 (b) of G.O. No. 2044, Revenue, dated 3rd September 1928, the Government

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stated that, as it was not possible in the South Kanara district to

differentiate between cases of real encroachments and cases of defective demarcation at the original survey, the excess areas found at the resurvey should not be treated as encroachment at all and requested the Board to issue instructions that neither back assessment nor the value of the land should be collected in such cases.

In G.O. No. 2326, Revenue, dated 4th October 1928, the Government explained that the excess areas found at the resurvey should not be treated as encroachments merely on the basis of a comparison of the old survey and the resurvey records, but that, where there were other records or satisfactory evidence proving the encroachment, the case should be treated as different and the orders in question should not be applied.

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In G.O. No. 2539, Revenue, dated 29th October 1928, the Government ordered that in South Kanara district poramboke measured according to the state of the ground at the survey should be taken as correct by the Settlement Party, unless it was found by the Settlement Officer on a representation from the villagers that the utility of the poramboke had been prejudiced by encroachments. In cases where such representations were made, proof of the alleged encroachment should be sought in the previous survey measurement if these could be reproduced on the ground. If no proof was forthcoming the poramboke should be deemed to have been correctly surveyed at the resurvey.

In G.O. No. 2555, Revenue, dated 30th October 1928, the Government stated that their orders in paragraph 1 (b) of G.O. No. 2044, Revenue, dated 3rd September 1928, regarding the levy of back assessment and the value of the land did not apply to encroachments on accretions and formations in rivers in South Kanara district.

2. The Government observe that there has been some misapprehension as to the general effect and intention of the above orders, and on a review of the whole situation they have decided to issue the following further orders:—

(a) The orders conveyed in G.O. No. 2326, Revenue, dated 4th October 1928, are not to be interpreted to mean that when, as the result merely of a comparison of the old and new survey, occupation is found to amount to an encroachment, evidence should then be sought from other sources to show that the occupation is in fact an encroachment. On the contrary, not only should a mere comparison of the two surveys not be made the basis of these charges but no attempt should be made to treat as an encroachment any occupation of land at the disposal of Government unless the occupation is the subject of public representation (e.g., by the ryots in general or local bodies) and is found definitely to prejudice the utility of the poramboke. For the purpose of establishing the fact of such an encroachment a comparison of the old and new survey may of course be used as evidence.

(b) The position of river accretions is somewhat different and it was in this view that the orders in G.O. No. 2555, Revenue, dated 30th October 1928, were issued. On further consideration however the Government are of opinion that those orders went too far and that there is force in the suggestion that for the levy of back assessment some attempt should be made to balance the gains and losses sustained by the owners of lands which by the processes of nature are subject to constant alluvion and diluvion. They consider therefore that it will be reasonable, in the special circumstances

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of these lands, while maintaining the principle that assessment for past years of enjoyment is due, to limit the charge on this account to ten years' assessment and further to permit the Special Settlement Officer to waive even this charge when, and to the extent that, the land gained by accretion is balanced by land lost by erosion in the same holding. No payment (other than back assessment) will in any case be demanded on account of the assignment of an encroachment on an accretion.

3. The foregoing orders relate primarily to areas that have been, are being, or are about to be, resurveyed but should be applied *mutatis mutandis* to other areas. That is to say, when in the course of 'supplemental survey' it is found necessary to re-lay the boundary of poramboke or assessed waste land, the principles described in paragraph 2 above should be followed. In regard to boundaries of this class which are not affected by the 'supplemental survey,' the Special Settlement Officer should make no alterations unless representations are received from the ryots or from local bodies. In dealing with such representations the Special Settlement Officer should follow the principles laid down in paragraph 2 above. Alleged encroachments which thus escape the notice of the Settlement Officer will be dealt with in the usual course by the Revenue authorities. The Special Settlement Officer however should be instructed to obtain from the taluk offices as many B and A memorandums as possible and deal with them.

4. Orders will issue separately on the question of the separate demarcation and registration of the lands held under mulgeni tenure.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. R. PATE,
Secretary to Government.

To M.R.Ry. K. B. Karant Avargal, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C.
,, the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).
,, M. E. Couchman, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S. (retired).

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1476 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed, at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th February 1929, page 124 supra.]

Statement showing particulars of prosecutions launched by the Police on information received from Inspectors of Motor Vehicles.

District.	Number of prosecutions.	Prosecutions for overloading and mechanical defects.	Prosecutions for breach of other rules, etc.	Prosecutions resulting in convictions.	Income from fines.
					RS.
Ganjam	22	8	14	20	790
Nellore	11	8	3	10	275
North Arcot	2	1	1	2	35
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..
Madura	..	..	..	..	..
Ramnad	96	78	18	69	598
Tinnevely	42	34	8	40	955
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	2	..	..	2	30
South Kanara	1	1	..	1	55
Malabar	..	..	..	..	..
Total	176	130	44	144	2,736

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1477 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th February 1929, page 125 supra.]

Statement showing (a) the total income to the Government from each district for the last two years ending with 30th September 1928, under (i) registration of motor vehicles; (ii) issuing and renewing of Government permits for motor vehicles plying for hire; (iii) half-yearly inspection to motor vehicles plying for hire; (iv) issuing and renewing of driving licences including provisional licences; and (v) issuing and renewing of conductors' pass-books; and (b) the total expenditure incurred by the Government for the above period in connexion with motor vehicles and control of motor traffic in each district.

District.	Income.					Expenditure.	
	(1)	Registration of motor vehicles. (2)	Issuing and renewing of 'G' permits. (3)	Half-yearly inspections. (4)	Issuing and renewing of driving licences. (5)		Issuing and renewing of conductors' pass-books. (6)	(7)
Ganjam ..	..	Rs. 2,188	Rs. 2,672 0	Rs. 5,180 8	Rs. 4,503 0	Rs. 51 0	Rs. A. P. 1,917 1 0
Vissapattam ..	..	3,396	5,185 2	4,703 4	6,260 0	92 8	4,409 11 6
Godavari, East ..	..	3,168	3,989 12	9,414 0	9,001 0	285 0	6,050 0 0
Godavari, West ..	..	2,120	1,533 0	3,900 0	4,100 0	5 0	1,460 0 0
Kistna ..	..	4,623	2,870 0	5,615 0	5,834 0	100 0	2,625 0 0
Guntur ..	..	2,356	1,840 0	4,115 0	6,198 0	56 0	4,149 8 0
Nellore ..	..	1,480	2,021 0	8,287 8	4,395 0	161 8	2,209 0 0
Cuddapah ..	..	1,302	2,180 0	4,211 0	2,076 0	63 8	2,500 0 0
Anantapur ..	..	788	431 0	3,985 0	1,571 0	41 0	2,125 0 0
Bellary ..	..	2,096	1,697 0	5,880 0	4,029 0	62 8	6,135 0 0
Kurnool ..	..	760	654 0	5,171 0	2,076 0	55 0	3,840 0 0
Madras ..	..	37,277	16,135 0	30,700 0	66,832 12	950 8	1,90,299 11 0
Chingleput ..	..	1,400	3,590 0	4,700 0	1,928 0	141 0	4,250 0 0
Chittoor ..	..	2,232	2,164 0	6,564 0	2,532 0	116 0	6,520 0 0
North Arcot ..	..	3,184	4,956 0	13,670 0	4,347 0	207 0	11,184 5 0
South Arcot ..	..	1,612	2,242 0	8,280 0	3,088 0	78 8	8,823 2 0
Tanjore ..	..	3,445	† 3,468 0	14,671 0	11,044 0	266 0	10,898 3 0
Trichinopoly ..	..	8,392	1,831 0	6,565 0	7,621 0	229 0	4,200 0 0
Madura ..	..	Vide col. 6	4,966 8	21,388 0	Vide col. 6	† 31,928 10	8,915 4 6
Ramanad ..	..	3,288	4,584 0	16,600 0	11,480 0	271 8	Nil.
Tinnevelly ..	..	3,160	7,190 0	22,469 0	8,028 0	90 0	5,518 0 0
Coimbatore ..	..	4,935	8	21,839 8	18,620 0	328 8	7,477 0 0
The Nilgiris ..	..	5,348	3,000 0	6,465 8	9,524 0	18 8	4,810 13 0
Salem ..	..	3,470	6,160 0	18,469 0	6,343 0	365 0	11,501 12 0
South Kanara ..	..	3,752	3,138 0	13,300 0	4,023 0	109 0	10,352 4 0
Malabar ..	..	8,822	13,463 0	25,861 0	13,565 0	301 0	6,061 13 0
Mettur ..	..	13	106 0	..	113 0	2 0	..
Total ..	..	1,17,117	1,07,004 14	3,01,062 4	2,13,193 12	36,350 10	8,27,633 8 0

• Includes cost of control and regulation of all traffic, pedestrian and vehicular.
† Includes figures in respect of items in columns (2) and (5), as separate figures are not available.
‡ From 1st April 1927 to 30th September 1928.

* Includes cost of control and regulation of all traffic, pedestrian and vehicular.

† Includes figures in respect of items in columns (2) and (5), as separate figures are not available.

‡ From 1st April 1927 to 30th September 1928.

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1499 asked by Mr. C. Gopala Menon at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th February 1929, page 136 supra.]

District.	New number of liquor shops opened during 1927-28.			Number of liquor shops closed during 1927-28.		
	Arrack.	Toddy.	Foreign liquor.	Arrack.	Toddy.	Foreign liquor.
Ganjam	..	3	..	5	..	1
Vizagapatam	1	..	..	2	1	..
East Godavari	..	..	..	2	7	..
West Godavari	4	2	..	1	..	..
Kistna	4	..	..	2	..	..
Guntur	..	2	..	..	..	..
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	5	..	15	4	..
Anantapur	..	4	..	23	4	..
Bellary	1	8	..	6	4	..
Kurnool	..	8	..	..	1	..
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	..	..	3	3	..
Chittoor	..	2	..	2	..	..
North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	..	..	..	2	..	..
Banjore	3	..	..	..	21	..
Chinnampally	..	..	..	2	2	..
Madurai	..	..	2	..	..	1
Amnad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinnaveilly	..	..	3	..	..	..
Coimbatore	..	21	1	..	7	..
Mettur	..	..	..	2	2	..
The Nilgiris	..	Nil	4	..	..	..
Salem	..	6	1	..	..	..
South Kanara	..	..	..	3	13	..
Malabar	..	9	..	32	6	..

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1502 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th February 1929, page 142 supra.]

KURNOOL DISTRICT.

Statement showing the quantity of quinine supplied to each hospital and dispensary including rural dispensaries in Kurnool district between 1st June 1928 to 30th November 1928.

Name of medical institution.	Quantity of quinine supplied between 1st June 1928 to 30th November 1928.
	LB. OZ.
Government Headquarter Hospital, Kurnool	24 0
Government Dispensary, Dhone	6 0
Do. Koilkuntla	12 0
Do. Markapur	2 0
Local Fund Dispensary, Allagadda (taluk headquarters)	6 0
Local Fund Dispensary, Atmakur	4 0
Do. Chagalamarri	Nil.
Do. Cumbum	2 0
Do. Gadivemula	2 0
Do. Giddalore (taluk headquarters)	3 0
Do. Gudur	1 0
Do. Kodumur	3 0
Do. Maddikera	2 0
Do. Nandikotkur (taluk headquarters)	4 0
Municipal Hospital, Nandyal (taluk headquarters)	1 0
Municipal Branch Dispensary, Nandyal	4 0
Local Fund Dispensary, Paniem	8 8
Do. Pattikonda	5 0
Do. Pyapali	4 0
Do. Yerragondapalem	2 0
Rural Dispensary, Nossam	3 0
Do. Ulindakonda	2 0
Do. Veldurti	3 0
Do. Vorvakal	2 0

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1503 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th February 1929, page 142 supra.]

Name of agency.	Quantity of quinine supplied.	Date of supply.
1928.		
Kollegal taluk—		
The Christian Mission, Kollegal	500 packets of 20.5 grain tablets.	7th Dec.
Range Officer, Ramapuram .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Do. Kollegal	175 packets.	7th Dec.
Tahsildar, Kollegal	100 "	Do.
Health Inspector, Kollegal	25 "	Do.
Medical Officer do.	100 "	Do.
Do. Local Fund Dispensary, Hanur	50 "	Do.
Cuddapah taluk—		
Government Headquarter Hospital, Cuddapah	2,000 packets.	16th Nov.
Health Inspector, Cuddapah	100 "	22nd Nov.
Ramakrishna Samaj	50 "	.. .. .
Tahsildar, Cuddapah	300 "	21st Nov.
Deputy Tahsildar, Cuddapah	200 "	Do.
Range Officer, Cuddapah	66 "	Do.
Rayachoti taluk—		
Local Fund Dispensary, Pulivendla	300 packets.	24th Nov.
Do. Rayachoti	100 "	22nd Nov.
Do. Vempalli	9 "	24th Nov.
Health Inspector, Rayachoti	150 "	22nd Nov.
Tahsildar, Rayachoti	150 "	20th Nov.
Deputy Tahsildar, Lakkireddipalli	150 "	Do.
Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Rayachoti	3 "	Do.
Range Officer, Sanipaya	150 "	22nd Nov.
Kanigiri—		
Rev. G. H. Brook	300 packets.	2nd Nov.
Tahsildar	200 "	Do.
Medical Officer, Pamur	150 "	6th Nov.
Do. Kanigiri	500 "	Do.
Health Inspector, Kanigiri	300 "	Do.
Forest Ranger, Kanigiri	50 "	Do.
Udayagiri—		
Rev. F. W. Stait, Udayagiri	300 packets.	7th Nov.
Medical Officer, Udayagiri	100 "	23rd Nov.
Health Inspector, Udayagiri	2,000 "	7th Nov.
Tahsildar, Udayagiri	300 "	Do.
Forest Ranger, Udayagiri	100 "	23rd Nov.
Hospet—		
Mr. T. Adrusayya London Mission	50 packets.	6th Nov.
Revenue Inspector, Tornagal, through Tahsildar, Hospet	100 "	25th Nov.
Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Hospet	50 "	6th Nov.
Medical Officer, Hospet	100 "	14th Nov.
Do. Kamalapur	200 "	7th Nov.
Do. Kampli	100 "	18th Nov.
Revenue Inspector, Kampli	200 "	25th Nov.
Vaccinator, Hospet	100 "	Do.
Forest Ranger, Hospet	150 "	Do.
S. Hanumanthachar, Theosophical Society, Hospet	100 "	Do.
Revenue Inspector, Narayanadevarakeri	150 "	Do.
Health Inspector, Hospet	100 "	Do.

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Name of agency.	Quantity of quinine supplied.	Date of supply.
1928.		
Puttur—		
Rev. S. V. Rebello, Karopady, Vatkody P.O.	150 packets	19th Nov.
Rev. Fr. L. Lobo, Kudaba	200 "	Do.
Mr. Felix Huns, Headmaster, Kanyadi	50 "	Do.
Salvador Menezes, Headmaster, Panchama school, Ujre	50 "	Do.
Rev. D. H. D'Souza, Madanthar	200 "	Do.
Rev. M. S. Fernandez, Beltangady	50 "	Do.
Rev. Carvalho, Arwa	200 "	Do.
Rev. Th. Ritter, Basel Mission, Puttur	150 "	Do.
James Andrews, Beltangady	50 "	Do.
Rural Medical Officer, Uppinangady	200 "	Do.
Health Inspector, Puttur	250 "	Do.
Do. Beltangady	250 "	Do.
Medical Officer, Puttur	300 "	Do.
Do. Sampaje	200 "	Do.
Do. Beltangady	400 "	Do.
Do. Vittal	150 "	Do.
Do. Sullia	200 "	Do.
Do. Panja	200 "	Do.
Tahsildar, Puttur	400 "	Do.
Deputy Tahsildar, Beltangady	500 "	Do.
Range Officer, Beltangady	100 "	Do.
Do. Puttur	200 "	Do.
Do. Uppinangady	200 "	Do.
Karkal—		
Rev. Fr. J. B. D'Sa, Moodabidri	100 packets.	19th Nov.
Rev. Fr. A. P. D'Souza, Takkode	100 "	Do.
Civil Assistant Surgeon, Karkal	500 "	Do.
Health Inspector, Karkal	250 "	Do.
Medical Officer, Moodabidri	150 "	Do.
Do. Naravi	200 "	Do.
Do. Hebri	300 "	Do.
Tahsildar, Karkal	400 "	Do.
Range Officer, Udipi	100 "	Do.
Ponneri—		
Two thousand and one hundred treatment packets of quinine tablets were sent to the District Health Officer, Chingleput, on 15th October 1928 for distribution in Ponneri taluk. A report on the details of distribution to the respective agents is still awaited from the District Health Officer.		
Koilkuntla—		
Government Dispensary, Koilkuntla	35 packets	10th Nov.
Rural Dispensary, Nossam	100 "	15th Nov.
Do. Owk	100 "	12th Nov.
Health Inspector, Koilkuntla	250 "	10th Nov.
Tahsildar, Koilkuntla	250 "	20th Nov.
Rev. P. M. Simon, S.P.G. Mission, R. Jambladinne	200 "	16th Nov.
Medical Officer, London Mission Hospital, Mayalur	50 "	17th Nov.
Deputy Tahsildar, Owk	250 "	15th Nov.

B—TEMPORARY—cont.

Department and designation of post. (1)	(ii) POSTS NEWLY CREATED.		Remarks (4)
	Pay per mensem. (2)	Period of tenure. (3)	
	RS.		
<i>Administration of Justice—cont.</i>			
Additional Sub-Judge, Ramnad.	650	For one year from the commencement of the Christmas holidays 1928.	....
Additional Sub-Judge, Tinnevely.	650	From the commencement of the Christmas holidays 1928 up to 1st April 1929.	....
Sub-Judge, Kurnool.	650	From 15th December 1928 to the commencement of the Christmas holidays 1929.	....
Sub-Judge, Kumbakonam.	650	For one year from 15th November 1928.	....
<i>General Administration.</i>			
<i>Public Department—</i> Special officer for the preparation of the Presidency Administration Report for 1927-28.	Pay in the regular line <i>plus</i> Presidency allowance of Rs. 150.	Three months from 1st November 1928.	Mr. W. R. S. Sathianathan, I.C.S., was appointed to the post.
Secretary to the Madras Provincial Committee appointed to co-operate with the Indian Statutory Commission.	Pay in the regular line <i>plus</i> a special pay of Rs. 250.	From 19th October 1928.	Mr. S. V. Ramamurthi, I.C.S., has been appointed Secretary.
<i>Finance Department—</i> Assistant Secretary.	500—50—800	From 1st October 1928 to 31st March 1929.	Appointment sanctioned in connection with the preparation of the Budget Estimate for 1929-30.

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Administration of Justice.

650	Four months from 1st December 1928.	
650	From 1st December 1928 up to the commencement of the summer recess 1929.	
650	Do.	....
650	One year from 1st December 1928.	....

Scientific departments—Hydro-Electric Development department.

<i>Hydro-Electric Development department—</i>		
1	Field Engineer (Electrical)	....
1	Resident Engineer, Glen Morgan Project.	....

Public Health.

<i>Local Self-Government Department—</i>		
Specialist in venereal diseases for the Madras Presidency.	1,600	Three years from 28th December 1928.
<i>Civil Works.</i>		
3 Executive Engineers, one for the charge of each of the Tank Restoration Scheme Divisions in the Madras, Bezwada and Trichinopoly Circles.	625—1,325 each.	To the end of Mar 1930

625—1,325 each.	To the end of Mar 1930	
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THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Thursday, the 28th February 1929.

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

PRESENT:

Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.	Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) S. (<i>Deputy President</i>).
Usman Sabib Bahadur, Kt., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad.	Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E. Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.	Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.	Narayana Rao, Mr. Mothay.
Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.	Narayana Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.	Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Abdul Razaq Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.	Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Ramaiah Padayachi, Mr. K.
Bhaktavatsala Nayudu, Mr. P.	Ramaiah Reddi, Mr. B.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Biswanath Das Mahasaya, Sriman.	Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Chidambaramudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. W. E.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Davis, Mr. J. A.	Robertson, Mr. R. J. O.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Sami Venkateshalingam Chetti, Mr.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.	Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.	Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.	Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.	Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.	Slater, C.M.E., C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.	Soundarapandya Natar, Mr. W. P. A.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr.	Souter, I.C.S., Mr. C. A.
James, Mr. F. E.	Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. B.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Karant, Mr. K. R.	Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.	Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.	Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.	Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Mahmud Schammud Sahib Bahadur.	Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.	Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.	Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. O.	Venkataramam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M.	Venkiab, Mr. S.
Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.	Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.	Wood, Mr. C. B.
Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran Raman.	Zamindar of Gollapalli (Srimannarayana Appa Rao Bahadur Garu, Meka).
	Zamindar of Kallikota (Sri Ramachandra Mardaraja Deo).
	Zamindar of Seithur (Vadamalai Tiruvannatha Sevuga Pandiya Tevar Avargal).
	Zamindar of Singampatti (T. N. Sivasubramaniya Tevar, Thirthapathi).

[28th February 1929]

I
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Agriculture

Action taken on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

* 1513 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have accepted any of the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Agriculture; and

(b) if so, what they are?

A.—(a) & (b) The Commission's recommendations are under the consideration of Government; but no orders have yet been passed on any of them.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"The hon. the Finance Member stated the other day that some of the items in the budget were based upon the recommendations of the Royal Commission. May I know from the hon. the Minister whether the report of the Royal Commission was not considered at all and some action taken thereon?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"With reference to some of the recommendations, the Director of Agriculture sent some proposals. From those proposals the budget was framed."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I ask if certain portions of the report have been considered?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"In some cases action has been taken already."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Then may I know what are the other things that have to be considered?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Remaining portions of the report."

Co-operation

Improvement of fishermen's co-operative societies.

* 1514 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has suggested any steps to improve the fishermen's co-operative societies; and

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken in the matter?

A.—(a) & (b) No suggestions have yet been received by the Government.

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Fisheries

Income from the issue of salt for curing fish in Malabar and South Kanara.

* 1515 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) how many years it is since the price of salt issued for curing fish was raised from 10 annas to Rs. 1-4-0 per maund; and

(b) what additional amount is being collected per mensem in Malabar and South Kanara as the result of this doubling of the price of salt?

A.—(a) The price of salt issued for curing fish was raised from annas 10 to Rs. 1-4-0 on 1st April 1924.

(b) The increased payments made consequent on the higher price were Rs. 9,784 per mensem on an average during the past four years.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I know whether representations have been made to the Government to reduce the price of salt and whether the Government have considered those representations?"

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

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know if the matter has not been considered for the last five years?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"It has been engaging the attention of the Government."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask whether the Government are going to take any action in the near future?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"They are waiting for the recommendations of the Fisheries Committee."

Improvements in the working of fish-curing yards.

* 1516 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Director of Fisheries has been asked to submit a special report on the working of the fish-curing yards which have sustained a loss in recent years; and

(b) whether the Government have considered what measures should be taken for improving the working of such yards?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government are awaiting the report called for from the Director of Fisheries.

Industries

Action taken on the recommendations of the Textile Industry Conference.

* 1517 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state what action he proposes to take on the recommendations of the Conference of Members of the Legislative Council and non-official gentlemen on the working of the textile industry in this Presidency?

A.—The recommendations are under consideration.

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Starting of new industries.

* 1518 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with reference to clause (e) of question No. 651 answered on 26th November 1928—

(a) the various new industries that the Director of Industries is intending to start; and

(b) the probable capital and annual cost of each?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given on 29th November 1928 to clause (e) of question No. 812 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. The Director of Industries has been asked to work out in sufficient detail a definite programme of experiments with information as to when each of the experiments will be undertaken, the probable period required for each experiment to reach the stage of production on factory scale, the staff necessary for the conduct of each and the annual expenditure likely to be entailed in undertaking the experiments. This report is awaited. During the year 1929-30 it is proposed to conduct in the Government Industrial Institute, Madras, experiments in the manufacture of lampblack, the capital and recurring expenditure on which is estimated at Rs. 2,000 and 1,000 respectively.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Is it intended to make new discoveries first and then start those industries, or do they want to popularize the industries already existing?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"There is no idea of discovering any new industries now."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"I understand that experiments are being made with regard to certain industries, which may be successful or not. Are the Government not going to encourage and popularize the industries already in vogue? Is it not the object of the department to popularize the existing industries?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"That is what they are trying to do."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Are the Government going to start any new industries?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"The matter is under consideration."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"For how long?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"As soon as we get the report from the Director of Industries, the matter will be considered."

Work done by the water diviner.

* 1519 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether any water diviner was appointed by the Government for some time;

(b) if so, for what period;

(c) at what salary;

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(d) what is the nature of work he was doing during the period he was in service; and

(e) whether the Government propose to retain his services permanently?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Nine months.

(c) Rupees 150 per mensem with a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem.

(d) He was employed in connexion with the survey of underground water by the Industries Department in certain villages in the Bellary firka. His work consisted in indicating likely sites for boring thereby minimising the number of unsuccessful borings. The diviner makes a general survey of the whole area and indicates roughly with the use of his divining rod the direction of the underground water-courses, if any. He also indicates the particular places where the currents are strongest. Such places are carefully marked and subsequently boreholes are put down on the sites.

(e) No.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"May I know how far the services of the diviner during the past have been helpful to the department and whether he has been able to correctly divine the source of underground water-supply or not?"

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

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether any appreciable results have accrued from the experiments conducted by the diviner?"

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

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know what the qualifications of this diviner are? Was he trained in any Government institution?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"He is a retired Forest Officer knowing something of divining."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I ask how many borings were successful and how many were unsuccessful?"

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

Diwan Bahadur P. C. KTHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"Will the Government be pleased to place a record of the actual work done by this diviner on the table of the House?"

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

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I ask whether we cannot retain the services of this man?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"His services have already been terminated."

Mr. O. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"Why?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"His term of appointment has already expired."

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Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" May I ask whether we cannot appoint him again ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" If there is necessity, we will do so."

Experiments in extracting oil from oil seeds.

* 1520 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with reference to question No. 686 answered on 26th November 1928 regarding experiments in extracting oil from oil seeds—

(a) the nature and extent of experiments carried on by the Government;

(b) the result of such experiments;

(c) whether these results were published; and

(d) whether it is proposed to start any mills to demonstrate to the public the results achieved by the Government?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to paragraphs 116 and 117 at pages 51-52 of the Administration Report of the Industries Department for the year ending 31st March 1928. The experiments with the Muller Oil Expeller are not yet complete and the Director has promised to report on their results as soon as the experiments are over. Systematic laboratory experiments were also conducted by the Superintendent, Kerala Soap Institute, with the Domag Oil Mill to compare the oil contents, etc., of the seeds as crushed in the mill and in the country chekku. The experiments have been completed and the Director will report shortly on their results.

(c) & (d) The Government will consider these points as soon as the results are reported.

Excise

Reduction of the issue strength of country spirits as a measure of temperance reform.

* 1521 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have at any time considered the desirability of gradually reducing the issue strength of country spirits as a measure of temperance reform; and

(b) whether any experiment has been conducted in any locality to watch the consumption of country spirits by reducing the issue strength?

A.—(a) & (b) From time to time the Government have ordered a reduction of the issue strength of country spirits in various parts of the Presidency, as a measure of temperance.

Prohibition of the private possession of country spirits.

* 1522 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Government have considered the desirability of prohibiting private possession of country spirits altogether in the taluks where the experiment of closure of all arrack shops has been in force as a measure of real and complete prohibition?

A.—No.

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Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know from the hon. Minister whether the experiments in prohibition aim at the private possession of country spirits also ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" There is a certain limit fixed to the extent of which country spirits can be possessed by private individuals. That limit is being reduced year by year."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" In carrying experiments towards prohibition in selected areas, may I know whether the Government have prohibited the possession of country spirits altogether at least in those localities ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" In those areas private possession of country spirits has not been altogether prohibited, but the quantity has been reduced to a certain extent."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" May I know whether the intention of the Government is to prohibit altogether the possession of country spirits by private persons ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The Government are now trying experiments by reducing the quantity of private possession; if they are successful, the Government will consider the other question."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask what the limit was the year before last and what it is now ? "

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

Rates of duty on liquors and spirits.

* 1523 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what the rates of duty are on locally made foreign liquor, country brewed beer and imported spirits;

(b) what the rates of fixed licence fees are for the various kinds of foreign liquor shops; and

(c) whether the Government are considering the desirability of increasing the rates of duty on imported spirits and the fixed licence fees charged for foreign liquor shops?

A.—(a) Locally made foreign liquor—Rs. 17-8-0 per proof gallon.

Country brewed beer—8 annas per imperial gallon.

On imported spirits a customs duty is levied by the Government of India. No further duty is levied on them by the Local Government. A statement^a showing the rates of duties levied by the Government of India is appended.

(b) Please see appended statement. ^a

(c) The Government have not under consideration any proposal to raise the fixed licence fees in respect of foreign liquor shops. The question of the raising of the rates of duty on imported spirits is one for consideration by the Government of India.

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Statistics showing the progress of prohibition.

* 1524 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of toddy and foreign liquor shops before and after the commencement of the prohibition experiment in certain taluks of the Presidency (figures to be given separately for each year);

(b) the figures of consumption of toddy and foreign liquor before experiment and during the years of experiment;

(c) the figures of consumption of arrack in the shops adjoining the dry areas before and during the period of experiment; and

(d) the number of cases of illicit distillation in the dry areas before and after the commencement of the experiment?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have called for a report.

Opening of an arrack shop at Poonamallee.

* 1525 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to clause (b) of question No. 1324 answered on 1st February 1929 regarding the proposed opening of an arrack shop at Poonamallee,—

(a) whether the Government have received the information called for; and

(b) if answer to (a) be in the affirmative, whether the Government will place the same on the Council table?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) It is not proposed to open an arrack shop at present. There are one arrack shop at Mangadu on the border of the cantonment one mile away, and another at Tirumushi over 2½ miles away, from Old Poonamallee.

Supply of coconut arrack by Messrs. Parry & Co.

* 1526 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to question No. 1326 answered on 1st February 1929 regarding supply of coconut arrack by Messrs. Parry & Co., will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to place before the Council the report called for on the above subject and the action taken thereon and on the suggestion to treat coconut arrack as country liquor?

A.—The Government have not yet received the report of the Commissioner of Excise.

Medical*Provision for research work in the Madras Medical College.*

* 1527 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what provision has been made in the Madras Medical College for research work;

(b) whether the Professors of the college are engaging themselves in research and if so, whether the Government can place on the Council table the result of their enquiry; and

(c) what are the hours of work for the Physicians and Surgeons in the General Hospital?

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A — (a) & (b) A report * on the subject received from the Surgeon-General is laid on the table.

(c) 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Public Health*Propagation of the evils of consuming opium and liquor.*

* 1528 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to place on the table of the House copies of the instructions given to the officers of the Health department to carry on propaganda on the evils of opium and liquor consumption?

A.—G.O. No. 1776, P.H., dated 25th August 1925, ^b and G.O. No. 924, P.H., dated 11th May 1927, ^b are placed on the table.

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—“It is stated in the answer that there is no objection for Public Health officers drawing attention to the effects of intoxicants. May I ask if they have been given positive instructions to carry on propaganda against drinking?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“The order is printed at pages 19 and 20 which says ‘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’.”

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—“With reference to that very point I am asking whether they have been asked to preach for prohibition and whether anybody has done so.”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“The matter which the hon. Member has referred to is under the consideration of the Government. Orders will issue soon.”

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—“With reference to G.O. No. 924, may I ask whether the Government have passed any orders defining what amounts to excessive drink, whether it is the drinking of 6 bottles or 30 bottles?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“I have no idea. The Government have no idea of making any such determination.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether the policy of the Government is that officers of the Excise department will not be promoted if the excise revenue falls?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“I do not know of any change of policy. But I doubt whether there was any such policy at any time.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know if the excise revenue falls in a certain area it will be a disqualification for the officer of that area for promotion?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“If the Government think that the fall in the revenue is due to an improper conduct or slackness of the officer, then he will not be promoted. On the other hand, if the Government think that it is due to reduction of the quantity in drinking, it will be no bar to the promotion of the officer.”

* Printed as Appendix II on pages 267-268 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix III on page 289 infra.

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Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Is it not the duty of the Excise officer to see that the revenue does not fall ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ It is the duty of the Excise Department to see that revenue does not fall owing to want of detection of crimes or combination among bidders. It is not the duty of the department to see that drink is increased. The Government of India have issued definite orders to that effect.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ With regard to this Government order, may I know why the Government have not instructed their Health Officers to preach on the evil effects of any use of alcohol ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ I am afraid the hon. Member did not hear the answer I gave to Mr. Madhavan Nayar. I said that that matter was under the consideration of the Government and that orders would issue soon.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know if there is any proposal that the Excise Department should preach against drink ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ There is no such proposal at present.”

Alleged negligent treatment of one Angamma in the Government Maternity Hospital.

* 1529 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether one lady by name Angamma was admitted to the Government Maternity Hospital at 8 a.m. on 11th December 1927 with labour pains;

(b) whether she was operated at 12 noon on the same date by the assistant of the hospital;

(c) whether she died the same day;

(d) whether on two previous occasions she had been successfully operated for the removal of the child by the Superintendent;

(e) why she was not operated this time by the Superintendent or the Assistant Superintendent;

(f) whether it is a fact that the Superintendent when informed of the arrival of this case sent word that he was busy and that the particular assistant must operate on her;

(g) whether when after an hour or so he was informed that the assistant was not in the hospital, he wrote back saying that that particular assistant should be sent for and that he should do the operation;

(h) what the delay involved was in all this correspondence;

(i) whether it is a fact that the Superintendent is provided with quarters so that he might attend to all serious cases; and

(j) if so, why he did not personally look into this case?

A.—(a) A patient named Angamma was admitted into the hospital at 8-45 a.m. on 11th December 1927.

(b) She was operated on the same day at 11-25 a.m. by the Assistant Professor of Midwifery.

(c) & (d) Yes.

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(e), (f), (g) & (h) The information asked for is not available as the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent who were then on duty are not in India at present.

(i) Yes.

(j) Please see the answer to clauses (e) to (h).

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ May I know from the hon. the Minister for Public Health why there was such inordinate delay in operating a lady with labour pains who was admitted at 8-45 a.m. in an institution where there are half a dozen medical men, such as the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, on the spot ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ Answer is given so far as information can be gathered. But the unfortunate trouble is my hon. Friend asks questions one year after the incident. We cannot get all the information now.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ It is an institution where a record is kept for everything done. . . . ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member is giving information.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ I am asking, Sir, whether it is not possible to refer to these records if the hon. Minister has a mind to do so.”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ All the information that can be gathered from the records has been obtained and put on the paper.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ May I know from the hon. the Minister for Public Health what the qualifications of the Assistant are and why the lady was not operated by the Superintendent or the Assistant Superintendent, who are experts, when it is a case of opening up the womb and pulling out the child through the abdomen and not through the natural passage and whether she was not operated successfully twice before by the Superintendent ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member is furnishing very valuable information. (Laughter.)

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ It is a serious question affecting the public. I want to know whether it is open to the Assistant Professor of Midwifery to operate a poor woman and kill her.

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ Whether it is a poor woman or a rich woman, the duty of the officers of the department is the same. As I said, it is not possible to answer those questions one year after the incident. Both the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent are on leave in England. There is no record in the hospital which will give the required information. The information has to be obtained from the officers themselves.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I know whether the Government have written to those officers asking for their explanations for their default in this case, and if not, why they have not written to them to explain ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ Because the matter is brought to the notice of the Government one year later. Moreover, those officers are in England. It will be six months before we get replies from them.”

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" It takes only a month to get a reply."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent will not remember this case. They cannot give answers to our questions without referring to the records. They may return to India before our letter reaches them."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I made a reference to this point at the time of the discussion of the last year's budget. The hon. the Finance Member took me to task for not giving due notice of the matter to the hon. Member of Government concerned."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is again furnishing information."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Reference was made to this matter in this House by me."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will have to take some other opportunity to refer to that matter."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I ask what the qualifications of the Assistant Professor of Midwifery are for operating that lady and for killing her?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" No qualifications are necessary for killing a woman. I want notice if the hon. Member wants information about the qualifications of an officer for conducting successful operations."

Alleged grievances of lepers in the Tirumani Leper Settlement.

-15 m. * 1530 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have received complaints about the treatment of lepers in the Tirumani settlement as to diet, exercise and discipline within the last one year; and

(b) what steps have been taken to enquire into and redress their alleged grievances?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The question does not arise.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know whether the Government during the Ministership of Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar did not receive complaints about the treatment of lepers?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The answer given in clause (a) is 'No'."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister what arrangements have been made to prevent such complaints?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I have not heard any complaints and the question does not arise."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know if the hon. the Minister is aware that probably owing to the bad treatment of these lepers in Tirumani the City of Madras is infested with a number of lepers, especially in the approaches to the buses and trains?"

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The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I am not aware of it and if the facts are as stated by the hon. Member, I do not know if it is due to bad treatment. Even in spite of the treatment many people do not go to the settlement."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether there was a strike and about 400 lepers were turned out and they had to come to the city of Madras and go and see respectable leaders in the city?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask the hon. Member about what time?"

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Last year about this time."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I do not know, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether many of the lepers were turned out?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I do not know whether they were turned out."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that nearly 400 lepers left the asylum?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The hon. Member is repeating the very question of the hon. Dr. Mallayya."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I know whether the hon. Minister will make enquiries and place them before the House?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I do not know whether any useful purpose will be served now by ascertaining whether 400 people left the hospital 15 months ago. If the hon. Member wants to know about the condition of the management at present, that will be enquired into."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know from the hon. Minister whether Government have any voice in the management of this institution when the upkeep of it and the expenditure on the institution is borne by Government?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I do not know what the hon. Member means by 'voice'."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" The institution is maintained by Government funds only."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is again furnishing information."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether Government have any voice in the management and whether they can enforce their will?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Probably; I think so."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether the Government have any intention of introducing any legislation for the compulsory segregation of lepers?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" That was a matter which was considered four or five years before. Now modern opinion seems to be that wholesale segregation is not desirable. That is a matter still under the consideration of Government."

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Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know whether any responsible Government official visits, inspects and reports as to how matters are in that institution ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I am not quite sure about who is the officer entrusted with the inspection of this hospital, but I do think that Government are taking proper steps to see that their funds are not maladministered. "

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether there is any attempt to separate the burnt out cases ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" That is a matter of detail which I cannot answer without making further enquiries and so I require notice, Sir. "

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know whether the hon. Minister was ever there ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" No. "

Registration

Abolition of search fees for copies of public documents.

* 1531 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Government have come to any decision regarding the abolition of search fees in connexion with applications for copies of public documents in the Registration department ?

A.—The Government have not under consideration any proposal for abolition of search fees.

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the hon. Minister will take the matter into consideration ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is under consideration, that is the answer. "

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—" No, Sir, the answer is 'not under consideration'. "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" So far as we are concerned there are no circumstances which make Government think of considering. If the hon. Member will mention reasons why it requires reconsideration, the Government will reconsider. "

Water-supply

Construction of a dhobikhana at Adoni.

* 1532 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) when a site was acquired near the Adoni Water Works for constructing a 'dhobikhana';

(b) whether any, and if so, what progress has been made in the construction of the same and if not, why not;

(c) whether there is any proposal to convert the Venkanna Chari well in the town into a 'dhobikhana';

(d) whether the above well is situated in the heart of the town;

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(e) whether there are any dwelling houses around it;

(f) whether washing of soiled clothes in this well during epidemic or other times would endanger the health of the public; and

(g) if so, what measures have been taken to eliminate that danger ?

A—(a) In 1914.

(b) The scheme has been abandoned owing to the scarcity of water.

(c) No.

(d) No. It is situated in the south-east corner of the town.

(e) There are some houses and dry fields.

(f) Possibly

(g) The Chairman, Municipal Council, Adoni, reports that the well has been completely cleared of silt and that effective steps are being taken to conserve the water and to prevent the public from resorting to the well for washing soiled clothes and for bathing.

Education

Establishment of a Unitary University at Waltair.

* 1533 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 decided finally to bring a Bill to establish a Unitary University at Waltair;

(b) whether they consulted any educational experts before they have come to that decision and if so, whom and when;

(c) whether they propose to send back by the said Bill the whole of the Andhra country except Waltair and a small tract round it to the jurisdiction of the Madras University;

(d) whether they have obtained the opinion of the Senate of the Andhra University on this matter and if so, what it is; and

(e) whether in coming to that decision the Government have considered the majority opinion of prominent Andhras that gave both oral and written evidence before the Select Committee of the Andhra University Bills ?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the discussions relating to the Andhra University Act Amendment Bills at the meetings of the Legislative Council held on the 28th, 29th and 31st January and the 1st February 1929.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether Government have now definitely given up the policy referred to in the communiqué ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Yes. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether Government propose to concentrate all their expenditure on the Andhra University at Waltair ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Government propose to make grants to the University authorities. They will naturally concentrate their efforts at Waltair which is the headquarters of the University. "

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" May I know whether the other affiliated colleges which are affiliated to the Andhra University will not be given any grants at all ? "

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

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"May I take it that Government will not finance the existing colleges so far as desirable?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The Government as managers of these colleges will maintain these colleges in a way that will be approved by the University."

Fixing of the jurisdiction of Junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

* 1534 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) whether it is a fact that the jurisdiction of Government servants drawing fixed travelling allowances according to the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules has to be fixed;

(b) whether the jurisdiction of junior grade Deputy Inspectors of Schools in the Madura and Trichinopoly districts has been so fixed; and

(c) if the answer is in the negative, whether the Government will be pleased to order the fixation of the jurisdiction of these officers?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The work of Junior Deputy Inspectors may lie all in one range or may be divided between two or more adjacent ranges, according to the amount of relief needed by the Senior Deputy Inspectors. In the latter case, the District Educational Officer concerned will arrange that the schools in different ranges which are entrusted to one Junior Deputy Inspector are as near together as possible. In such cases, for purposes of fixed travelling allowance 'the specified area' mentioned in rule 13 of the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules may be taken to be the ranges in which the officer has to work, though in actual practice it will be much less.

The Government have no intention of revising the arrangement at present.

Conveyance facilities for the school-going Zenana Muslim girls.

* 1535 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether in Salem and Udumalpet carts are provided for the conveyance of the Zenana Muslim girls to and from the school at which they are educated with a view to popularize female education in that community; and

(b) if so, whether the hon. the Minister proposes to introduce this system throughout the Presidency?

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

(b) The question of providing conveyances for Muslim girls in schools under local bodies and private agencies is one for consideration by the managing bodies concerned. As regards Government schools it is proposed to provide conveyances in all schools for Muslim girls in which there are classes above the fifth, the concession being restricted to pupils in the fifth and higher classes.

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Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"May I know from the hon. Minister whether Government do not consider the reports of these local bodies annually?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Of course the reports of local bodies are issued annually."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"May I know from the hon. Minister whether Government should not draw the attention of these local bodies to the matter?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"That is a matter for the local bodies concerned."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"My question is whether Government have at any time drawn the attention of these local bodies?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Government do not think it necessary to draw the attention of local bodies."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"May I know from what Muslim authority Government gathered their information on which they have passed that conveyance could be provided only to girls above the fifth standard?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"For the simple reason that girls under that age do not observe strict purdah."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"May I know under what authority the hon. Minister says that girls studying in classes below the fifth standard do not observe purdah, whatever their age?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"From experience gained in the department I am assured that girls up to the fifth standard are of an age when they do not observe purdah."

Prevention of smoking in schools and colleges.

* 1536 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: With reference to the answer to my question No. 628 answered on 26th November 1928, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Director of Public Instruction has since received the complete reports regarding the effect of his circular of 1925 in preventing smoking in schools and colleges; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House all the information received on this subject?

A.—(a) The Director has received reports from District Educational Officers and Principals of Colleges.

(b) It is seen from the reports that the Director's circular of 1925 has been instrumental in checking to a large extent the habit of smoking in school and college premises and on play-grounds, but that in certain districts better results can be hoped for only through parental co-operation. It is not considered necessary to place the reports on the table of the House.

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Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know in which districts the Director's circular has been instrumental in checking smoking among boys in schools and colleges?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Notice."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether the attention of students is now being drawn to this circular in schools and colleges?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I believe that is a fact."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether Government propose to take any further steps to discourage smoking among boys in colleges and schools?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Till we get further information we do not propose to take any steps."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I enquire whether Government are aware that smoking is allowed outside the school premises, say play-grounds, and outside their homes?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am not aware of any such practice."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"If there is such a practice what steps Government propose to take to check the habit of smoking?"

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

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"There is smoking going on outside the school?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will have to take the opportunity during budget debates."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether teachers are instructed not to smoke in the presence of the boys?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I do not think that liberties of individuals can be restricted."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know the reasons why it is not considered necessary to place the reports on the table of the House?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Because it is impossible to arrange and print those voluminous reports. If a summary of the reports is wanted by the hon. Member I am quite prepared to give it."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know if teachers are smoking in the presence of their pupils?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"No, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Minister for Education whether he is prepared to issue a circular directing that teachers should not smoke at least in the class-room?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Certainly, such an instruction I am prepared to issue if the teachers are doing that, as I think it is very wrong."

Co-education of boys and girls in elementary schools.

* 1537 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to encourage co-education of boys and girls in elementary schools; and

(b) if so, what action they intend to take in this matter?

A.—(a) & (b) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

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Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether in sanctioning money for opening separate boys' and girls' schools in the coming budget this matter has been kept in view?"

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

Establishment of additional girls' high schools in the Presidency.

* 1538 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state, with reference to question No. 626 answered on 26th November 1928 regarding the establishment of girls' schools in additional centres—

(a) whether the Government have arrived at any decision regarding the establishment of high schools for girls in additional centres;

(b) if so, what it is;

(c) in how many places such schools, if any, were established in the current year; and

(d) how many more are proposed to be established in the next year and where?

A.—(a) & (b) No.

(c) A secondary school for girls was opened at Bellary in the current year.

(d) It is proposed to establish a secondary school at Ellore.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"With reference to the answer given to clauses (a) and (b), may I know from the hon. Minister for how long this matter has been under the consideration of Government?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"For about ten months."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"Is it not a fact that the Director of Public Instruction made a tour in the heart of the presidency with a view to come to a decision upon this matter?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Yes, he did. The proposal is now under consideration."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"How long are they going to consider? Are they going to settle it before the budget is finally fixed?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"These are not matters that can be settled in a day."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know whether Government have any intention of appointing a committee to consider and report on the question of secondary education of girls before going on with the further establishment of secondary schools?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"That matter will be considered."

Libraries in the Presidency.

* 1539 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 libraries in this province;

(b) where they are situated;

(c) by whom they are managed;

(d) the number of books in English and in vernaculars in each;

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(e) the cost of establishment; and
 (f) whether any grant is given by the Government to any of them and if so, what amount?

A.—(a) to (f) It is presumed that the reference is to libraries other than those attached to Educational institutions, the Connemara Public Library and the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library. Government have no information in regard to such libraries. The attention of the hon. Member is, however, invited

(i) to supplemental statistics (94) appended to Volume II of the report on Public Instruction for 1927-28, which shows the number of educational associations and reading rooms in each district, and

(ii) to the undermentioned Government Orders (placed on the Editors' Table) in which grants have been sanctioned for public libraries:—

G.O. No. 719, Law (Education), dated 3rd May 1921.

G.O. No. 350, Law (Education), dated 7th March 1924.

G.O. No. 1863, Law (Education), dated 28th October 1925.

G.O. No. 2313, Law (Education), dated 16th December 1926.

G.O. No. 75, Law (Education), dated 12th January 1928.

G.O. No. 2366, Law (Education), dated 8th December 1928.

In addition to the amounts specified in the orders quoted above, grants aggregating to Rs. 57,000 have been distributed to village panchayats during the years 1925-26 to 1928-29 (inclusive) towards the maintenance of public libraries.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know whether the hon. Minister will call for a list of libraries?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I have no objection to do so."

Depressed class students receiving collegiate education.

* 1540 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 the depressed classes who are studying in college classes;

(b) how many of them are free scholars;

(c) how many of them receive any scholarships; and

(d) how many of them receive help under boarding?

A.—The information has been called for from the Director of Public Instruction.

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Revision of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920.

* 1541 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state with reference to the answer to clause (e) of question No. 672 answered on 26th November 1928—

(a) whether the Government have considered the question of revising the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, so as to make possible within reasonable time, free and compulsory for all children of school-going age; and

(b) if so, with what result?

A.—(a) & (b) The draft bill to revise the Elementary Education Act of 1920, which has been prepared is still under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know whether this draft Bill is likely to be presented in this House before this session?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I cannot give any definite statement at present."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Will it be presented before the life of this Council?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It has still to be considered along with the Local Boards Act."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know when they started?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"About a year ago."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know whether the hon. Minister will see that this Bill comes up before the Council before his regime?"

Local Boards

Nomination of Mr. Gonsalves to the Nilgiris District Board.

* 1542 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the District Collector of Nilgiris has recommended to Government the nomination to that Board of one Mr. Gonsalves as member;

(b) whether the said Mr. Gonsalves stood recently for election to the Board and was defeated at the polls; and

(c) what is the number of Anglo-Indians and of the other communities on the Nilgiris District Board and why a defeated candidate was nominated to that Board?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) The present nominated members of the Board are one Anglo-Indian, one Muhammadan and one member of the Depressed Classes. No defeated candidate has been nominated to the Board.

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know why the Government are not prepared to furnish the information ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Because the recommendations made by the President of the District Board are of a confidential nature. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Under what rules or laws ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It is very difficult to make recommendations when everybody is going to know every recommendation that is made. "

Alleged delay in the payment of salaries to taluk boards teachers in the Salem and South Arcot.

* 1543 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the teachers in the service of the taluk boards of Salem and South Arcot are not paid their salaries regularly ;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the salaries are not paid even by the end of next month ;

(c) whether the Government will call for information from the teachers and the taluk boards and take necessary action against the delay in disbursement ; and

(d) whether the District Collectors of the respective districts or the Government have received any representation from the teachers of the taluk boards complaining about the late payment of salaries and what action was taken thereon ?

A.—(a) The Government received a report from the Director of Public Instruction stating that salaries to teachers were not paid promptly by the Sankari Taluk Board. They have no information in regard to the other taluk boards.

(b) In the case of the Sankari Taluk Board there has been a delay of a month in respect of some payments.

(c) The Government have called for information from the Presidents of the District Boards.

(d) The Government have not received any representations. They are not aware whether the Collectors of the concerned districts have received any. The information has been called for.

Principle underlying the nomination of minority and backward communities.

* 1544 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether there is any principle or principles followed by the Government in the Local Self-Government Department in regard to the recognition and classification of communities as minorities and backward classes for the purpose of nominations to district boards and municipalities ?

A.—The Government have not attempted to classify backward or minority communities.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know the reason why Government have not attempted this very necessary task, necessary at least so long as nominations continue ? "

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It is a very difficult matter. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Is it also because nomination is going to be abolished ? "

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

Municipalities

Public gardens in municipal areas in the Presidency.

* 1545 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 public gardens in municipal areas ;

(b) by whom they are maintained ;

(c) at what cost ; and

(d) whether Government give any grant and if so, how much in cases where they are not maintained by themselves ?

A.—The Government have no information. No grant is admissible to public gardens maintained in municipalities.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know whether local bodies could spend money regarding public gardens ? "

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

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know whether any contribution is made to the Corporation for keeping on public gardens ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I want notice. "

Civil Justice

Working of the District Munsif's Court, Anantapur.

* 1546 Q.—Mr. C. OBI REDDI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) when the Court of the District Munsif was established at Anantapur ;

(b) what has been the income to the Government from that court in each official year, since the location of that court ;

(c) what has been the expenditure on that court during the same period ; and

(d) when the Government propose to give to that court a permanent footing ?

A.—(a) & (d) The temporary District Munsif's Court, Anantapur, was established with effect from the 1st June 1927. The question of its permanent retention has been held over until such time as the volume of litigation may justify the creation of a third permanent District Munsif's Court for the district.

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

Mr. C. OBI REDDI :—" May I know from the hon. Law Member whether the information would be called for ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No, Sir. "

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Mr. C. OBI REDDI:—"May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether the temporary court is reported to be self-supporting?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"There is no information."

Mr. C. OBI REDDI:—"May I know what volume of litigation is in the estimation of the Government to be deemed sufficient to make the temporary District Munsif's Court at Anantapur permanent?"

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

Publication of Law Reports.

* 1547 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to question No. 364 answered on 8th October 1928, what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken on the publication of Law Reports?

A.—Steps have been taken by the Council of Law reporting to minimise delay in the publication of the authorized reports. The Government have nothing further to add to the answer already given.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know if there was a proposal to add one more to the number of law reporters recently, and if the proposal has been dropped, and if so, why?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I have a very hazy recollection of the matter. I want notice."

11-30 a.m. Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Do not the Local Government make recommendations to the Secretary of State in such matter?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I am sorry, Sir, that without the consent of the Secretary of State, I cannot divulge anything about this matter."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Excuse me, Sir. It is not a question of divulging. I want to know if the Local Government could not make any recommendations to the Secretary of State?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"They do not send recommendations."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"If they do, may I know who makes the recommendations?"

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Sir, I want to know on whom does this duty fall?"

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government of Madras did not take part in the recommendations that were made in the last appointment?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sorry, that I cannot answer."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Is it not a fact that the names of Messrs. Justice Venkatasubba Rao and Justice Devadoss were recommended by this Government when they were appointed to the High Court Bench?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I cannot answer."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"That is better?"

Appointment of a Muslim to the High Court Bench.

* 1548 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the reasons why the claims of the Muslim community have not been considered when there were vacancies recently in the High Court Bench; and why no Muslim was appointed?

A.—Permanent appointments to the High Court are made by His Majesty, and not by the Local Government.

Marine

Pay and designation of the staff in the Madras Port Trust.

* 1549 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased—

(1) to lay on the table of the House a complete and up-to-date, statement of—

(i) the total number and designation of posts carrying a salary of Rs. 200 and above and the class or community of individuals who are holding those posts in the Madras Port Trust;

(ii) the total number of posts carrying a salary of Rs. 100 and above and the class or community of the individuals holding such posts in the Port Trust;

(iii) the total number of posts carrying a salary of below Rs. 100 and the class or community of the individuals holding these posts in Port Trust, Madras;

(iv) the number of posts held—

(a) by Indians,

(b) by Europeans, and

(c) by Anglo-Indians in the Engineering department in the Madras Port Trust; and

(2) to state the reasons for the disproportion, if any, among the various communities in appointments in the Port Trust?

A.—As the hon. Member is aware, the Local Government are merely the agents of the Government of India in regard to this matter—

I. The statements * required are placed on the table.

II. The sanction of Government is required only for appointments to the following posts:—

(1) Chairman and Traffic Manager.

(2) Deputy Port Conservator.

(3) Chief Engineer.

(4) Chief Accountant.

All other appointments are made by the Madras Port Trust Board or its Chairman.

* Printed as Appendix IV on pages 270-271 infra.

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Amendment of the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act.

* 1550 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to question No. 433 answered on 9th October 1928, regarding the establishment of the Port Conservancy Board at Mangalore, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether a Bill has been drafted to amend the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1885 (III of 1885); and

(b) when it will be brought before the Council?

A.—(a) The preparation of the Bill is still under consideration.

(b) It is not possible to say when it will be brought before the Council.

Police*Appointment and dismissal of Police officers during 1928.*

* 1551 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors, Deputy Superintendents and District Superintendents of Police, both acting and permanent, appointed from 1st April 1928 up to date;

(b) the number of Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors, Deputy Superintendents who were dispensed with, removed, suspended, compulsorily retired and dismissed from 1st April 1928 up to date, and the reasons in each case; and

(c) the number of Mussalmans in each of the two cases, referred to in (a) and (b)?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government are not in possession of the information; reports have been called for from the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police.

Arrest of Mr. Bulusu Sambamurthi.

* 1552 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Mr. Bulusu Sambamurthi was arrested by the Police at Bezvada Railway station without a warrant on 7th February 1929, and, if so, why; and

(b) why the Police or the Government have thought it fit to arrest him and try him for alleged seditious speeches delivered since January 1928?

A.—The Government have no information but have called for it.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—“May I know whether the Government were aware of the intended arrest before it was actually made, and if so, when?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“We have no information, Sir.”

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—“May I know on whose initiative or under whose instructions were the proceedings launched?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“Government did not issue any instructions.”

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“Is it not a fact that before a person is prosecuted under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code, the previous sanction of the Local Government is necessary?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“As far as I know, Government did not give any sanction. We have called for a report.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“May I know whether Members of Government read newspapers?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“This question does not arise, and hence it is inadmissible.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“May I know whether the arrest was reported to the Government after it was made?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“No, Sir.”

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—“Are we to take it that Government are absolutely ignorant of this arrest?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“As I said, we have no information; we have called for a report.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“May I know why Mr. Bulusu Sambamurthi was arrested before the prosecution had any information against him?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“Government say they have no information, and I do not know why this question should be put?”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“They may have information on the matter I asked?”

Agency*Repairs to irrigation tanks in East Godavari Agency.*

* 1553 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to question No. 668 answered on 26th November 1928, whether the report called for from the Agent, East Godavari, has been received; and what it is?

A.—The report has not yet been received.

Assignment of lands*Assignment of disafforested lands in Pallalakuppam Reserve Forest.*

* 1554 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: With reference to the answer to question No. 998 answered on 28th January 1929, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether a list of Adi-Dravidas intended to be settled in Pallalakuppam Reserve Forest was prepared and sent to the Collector of North Arcot by the Rev. Blaess;

(b) the names of places from which it is proposed to draft the settlers;

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the Council table the letter of Rev. Blaess and all the subsequent correspondence between the Collector and himself; and

(d) whether the Government propose to allot half of the disafforested area to caste Hindus?

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A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have called for the papers and will consider the question of laying them on the table after they have been received.

(d) As the disafforestation was made expressly to enable an Adi-Dravida settlement to be founded, the Government do not propose to instruct the Collector in the sense suggested.

Assignment of lands on the Shevaroy Hills.

* 1555 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether any applications were made for assignment of lands on the Shevaroy Hills within the last five years;
- (b) the names and the extent applied for by each;
- (c) whether the applications in each case have been granted or refused or are still pending consideration;
- (d) the purpose for which these lands were required;
- (e) the total extent of land already assigned; and
- (f) the extent still remaining unassigned?

A.—(a) No such applications are traceable in the Government records.
(b) to (f) These questions do not arise.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ With reference to clauses (e) and (f), may I know what extent of land was available for assignment and what portion of it was actually assigned ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ We cannot trace any records relating to assignment. If the hon. Member wishes information as to the area lying waste available for assignment, I shall be glad to gather the information.”

Assignment of grazing grounds in Chatrap village.

* 1556 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to question No. 1850 answered on 1st February 1929 regarding assignment of grazing grounds in Chatrap village, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to place before the Council the report called for on the above question and the orders that have been passed thereon?

A.—The report has not yet been received.

Alleged disabilities of the Catholic churches in South Kanara.

* 1557 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, with reference to question No. 353 answered on 8th October 1928, regarding the alleged disabilities of the Catholic churches in South Kanara in acquiring darkhast lands—

(a) on what authority and by whom Government have been advised that property of all Roman Catholic churches in South Kanara is vested in the Pope; and

(b) whether the opinion given is that the churches are vested in the Pope as owner or as Supreme Administrator?

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A.—(a) The Government have been advised to this effect by their legal advisers.

(b) Legal opinion has not been given on this specific point.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I know what authority has been quoted by the legal adviser for this opinion ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ I do not know what authority has been cited; but I think they gave it on the basis of their knowledge and qualifications as lawyers.”

Court of Wards

Management of the Sivaganga Zamindari.

* 1558 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Zamindar of Sivaganga attained his majority some years ago and, if so, when;
- (b) whether the zamindar has expressed a desire to take charge of the zamindari and, if so, when;
- (c) whether the Court of Wards is managing the zamindari in spite of objections from the zamindar and others and, if so, why; and
- (d) whether there is any proposal before the Government regarding the management of the zamindari and, if so, to what effect?

A.—(a) The zamindar attained his majority in 1909.

(b) Yes. In October 1928.

(c) The estate is under the management of the Court of Wards not because of the minority of the proprietor but because of his infirmity. The Government are disposed to think that the proprietor may now be placed in charge of the estate; but, under the provisions of section 57 of the Court of Wards Act, it is not admissible for the Court of Wards to release the estate until certain debts due by the estate have been repaid. Orders have been issued that these debts should be repaid at the earliest practicable date.

(d) No.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ With regard to clause (c), may I know what this gentleman's infirmity is ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ I do not catch the point.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ With regard to clause (c), may I know what this gentleman's infirmity is ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ I am sorry the hon. Member should ask this question. It is not a pleasant thing to mention the infirmities of a person . . . ”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ I am sorry this question is considered improper. It is based upon knowledge and information; and the very fact that Government have resolved to release the estate after certain debts due by the estate had been repaid shows that all the story about the so-called infirmities is fiction and a myth. May I know what is the amount of the debt that remains to be discharged ? ”

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The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Notice, Sir ; I think it will be about five lakhs."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether there is any report to show as to the time that will be taken to clear off the debt ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" There is no report."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether Government have any idea as to when the estate will be handed over to the zamindar ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is commenting upon his question."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I want to know when the debt will be discharged so that the estate may be handed over to the zamindar."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" It depends upon the state of the agricultural season. If the season is good the debts will be discharged soon ; but if there is a bad season, as in the past years, it will take a long time to clear off the debt. (Laughter.)"

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" Has not one Mr. Maduramuthu Thevar claimed the estate on account of this infirmity ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question does not arise."

Irrigation

Supply of water in the Ouk tank in Kurnool district.

* 1559 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, in view of the answers given to question No. 899 on 29th November 1928,—

(a) whether the report called for has been received ; and

(b) if it has been received, what it is ?

A.—(a) & (b) A report from the Subdivisional Officer, Public Works Department, has been received and has been referred to the Board of Revenue for remarks as it appears that the distribution of water from the tank is not in charge of the Public Works Department.

Progress of the Mettur Project.

* 1560 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased—

(i) to place before the House a statement showing

(a) the receipts and expenditure with plans and estimates as revised most recently in connexion with the Mettur Irrigation Project ;

(b) the various points in regard to which the expenditure has exceeded or is likely to exceed the original or later revised estimates ;

(c) the changes in the original and revised programme required ; and

(d) the details of the machinery and plant ordered, with the names of the firms from which they were ordered ; and

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(ii) to state—

(a) what steps were taken to advertise the requirements in Germany, United States of America and other manufacturing countries to secure the best and cheapest machinery and plant ;

(b) which firms made tenders, which were accepted and for what reasons ;

(c) the names of Engineers and other officers employed in the works or in connexion with the works who were formerly employees in any firms from which tenders have been received and accepted or from which machinery and plant have been ordered ; and

(d) the reasons for employing such persons ?

A.—(i) (a) & (b) The revised estimate for the project which was furnished to all M.L. Cs. in May last gives the information as regards expenditure. As regards receipts, the revised estimate supplied to the M.L.Cs. took into account a net revenue of 54.61 lakhs while that submitted to the Government of India in July last shows a net revenue of 55.54 lakhs. This latter estimate was received from the Board of Revenue in June 1928. As regards expenditure comparative statements 1 and 2 annexed to the revised estimate contain the information. It has since been brought to notice that cost of the special tools and plant is likely to exceed the estimated figure of Rs. 66.75 lakhs by Rs. 9 lakhs, but that the excess will be met from anticipated savings under other items.

(c) The programme of expenditure is given in Part I of the Forecast of financial prospects attached to the revised estimate.

(i) (d) & (ii) (a) & (b) The information is contained in Appendix II to the report of the Mettur Deputation printed with G.O. No. 2616 I., dated 19th October 1928 a copy of which was furnished to each M.L.C.

(ii) (c) & (d) The information required is furnished below :—

(1) Mr. J. C. Dalton, Workshops Superintendent, previously employed by Massey & Co. and by firms in Australia and elsewhere ; has a wide experience of the erection of buildings and machinery and heavy engineering works in Africa, Australia and India ; also versed in general mechanical engineering work.

(2) Mr. W. Smith, Superintendent, Dragline excavators, Canal system, previously employed by Messrs. Ruston & Hornsby ; has a good practical knowledge of Hornsby engines and possesses special experience of maintenance and repair of heavy motors and excavators.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" With reference to clause (i) (d), may I know whether, apart from the machinery mentioned in the report, any other machinery has been ordered for ; and if so, what machinery has been ordered for ? Sir, I know that the Government Order was passed on the report of the Mettur Deputation. . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member need not comment upon his question."

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The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" From the answer given it will be seen that no order has been sent."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" The answer given here does not show what took place after May last."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I answered the question from the information available ; but now as it is said that there has been some subsequent order I shall look into the matter."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I will request the hon. Minister to get all the detailed information available up to date on the whole question."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I have stated what I shall do, but with reference to the representation made now I can only say that the answer on the paper contains such information as is available."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" With regard to (ii) (c), may I know whether Mr. Roberts is not one of those taken from a firm which supplies materials to the Government ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Certainly not, Mr. Roberts is a Government servant of many years' standing."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Before he entered Government service, was he not employed in a firm supplying machinery to Government ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" If it be the case, that must refer to a matter that happened twenty years ago. Mr. Roberts entered Government service in 1907."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to clauses (c) and (d), what are the extraordinary reasons for appointing these men ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The reasons are given in the statement of their qualifications."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Is it suggested that no other men with these qualifications can be obtained ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir, if they were available they would have been entertained."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Does it not strike Government that the leanings of persons who had served in firms supplying machinery to Government will be towards their old masters ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Knowledge and skill are the prime factors that are taken into consideration in appointing these men."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" This is a cheap answer, Sir. May I know whether that skill and knowledge are not possessed by officers belonging to other firms ? That is, I want to know what is the special nature of the qualifications of these men."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" As to that, these persons had been engaged in these works before and so they would be able to carry out the work more successfully than the other mechanical engineers."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether Government made any attempt to secure any other qualified men ? And if they tried and failed may I know where they tried ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" We did not try ; when there are men available there is no necessity for getting other men."

Land Revenue

Enhancement of tax on trees in darkhast lands in Anchetti village.

* 1561 Q.—Rao Bahadur S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the special rate of Rs. 5 per acre for trees on darkhast lands in Anchetti village of Hosur taluk, Salem district, has been raised to Rs. 7-8-0 ;

(b) if so, the reasons for enhancing the rates ;

(c) whether it is a fact that acreage rate of Rs. 5 is still in force in the neighbouring villages of Thaggatti, Urigam, Kottaiyur, Madakkal, Doddamanchi and Natrapalayam though these villages are situated in the same locality as Anchetti and are economically as good as the excepted villages ;

(d) whether it is a fact that seigniorage rates are being levied on trees standing on darkhast lands in the above village against precedent, and if so, why ;

(e) whether the Government have received any mahazars from the ryots of the Anchetti village protesting against the raising of the acreage rates and the levying of the seigniorage fees on trees standing on darkhast lands ; and

(f) if so, what action the Government have taken in the matter ?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government are not aware that the facts are as suggested. A report has been called for.

(e) & (f) The Government have not received any memorials on the subject.

Minor Irrigation

Expenditure on minor irrigation in the Ceded districts.

* 1562 Q.—Mr. C. OBI REDDI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to minor irrigation—

(a) the amount of money that was allotted for each of the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool during each of the years 1925-26, 1926-27, 1927-28 and 1928-29 ;

(b) the amount of money that was spent out of those allotments ;

(c) what are the reasons for the unexpended balances, if any, out of those allotments, in each district ; and

(d) what is the amount of money that has been allotted for 1929-30, for each of the above districts under that head ?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement * giving the information required is attached.

(c) The unexpended balance under Anantapur for 1927-28 was due to the failure of the district officers to notice in time that

* Printed as Appendix V on page 271 infra.

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contributions from ryots gave them a larger allotment to spend. The unexpended balance in the other cases is either nil or negligible.

(d) The allotment will be made by the Board of Revenue after the demand has been voted by the Legislative Council.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Council will now take up the general discussion of the budget."

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

II

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET FOR 1929-30.

* Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—"I congratulate the hon. the Finance Member for the clear and lucid exposition of the financial position of the presidency. I congratulate him for the frank and outspoken criticism of those responsible for allowing the grants made in the last budget to lapse. I congratulate him all the more for the bold step he has taken in reducing the debt of this province by about two crores of rupees. I do not know whether there will be criticisms against the hon. the Finance Minister for neutralizing these two crores. In my humble opinion the step he has taken is correct and he has thereby rectified a blunder that has been committed some years ago by borrowing money for expenditure which ought to have been legitimately charged on revenue and not on capital. I hope that such mistakes will not be repeated in future.

11-46
a.m.

"Coming to the income side in the budget, one of the major items of income is excise; and the Government has allowed this item to retain its prominent position, thereby proclaiming the hollowness of the sympathy that the Government professes for the policy of prohibition. I may say that this House and the people of the presidency would have adored and enthroned Government in their hearts if it had been possible for Government to reduce this sinful income and prove their *bonafides* in this matter. But they will not do it because they have not the best interests of the people at heart (hear, hear). Not that they cannot do it; but they will not do it. Sir, the five crores and odd rupees which has been the income from Excise for some years past is not only showing no sign of decrease, but is really on the increase, and this year's budget shows that the Government has an increase of some lakhs of rupees from that item alone. The hon. the Finance Member says in his budget speech that that increase is due partly to an increase in consumption. He gives other reasons also; but so long as this Government professes that they sympathize with the policy of prohibition and so long as the Transferred half is thereto work out this policy of prohibition, I would have expected in the hon. the Finance Member's speech some explanation, some apology for this increase in consumption and this increase in the income from excise. But I carefully went through the speech of the hon. the Finance Member, and I am sorry I have not been able to find any explanation or apology. On the other hand, there is the bare statement that there has been an increase in consumption, and he leaves it there. Well, Sir, we are entitled to demand from this Government an explanation for this: why there has been an increase in the consumption of liquor? Why is it there has been no decrease in revenue from excise? It has been stated in answer to a question put to the hon. the Excise Minister

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to-day, this morning, that the question of carrying on propaganda work so far as prohibition and temperance are concerned, is under the consideration of the Government. I see from the budget that four lakhs of rupees are allotted for carrying on that propaganda. But though I welcome this grant of four lakhs of rupees for the carrying on of propaganda for temperance and prohibition, I have certainly to protest against the manner in which the Government, the hon. the Excise Minister and other Members of the Government, want to get the support of this House for that proposal. This, Sir, is a new and important policy about which you must give an opportunity for this House for detailed and deliberate discussion. This is a matter which you cannot smuggle into a corner of the budget under an unimportant grant which will come up for discussion at a very very late stage of the budget discussions. The House then may get no opportunity to speak on it at all, to discuss about the method and manner in which that fund is to be administered and about the details in which that scheme is to be worked out. The grant of four lakhs, as I said, is welcome to us if propaganda is carried on in reality in this direction. But I doubt the sincerity of the Transferred half so far as the proposal is concerned. When they want to ingratiate themselves into the good graces of the people, they make the proposal to throw dust in the eyes of the people on the eve of the next election. As to the details of your scheme, Sir, we want to know how it is the Government is going to spend this four lakhs of rupees. Are you going to entrust the duty of carrying on this propaganda to the officers of the Excise Department? Are you going to entrust that duty to officers in the Public Health Department? To whom are you going to entrust this duty? We want to know that. If it is only for giving more appointments to particular communities in this Presidency and only for that purpose, then certainly we have to enter our emphatic protest against that policy. We want something useful to be done. We want something practical to be done, and we know, Sir, that these officers to whom you entrust this propaganda ought to be persons who are capable of doing that work. They must be persons who have enthusiasm in the work of prohibition, in the matter of prohibition, in the cause of temperance. There is no use of employing officers who have been running a race with unthinkable speed and momentum in an attempt to pile up the income from excise and in increasing the consumption of liquor. It is constitutionally impossible for them to turn back and then go in a different direction. We cannot also place at the head of affairs in this matter any person who has no knowledge of prohibition, who has not worked for prohibition at any time in his life. We want some persons who have a practical knowledge of the working of prohibition in this country or other countries, and if you cannot get such people, we want at least men in this country who are enthusiastic for prohibition, who will *bona fide* work for prohibition and who have the capacity and intelligence to work it. We want men with capacity for carrying on propaganda work, with the mind to do propaganda work, and they must be entrusted with this work alone."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member has already exceeded his time limit."

Mr. J. A. DAVIS :—"Mr. President, as the single Member representing the Anglo-Indian community, I have to confine my remarks more or less to the requirements of that community. From this point of view, I must certainly congratulate the hon. the Finance Member for the liberal provision

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that has been made for the Anglo-Indian boys. To the hon. the Home Member our community is very sincerely thankful, for you will remember when the Adi-Dravida community put forward their claim that free education should be given for their poor girls, a resolution was carried giving all the girls of other poor communities also free education up to a certain standard. I am thankful to the Opposition that they were very considerate to the Anglo-Indian community then in passing that resolution by which the benefit was extended to our community. At that time I thought it was rather a big undertaking for the hon. the Finance Member to provide funds for all of them. And let me again congratulate the hon. Home Member for having made such liberal provision for the education of Anglo-Indian girls. When the whole question of European education is now so much in the balance, it is indeed a bold step that he has taken to give us this education which will indeed be very valuable to our community, a community that has to stand or fall upon the education that they receive. The hon. Member throughout the year has been most liberal to our community and we have had several grants made under the head of European education for buildings. Education is the mainstay of our community and therefore I must confine my attention more or less to this point.

"But let me appeal to the hon. Minister in charge of the Medical department to be equally considerate to the Anglo-Indian community. He must be aware that throughout the year representations have been made to him regarding the difficulties under which the nursing service in this Presidency has been suffering due to want of consideration in the matter not so much of food but of the service and the hours of work allotted to the Anglo-Indian nurses. There are even cases in which these nurses have been placed on continuous night duty for three months and even for four months. I am aware that the last statement has been challenged by the Surgeon-General. But, Sir, if the hon. the Minister will look into the matter he will find that the Anglo-Indian nursing service has very much to get from him and will be very thankful to him if he will come to their rescue in the matter of service. All that I would ask is that he would give the nursing service in the General Hospital here the same consideration that is given in Bombay and Calcutta.

"Then, Sir, I come to the question of excise (hear, hear). I am aware that this Council more than once has made it its policy to have prohibition within twenty years. (Mr. S. Satyamurti:—'We are where we were.') The hon. Member says that we are where we were, and I think it is our own fault; there is no use of blaming the hon. the Excise Minister for that. We must take the bold step of insisting that these twenty years must be divided into twenty stages and we should go one stage by another year after year. I would now propose that the four lakhs that have been provided this year for propaganda must be spent wholly on the Nilgiris (hear, hear). They must make propaganda in my district, and we shall begin the first stage there. The second stage will be taken up by some other district. This will be a step in the right direction and I would now once again appeal to the hon. the Excise Minister to give us the benefit of this first stage towards prohibition. There is no gainsaying the fact—because it is amply proved—that partial prohibition has given much relief to the Badaga community, and the hon. the Minister will find that if he extends

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[Mr. J. A. Davis]

prohibition altogether he will give very much more relief, whereas the four lakhs provided for propaganda work will be more or less wasted (hear, hear).

"Then, Sir, the budget states that many sums that were provided for Public Works have to lapse due to want of staff in the Public Works Department. I may remind the hon. the Finance Member that the public bodies, the local bodies, just now are employing responsible engineers and that sooner or later the engineering staff of municipalities would be provincialized. Therefore it would be a wise step if more public works are entrusted to local bodies to be carried out by their engineers. Just now the Public Works Department has been asked to do something that is impossible in taking up all these works. I would also like to draw the attention of the Government to the manner in which sanitary works have been held back by the Sanitary Engineering Department. It takes years and years before the department investigates necessary schemes. Chairmen of municipalities and presidents of district boards hold office for limited periods, and very valuable water and other schemes initiated by them generally fail to be investigated during the period of their office and the matter drops. It will be well if the Government take away the small undertakings from the Sanitary department and see that big schemes only are carried through by them. I may give an instance of how sanitary schemes are held up by the Sanitary Engineering department. The scheme of water-supply of Ootacamund was held up for no less than twenty years in course of investigation, and finally, even to-day that scheme is under investigation by the Sanitary department though the Public Works Department and His Excellency the Governor have had to come forward and have the work carried through. If such schemes get held up in a sudden manner like the Ootacamund scheme, I could certainly appreciate the fate of smaller municipalities in carrying their sanitary schemes and works through. I therefore think that the Government must either increase the officers of the Sanitary Engineering department or take away some of the minor works from that department.

"Though some hon. Members may think otherwise, I certainly think that the Government ought to stay for a longer time at Ootacamund, say six months. Sums are provided for Government going and staying on the hills for only three months, but it is more or less a waste because it costs almost the same amount for a six months stay. Much more work can be done when the Government remains at the hill station for six months than for three months. There is also this advantage. The Secretariat Departments used to be given some respite by their being taken to the hills; now they have not got any such advantage of having a small stay in a cool climate. Even the High Court and the district and other courts have got a chance of going away to other places in summer for two months, but the Secretariat Departments have to remain here throughout the year. So I submit there will be very much more advantage if the Secretariat Departments also are taken to the hills for some time. I hope the Government will go back to their old practice of staying for six months in the year in Ootacamund."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Why not the whole year; it would be much better."

Mr. J. A. DAVIS:—"I am thankful for the great consideration which the hon. the Home Member has shown to the Anglo-Indians."

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noon.

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*Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" Mr. President, Sir, I do not feel it in my mind to congratulate the hon. the Finance Member on the policy disclosed in the financial statement; but so far as the intellectual clarity and lucidity which characterize the budget are concerned, I have absolutely no objection to thank him for the presentation of his financial statement. So far as the interests of the people and the advantageous nature of the budget are concerned, I do not find it at all possible to congratulate either the hon. the Finance Member or the Council for the budget that has been presented to us. For the first time, I find that it has been contended that the Government has a policy and that it has been actuated by a policy of its own. In paragraph 10 of the statement the hon. the Finance Member wanted to make out that he would meet the charge that the Government has no policy. He definitely gave out three instances to show that the Government is actuated by certain motives and policy and the three instances are in regard to the police, agriculture and co-operative societies. My answer to this point is only this; take the result of their policy in these three directions and you will find that except the creation of a few more appointments nothing more can be expected. I do not at all find it possible to agree to any increase in the police staff in view of the recent actions of the City Police. It has been said that the police in Madras is found to be inadequate and so additional police is required. I cannot in my heart of hearts agree to this particular proposal in view of the action of the police which has been explained in this House and the procedure that has been adopted—the hasty and illegal procedure. In regard to this action of the police, instead of admitting that it was done in haste and not done in accordance with law, instead of making such a statement, Government have gone out of the way and defended the action. Under these circumstances I do not think Government can say with any pride that it has a policy.

"With reference to agriculture and co-operative societies also it comes to this: that with the exception of the creation of one or two more appointments in the service, it has absolutely no other promise. With reference to agriculture may I request the Government to point out one instance in which the Agricultural department by virtue of their endeavours have succeeded in making the actual agriculturist carry out any operation more successfully than at present or to point out one instance in which the Government have practically helped the agriculturists in taking up a more successful line of action with reference to either the crops or the ploughing or the seeds or any of the operations. In the matter of co-operative societies except in the matter of supervision has the Government taken any steps to bring the people together and make them take to better methods? It is after all a matter of people coming together and putting their heads together and Government does only the supervision work which often takes the form of putting spokes in the wheel. These are the instances that Mr. Moir has quoted in order to show that Government has a policy of its own, which he wants to defend. I challenge the Government, Sir, to show that they have a policy. I would request you, Sir, to give me two or three minutes more to show that they have no policy. Either in the transferred half or in the reserved half I maintain that they have no policy worth the name. I will now take land revenue. It is the absence of policy with reference to land revenue on the part of Government that made the hon. the Revenue Member say yesterday that the Government Order of 1881 relating to settlement was an

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absurd Government Order. It is this sort of Government Order which fixed the lowest price as the commutation rate and regulated the assessment and collection of revenue. This Government Order would not have been altered and the average of twenty non-famine years could not have been fixed upon properly if the Government have a land revenue policy. It would thus be seen that the Government does not care for any change of method to be adopted in the interest of the cultivator but cares for revenue. If there had been anything like a policy they would have had an Act by means of which they could regulate the rate and see that it is not detrimental to the interests of the people concerned. In spite of so many resolutions passed in the Council and the number of heckling questions put in the Council, Government have refused to explain why they did not get a reply from the Government of India with reference to the Land Revenue Bill. What has become of the Land Revenue Bill? When is it going to be taken up? We do not see the beginning or even the glimmer of it. That is so far as the land revenue is concerned. I have interpellated the hon. the Revenue Member on so many occasions in regard to the administration of the Irrigation department and the irrigation policy. In the absence of a Land Revenue Act and an Irrigation Act, to say that the Government has a policy is absolutely anomalous. I am prepared to challenge the Government on this matter. With reference to the question of excise we were discussing last year Mr. A. Parasurama Rao's resolution and it was carried that prohibition should be adopted by Government within twenty years. The amendment in favour of twenty years was an amendment made from the Ministerialist benches. When that amendment was made it was moved that it should be experimentally tried in one or two districts so that we might get a workable programme on the basis of which we might press for prohibition. That amendment was lost by a majority, viz., the amendment to start the experiment in one or two districts to begin with. The amendment that prohibition should be ultimately worked out in twenty years was ultimately passed. But do we find in any speech of the Excise Minister or in any statement that he has been making in reply to questions that prohibition is to be worked out in twenty years? What material advance has been made in the direction of the policy of the Government to reach prohibition within twenty years? There seems to be an item of 4 lakhs of rupees, Mr. President, towards what is called the propaganda to be carried on about prohibition about which the Government seems to have issued only a permissive order. There is no order to preach prohibition. On the other hand there is a permissive order. That is they have no objection for officers preaching temperance. When the Government wants to carry on the administration with a large contingent of officers whose salaries are to be paid out of the large excise revenue, is it possible to expect that with any permissive regulation of this sort any effective propaganda in favour of temperance can be carried out? What does this show? It shows that Government merely makes pretensions and that it has no idea of introducing prohibition at any time. You may give them any time. I am prepared to give them a century. The provision of 4 lakhs said to have been made is very poor solatium as against the unfortunate increase of 36 lakhs in excise revenue."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member has exceeded the time-limit. He will resume his seat."

*Mr. H. F. P. HEARSON :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to offer my humble congratulations to the hon. the Finance Member and the Finance Department 12-16 p.m."

[Mr. H. F. P. Hearson] [28th February 1929]

on the very able and lucid way in which the budget was presented to this House. I also congratulate the hon. the Finance Member on what I consider a not unsatisfactory budget.

"The Government of Madras has for many years been labouring under the burden of heavy provincial contributions, and consequently many departments have thereby been necessarily starved. It is therefore a great satisfaction to see, now that the Madras Government has come into its own, that the money is being spent where it should be spent, namely, in the Madras Presidency. One point I would like to raise, and that is in connexion with the water-supply of the City of Madras. I note in the budget an allotment of Rs. 8 lakhs to the Municipal Corporation for water-supply, but I am not able to find mentioned the specific purpose to which that sum should be devoted. Members of this honourable House will no doubt remember an adjournment debate which took place in August 1927 raising this important question, when it was recommended that the agricultural rights in the neighbourhood of Red Hills lake should be bought out, and that Government should provide money for the Corporation for this purpose, the estimated amount being about Rs. 22 lakhs. Government replied that they had an alternative scheme under the consideration of a committee whose report they shortly hoped to receive. I see also from the Administration Report of the Madras Corporation that a grant of Rs. 22 lakhs was applied for from Government for this purpose, and that in February 1928 the Government replied that the amount estimated was Rs. 70 lakhs, and that a committee was sitting on the matter.

"I trust that the Government will be able to assure this House that this very vital problem is being seriously tackled, and that adequate steps will soon be put in hand.

"I would also like to refer to another point in the hon. the Finance Member's speech, namely, the question of the Public Works Department. He referred to the fact that the responsibility for short spending of the sum of Rs. 40 lakhs lay on the Public Works Department and although he did not specifically use the word 'blame' the inference drawn from his words is that he also rather had this meaning. He further gave a defence of the Public Works Department pointing out that their spending capacity had increased from 1920 from about Rs. 1 crore to about Rs. 3½ crores.

"I believe that in 1923 a committee was appointed to consider the question of the Public Works Department and that this committee recommended to the department that they should utilize the services of contracting firms for a portion of the public works undertaken, and not to attempt to carry them out all themselves. Officers of the department, I believe, replied that there were no such contracting firms, to which it was again replied to them that they should give out certain small works at first to such contractors and thereby gradually bring larger firms into existence, thus supplying this need, which would enable the department to exercise in some degree the functions of supervision rather than doing the executive work themselves.

"I am not aware to what extent these recommendations have been carried into effect, but the words of the hon. the Finance Member lead one to doubt that very much has been done in this respect, and I feel that it is this neglect that has caused the department to be in arrears with urgent work. It seems to me that on the lines indicated in the hon. the Finance Member's speech, in

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the course of three or four years the Public Works Department will have grown into a gigantic department capable of spending 5/6 crores in a year, and there will be no money for them to spend; such a state of affairs seems hardly desirable.

"I also join with the hon. the Finance Member in congratulating the department on the illuminating diagrams, illustrated items of expenditure, etc. I am particularly struck with the first diagram, and by the alarming slope of the mauve line of expenditure. Sitting as I do, Sir, in this House as representing the Chamber of Commerce, my constituents are particularly interested as business men in this matter. We have most of us, if not all of us, had the experience that during the boom years of 1919 and 1920 we found that our expenses increased very considerably, as they were then able to do, but that when the lean years followed, it was an extremely hard task to bring those expenses down. I feel that the same may be the experience of Government, and I am glad to see that the hon. the Finance Member has perceived this danger and I hope that it will not be found that when the surplus money has been spent Government will find themselves in a position of being unable to stop this continued rise in expenditure."

* Khan Bahadur S. K. ABDUL RAZAAK SAHIB Bahadur:—"Let me first 12-15
congratulate the hon. the Finance Member for the lucid way in which he has p.m.
explained the maze of figures in the budget. He has provided for a little more expenditure than the receipts and proposes to draw on the opening balance. This is inevitable as we must provide for some capital expenditure and cannot merely carry on.

"Sir, the budget discussion is the time when members press on the attention of Government their several needs and grievances for redress. I do not propose to tire your patience by any elaborate criticism of the activities of Government during the last three years, but will content myself with examining a single point—the representation of the Muslims in the several services in this Presidency.

"As you are all aware, the present state of development in this country is such that it is only through political advance, through getting more offices that any community can hope to come forward. This question is as old as the British regime; and in spite of its vital importance, its reasonableness and its ever-increasing urgency, and notwithstanding the repeated representations made from all over the Presidency, my community regrets the lamentable lack of efforts on the part of Government to rectify, or even to reduce, the disparity that has prevailed far too long. Year after year, the Muslims have cried in and out of this Council for a small remedy or even for so much as an attempt in this direction; but with what result? I believe it is the feeling of despair that made Mr. Mohideen Lodi Sahib to ask for a separate Muhammadan province in Malabar and to deport there as many of the Muslims of this Presidency as possible. I do not make such an extravagant claim. I am hopeful, on the other hand, that Hindus and Muslims will sooner or later, sooner than later, join hands in brotherhood, and one effective and easy method for it is the entertainment of more Muhammadans in the departments under the late lamented Raja of Panagal. When Mr. Sheriff Ahmad Ali was sent out for training in the Settlement department a few years ago, we fondly hoped that he would be got back as an Assistant Secretary to the Board or Under Secretary in the Revenue Secretariat. We were, however,

[Mr. S. K. Abdul Razaek Sahib] [28th February 1929]

"The branches under the control of the hon. the Minister for Development have made the Muslims think furiously. Only 7 out of the 300 Junior Inspectors, 2 out of 30 Senior Inspectors and 1 out of 25 Assistant Registrars are Muhammadans, while there is not a single Muslim Deputy Registrar in the whole Presidency. Is this a state of affairs to inspire confidence?"

(Here the gong was sounded and the hon. Member resumed his seat.)

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA MOOPANAR:—"கனவான்களே, அடியேன் சொல்வதை இக்காருண்ணிய கவர்ன்மென்டாரவர்களும், இச்சபையிலுள்ள மகாத்மாக்களெல்லோரும் ஆதரிக்கும்படி தங்களையோருடைய பாதத்தை வெகு கோடானகோடி நமஸ்காரஞ்செய்துக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்; அதாவது,

"திருச்சி ஜில்லாவில் தாழ்ந்த குலத்தாருக்கு தங்குமிடமென்று சொல்லப்படுகிற சத்திரங்கள் எங்குமில்லை யென்பது யாவரும் அறிந்த விஷயம்.

"இதர நாடுகளிலிருந்து திருச்சி டவுனுக்கு கோர்ட்டுக் காரியங்களாகவும் சொந்தக் காரியங்களாகவும் அனேக தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் தங்குவதற்கு இடமில்லை. தீண்டாமை யென்பது ஒன்று யிருப்பதால், அவர்கள் யார் வீட்டிற்கும் போகமுடியாது.

"அப்பொழுது, அடிக்கும் வெய்யிலும், பெய்யும் மழையும், அவர்கள் திரேகத்திலே பட்டு அனுபவிக்கவேண்டியதிருக்கிறது. சாதம் வேண்டுமானால் 50 மயிலுக்கப்புறம் இருந்து புறப்பட்டபோதிலும் அவ்விடமே யிருந்து கட்டுசாதம் கொண்டுவரவேண்டியதிருக்கிறது.

"அன்றிரவு பகலே சாதம் முடிந்துவிடுகிறது. பிறகு, அடுத்தநாள் ஜனங்கள் அவ்விடம் தங்கவேண்டுமானால் அன்ன ஆகாரம் கிடையாது. தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட ஜனங்கள் இந்த நிலமையிலிருப்பதை அடியேன் கருதி, திருச்சி டவுன்பள்ளி தாலூக்கா, கம்பரசம்பேட்டை கிராமத்தில், சில குழியுள்ள நிலங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அந்த நிலமானது காஞ்சர்வென்லி இன்ஜினீரின் டிபார்ட்மென்ட்டுக்குச் சொந்தமுள்ள நிலம். அந்த நிலத்தை எனக்கு அடமானஞ் செய்யவேண்டியதென்றும் அதற்கு செய்கேர்த்திச் செலவு ரூ. 25,000 பிடிக்கும், அந்த ரூபாயை என் சொந்த ஸ்வேஜி யிலிருந்து செலவுசெய்து பலனுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்து, ஷே பலனைக் கொண்டு சத்திரம் கட்டவும், தங்குகிற தாழ்ந்த ஜாதியாருக்கு அன்னம் போட்டு வருகிறேனென்றும் ஷே நிலமானது கவர்ன்மென்ட்டுக்கு வேண்டுமேபோது 24 மணி நேரத்தில் காலிசெய்து விட்டுவிடுவதாகவும், Tanjore காஞ்சர்வென்லி இன்ஜினீர் அவர்களுக்கும், திருச்சி கனம் கலெக்டர் துரை அவர்களுக்கும் மனுக்கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன்.

"அதற்கு மறு உத்திரவு ஷே நிலங்களை பப்ளிக் ஈலம் விடப்போவதாக உத்திரவு செய்துவிட்டார்கள். என்னுடைய மனுவானது கனம் திருச்சி கலெக்டர் துரை ஆபீஸிலிருக்கிறது. வரவழைத்துக் காணிகளை பரிசோதித்து தருமத்துக்கு அடமானஞ் செய்யும்படி கோறுகிறேன்.

"திருச்சி தாலூக்கா ஸ்ரீரெங்கம் பள்ளத்தெருவும் சுகொடும் ஒன்று யிருக்கிறது. பிணத்தின் நாற்றமும் புகையும் பள்ளர்களுடைய சமைக்கும் பாணியில் துறைந்து 15 வருடத்துக்கு முந்தி ஆபிரக்கணக்கான ஜனங்கள் இருந்தவர்கள், இப்போது 400 அல்லது 500 ஜனத்துக்கு

[28th February 1929] [Mr. S. Subrahmanya Moopnar]

வந்துவிட்டது. இதைப்பற்றி திருச்சி தாலூக்கா, ஸ்ரீரெங்கம் மியூனிஸிபாலிட்டிக்கும், லேபர் ஆபீசுக்கும் மனுக்கொடுத்திருந்தோம். அந்த மனுக்கள் யெங்கே போய்விட்டதோ நமது எம்பெருமானுக்குத்தான் தெரியும். ஆகையால் அடியேனுடைய அபிப்பிராயம் எப்படியென்றால், சுகொட்டை எடுத்துவிடவேண்டும் அல்லது பள்ளர்கள் தெருவை யெடுத்து வேறு இடம் போடும்படி காருண்ணிய கவர்ன்மென்டாரை பாத நமஸ்காரஞ் செய்துக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"Mr. President, I cannot for a moment 12-30. join my Swarajist friends in denouncing the budget. They have been very eloquent in denouncing the budget, in denouncing the Police and in denouncing the reform that is sought to be introduced in the matter of reducing the consumption of liquor. Perhaps in the speeches they will yet be making on the budget they will denounce everything that is done by the British Government. (Interruptions from the Swarajist benches.) I have neither the time nor the inclination to answer these interruptions; but I will request the hon. Members on the Swarajist benches to hear me and make their speeches later on. Sir, I am not very much inclined to accept, on the other hand, everything that has been said by my hon. Friends in congratulating the hon. the Finance Member for the budget presented to us. There are several drawbacks in the budget, but I have no time to go into all the details.

"Sir, as one coming from the mufassal I will first deal with the subject which is administered by the hon. the Revenue Member. In the matter of revenue collections that are going on in the mufassal very vigorously I wish to say this: It is said that all sorts of repressive measures are adopted in the collection of revenue. During the last two or three years the orders from the Revenue Board have been so very drastic that the local officials are very much bent upon collecting the whole revenue at the end of every instalment. It is a very hard job indeed. It is much better that at this stage the Government reconsiders the position and puts down the severity with which the collections are now made. The present system seems to take cognizance of the capacity of the revenue officials for collecting and no more. Their capacity to administer the localities in their charge is not very much taken into consideration at all. Sir, the following instance will illustrate the point. A deputy tahsildar of to-day who is found to be very good at collection which is sometimes said to be A-1 is made deputy collector next year. In this state of affairs there is any amount of heart-burning not only in the official circles but also among the ryot population who cannot easily find money to pay the kist, especially at this time of the year. It is only some time after the harvest is over that they will be able to find money. The present arrangement seems to be that at the end of every instalment the officers must show either the amount that is due or the number of articles or property that has been distrained. It is a very hard task and the sooner it is mended the better for the ryot population.

"Sir, concerning the irrigation projects I find some provision in the budget. But, Sir, the most important of all—the project about which there has been a good deal of agitation in this House and elsewhere and which means the very life of the Ceded districts, Chittoor and Nellore—the Tungabhadra project has been ignored altogether. No provision has been made for it. Last year I think a provision of Rs. 15,000 had been made for its investigation,

[Mr. S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib] [28th February 1929]

"The branches under the control of the hon. the Minister for Development have made the Muslims think furiously. Only 7 out of the 300 Junior Inspectors, 2 out of 30 Senior Inspectors and 1 out of 25 Assistant Registrars are Muhammadans, while there is not a single Muslim Deputy Registrar in the whole Presidency. Is this a state of affairs to inspire confidence?"

(Here the gong was sounded and the hon. Member resumed his seat.)

Mr. S. SUBRAHMANYA MOOPANAR:—"கனவான்களே, அடியேன் சொல்வதை இக்காருண்ணிய கவர்ன்மென்டாபவர்களும், இச்சபையிலுள்ள மகாத்மாக்களெல்லோரும் ஆதரிக்கும்படி தங்களையோருடைய பாதத்தை வெகு கோடானகோடி நமஸ்காரஞ்செய்துக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்; அதாவது,

"திருச்சி ஜில்லாவில் தாழ்ந்த குலத்தாருக்கு தங்குமிடமென்று சொல்லப்படுகிற சத்திரங்கள் எங்குமில்லை யென்பது யாவரும் அறிந்த விஷயம்.

"இதர நாடுகளிலிருந்து திருச்சி டவுனுக்கு கோர்ட்டுக் காரியங்களாகவும் சொந்தக் காரியங்களாகவும் அனேக தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் தங்குவதற்கு இடமில்லை. தீண்டாமை யென்பது ஒன்று யிருப்பதால், அவர்கள் யார் வீட்டிற்கும் போகமுடியாது.

"அப்பொழுது, அடிக்கும் வெய்யிலும், பெய்யும் மழையும், அவர்கள் திரேகத்திலே பட்டு அனுபவிக்கவேண்டியதிருக்கிறது. சாதம் வேண்டுமானால் 50 மயிலுக்கப்பறம் இருந்து புறப்பட்டபோதிலும் அவ்விடமே யிருந்து கட்டுசாதம் கொண்டுவரவேண்டியதிருக்கிறது.

"அன்றிரவு பகலே சாதம் முடிந்துவிடுகிறது. பிறகு, அடுத்தநாள் ஜனங்கள் அவ்விடம் தங்கவேண்டுமானால் அன்ன ஆகாரம் கிடையாது. தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட ஜனங்கள் இந்த நிலமையிலிருப்பதை அடியேன் கருதி, திருச்சி டவுன்பள்ளி தாலூக்கா, கம்பரசம்பேட்டை கிராமத்தில், சில குழியுள்ள நிலங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அந்த நிலமானது கான்சர்வென்ஸி இன்ஜினீரின் டிபார்ட்மென்ட்டுக்குச் சொந்தமுள்ள நிலம். அந்த நிலத்தை எனக்கு அடமானஞ் செய்யவேண்டியதென்றும் அதற்குச் செய்நேர்த்திச் செலவு ரூ. 25,000 பிடிக்கும், அந்த ரூபாயை என் சொந்த ஐவேஜி யிலிருந்து செலவுசெய்து பலனுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்து, ஷே பலனைக் கொண்டு சத்திரம் கட்டவும், தங்குகிற தாழ்ந்த ஜாதியாருக்கு அன்னம் போட்டு வருகிறேனென்றும் ஷே நிலமானது கவர்ன்மென்ட்டுக்கு வேண்டுமேபோது 24 மணி நேரத்தில் காலிசெய்து விட்டுவிடுவதாகவும், Tanjore கான்சர்வென்ஸி இன்ஜினீர் அவர்களுக்கும், திருச்சி கனம் கலெக்டர் துரை அவர்களுக்கும் மனுக்கொத்திருக்கிறேன்.

"அதற்கு மறு உத்திரவு ஷே நிலங்களை பப்ளிக் ஈலம் விடப்போவதாக உத்திரவு செய்துவிட்டார்கள். என்னுடைய மனுவானது கனம் திருச்சி கலெக்டர் துரை ஆபீஸிலிருக்கிறது. வரவழைத்துக் காடுதங்களை பரிசோதித்து தருமத்துக்கு அடமானஞ் செய்யும்படி கோறுகிறேன்.

"திருச்சி தாலூக்கா ஸ்ரீரங்கம் பள்ளத்தெருவும் சுடுகாடும் ஒன்றாக இருக்கிறது. பிணத்தின் நாற்றமும் புகையும் பள்ளர்களுடைய சமைக்கும் பாணியில் நுழைந்து 15 வருடத்துக்கு முந்தி ஆபிரக்கணக்கான ஜனங்கள் இருந்தவர்கள், இப்போது 400 அல்லது 500 ஜனத்துக்கு

[28th February 1929] [Mr. S. Subrahmanya Moopanar]

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Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"Mr. President, I cannot for a moment 12-30. join my Swarajist friends in denouncing the budget. They have been very eloquent in denouncing the budget, in denouncing the Police and in denouncing the reform that is sought to be introduced in the matter of reducing the consumption of liquor. Perhaps in the speeches they will yet be making on the budget they will denounce everything that is done by the British Government. (Interruptions from the Swarajist benches.) I have neither the time nor the inclination to answer these interruptions; but I will request the hon. Members on the Swarajist benches to hear me and make their speeches later on. Sir, I am not very much inclined to accept, on the other hand, everything that has been said by my hon. Friends in congratulating the hon. the Finance Member for the budget presented to us. There are several drawbacks in the budget, but I have no time to go into all the details.

"Sir, as one coming from the mufassal I will first deal with the subject which is administered by the hon. the Revenue Member. In the matter of revenue collections that are going on in the mufassal very vigorously I wish to say this: It is said that all sorts of repressive measures are adopted in the collection of revenue. During the last two or three years the orders from the Revenue Board have been so very drastic that the local officials are very much bent upon collecting the whole revenue at the end of every instalment. It is a very hard job indeed. It is much better that at this stage the Government reconsiders the position and puts down the severity with which the collections are now made. The present system seems to take cognizance of the capacity of the revenue officials for collecting and no more. Their capacity to administer the localities in their charge is not very much taken into consideration at all. Sir, the following instance will illustrate the point. A deputy tahsildar of to-day who is found to be very good at collection which is sometimes said to be A-1 is made deputy collector next year. In this state of affairs there is any amount of heart-burning not only in the official circles but also among the ryot population who cannot easily find money to pay the kist, especially at this time of the year. It is only some time after the harvest is over that they will be able to find money. The present arrangement seems to be that at the end of every instalment the officers must show either the amount that is due or the number of articles or property that has been distrained. It is a very hard task and the sooner it is mended the better for the ryot population.

"Sir, concerning the irrigation projects I find some provision in the budget. But, Sir, the most important of all—the project about which there has been a good deal of agitation in this House and elsewhere and which means the very life of the Ceded districts, Chittoor and Nellore—the Tungabhadra project has been ignored altogether. No provision has been made for it. Last year I think a provision of Rs. 15,000 had been made for its investigation,

[Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi]

[28th February 1929]

but this year I do not find any provision for it at all. Further, Sir, this House has been treated very badly by the hon. Member in not giving information about the progress of the investigation of the project. I hope that very soon the House will be informed of the progress made in the investigation of that project.

"There are several small projects in my district which have now gone out of use. All that these small projects require is improvement. They ought to be repaired and improved. A few repairs here and a few improvements there would be of great help to the ryots and also to the Government. For instance, the Moppad project at Nellore, which has been constructed at a cost of 17 lakhs of rupees, has not been found to be successful. This, in my humble opinion, is due to the inadequate provision made for improving the canal system under it. As there is no time, I will take another opportunity to give details of several other projects. There are several other projects like that. I hope the hon. the Revenue Member would take note of this and give us some information later on.

"As regards the Development Department, I wish to point out one thing to which I hope the hon. Minister will bestow his immediate attention. In this year's budget a further sum of Rs. 14,500 has been provided for the construction of certain quarters at the Chintaladevi Cattle Farm in Nellore. Time and again it has been shown on the floor of this House how public money is being wasted on the farm, how the cattle reared there are not at all useful and why it is necessary to close down that farm. All this agitation the Government have brushed aside. To my surprise, this year again this sum of Rs. 14,500 is going to be wasted on this farm. I would very much like the hon. Minister for Development to see the farm himself before he makes any attempt to get this sum sanctioned. Of course, I am sure, even the hon. Minister will not be given the necessary information that is available. (Hear, hear.) There seems to be a net-work of officialdom designed to keep out all information from the Ministers and yet I hope if the hon. Minister goes there this time and personally looks into the matter, he will get all the information including the official secrets that are withheld from the Ministers usually.

"Sir, I have one more point to place before the House. Recently a textile conference had been convened with some members of this hon. House and some experts who are well known in the trade circles connected with the textile department. A report has been submitted to the Government some two months ago and till now the Government have not passed any orders on it. Either they may be fighting shy of the report or they might be feeling callous about the whole affair. (The hon. the President: 'the hon. Member has exceeded the time-limit.') I only request the hon. Minister to come forth at once with his final orders on that report so that we may have ample opportunity to discuss the matter threadbare."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I congratulate the hon. the Finance Member on the financial estimates presented to us. It is not a bald array of dry figures, nor a cold statement of receipts and expenditure, of interests and loans and of balances and lapses. There is a human note which rings through the entire memorandum, regret that the departments have not been properly budgeting, that there has been no policy behind this budgeting, that there has been very great delay in the preparation

[28th February 1929] [Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar]

of plans and estimates and that, among other contributory causes, there was the fact that the promotion of inexperienced men as Executive and Assistant Engineers was partly responsible for this state of things. Also we are told that on account of these delays and defects, the Finance Department was not able to keep in touch with these departments carrying out the works, to watch these works and control them and also understand what their exact position was. The fact is incontrovertible that the present system of budgeting is far from satisfactory. There is also a note of sympathy. The hon. the Finance Member tries to find some excuse, some justification for this state of affairs. But, with all the extenuating circumstances, the conclusion remains that the departments are not free from blame. I am not therefore far wrong in characterizing the present budget as a budget of paradoxes, a budget of optimistic programmes and sorry achievement, a budget of high demands and poor execution and a budget which provides for a normal year, but does not indicate the ways and means of meeting abnormal conditions. This is a budget that provides for certain works, but does not tell us how to find ways and means for meeting deficits. For instance, we are told that 4 lakhs have been sanctioned for carrying on propaganda work in connexion with the consumption of liquor. Sir, this provision is very welcome to me, especially after the very clear statement of the hon. the Finance Member that there has been a slight increase in the consumption of liquor. I am not a pessimist. I believe that when the Government have gone the length of providing a large sum of money for propaganda work they are actuated by the sincere desire to see that there is reduction in the consumption of liquor. If as the result of the propaganda the excise revenue falls, how are you going to provide funds to meet that contingency, especially as the hon. the Finance Member indirectly admits that our budget shows considerable increase in expenditure and also provides at present for very limited programme of works?

"Sir, this is also a budget which provides funds for development. But when we analyse the kind of development going on, we find that the development is all within. It is the various departments that are developing. It may be that this development is necessary to keep up the efficiency or it may be that better equipment is necessary. Whatever it be, this is not a budget which permits of development of the welfare of the ryots from whom the revenues are derived.

"I may point out that the provision made for irrigation is not satisfactory. 12-45
Apart from the Mettur project which is financed by means of loans raised in p.m.
Europe, we have several other small schemes that are being held up, and that, if carried out, will go a great way to confer very great benefit upon the poor ryots. For instance, the Kattalai scheme was inaugurated amidst a flare of trumpets; the foundation stone was laid two or three years ago and we were all hoping that something tangible was going to be done. After all we are informed that a special staff has been appointed to carry on the investigation and that plans and estimates are not yet ready. May I ask why so much ceremony and show was made about the Kattalai dam without preliminary investigation, without carefully prepared plans and estimates? Like this Kattalai dam scheme there are so many other schemes which when carried out will confer a real benefit on the ryots.

"Then again we find that provision has been made for increasing the strength of the Agricultural department as a result of the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission, but I ask what is the use of increasing the

[Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar] [28th February 1929]

staff when the ryots have not got the means of developing their lands and when they are denied facilities for irrigation?

"Again, I find that a subtle irony runs through the whole budget estimate. The hon. the Minister for Education has all along been busying himself about the University scheme and Elementary education is receiving very scanty attention at his hands. It is just like the Kattalai scheme. What the hon. the Minister has been doing is something like putting the cart before the horse. Elementary education is the most important thing, especially in a country that wishes to become democratic. If the reforms are to be worked out successfully and if the citizens are to exercise their franchise with any degree of intelligence other schemes should be held up in preference to the expansion of elementary education and if for the last two and half a years nothing has been done in the direction of this much-needed expansion of elementary education, I do not know what is going to be done hereafter. Five years ago, the Committee appointed for making recommendations regarding secondary education submitted proposals for overhauling the whole system of secondary education and for making it a distinct unit providing adequate preparation for life for a large number of students, especially for those who do not intend taking up collegiate studies. Nothing has been done on that report and yet we are told that in the Education Department the buildings of the Director of Public Instruction offices are to be improved. At least that is an indication that Government really want to be prepared and ready to meet all expansion and that there is a likelihood of something being done which may be of real benefit to the people. But where is the time for all that? We are on the eve of a general election. There is a great deal of irony in the fact that in spite of an excellent report by the special officer, no amending Elementary Education Bill has up to now been placed on the anvil of this Council.

"Provision is made for certain items in the budget relating to the Labour and Development Departments. One of the items is that which concerns the improvement of the economic condition of the depressed classes. Here, at the outset, I may say I am in great sympathy with this measure, but I have come across very clear indications of a desire to shut out depressed classes who are converts to other religions, from enjoying these advantages. They are as bad as, and worse than, those who profess a particular religion. I pray and trust that the Government and the hon. the Minister for Development will do everything in their power to make the economic condition of these people the only criterion for conferring any benefits upon them."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I do not think, Sir, that any statement from me by way of congratulations is needed by the hon. the Finance Member, because an officer of his position would certainly have prepared his budget in a clear and lucid manner. I must say that on the whole I am rather disappointed that with reference to certain aspects of finance in which many of us are interested the financial statement presented is rather disappointing. The hon. the Finance Member in the concluding portion of his note refers to the fact that he is aware that there is a persistent demand from the public for many kinds of reforms. He seems to indicate that it is almost impossible to find finances to carry out all these reforms, that we have reached the end of our tether, and that if further public demands along many lines of progress are to be met, it could only be by extra taxation.

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I should have preferred if, in explaining the present expenditure on the various items of the budget, he had explored other avenues for raising the revenues of this province in directions other than those in which they are raised at present, or by retrenchment, and if he had given us some hope of realization of the various schemes which have been pressed on the attention of the Government from time to time on the floor of this House. In that way I feel extremely disappointed. It seems that there is no hope according to him of any of these large schemes of improvement and progress reaching the stage of fruition. From the way in which the figures over expenditure had gone up last year as compared with those of the year previous and by following in future the same methods as have been followed in the past he seems to think that there is no hope of any of these large schemes nearing the stage of fruition in the near future.

"Looking at some of the budget figures I find that roughly 'General Administration' gets six lakhs more for this year; Police gets six lakhs more, Medicine nine lakhs, Public Health eight lakhs, Civil Works 53 lakhs more than last year. One of the features of the budget estimate is that there is a progressive increase in the establishment year after year. If one examines the budget he will find that the establishment in the various departments such as the Police, General Administration, etc., has gone up and the same might be said of other departments. While we recognize that for carrying out schemes of improvement increase in establishment would be necessary very often, I should think that the methods adopted by the Government will soon land us in difficulties. Let me take, for instance, the question of the Medical department. This Government ever since the introduction of the Reforms have followed a progressive policy of Indianization of services in this province. Therefore, the Government are not justified in changing that policy which would be a negation of the policy that was started by the Raja of Panagal and which I followed so long as I was in charge of the Medical department. With reference to the policy of Indianisation, I find that there seems to be a proposal that for a certain number of special appointments there should be recruitment of specialists. I would have no objection to this if the ideal of Indianization is always kept in view. But what is really done is, after fixing large salaries, they advertise in England—as also in India, as a matter of form—and their idea is to get specialists from England—it may be on short-term contract—but I am afraid eventually such appointments are confirmed. I think the Government are entering very dangerous grounds when they make such appointments on short-term contracts, because in the long run they confirm such appointments. I think that is not a sound policy at all. The policy for the last seven or eight years has been to pick out our best men coming out of the colleges and to send them to England and other countries to specialize in such subjects as we require so that when they return they might be in a position to take charge independently of the departments entrusted to their care.

"With reference to the Civil Works, I find that there is an increase of 53 lakhs over the figures of last year. I should like to know how the Government are going to find the ever-increasing sums which this department is called on to spend. They have considerably increased the establishment year after year, besides spending a very large amount on buildings. It seems to me that a radical change of policy in this matter is called for. In this country expenditure on brick and mortar on such a lavish scale while its millions of people are suffering from poverty is simply scandalous. I should rather think

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that time has come when the Government should review their policy in this matter. I may, for instance, throw out a suggestion and that is that Government may entrust the construction of buildings to private agencies without Government themselves piling up their expenditure on establishment. There are hundreds of private people, viz., contractors and engineers who are prepared to undertake such works and Government will do well to entrust such works to them. Unless Government adopt some such method, they will sooner or later land themselves in financial difficulties.

"I should like to make a few remarks about the provision made under Excise. Hon. Members who have scrutinized the figures given under the item 'Excise' will find that the Excise revenue is increasing very nicely.

1 p.m. "The reason why the Excise revenue has gone up is on account of duty on arrack and toddy . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has exceeded the time-limit."

(At this stage Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan occupied the chair.)

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Mr. Chairman, a glance at the budget figures of the last eight years shows that the prospect before us is by no means cheery. Our expenditure has been allowed to increase at a pace exceeding that of the growth in our revenue. The budget before us provides for an expenditure of Rs. 1,843.23 lakhs which means Rs. 36.14 lakhs in excess of the anticipated revenue of Rs. 1,807.09 lakhs. This excess expenditure is proposed to be met from the opening balance which we have as the result of the remission of our provincial contributions. It is only this remission that has placed the hon. the Finance Member in the fortunate position of being able to provide for administrative developments to an extent denied to his predecessors, as he himself has said in his budget speech. But how long can we afford to spend on this scale in future years? The recurring expenditure we have to incur will automatically expand. The non-recurring expenditure, such as the money spent on buildings, irrigation works and roads will also involve further recurring liability. In addition to this we shall have an immensity of needs to meet. The Finance Member says that we can at best go on for only one year more without any question of additional taxation. Thereafter we shall have to depend on the normal growth of our revenue. But can we expect our revenue to expand in the future to the extent necessary to meet our growing expenditure and to finance new developments? The main sources of revenue upon which our provincial Government depends have now become definitely inelastic. Land revenue has been practically stationary since 1926-27 nor can we allow it to increase to any great extent, if we care for the welfare of the mass of cultivators. Excise revenue cannot hereafter be a growing source of revenue as it used to be nine or ten years ago. On the other hand, we must be prepared for its reduction year by year in view of the insistent demand for prohibition. The stamp revenue also cannot be expected to increase much in future. How can we, therefore, find all the money we require for keeping up the progressive character of the Government? We are faced with a very serious problem indeed. If we want to get on we must either tap new sources of revenue or eliminate every possible item of unnecessary expenditure. One criticism often made in this Council is that our administration is top-heavy. In many an office the head of the department is paid more than the rest of the whole establishment. We can, therefore, cut

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down the salaries of men at the top and save some money. No officer, however high, should in this poor country be given more than Rs. 1,500 per mensem. We can dispense with costly buildings also. Unless we economise in these and other ways, we shall have to stop progress in nation-building activities.

"Now, Sir, the budget can be surveyed from several points of view. Let me consider it from the standpoint of the people in our villages who form the bulk of our population and who follow the occupation of agriculture which is the main industry in our country. In the din and bustle of city life the still sad music of humanity coming from the villages is apt to get drowned. Hence the need for drawing special attention to the wants of the village folk. In making recommendations for improving agriculture the report of the Royal Commission stresses the importance of the improvement of village life in all directions as the first and the most essential step for promoting the prosperity of the whole country and enhancing the national income at the source. It is after all upon the homes and fields of the cultivators in our villages that the foundations of our national prosperity will have to rest ultimately. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Commission thinks it essential that all the resources of the Government should be brought to bear on the problem of rural uplift. How far are the Government acting upon this recommendation? Are they spending sufficient money on the departments concerned with rural welfare? Let us consider what they do for the premier industry of agriculture. Mr. Clouston, Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, in his last report on agriculture in India has drawn attention to the very inadequate financial support which agricultural departments in India have received in the past. The provincial Governments are said to be spending only 1 per cent of their income on agriculture. In the United States of America where only 30 per cent of the population are engaged on land as against 74 per cent in British India the amount spent on the agricultural department works out to 6 annas per acre of cultivated land or approximately eight times as much as India spends per acre. Japan with a population of 59 millions spends five times as much as India. Now Madras is a predominantly agricultural province. Here we are budgeting for agriculture which includes veterinary and co-operative departments Rs. 43.61 lakhs, i.e., only about 2.4 per cent of the total expenditure, while we propose to spend five times as much on the police department which gets 201 and odd lakhs. In spite of the recommendations of the Royal Commission about which so much is said, the new expenditure on the agricultural and veterinary departments in the coming year of grace amounts to only 2 lakhs and odd, while on the police reorganization scheme 5 and odd lakhs are proposed to be spent. Surely we require much more money for pushing on agricultural research, education, demonstration and propaganda. The money spent for such a purpose will be a sound investment also inasmuch as it will add to the wealth of the country and bring increased income to the Government also.

"The Agricultural Commission rightly thinks that the most formidable obstacle to rural development in the widest sense is illiteracy. So their report in many places emphasizes the importance of a proper and adequate system of elementary and adult education for the purposes of changing the outlook of the peasant which they regard as the most essential of the factors making for prosperous agriculture. I need hardly say that elementary and adult education are necessary also for preparing the masses of this country for the democratic government of the future. It is gratifying to see that

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education has been allotted more and more money in recent years. This year it got additional funds to the extent of 47 lakhs. In the coming year it will increase only by 3.31 lakhs. Yet we cannot complain, because 269 lakhs means about 14 per cent of our total expenditure and this gives education the first position in the budget. More than half of this amount, as much as 141 lakhs, goes for primary education. But it is most regrettable that a good deal of this money is being wasted. The present system of our elementary education has proved largely ineffective in removing illiteracy. There are several important problems waiting for solution in regard to elementary education, such as the wastage in primary classes coupled with the subsequent relapse into illiteracy of a large number of those who pass through our elementary schools, the adaptation of rural education to the needs of the agricultural population, further expansion of elementary education and evolving a new type of teacher suitable for village schools. Several of these matters are said to be engaging the attention of the hon. Minister. This House would like to know when and how these problems are going to be solved.

"Elementary education alone will not do to fight the battle against rural illiteracy. Adult education also is necessary to attack this immense problem. Punjab and Bengal are said to be going ahead in this matter. Why cannot Madras follow their example? The amount we are allotting for adult education classes infinitesimally small as it is, is proposed to be reduced still further from Rs. 2,500 this year to Rs. 1,300 next year. Development of adult education on a large scale would give a stimulus to progress in all directions. If the Government are not prepared to undertake the task themselves, can they not at least give liberal aid and encourage co-operative societies and non-official agencies to work in this field?"

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN (from the Chair):—"The hon. Member has exceeded his time-limit."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"As my time is up, I cannot speak on other matters essential for the welfare of the rural population. Let me conclude by saying that the acid test of good government in this country will be the measure of success achieved in promoting the enlightenment, health and prosperity of the people in the village who form the backbone of the nation."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, the presentation of the budget by the hon. the Finance Member has been very self-complacent. There is a psychological reason for the self-complacency. The present Finance Member had a great deal to do with the remission of the provincial contributions and as such probably he felt that there was room enough for him to be jubilant over the matter. While I do not want to grudge to give him credit for the remission of the provincial contribution, I am afraid that this budget has been presented in a school boy's self-complacent mood. It is our misfortune that in this budget we have a perfect actor in the person of the hon. the Finance Member. He has acted his part very well. He has acted so well that it appears as though this budget is very fine."

"Examining the budget, you will find that the cardinal points that require consideration are the inordinate space that has been devoted to the consideration of the question as to whether the transferred subjects have got more money or less money or the reserved subjects. We are not really concerned whether it is a transferred subject or a reserved subject. As a

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matter of fact the Finance Secretary has taken very great pains to classify the subjects in order to prove—and get out of the trouble—that a good deal of development has taken place in the nation-building departments in this Presidency. He has given three kinds of classification at page 11 of the budget memorandum. All these are unnecessary for our purposes.

"What we want to examine is whether the financial condition of this province is sound and whether we are on the right road towards progress. The hon. the Finance Member took great pains heroically to defend his colleagues the hon. Ministers. He talked of the policy of the Government in the administration of this Presidency. I really want to examine the figures that have been given and to show that, after all, we are economically in a very bad financial position. Apart from the remission of the provincial contribution, taking the normal years, as such, you will find that, within the last eight years from 1920-21 to 1927-28, the normal excess in revenue was only 10 per cent whereas the normal excess in expenditure was 36 per cent. Fancy three and a half times in expenditure as compared with the increase in revenue. As the hon. the Finance Member himself has said, our income on the Land Revenue side has become almost stationary."

"Excise has certainly yielded more, but it is an item of vice upon which Government has been trying too long to feed. This item must be obliterated. That has to be done immediately. The hon. the Finance Member instead of working in that direction has merely suggested that crime has increased by concentration of illicit sale of liquor in limited areas. He has alluded to the Sonti Soru business in Madras. This Sonti Soru business is as old as the hills and because of the prohibition campaign probably, it has come to light in a more lurid manner. Let us take the other items of income. The Registration department has yielded 27.5 per cent more within the last seven years. Other items which are clubbed together have yielded 29.7 per cent. These other items include what is called 'Income-tax' in this country. The hon. the Finance Member has very complacently taken the imposition of income-tax to be a normal process which the people should welcome and within the coming one year 10 per cent more of income-tax is contemplated. I am sorry that hon. Members on the Treasury Bench have little opportunities of knowing what people feel in the country of this income-tax. Now this tyrannous terror is grinding down the villager. I know a case where a widow had Rs. 2,000 handed over to her by some friend for maintenance and she put all the money with a scowar. The Income-tax officer found that it was there and asked her to explain how much of trade she had in the way of interest business. She said she had no trade. The Income-tax officer immediately jumped to the conclusion that she was telling lies, not keeping accounts, that she was trading and therefore put on her a big income-tax. That is the way in which income-tax is being increased to-day. If you are going to do like this, these assessments will have some day to cease."

"Now, taking the expenditure side, you will find that under Land Revenue and General Administration, the expenses have increased by 7.5 per cent; Jails, Justice, Convict settlements 14.9 per cent; Police 8 per cent; Pensions 99 per cent and other heads 2.5 per cent within these seven years. These are inordinate increases and some of these items have been taken in a most self-complacent manner. In the speech of the hon. the Finance Member and in the memorandum of the Secretary some of these have been taken to denote an increase of prosperity. I want to know where exactly prosperity

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lies. There does not seem to be any chance of further improvement in the income of the Presidency. The only chance appears to be grinding the Revenue Member a little more. He is a poor man upon whose head lies the burden. He has to collect taxes callously. He has to wring money out of the agriculturists and this Government has to subsist on that income. I ask in all fairness whether a budget of this nature does stand one moment's scrutiny from the point of view of a true and real economic salvation of a nation. No doubt you have got a windfall of a remission and that windfall has already been devoured. Wherever you speak of improvements the improvements are of the type of enhancement of the police in the city of Madras. Plenty of money has to be thrown away upon a department which is intended to repress the people. Besides money is spent lavishly for the creation of high offices and paying larger sums of money to people who are at the top. So far as the Development departments are concerned, you will find in the whole of the speech of the hon. the Finance Member and the whole of the budget, that no reference is made to cottage industries at all. There is not even a suggestion made during the whole course of the speech of the hon. Finance Member and his budget, what cottage industries are going to be like during the next year. You talk of temperance propaganda. There you have got four lakhs. Here the Government have gone back upon the policy of prohibition and the whole is a talk of temperance and no more. There is not a word about prohibition either in the speech of the hon. the Finance Member or in the memorandum put into our hands. The hon. Finance Member while being very sorry that the departments are responsible for a great deal of expense, indicated to us that he was looking with a very critical eye into the question of charges. You will find him saying that departmental schemes involved an ultimate cost of 46.82 lakhs recurring and 170.42 lakhs non-recurring. Out of this what has been now undertaken involves 46.66 lakhs recurring and 165.55 lakhs non-recurring. Thus you will observe there is very little difference between what was involved and what is undertaken.

"I want only to touch one more point. The hon. the Finance Member was congratulated and he takes those congratulations self-complacently for diminution of debt. Diminution of debt is not a problem of economy in the history of a nation, except where debt has arisen on account of very unproductive enterprises, or where the debt is very heavy. As a matter of fact in the whole history of a nation, there comes a time when even large debts must be contracted in order to develop the departments that help the growth of a nation in economic ways. Therefore to say that he has decreased debt to the slight extent of two crores and that interest would be saved by that, does not really mean anything very much in the direction of helping the Presidency. If he, on the other hand, had boldly come forward and given us development schemes—schemes for prohibition of intoxicating liquors, for helping cottage industries and other industries of the country, for encouraging Indian Ayurvedic and other indigenous systems of medicine and introduced cheaper and better methods of dispensing justice and building up moral life."

The hon. the CHIRMAN (Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN):—"The hon. Member has exceeded the time-limit."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"I would have congratulated him, but in the absence of any of these policies, I think the budget that he has presented is most disappointing."

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Mr. K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB:—"Mr. President, Sir, while congratulating the hon. Finance Member for presenting the budget, I feel, Sir, that I have to throw some light on one or two aspects of the budget which to me seem unsatisfactory. As we are all aware the headquarters of the Andhra University has been now fixed at Vizagapatam. Vizagapatam is of course a suitable place for the location of the technological section of this university. When the Bill was drafted, it was the intention of Government that it should be made a very strong centre for teaching technology in this university. It was expected to train a number of young men for various technical subjects such as mining, electrical engineering and several other things. Now the university has to secure a large grant and it is the duty of the university authorities to give organized courses in these technical subjects, especially in mining and engineering. You know, Sir, mining has been a very important subject and this Presidency has got enormous mineral wealth hidden which should be explored. Nothing has been done in the matter and it is a very important subject which ranks perhaps with agriculture and special care should be devoted to explore the country's mineral wealth. It can be easily said that there is the Geological Survey Department of the Government of India to look after the business. But, I must submit Sir, that the work done by this department is more or less of a nominal character. The time devoted by the experts of that department to this Presidency is practically very little. Unless we have a mining expert employed under the Department of Industries, I do not think it would be possible to explore the vast mineral wealth of the country. In the year 1920 I am told there was an attempt made by the then Director of Industries to employ the services of a mining expert. Since then, I do not know what has happened to that proposal and why that idea was given up. It may also be stated that it is an industry and that it must fall in the category of the activities of the Industries department. What we really want is that there should be an expert under the Department of Industries who should be able to give us detailed information about the mineral wealth and how to explore it."

"There is one other point which I wish to place and that is in regard to the affairs of the Alipuram Jail in the Bellary district. Time and again this question has been discussed on the floor of this House, that Government should either give a general amnesty to the Mappillas and release them wholesale or close the jail altogether. I do not know what real purpose is served by maintaining this jail and spending several lakhs on this institution. If it is the intention of Government to abolish the jail altogether, I do not understand why recently they spent about Rs. 50,000 on the construction of a Tuberculosis hospital attached to the jail. If they are not going to abolish the jail, there is no reason why they should keep it on as a temporary one for the last eight years and at the same time spend thousands of rupees on the institution. I wish to know what the attitude of Government is in regard to this. If they are going to keep it on, why should they not confirm it, but on the other hand, if they are going to abolish it, I want to know whether they are going to release all the Mappilla prisoners wholesale or distribute them to other jails. This is a matter which, I think, Government should decide early. With these words I close."

At this stage the Council adjourned for Lunch.

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After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, this budget is an eye-wash budget which is not likely to deceive or satisfy anybody. I do recognize the difficulty in framing a proper budget. It requires a certain amount of skill; it ought to be based on certain scientific and well-defined principles; and it should, as much as possible, try to avoid disparity between estimates and expenditure. But so far as this Government is concerned it has persistently addicted itself to a policy of budgeting for small income and greater expenditure, which is belied by the revised estimate showing the income growing and the expenditure decreasing. For the year 1927-28 we had an opening balance of about 199.97 lakhs. As a matter of fact that year instead of closing with 312 lakhs did close with 400 lakhs, which represented the opening balance for 1928-29; which again was expected to close with 239.05 lakhs. The budget, however, shows that the balance will be about 413.94 lakhs. There seems to be something wrong somewhere. It is true that some of those departments which have not expended the sums allotted for them have been dealt with severely by the Finance Member for not utilizing the sums. But that is a poor consolation.

"The Council is aware that we have been clamouring for more sums for the nation building departments. It is to be regretted that under Public Health and Medical lapses amounting to 13.88 lakhs have taken place. Though an excess expenditure of 22 lakhs is shown under Education, as a matter of fact this sum includes 27 lakhs which has been handed over to the Annamalai University. A thing that was never contemplated in the budget for 1928-29. Hence we naturally find less expenditure under Education by about five lakhs. Coming to the year in question, to General Administration is given over 6 lakhs, to ordinary Education 3 lakhs, to Medical education 10 lakhs, to Public Health 9 lakhs, to Agriculture 5 lakhs, and to Civil Works 52 lakhs. But what guarantee is there, if we are to judge the future by the past, that all these sums will be utilized by the departments concerned in the coming year, and the same lame explanation will not be forthcoming. If what happened in the past is repeated, the hon. Finance Member will say what can we do, we gave the money but they are neither willing nor capable of utilizing it. If such a thing happens it will be most regrettable. The budget contains no striking or outstanding proposals of an ameliorative nature. It is from land revenue, excise and stamps the income of this Presidency is generally derived and these heads which are of a productive character contribute as much as 15 crores. During the last eight years land revenue has gone up. In 1927-28, under excise there was an excess of 36 lakhs attributed to higher bids at auction and enhancement of tree tax. And in 1928-29 the excess income under this head is 33.29 lakhs and this is said to be due to increased consumption and higher sales. Sir, this shows what amount of progress has been achieved in the direction of prohibition; in spite of our talk about the policy of prohibition, the hon. the Excise Minister may have the satisfaction that he has a large co-operating clientele at his back contributing to the growing income. There remains the stern and melancholy fact that the number of persons taking to drink it steadily growing. This has to be stopped. I find an allotment of four lakhs for temperance propaganda but I have considerable doubts about its utility. Sir, I expect the hon. the Minister to come forward with a bold and progressive policy of

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prohibition, even at considerable sacrifice of revenue to preserve the manhood of the nation.

"Then, Sir, I do not find any outstanding legislative measure. What has become of the Irrigation Bill, the Land Revenue Bill, the Court Fees (Amending) Bill? Has anything been done to reduce the land revenue that sits like a nightmare on the poor ryots? The Members of the Treasury Bench have done nothing to reduce the taxation."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member should not exceed the time limit."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, it is not yet ten minutes. You came at 2-34 p.m. (cries of order, order)."

The hon. Member thereupon resumed his seat.

* The ZAMINDAR OF SINGAMPATTI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I want to bring before this House a few facts regarding the position of the zamindars. Sir, it is some years since the education of zamindars was begun. About 30 lakhs has been spent on their education. They have had good education, good training all these years and so I request Government to restore the estates to the respective zamindars."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Mr. President, Sir, I have to congratulate the hon. the Finance Member for the province having continual surpluses ever since he took charge of his portfolio in 1925. He has been the Finance Minister for the last four years, and this is his fourth budget and he has shown a surplus of about 489 lakhs for the last four years, in spite of the fact that he had to pay 222 lakhs for provincial contribution in the first year of his regime and 165 lakhs in the second year. Further he has also given liberal allotments to progressive schemes on an average of 125 lakhs for each of these four years. That is, of course, a creditable aspect of his financial policy.

"But within a year his period of office will be expiring and if he vacates his office without enunciating a sound financial policy of progress and development with a closer adjustment of revenue and expenditure which he probably was unable to achieve yet owing to the uncertainties of the provincial contributions and of the clamour he had to face from the various departments when the windfalls were received, it will be a great calamity. In laying out that sound financial policy, he will bear in mind that he has at present a revenue surplus of nearly 175 lakhs which, to a great extent, will probably be absorbed if the present normal expenditure together with the present commitments outbeat the normal growth of revenue as is apprehended in some quarters.

"Another feature that I should like to impress upon him is this. When this House agreed upon increased taxation at the time the province was asked to pay provincial contribution to the Central Government, it was definitely understood that these taxes were only of a temporary character and as soon as the provincial contribution is wiped out, there would be a reduction in the taxes (hear, hear). And this has not been carried out except that there was a small reduction in registration fees last year. The bulk of these excess taxes are still being borne by the taxpayer and I would point out that when there is no necessity to take more money than is required,

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it is incumbent that we should reduce those taxes. This aspect of the question will have to be faced by those councillors who will soon be going to their constituencies in the course of the next six months.

"One disappointing feature which I should like to bring to the notice of this House is that although we have been having a balance of one to two crores of rupees annually no definite policy of reduction in the drink evil has been carried out. Not only have we got an annual revenue balance but we have in our coffers a surplus of nearly five crores and it is only proper that the Government should lay down a definite programme or policy to bring down the drink evil.

"Another feature that I wish to point out is with regard to the heavy lapses that we are having year after year. It has been said that the local bodies are the greatest defaulters. This is not the first year that we have been hearing that the local bodies have been defaulting in this manner and it is necessary in order to help the local bodies to revise the conditions of grants and aids which the Government is granting to the local bodies. Because when we find the local bodies are unable to raise enough revenue from their taxes and as the same people are contributing to the Government, it is essential that the terms on which these grants are granted to the local bodies should be revised.

"I may be permitted to bring to the notice of the hon. the Finance Member the position of our resources to-day as compared with the time when Lord Meston visited India for the adjustment of the finances between the provincial Governments and the Central Government. Lord Meston when he came and examined our finances found out that we have a very heavy surplus and Sir Charles Toddhunter could not explain the necessity for it at that time and had to yield to the request of the Central Government to give a much heavier contribution than any other province. And when we were asked to contribute very heavily, some of the other provinces went scot free. Mr. Moir's position to-day is the same. We have a heavy surplus and I am afraid he will have to lay before the Statutory Commission and their Finance Experts the position of our resources. And when we come to adjust the financial position of the Central Government and the Provincial Government, it is likely that the Central Government may ask us to make a contribution similar to the one we had to make during the time Lord Chelmsford's reforms were brought into operation. It is a matter to which we have to give our serious consideration.

"One word more in conclusion and that it is this: these heavy balances and large expenditure not only embarrass our future relations with the Central Government, but this very cheerful condition of our finance has put the Finance Member to the severe temptation of diverting our balances to capital expenditure. I do not blame him. It is natural. It is done this year and it may be done next year also. But I may point out that the reduction or avoidance of debt is a legitimate charge on the yearly revenues of the province. That is why sinking funds are generally created. But then, revenue expenditure and capital expenditure ought to be treated with due respect. It is wrong in principle to spend from current revenues on capital expenditure as it is unpardonable to spend loan money for current expenses. I would therefore urge upon the hon. the Finance Member to create a sinking fund in order to meet the debt in the future. I may point out one thing more,

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that the various departments have not helped the Finance Department to the extent to which they should have done in order to bring about a close budgeting. The Accountant-General and the Public Accounts Committee have brought this question of close budgeting year after year to the notice of the various departments and what we find is that nothing has been done in that respect."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is requested to bring his remarks to a close."

*Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to congratulate the hon. the Finance Member for the lucid exposition with which he has presented the budget estimates for the official year 1929-30. Sir, as it is usual in this House during the general discussion on the budget to ventilate the grievances of the particular communities, I will do so now on behalf of the depressed classes. Sir, the elevation of the depressed classes has been and is one of the questions that is in the mind of the Government and the public. The work of depressed class elevation is not so progressive due to various causes. I may state here it is first of all due to the absence of our men in the Government services; secondly, want of a liberal policy in granting lands for cultivation to the depressed classes; thirdly, want of better facilities for educating our boys and girls; fourthly, non-modification of the excise policy of the Government of Madras as far as the depressed classes are concerned. Sir, when I say that the darkhast lands which are meant for the depressed classes are not given as liberally as they are intended by the Government, there are various reasons for which it is not possible for the Government to get such lands, because the village officials who are on the lowest rung of the ladder of the Government are solely responsible for it.

"From the report of the Labour Department last year, I would quote here a paragraph: 'Apart from the position of the landholders in respect of the acquisition of their lands, the Adi-Dravidas themselves frequently find it difficult to pay the initial deposits towards the cost of the acquisition. It is the economic condition of the depressed classes that makes them unable to pay for the cost of the land.' At the same time the eastmen who happen to be the monegars and karnams, when their applications are sent to them, will not recommend, and consequently the higher officials neglect them.

"Secondly, Sir, Government have launched on many irrigation schemes. Take for instance the Mettur project and the Hydro-electric scheme in the Nilgiris. A casual observation will show that the majority of the officials are drawn from one particular community or two. Thereby the less fortunate members of my community are not given a chance and therefore they do not come in contact with the labourers that are on those schemes, to advance their economic condition.

"Another question is that on and often we have been requesting the Member in charge of the police portfolio to give a better percentage of recruitment from our fold. To our great surprise I may say that only two sub-inspectors have been recruited from the depressed classes. I know not only one Member of the Legislative Council but several Members of the Legislative Council have on many occasions sent letters of recommendation, but with no result. With regard to this request of ours on police recruitment, we hope and trust that the Government will adopt a liberal policy in at least giving us for this year 25 per cent of the recruitment.

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"I cannot pass an adverse criticism so far as the Labour Department is concerned. I know the hon. the Home Member has been kind enough to set apart a liberal sum for extending Labour activities in three new districts. He has been pleased to allot a sum or recommend for getting a permanent labour officer for Malabar. Malabar, as you know, Sir, is a place where Labour activity has to reach the very, very rural. As the hon. Mr. Krishnan Navar once remarked, it is not one labour officer but six labour officers are required. I hope and trust that the hon. the Home Member will find out the right sort of man that will be able to do something for the elevation of the depressed classes in Malabar.

"Next coming to the question of want of hostels for the depressed classes, I may say that adequate provision has not been made in the budget for this purpose. I know that non-official agencies have already risen to do something for the elevation of the depressed classes by opening hostels here and there, but want of adequate grant stared those non-officials in the face, and it may not be very long that they may try to close those hostels.

"Another difficulty in the way of educating our pupils is their economic condition. There are many schools, public schools, open to them, but for want of midday meals they could not attend those schools. When we discussed this matter with the hon. the Home Member in one of the Advisory Committee meetings he promised to look into the matter to do something, but nothing has been done in this line. Sir, to one of the interpellations, I got a reply from the hon. the Home Member that out of 874 applications that were made for admission into Paddison's Hostel, there were only about 17 vacancies to allow the depressed classes pupils to be admitted last year. I hope that the hon. Member will utilize from the allotment this year a larger amount for the depressed classes, but not say that the amount has been disbursed to other communities.

"As regards excise policy, Sir, still the white elephant stands in our cheries, and recently the hon. the Excise Minister brought in a motion to educate our people in this matter by getting a grant of four lakhs, but unfortunately the Finance Committee has turned down the proposal. But I am sure the Legislative Council will pass it, so that our people may be educated and they may shun the evil of drink.

3 p.m. "Now coming to the Development Department, Sir, I think the hon. Minister will have a liberal mind in giving the grants for starting co-operative societies. In Salem, Sir, in a village called Attayampatti where there are Adi-Dravidas who make a kind of measures have been unfortunately asking for a loan and for a co-operative society to be started for the last six months. But they were not able to get anything till now. This morning, Sir, my hon. Friend Mr. Davis requested that the Government may stay in Ootacamund for at least six months in a year. I wish to say one thing in regard to that and that is the unfortunate nature of the communications. Recently, Sir, practically all the ghats were blocked on account of slips and there was no communication and some of us had to come via Kotagiri and Bangalore. Lastly I would like to say a word about education. At present the percentage of educated people in the depressed classes is 1.9. I know the hon. the Minister of Education is trying to do his best. But unfortunately the money allotted for the depressed classes is not so much. From the report of the Director of Public Instruction issued last year I find that not a single

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secondary school has been provided for the depressed classes. Moreover, the teachers are paid so low that many people do not think it an advantage to become teachers and thus elementary education cannot be extended. At the same time I would like to congratulate the hon. the Home Member for his kindness in getting the depressed class girls fee concession in schools and making a liberal grant in that line."

* The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—"Mr. President, Sir, the budget presented by the hon. the Finance Member is an ingenious piece of work and considering the machinery of Government in which he is moving. As usual the funds are more devoted to the reserve subjects than to transfer ones. The revenue of the surplus income on the inams of proprietary villages comes up to 8,57,000, while the pay of the karnams and talaiyaris comes up to 15 lakhs and odd. So judging from the figures we see that Government is at a loss. Further the proprietors of the villages are complaining that the talaiyaris and karnams are not doing their work to the satisfaction of the proprietors. At the same time the village officers and the karnams are complaining that they are taxed with double work and double authority. So this arrangement is not satisfactory to any of the parties concerned. So I suggest that the former arrangement of Zawazima may be restored to and the service of the Government may be done by external agencies without any loss to the exchequer of the State.

"In the department of Irrigation we see again the heavy item of Cauvery-Mettur Project. I have been repeatedly pointing out in this House that the schemes of Andhradesa like the Tungabhadra and other projects are being neglected. The village courts under the Village Courts Act are neglected and in my opinion every village ought to have one such court to minimize litigation to a great extent.

"This House has passed a resolution regarding the grouping of the Andhra districts into one province but no steps have been taken in any effective manner, though the Andhra districts can maintain themselves and comprise a separate province by themselves. In education we see no building grants to the Andhra University. Hopes are held out and the hopes are like showing the moon in the mirror. The Chidambaram University, the younger sister, is having a good lot of the budget though it has now to spend twenty lakhs and more coming from the merchant prince who has endowed with so much munificence. Let not the younger daughter be too much fed. (Laughter.) It is not an exaggeration; it is a tough problem as there is a cry for money from various quarters.

"All subjects in the higher forms are taught in English which we all know is an alien language, difficult to learn. The young brains have to assimilate the language, as well as the subject and it is a very difficult one. That is why we very often see skeletons in any school room like the skeletons in the Medical College laboratory.

"In 1927-28 a sum of 14.3 lakhs were not spent by the local boards and this sum was allotted for rural water-supply. I cannot congratulate the Ministerialist department for this neglect of duty on their parts. If we go at this rate I do not know though we will get provincial autonomy we will be doing useful service to the country, if such sums are returned back to the coffers of the State.

[The Zamindar of Gollapalli] [28th February 1929]

"Excise problem has to be tackled by the Ministry one day or the other. The House has fixed 20 years as the period within which this Presidency shall go dry. If we try in all districts, the State may be losing revenue; but the arrangement has to be equitable and suggest means of getting over the difficulty. I know there is a cry that only criticisms are levelled from these Benches and no suggestions are given. I venture to suggest one course which I think is expedient. I think when there is a net loss in a district by the introduction of prohibition that loss could be made good by the reduction of the salaries of the officers of the Excise department. I dare say that the Zamindars will also be prepared to bear the loss. As for the medical department no new ayurvedic dispensaries have been provided. When I was a president of the taluk board I suggested eight new ayurvedic dispensaries which the Government were not pleased to grant. My colleagues in this House who are in charge of the local board might in their enthusiasm to serve the country and the cause of Indian medicine send proposals to that effect. I think agricultural and industrial education are to be co-opted with that of arts. I have put many questions in the Council and moved resolutions to that effect. But the Ministry concerned is always content with saying that the proposals are before a committee. I do not know when that committee will finish its labours and I do not know whether this House will have an opportunity of considering this question before the Reforms. There are many more suggestions that I have to make but for the limited time at my disposal."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid the time-limit of the hon. Member has already expired."

8-15 p.m.

Mr. S. VENKIAH:—"అధ్యక్షా? ఈ రాజధానిలోని ప్రజలలో 7 వంతు నిమ్మజాతులు గలరు. లక్షకొలది ప్రజలు అనాగరికులైయుండి, నిరంతర ఘోర దారిద్ర్యములో మునిగి యున్న ప్రజల యోగక్షేమముల నరయటయ, తన్నివారణాశ్రమ వలయునన్ని సదుపాయము లనుజేసి, వారల నభివృద్ధిలోనికి తెచ్చుటకు ప్రయత్నించుటయ, దొరతనమువారి విద్యుక్త ధర్మమైయున్నది."

Land revenue.

"నిమ్మజాతులు మొదటినుండియు వ్యయసాయముచేసి జీవించుటయందలవాటుపడియున్న వారుగాన సర్కారు గయారు ఖాములను నిమ్మజాతులకొరకు రిజర్వుచేసి, అవి వ్యవసాయ సహకార పరపతి సంఘములద్వారా, సాగు చేసుకొనుటకు, వీరికి యిచ్చుచుండవలయును."

Resettlement.

"గవర్నమెంటువారు ప్రస్తుతం అమలులో ఉంచిన, రీసెటిల్ మెంటు సర్వీస్, వీరు సాగు చేయు ఖాములకు, సగం శిస్తు మాత్రం, ఆ ఖాములవారి స్వాధీనంలో సున్నంతకాలము విధించునట్టి యేర్పాటుల గావించవలయును."

Temporary cultivation.

"రిజర్వు చేయబడనటువంటి సర్కారు గయారు ఖాములను, గ్రామములవారిగా లిస్టును తయారుచేయించి, అవి ఆయా ప్రాంతవాసులగు నిమ్మజాతులకు, ప్రతి సంవత్సరం, మంప రరీగా సాగుచేసుకొనుటకు, మంజూరీ ఆర్డర్లు, రెవెన్యూ ఆఫీసర్లవలన యిప్పించుచుండ వలయును."

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[Mr. S. Venkiah]

House-sites.

"నిమ్మజాతులు నివసించు పల్లెలలో నివేశన స్థలములు లేనివారి లిస్టును, గ్రామవారిగా లేబర్ డిపార్టుమెంటు ద్వారా తయారుచేసి, అట్టివారికి, గృహనిర్మాణ సంఘముల ద్వారా లేబర్ డిపార్టుమెంటువారు నివేశన స్థలముల సుసగు ఏర్పాటుల గావించవలెను."

Water-supply.

"కొన్ని ప్రాంతములలో నిమ్మజాతులకు, నాల్ గ్యారంటీ సాగుచేసుకొను పద్ధతిగా ఖాములు రిజర్వుచేసి యిచ్చబడినవి. ఈ పద్ధతివలన నీరువచ్చు జాన్ నెలలో, సాగుచేసు కొనుటకు వీలులేకుండాపోవుటయ, ఆగష్టు 15 వ తేది తర్వాత నీరు అధికమై సాగుచేసు కొనుటకు వీలులేకుండా ఖాములు ముణిగిపోవుటయ, తట్టించుచున్నది గాన ఇట్టి పద్ధతివలన ఆ నేక నష్టకష్టముల పాలగుటయేగాని, యిచ్చబడిన ఖాములవలన ఎట్టి ఉపయోగములేకుండా పోవుచున్నది గాన నాల్ గ్యారంటీ సాగుపద్ధతి నిమ్మజాతులపట్ల లేకుండా రద్దుచేయించి పోవుచున్నది గాన నాల్ గ్యారంటీ సాగుచేసుకొనునట్లు నీరు జారకనవెంటనే సాగు చేసుకొనునట్లున్నూ, సాధారణ రైతులలోవాటు జాన్ నెలలో నీరు జారకనవెంటనే సాగు చేసుకొనునట్లున్నూ, అట్లు సాగుచేయబడిన ఖాములకు పినాల్ శిస్తు కట్టుకుండునట్లున్నూ, D.P.W., Revenue ఆఫీసర్లవలన ఆర్డర్లు జారీచేయించుచుండవలయును."

"లోకల్ బోర్డులు, లేబర్ డిపార్టుమెంటువారున్న నిమ్మజాతుల పల్లెలకు నీటి సదుపాయ ములు చేయుటకు ప్రయత్నించుచున్నను చాలా పల్లెలలో, సూతులుగాని, చెర్వులుగాని, లేక పోవుటయ, ఉన్నవాటిలో అగ్రజాతులవారు ప్రవేశింపనివ్వకుండా, అడ్డుపడుటయ, తటస్థించు చున్నది గాన, వీరు మురుగు కాల్వలు మురికి గుంటలలోని నీరు త్రాగి ఘోరరోగముల పాలు కావలసివచ్చుచున్నది."

"నీటి సదుపాయములేని నిమ్మజాతుల పల్లెల లిస్టును, లేబరు డిపార్టుమెంటువారు తయారుచేసి, సాధ్యమైనంత త్వరలో అవి ప్రవృంచి యిచ్చుచుండవలయును. అగ్రజాతులవారు అడ్డు పడకుండా క్రిమినల్ ప్రొసీజర్ కోర్టులో ఇందు నిమిత్తం శిక్షార్థముగా నొక సెక్షన్ ఏర్పాటు చేయవలయును."

Sanitation.

"వీరిపల్లెలు ఆహారోగ్య ప్రదేశములయందు నిర్మింపబడియున్నవి. పల్లెలమట్టు దుర్గంధయ క్షమైన మురికి నీరు ఎటుపోవుటకు మార్గములు లేక నిలచియుండునుగాన, ఇట్టి నీరు పోవునట్టి పోడెలు త్రవ్వటకు, లోకల్ బోర్డులవలన కొంత సౌక్యము ప్రశ్నకొనిపడవలెను. వీరి పల్లె లలో ఆరోగ్య శాఖవారు ఆప్యదప్పుడు మ్యాజిక్ లాంతరు మూలమున ఉపదేశముల నొసగుచుండ వలయును. ఈ పల్లెల రోగ నివారణకొరకు సంపూర్ణ వైద్యాలయములను ఏర్పరచవలయును. ఈ పల్లెల మట్టు గ్రామములసాకొరకు 20 గజముల వెడల్పుగల ఖామిని విడగొట్టించి అది గ్రామకంఠంలో చేర్పించవలెను."

"ప్రతి తాలూకాలో నొక (Model village) ప్రదర్శన పల్లెను నిర్మించి అది నిమ్మజా తుల పరముచేసి అట్టి యిండ్ల ఖరీదులను స్వల్ప వడ్డీలతో దీర్చి వాయిదా ఋణముల మూలమున లిచ్చుకొను పద్ధతి తేర్పాటుచేసి నిమ్మజాతుల ఆరోగ్యమునకు తోడ్పడవలయును. వీరికి మురుగు ఖాములు, ముద్ర ఖాములు లేనిచోట్ల లేబర్ డిపార్టుమెంటువారు అట్టి యేర్పాటులకొరకు కొంత సౌక్యము ప్రశ్నకొనిపడవలయును. వీరి పల్లెల నానియున్న స్వేశాన ఖాములను మారప్రదేశములకు మార్పించవలయును."

[Mr. S. Venkiah]

[28th February 1929]

Education.

“అర్థికముగా వీరు పీడలు గనుక ప్రస్తుత ఎలిమెంటరీ ఎడ్యుకేషన్, వీరికంత ఉపయోగకారిగా నుండుటలేదు గాన, వీరికొరకు నెకండరీ ఎడ్యుకేషన్ ఉచితముగను నిర్వహించును. విరివిగా విద్యార్థి వేతనముల నొసగుచుండవలయును.

“వీరు కూలినాలిచేసి జీవించు పాటకజనులుగాన, కేవల విద్యమూత్రము ఉపయోగకారిగా నుండదుగాన కార్మిక విద్యయు, వ్యవసాయవిద్యయు, నేర్పు పాఠశాలలు వీరికి ప్రత్యేకముగా స్థాపించబడవలయును.

Hostels.

“మద్రాసు రాజధానిలోని లక్షలకొలది నిమ్మజాతులకు ప్రస్తుతం భుక్తి కలిగిన వసతి గృహములున్నా అందు చేర్చుకొను విద్యార్థుల సంఖ్య అతి స్వల్పమగుటచే యీ వసతి గృహ విద్యా విధానమంతగా యీ జాతులకు తోడ్పడుటలేదుగాన, లేబరు డిపార్టుమెంటువారు (1) కురి జిల్లాకు నొక బాలర విద్యార్థుల గృహమున్నా, (2) బాలికా వసతి గృహమున్నా, (3) కార్మిక విద్యార్థుల గృహమున్నా, (4) వ్యవసాయ విద్యార్థుల గృహమున్నా, 4 గేసి చొప్పున స్థాపించి నిమ్మజాతుల విద్యార్థివృద్ధికి తోడ్పడుచు అంప 100 గురు విద్యార్థులను, విద్యార్థినులను చేర్చుకొనుచుండవలయును.

Training Schools.

“నిమ్మజాతుల పాఠశాలలో పనిచేయుటకు యీ జాతులలో ఉపాధ్యాయులు తగినంత మంది తయారగుటలేదుగాన కురి జిల్లాకు నొక నిమ్మజాతుల బోధనాభ్యాసన పాఠశాలను స్థాపించవలెను.

Medical Training Schools.

“ఈ జాతులలోనుండి వైద్య విద్య నేర్చుకొనుటకును, మంత్రపానులు, కాంబాండర్లు, తయారగుటకును, కురి జిల్లాకు నొక వైద్య విద్యార్థ్యాసన పాఠశాలను, నిమ్మజాతులకు ప్రత్యేకముగా స్థాపించవలెను.

Representation.

“నిమ్మజాతుల సంఘ గౌరవమును కాపాడుటకు లోకల్ బోర్డులలో ప్రాతినిధ్యము నేర్పాటు చేసియున్నను, ‘దేవుడు వరమిచ్చినను, పూజారి వరమివ్వడను’ సామ్యముగా ప్రజా పరిపాలిత సంస్థలలో సాటి ప్రజలగు నిమ్మజాతులపట్ల యితర జాతులు అపరిమిత ద్రోహము చేయుచున్నారు. అందు (1) పార్టీ కక్షలద్వారా వెసిడెంట్లు కాదలించినవారు, కురి లోకలు బోర్డులోను, నియమిత నామినేషన్ స్థానముల సంఖ్య పూర్తియగునట్లు తమతమ పార్టీ వారి అగ్రజాతి పెంబర్లవేర్ల లిప్టుమాత్రం యిచ్చి అందు నిమ్మజాతుల ప్రతినిధుల వేర్లు లేకుండా జేయు కుత్సిత భావము మొదటిది. (2) నామినేషన్లు యిచ్చు అధికారముగల గవర్నరుకు అభీప్రాయము లోకల్ బోర్డుల వెసిడెంట్లున్నా నిమ్మజాతుల సాంఘిక గౌరవ ప్రాతినిధ్యములు గమనించక, సహించక తమ పరిచయాలకు పాక్షికముగా తమ యిష్టముచొప్పున నామినేటు చేయుచు వీరిని కుండజేయు యిచ్చకపు పాక్షికభావము రెండవది. (3) క్రైస్తవులకు లోకల్ బోర్డులలో ప్రత్యేక స్థానములు భండియు క్రైస్తవులకు నిమ్మజాతులముకూడా మేమేనని తెల్పుచు రెండు స్థానములు తాముకూడే ఆకహరించు దురాశాప్రయత్నము మూడవది. ఇట్టి విషయ ప్రయత్నములవలన కొన్ని తాలూకా బోర్డులయొద్దను బోర్డులను నిమ్మజాతుల ప్రాతినిధ్యము భంగపరుపబడుచున్నది. కాబట్టి దొరతనమువారు, నిమ్మజాతుల సంఘము

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బట్టి కురి బోర్డుల 5 వ వంతు స్థానములు రిజర్వ్ చేసి, ప్రస్తుత నామినేషన్ వ్యవస్థని రద్దుచేసి అవి ఎన్నికల మూలమున భింతునట్లు లోకల్ బోర్డుల ఆస్తును సవరణ చేయవలయును.

Co-operative Credit Societies.

“నిమ్మజాతులు అర్థికముగా బాగుపడవలెనంటే, సహకారముతప్ప వేరొక మార్గములేదు గాన కురి ఆదిమాంధ్ర పల్లెయందును నెక సహకార పరపతి సంఘమును స్థాపించి విరివిగా భవనసహాయముచేసి వీరి యార్థిక స్థితిని బాగుపరచవలయును.

Choultries.

“నిమ్మజాతులు ఆస్పత్రికా దోషమునకు గురియగుటచేత కార్యాంతరములవై గ్రామములకు వెళ్లనపుడు వెయ్యగట్టులు వెల్లి నీడలలో బసచేయవలసి వచ్చుచున్నదిగాన లోకలు బోర్డులకు ఇందు నిమిత్తమై కొంత ధన మొసగి నిమ్మజాతుల సత్రములను, కురి తాలూక, ఫిర్యాదాడ్ కార్వర్లులలో కట్టించవలయును.

“నేను వైస వివరించిన విషయములను దొరతనమువారు పూర్తిగా విచారణ సల్పి నిమ్మజాతుల యభివృద్ధికి తోడ్పడ గోరుచున్నాను. బొంబాయి గవర్నరుకును నిమ్మజాతుల పరిస్థితులు గ్రహించుట కొక సంఘమును నియమించి విచారణ సల్పించునూరుగాన ఆట్టి విచారణ సంఘమును ఈ రాజధానియందుకూడా నియమింపగోరుచున్నాను.”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“Mr. President, Sir, it is somewhat gratifying to find a Gladstonian flavour and a touch of art and imagination in the presentation of this budget to which we have not been used in the past. (Hear, hear.) But the question is whether this budget is in spirit Gladstonian; that is to say, are the objects on which money is to be spent for the benefit of the masses, which was the fundamental principle of the Gladstonian policy, especially of the budget? I do not wish to tire you by going through all the criticisms that have been levelled from this side of the House, and the very good suggestions which have been made on the other side by my hon. Friend from South Kanara. I endorse them generally. I hope my friend will vote with us (Swarajists: Hear, hear) when the time comes for it.

“There are one or two points on which the budget estimates were not clear. For instance, I find it very difficult to put my finger on the provision for free distribution of quinine, for which I have been trying so much in the past. In the Budget Memorandum it is stated that under the provision there is a grant for the free distribution of quinine, but that is included in the item of grant for epidemics and the exact figure for free distribution of quinine I am at a loss to find out. But what that amount is I am at a loss to find out. When so many people suffer from malaria, when malaria plays such a large havoc with the constitution of thousands of people in South Kanara district, in Malabar and other districts, we are not able to know exactly what provision is made for combating it and what provision is made for this year for the purpose. There is also another omission which I find, i.e., under Ports and Pilotage. No mention is made of the collections, of the revenue and expenditure at the minor ports. We have got an Act. Minor Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act under which the local authority, the port officer, is entitled to collect certain fees, landing and shipping fees. My contention is that it has not become thereby local fund, nor is there a

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provision for any local body to be appointed for spending this fund. What I contend is that it ought to be brought in the general budget as long as there is no authority to appoint the committees; it should be under the control of this Council when we have not got a statutory local committee.

"There is no attempt made for checking the extravagance in various departments which are top heavy. No attempts have been made to reduce the expenditure on higher appointments in the Forest Department. As I have said very often, it is the most elusive, extravagant and enigmatic of all the services.

"About the tours of Ministers (cries of 'hear, hear and laughter'), they are all triumphal marches through triumphal arches everywhere, as I found very recently in Malabar. I am told, Sir, that on account of the tours of the Members of Council and the Ministers, the price of flowers and fruits has increased very much and goes on increasing in view of the expected tours. Either the Ministers and Members accept grand receptions or addresses and all that sort of thing, or the people themselves are so fussy about these things. These addresses and congratulations sometimes cause painful distress to the recipients themselves. At every station, garlands and other things come in heaps which is some thing awful to consider. (Hear, hear.) I hope these tours will be put a stop to; they are a nuisance and do no good to anybody. In Bombay, I may mention, a Governor spent money out of his own pocket for tours and prohibited any other for spending anything on hospitality for him. He became afterwards the Governor-General of Australia. I hope his example will be emulated by Members and Ministers in this province. They must pay surprise visits, and go by the worst roads and not give notice of two months and three months so that grand preparations be made and only the best of things shown to them.

"As to the increase of police force, if Government makes a fundamental change in their policy, develop a new angle of vision, if they show real sympathy—which is very wanting in India as the King Emperor said when he visited India once—sympathy for the national aspirations of India, I am sure there would be no necessity for the drafting of Police from Malabar and other places. (Hear, hear.)

"As to students, especially in the case of graduates, it is absurd to prevent them from taking part in political demonstrations. In England, undergraduates are allowed perfect freedom to take part in political activities. We know how the students in Oxford and Cambridge are free to take part in politics. The time has come when the students in the higher collegiate courses, at least in professional institutions like the Law College after once graduating should be given perfect freedom to act in cases of boycott or strike. Unless they do that, the police force will have to be largely increased.

"Then as to the Mettur project, as the Bombay Government invited the whole of the Legislative Council to visit the Sukkur barrage, so the whole of this Council should be invited to visit this project. We have real interest in it and it is all the more so when Government spends crores of rupees on it. We know how the Bombay Government's finances are crippled and they had to have recourse to reduction of establishments, and increased taxation on account of the Back Bay muddle. I hope we shall not have to meet with such a fate as that, the crippling of our resources by extravagant expenditure as

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on this Mettur project. Every one of us ought to take the keenest interest in such matters, and if the Government do not invite us to visit the Project, we shall all go over there at our own expense. (Hear, hear and laughter.)"

Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM :—“கனம் தலைவரவர்களே! இவ் 8-30
வாண்டு வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பினருக்கு p.m.
சென்ற ஆண்டுகளைவிட சிறிது தொகை அதிகப்படுத்தி யிருப்பதற்காக
அரசாங்கத்திற்குப் பெரிதும் நன்றி பாராட்டுகிறேன்.

மதுவிலக்கு.

“எங்கள் வகுப்பினர்க்கு இன்றியமையாத தேவைகளை சகோதரர் கனம் வி. ஜி. முனாசாமி பிள்ளையவர்கள் எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்கள். மதுவிலக்கு பிரசாரத்திற்கு நான்கு லட்சங்கள் ஒதுக்கி வைத்திருப்பதைப் பாராட்டினார்கள், யானும் பாராட்டுகிறேன். மதுபான கடைகளை சாத்தினாலொழிய மதுவிலக்கு பிரசாரம் பயன்மறாது. பிரசாரத்திற்காக வைத்திருக்கும் பணம் அவ்வளவும் வீண் செலவாக முடியும். சிலர் சாப்பிட்டொழிப்பதைத் தவிர வேறு பயன் விளையாது. திருவள்ளூர் ‘அடல்வேண்டும்’ ஐந்தன் புலத்தை விடல்வேண்டும். இவ்வளவு என்னக் கூறுகிறார். இதன் பொருள் வேண்டிய வெல்லாம் ஒருங்கு’ எனக் கூறுகிறார். இதன் பொருள் ஐம்புல துகர்ச்சியை தடுத்தல்வேண்டும். அதற்கு எதுவாக ஐம்பொறி கள் விழைந்து பற்றற்கேதுவான துகர்ச்சிப் பொருள்களை முற்றும் விடு தல்வேண்டும் என்பதேயாம். துகர்ச்சிப் பொருளுள்ளவரை பொறி களைத் தடுத்தல் கூடாது. உதாரணமாக, எனக்கு காப்பி சாப்பிடும் களைத் தடுத்தல் கூடாது. உதாரணமாக, எனக்கு காப்பி சாப்பிடும் பழக்கமுண்டு; கையில் காசும் காப்பிக்கடையுமிருக்குமானால் யான் காப் பிச் சாப்பிடாமல் இருக்கமுடியாது. யானே காப்பி கிளப்புகளில்லாத பிச் சாப்பிடாமல் இருக்கமுடியாது. யானே காப்பி எண்ணற் தோன்றாது, காட்டுபுறம் பக்கம் போய்விடுவேனாயின் காப்பி எண்ணற் தோன்றாது, பவியாது மறந்துவிடும். அவ்வாறே மதுபானக் கடைகளை மூடிவிட்டால் குடிப்பழக்கம் ஒழிந்துவிடும். கடைகளை மூடாது எத்துணை பிரசாரம் செய்யினும் விழலாக முடியும். கடைகளைச் சாத்திவிடுவதோடு அப் பணங்களை ஆதிதிராவிட மக்களின் அபிவிருத்திக்குச் செலவழிக்கலாம். மதுவிலக்கு பிரசாரம் மகாத்மா காந்தியடிகள் செய்த அளவிற்கு வேறு யாராவது செய்யமுடியாது. காங்கிரஸ்காரர் செய்த அளவிற்குச் சர்க் காரால் செய்ய முடியுமா? யான் எனது சொந்த முயற்சியால் மதுவிலக்கு பிரசாரம் செய்தேன். என்னை அரசு செய்யும்படி ஜில்லா மாஜிஸ்ட் ரேட் ஒரு காலத்தில் உத்தரவு பிறப்பித்தார். மதுவிலக்கு பிரசாரம் செய்பவர்களை தடுப்பதில்லை யென்றால் எப்பொழுதோ அது வெற்றி பெற்றிருக்கும். ஆதலால் ஒரு ஜில்லாவில் பூரணமாக மதுபானக் கடை களை ஒழித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். யானிருக்கும் ஜில்லாவில் பூரண மது விலக்கு செய்யும்படி அரசாங்கத்தார் முயற்சிக்கப் பிரார்த்திக்கின்றேன்.

“மதுவால் வரும் பணம் எங்கள் இரத்தத்தைப் பிழிந்து எடுப்பதா கும். அரசாங்கத்தார் மதுவிலக்கால் பணகஷ்டமுண்டாகும் எனக் கருது வாராயின் எங்களுக்கு மனைக்கட்டு வேண்டாம், நிலம்வேண்டாம், படிப்பு வேண்டாம், மற்றும் பல நன்மைகளையும் தியாகஞ் செய்ய சித்தமாயிருக் கிறோம். வீடு, நிலம், படிப்பு முதலான எல்லா நன்மைகளையும்விட மது பானத் தீமையே பெரிதாயிருப்பதால் அதனை அடியோடு ஒழிக்க வேண்டும்.

[Swami A. S. Sahajanandam] [28th February 1929]

தர்க்காஸ்து நிலம்.

“நிலம் கொடுக்கும் முறை சரியாயில்லையென கடந்த மூன்று ஆண்டுகளாக ஒப்பாரி பாடினேன். இன்றையவரை யாதொரு சீர்திருத்தமும் ஏற்படவில்லை. இவ்வாண்டின் இறுதியில் யாங்கள் கவுன்சிலிலிட்டு வெளியேறுஞ் சமயத்தில் எங்கள் வகுப்பினர் எங்களைப்பார்த்து நீங்கள் சட்ட சபையில் உறுப்பினராயிருந்து யாதாகாரியம் செய்தீர்களென்று கேட்டால் ஒப்பாரி பாடினோம் என்பதைத் தவிர வேறு என்ன பதில் கூறமுடியும். எங்களுக்காக ஒதுக்கி வைத்திருக்கும் நிலங்களெல்லாம் பெரும்பாலும் மலையாயிருக்கும், கடலாயிருக்கும், மலையாயிருக்கும் அல்லது ஆகாயமாயிருக்கும். எங்கேனும் தப்பித்தவறி நல்ல நிலங்களைக் கொடுத்துவிட்டால் சட்டப் பிசகாக கொடுத்து விட்டார்களென ரத்துசெய்து விடுகிறார்கள். அரசாங்கத்தார் இது விஷயத்தில் யாதொரு சிரத்தையெடுத்துக்கொள்வதில்லை. ஏதேனும் பிசகு நடக்கும் விஷயமாகக் கேள்விகள் கேட்டால் ஆம், உண்டு, யோசிப்போம், தெரியாது, விசாரிக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்களே யொழிய அதுபற்றி நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்வது அரிதாயிருக்கிறது.

“மைசூர் அரசாங்கத்தில் ஏழை ஜனங்களுக்கு நிலங்கள் இலவசமாக கொடுப்பதோடு சுமார் எண்பது ரூபாய்கள் ஜீவனத்திற்கு இலவசமாகக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். மாடுகள், விதை முதலானவற்றிற்கு கடனாக எண்பது ரூபாய்கள் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். சுதேச சமஸ்தானத்தில் ஏழைகளுக்கு நிலங்கள் கொடுக்கும் விஷயத்தில் இத்துணை உதவிகள் செய்யும்போது மிகவும் பெருமைவாய்ந்த பிரிட்டிஷ் ராஜாங்கத்தில் ஏன் அவ்வாறு செய்யக்கூடாது. இனியேனும் தாராளசிந்தை காட்டும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“நிலங்களை தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு ஒதுக்கிவைக்க வேண்டுமென அரசாங்கத்தார் உத்தரவு பிறப்பித்தாலும் கீழுள்ள சிப்பந்திகள் கெடுத்து விடுகிறார்கள். அதற்காக ஒரு ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீஸரை ஏற்படுத்தி நல்ல நிலங்களை ஒதுக்கி வைத்து ஏழை மக்களுக்கு கொடுக்கவேண்டுமெனவும் அவ்விஷயத்தில் தீவிரமாக முயற்சிக்கும் அதிகாரிக்கு பதவியை உயர்த்தப் படுமெனவும் அரசாங்கத்தார் ஏற்பாடு செய்வார்களானால் அது உண்மையாகவே உதவி செய்ததாகும்.

ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்கள்.

“ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்கள் யாண்டும் ஒழுங்காயில்லையென நிச்சயமாகக் கூறலாம். சில இடங்களில் தாலுகா போர்டு நியமனங்கள் தாலுகா போர்டு தலைவர்களின் பண்ணையின் அல்லது தன் உறவினர் பண்ணையாளாகவிருக்கும். சிதம்பரத்தில் அவ்வாறே நடந்திருக்கிறது. இவ்விஷயமாக இந்த கனம் தங்கிய சபையில் யான் கேள்விக் கேட்டிருக்கிறேன். தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் மாயவரத்தில் நடந்திருப்பதாகவும் கேள்வி. தாலுகா போர்டுகள் அதனதன் தலைவருடைய நன்மைக்காகவும் ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் அவற்றின் தலைவருக்காகவுமே பெரும்பாலும் இருந்துவருகிறது. இரட்டையாட்சி முறையால் எங்கள் வகுப்பார்க்கு யாது நன்மையிலலை. அதனால் தேசமக்களுக்குள் பணச்செலவுகளும் சண்டைகளுந்தான் பெருகி வருகிறது. யானிருக்கும் ஜில்லாவில் சிதம்பரம் நகர பரிபாலன சபை

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யையும் தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் ஜில்லா போர்டு சபையையுமே உதாரணமாகக் கொள்ளலாம். லோகல் போர்டு நியமனங்களை போர்டுத் தலைவர்களின் அபிப்பிராயங்களைக் கேட்டு செய்யாமல் அரசாங்கத்தாரே நேரே வைத்துக்கொள்வது நலம். போர்டுகளின் வேலைகள் சரியாயில்லையென்பதனை உணரவேண்டுமாயின் வெளியூர் பாதைகளைச் சென்று பாருங்கள். ஏராளமாகப் பணஞ் செலவு செய்தும் பாதைகள் ஒழுங்காகவில்லை. ஆதலால் லோகல் போர்டுகள் உத்தியோகப் பற்றற்ற தலைவர்களிடம் இருப்பதை அடியோடு எடுத்துவிட்டு சம்பளம் வாங்கும் அதிகாரிகளைத் தலைவராக்குதல் பயன் தருவதாயிருக்கும்.

கிராமப் பஞ்சாயத்துக் கோர்ட்டுகள்.

“கிராமப் பஞ்சாயத்துக் கோர்ட்டுகள்.—எங்கள் வகுப்பினரை வலிய வர்களிடத்தில் பிடித்துக் கொடுக்கும் ஸ்தாபனமாயிருக்கிறது. தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களை மிராசுதார்கள் தங்களிஷ்டம்போலாட்டுமிடத்தில் தங்களிஷ்டம்போல் நடவாதிடத்து மிராசுதாரரே வாதியாகவும் அவர்களே நீதிபதியாகவுமிருந்து ஏழைகளைத் தண்டிக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே பஞ்சாயத்துக் கோர்ட்டுகள் ஏழைகளை வலியவர்களிடம் காட்டிக்கொடுக்கும் ஸ்தாபனங்களாயிருப்பதால் அவற்றையும் அடியோடு ஒழிக்கவேண்டும்.

பஞ்சாயத்துச் சபைகள்.

“இது கிராமங்களின் நன்மைக்காக ஏற்பட்டது. இதுவும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களின் நன்மையை கருதுவதில்லை. இதன்மூலம் கிராமத்திற்கும் அவர்கள் கோரியுக்குமே ஆக்கக் கேடுகிறார்கள்.

சுகாதாரம்.

“வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தில் சுகாதாரத்திற்காக ஏராளமாகப் பணம் ஒதுக்கி வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதில் எங்களுக்கு எள்ளளவும் பயனில்லை. யான் பிறந்து முப்பத்தெட்டு வயதாகிறது, இதுவரைக்கும் எந்தச் சேரியிலும் எந்த சுகாதார இலாகா அதிகாரியும் வந்ததாக யான் பார்க்கவில்லை. சேரிகளில் சுகாதாரங்கள் மிகவும் சீர்கேடாகவிருக்கிறது. காலரா நோய் முதலிய தொத்து நோய்கள் முதல்முதல் சேரிக்குத்தான் வருகிறது. அவர்களுக்கு உதவிசெய்ய அதிகாரிகள் முன் வருவதில்லை. தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு ஜலவசதி சரியாயில்லை. இவ்விஷயத்தில் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்கள் சிரத்தை காட்டுவதில்லை. தாலுகா போர்டிலோ கிணறுகள் வெட்டுகிறார்கள். அவைகள் சில நாளில் தண்ணீரில்லாமல் பாழ்படுகிறது. தொழிற் கம்மிஷனர் இலாகாவிலும் கிணறுகள் வெட்டுகிறார்கள், அவைகள் சில வேலைக்காரருக்கும் குத்தகைக்காரருக்கும் பிழைப்பிற்கு ஏதுவாயிருக்கிறது. சில நாளில் கிணறுகள் இடிந்தோ தண்ணீரில்லாமலோ பாழ்படுகிறது. தண்ணீரில்லாமல் சுகாதாரம் ஏற்படாது. தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களின் குறைகளையும் தேவைகளையும் தெரியவேண்டுமானால் அவர்கள் வசிக்கும் சேரிகளைச் சென்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். இப்போது வந்திருக்கும் ஸைமன் கமிஷனர்கள் கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்று சேரிகளை பாராமல் போனால் உண்மையாகவே ஜனங்களின் குறைகளை உணரவேமாட்டார்கள்.

[Swami A. S. Sahajanandam] [28th February 1929]

தொழிற் கமிஷனர் இலாகா.

“எங்கள் நன்மையைக் கருதி அரசாங்கத்தார் மிகவும் இரக்கத்தோடு தொழிற் கமிஷனர் இலாகாவை ஏற்படுத்தியுள்ளார்கள். அரசாங்கத்தார் மிகவும் நன்னோக்கத்தோடு ஆரம்பித்திருந்தாலும் ஜில்லாக்களில் லேபர் ஆபீஸர் வரையுள்ளவர்கள் அரசாங்கத்தார் கருத்தையும் ஆகிதிரா விடர்களின் கோரிக்கைகளையும் உணராமலோ அல்லது வேண்டுமென்றே மிராச்தார்களுக்கு அனுகூலமாயிருக்கிறார்கள். விலையுயர்ந்த நன்செய் நிலங்களை வாங்கித் தூர்க்குழுடியாமலும் வீடுகட்டமுடியாமலும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். பாடசாலை, கிணறுகளின் கட்டிடங்களும் செம்மையாக யில்லை. பணம் விழலாகச் செலவழிகிறது. இதற்கு ஆகிதிராவிடர்கள் அடங்கிய போர்டு ஒன்று ஏற்படுத்தி அப்போர்டரின் அபிப்பிராயப்படி ஜில்லா ஆபீஸர்கள் நடப்பார்களாயின் தொழிற் கமிஷனர் இலாகா வேலை மிகவும் பயன்றும், தற்போது லேபர் ஆபீஸராக வருபவர்களில் பலர் ஜாதி இந்துவாயிருப்பதால் ஆகிதிராவிடர்களுக்கு உதவி செய்வதாகக் காட்டி பாதகஞ் செய்கிறார்கள். லேபர் ஆபீஸர் ஆகிதிராவிடராயிருந்தாலும் பிசகு நடவாது. முக்கியமாக போர்டு ஏற்படுத்தி அதன்கீழ் நடத்தும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நாங்கள் கேட்பது சுயராஜ்யமல்ல. வயிற்றுக்கு உணவும், நல்ல ஜலமும், நல்ல காற்றும், சிறிது அறிவுந்தான் கேட்கிறோம்.”

Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—“Mr. President, Sir, if I rise to speak on this occasion I do not do so either to congratulate the hon. the Finance Member for all the excellences of the budget which he has the privilege to present to us or to condemn him for all the defects in it for which he may be as responsible as my humble self or the hon. Member Mr. Satyamurti. On a general review of the whole budget as it has been presented to us, I as a plain man and an honest man (Cries of ‘Oh’!) have reason to think that there is much room for satisfaction.

“Sir, so far as the clearing of the debts are concerned, a member of this Honourable House said it is better for the presidency to have more debts than to clear them. I may say, with some knowledge of the conditions of this presidency that clearing of the debts is certainly a much better thing than incurring debts. Whenever there is an opportunity to clear off the debts I think we should avail ourselves of it. And I congratulate the hon. the Finance Member for having come forward to do so.

“To a minority community member as I am, the most striking feature is that in the different departments of the administration there is a general lack of proper representation of the minority communities. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: Under ‘Justice’ also.) I do not want to go into this question in detail. As my hon. Friend from Chingleput has already dealt with it fully, I am only referring to the most striking instance, namely, the absence of a Muslim member in the High Court. (Swarajist cries of ‘Hear, hear’.) This has been a standing grievance of my community. Not only that. This Government has in this very House and also outside given promises which till to-day have not been redeemed. I think it is high time that our friend the hon. the Law Member bore this in mind and redeemed the promise which this Government have made to this community. (Mr. S. Satyamurti: He has nothing to do with it) (Laughter).”

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“The next important thing, so far as I am concerned, is the oft-repeated question of the Kattalai dam. On this matter I do not think I will be erring if I bring home to this House the fact that the Government in this case also have made several promises but have gone back several times on those promises though now they have come forward with a little help. My only request now is that they should stand fast to their promises and see that something is really done in connection with this much-vexed problem and the situation in Trichinopoly relieved. In dealing with this question I cannot forget to mention the fact that though no scheme was ready last year, there was a provision of as much as nine lakhs of rupees for this project. I do not know who is responsible for the disappearance of even that sum from this year’s budget. I now find that only a small sum of a lakh of rupees has been provided for this purpose though some steps forward have been already taken in the matter and Government are in a position to know that it requires a much larger sum than nine lakhs if it only makes up its mind to start the work in right earnest and finish it this year. I shall not take up the time of this House any more than to mention a little about the question of prohibition. As I have already given expression in this House, as a Mussalman (Cries of: ‘Oh’) I do not want any legislation in this matter. Our religious injunctions and social injunctions are strong on the point and I am proud to say that we do not want any legislation on this subject. So far as the present provision of four lakhs is concerned, although I am not personally aware of the programme of the hon. the Minister for Excise, it strikes me that it is a very poor provision for such a big scheme. (Swarajists: What is the the scheme please?) If I suggest any scheme—I do not know what the Excise Minister’s scheme is—I will put it to him that this problem has to be tackled among the labouring classes as it obtains mostly among them. I suggest that the only way of doing propaganda work is to establish schools where religious and secular learning will be given in such a way that they can easily and at no distant date learn to avoid this devil of drink and save themselves and save their brethren.”

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB:—“I join my hon. Friends who have preceded me in congratulating the hon. the Finance Member for the lucidity with which he has introduced his budget this year. The hon. Mr. Moir has always been a lucid speaker and this year he has set a new example by telling us something about the policy of the Government and I congratulate him on that also. 3-45 p.m.

“Now, proceeding to my doleful story which I have to repeat year after year before this Council about the fate of my community the Mappillas. Sir, ever since the Malabar rebellion which broke out some eight years ago, the policy of the Government towards these unfortunate people has been one of vindictiveness rather than of sympathy, because if we look back to the treatment of this unfortunate people in all these six or eight years, we find that in spite of repeated statements of the Government from the highest to the lowest that Mappillas are a misguided ignorant community, we will find that Government have done nothing to remove their ignorance. They have never looked at the Mappillas problem with sympathetic eyes. You are aware that about five or six years ago, about 5,000 or 6,000 Mappillas were shut up in prison. Afterwards a number of women and children were enticed away to the Andamans under the guise of helping them and nobody knows what their fate is now. You will see that a number of persons who have been released

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are not allowed to go to Malabar and but are kept in this city and other towns of the Presidency on a starvation allowance of only As. 2-8 per day. They are never allowed to go from one street to another. Recently one of such detainees in Madras who has his father—75 or 80 years old man—in Vellore asked permission through the Commissioner of Police in Madras to allow him to go to Vellore so that he might be of some help to the father and his son. But the Government had the cruelty to deny him the permission asked for. Six months ago a detainee whose fate has very often been discussed on the floor of this House and who was suffering from consumption wanted permission to be released for the purpose of going to a sanatorium was refused permission for a long time. But after repeated requests when the Government at last agreed to permit his condition became hopeless and he succumbed to it. Then again, what have the Government done to remove the ignorance of Mappillas except stationing a body of special police in Malabar who have done such ignominious acts there as they have done in the city of Madras in arresting a band of Swarajists recently. What are the special Police doing in Malabar? You will find that they do nothing there and they are nothing short of devils. These police people have done all sorts of havoc in Malabar in the name of His Majesty the King-Emperor and in the name of peace and order of Government. The Government have done nothing for these Mappillas to remove their ignorance except appointing a Special Assistant Educational officer. They have not lifted their little finger to remove the ignorance of the Mappillas. I ask what will happen if Mappillas are permitted to return home. The large number of Mappilla prisoners who have been released in batches of 100 in all these years have not set fire to Arabian Sea. The hon. the Law Member has got some stake in Malabar. Malabar and he knows the real temperament of these Mappillas. He knows full well that many of these prisoners are really innocent people and they had nothing to do with the rebellion. And yet what the Government have done to release them and restore them to their kith and kin. He knows very well that everything is all right in Malabar. These Mappillas are not habitual criminals. Under abnormal conditions when the agents of the Government were afraid of their lives ran away from their posts, these they might have committed some crimes. It is up to Government to treat such people with at least some mercy. One of the Members of this House, a very respectable man, I mean the janmi representative in the last Council who suffered at the hands of the Mappillas said that 75 per cent of the prisoners who were in jail were really innocent. And this is a statement made by one who was in the thick of the rebel area and who suffered most at the hands of the Mappillas. But this Government nevertheless keeps them still in jails and spends 3 or 4 lakhs of rupees in maintaining a special police to keep these Mappillas in terror.

“What have the Government done during the last 150 years to educate these Mappillas? They say that Mappillas are averse to take themselves to education. I say they were never averse to it. You never gave them the kind of education which they wanted. If you make some provision to teach them Arabic language, they will very readily take to education. Every Mappila boy and girl attend the village schools and maktabas. But they are afraid to go to such schools where Arabic is not taught because they are afraid they will be deprived of their religion in course of time. Make some provision to teach them Arabic and see whether they study or not. I say the policy of the Government is to keep them always as an explosive and set

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them on fire whenever the Government find that there is a necessity for it. That is what the Government do. I say give them that sort of education which they want, and not thrust down their throat what they do not like. Make provision to teach Arabic, the problem of Mappilla will be three-fourths solved.”

* Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPAH Bahadur:—“Mr. President, Sir, let me congratulate the hon. the Finance Member for the very interesting and able budget he presented to this Council. It is a clear and comprehensive statement of the present financial condition and future commitments and a well balanced and a prosperous budget at this juncture.

“I take the opportunity of bringing to the notice of this hon. House a few facts concerning military men whom I have the honour of representing in this Council as a military man. When I entered this Council in 1926 I thought I would be able to do some good to the military people of this Presidency and be useful to them. It is almost two years since I entered this Council but I am sorry to say I have been unable to do anything for them although I have brought to the notice of the Government a few grievances such as the claims of ex-military men who have served in the War as non-combatants for the grant of lands on dharkast. I have recommended that at least five acres of lands should be assigned to them when available in preference to non-military men. They have served with us in the war zones and they have got medals. If the claims of these poor men are not considered, the war medals given to them by the Government are not much valued and will give the men little or no satisfaction. If they are not given, then these medals are nothing but mere lead or silver pieces.

“Secondly, I have asked the Government that the retired Indian Military officers should be given seats in the Municipalities, District Boards, Taluk Boards, etc., by nominations so that they may ventilate the grievances of their fellow men in those bodies. What the Government promised was that they would give them nominations to Municipalities and District Boards but, as regards Taluk Boards, they should consult the Presidents of District Boards. I approached the Presidents of District Boards and they said ‘Yes’. But nothing after all has been done.

“It is a known fact that military people are always poor and they cannot spend large sums of money for getting into these bodies by election. If they want to do so, they will have to buy votes actually. For that they are very poor.

“Thirdly there are some funds opened by the Government to help ex-soldiers and their families. These are the Indian Army Benevolent Fund, and the India and Burma Military and Marine Fund, etc. I was an hon. correspondent of the District Soldiers Committee and the Madras Soldiers Board and I recommended some really deserving cases, about a dozen, to the Government through the proper channel.

“Unfortunately for Madras only one of those twelve cases was favourably considered. I call them unfortunate because the Government did not consider the loyal service which the Madras rendered and the work done by them at the time of the Great Indian Mutiny and saved the situation of the Government. The Government have disbanded all the Madras regiments and they have only a minimum of three—Pioneer regiments and a Sappers and Miners Battalion

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for the Madras Presidency—and the Presidency is now guarded by the army of other province. Considering the strength of the old gallant Madras army the present strength is a trifle. This is a shame for the Madras. Why I say all this is because the real claims of the widows of the Madras ex-sepoys who have served even in the Great War, I imagine, have been overlooked by the Government same as they did to the old Madras army. I have, therefore, to bring these facts to the notice of this Council. I shall give you a few instances. A man retired from field service without pension. Probably he got some gratuity. He came here and died within a year leaving his poor widow and four children. He did not get any pension because he died in India. If he had died in the war, his widow and children would have got some pension. I have recommended that his widow should get something from the funds. His case was not favourably considered by the Government.

"I shall give another instance. A man retired here and he died. He also served in the Great War and got no pension because he did not serve long enough to get a pension on account of the demobilisation of the Madras army. His poor widow cannot use one of her arms; she has a child. She is working for her belly. Is it right that recommendations in such cases should not be considered favourably? There are funds for helping in such cases. The Government say that they are helping a large number of people. The cases I mentioned were not considered at all. I think because they are Madrasis?"

"Lastly, I recommended to the Government that the sons of retired Indian officers and sons of soldiers should be given some preference in the matter of getting civil appointments. It is a fact well known that these poor officers and sepoys are unable to spend money for the education of their children out of the small pay they get from the Government. The Government have promised several times that such cases would be favourably considered, but they have done nothing at all. Thanks to the Madras Soldiers Board; they also made recommendations. What was the result? When their applications reach the proper authorities, they have to encounter many difficulties and obstacles. Nobody considers these applications and the applicants return disappointed. Therefore some rules should be framed to help these unfortunate military people. As I stated before, there are only three regiments now. The number is very limited now, and the sons and relatives of ex-military men are unable to enlist themselves in the army. For these reasons I submit to the House that some definite rules should be framed by the Government just to help the poor ex-soldiers of this Presidency. The time at my disposal is very brief. I have no time to refer to other matters, such as, water difficulty in Salem, about which I have spoken on other occasions in this Council. I shall take another opportunity to explain these during this budget session."

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I congratulate the hon. the Finance Member for all the new schemes of expenditure which he has provided for in this budget for the good of this Presidency. The items that are of special interest to me are those relating to education and medical relief.

"Regarding education, the liberal provision that has been made in this budget for the expansion and development of girls' education is very gratifying indeed, the increase, for example, in the number of Inspectresses, the promotion of women subordinate officials to the Madras Educational Service grade, the appointment of Physical Directors and Directresses to train teachers in physical

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education and, above all, a change in the curriculum by the introduction of music in the curricula of studies in the girls' schools and the training of L.T. teachers in a course of domestic science, the opening of a hostel for the Hobart's Training School which last item is very pleasing indeed because Hobart's Training School for Muhammadan Girls is the only secondary school for Muslim girls in the whole Presidency, the opening of the School of Arts, facilities for the training of women teachers and increased boarding grants to Indian orphans. These are all, in my opinion, steps in the right direction because girls should be given education with twofold objects in view. They should not only be trained to become independent and self-supporting and useful citizens but also be trained to fulfil efficiently the functions of home life. The education they receive should make them good house-keepers, efficient house-wives and enlightened mothers so as to enable them to train the future citizens of the State on the right and modern lines.

"But I should like to point out one or two omissions in the provision for the expansion of women's education. We all know the Lady Willingdon Training College in Madras has both a training and practising section. After I came into the Council, the necessity for expanding the college has been brought to the notice of the Government more than once and so also the necessity for the construction of a hostel for girls. Girls are now lodged in different houses. The houses are old-fashioned and do not fulfil modern hygienic and sanitary conditions. In addition, the lodging of girls in different hostels such as Brahman, non-Brahman, Christian and Adi-Dravida does not develop in the girls a co-operative spirit and does not tend to the growth of nationalism. I feel, Sir, that platform oratory is of no use unless the initiative for social reform and social amelioration comes from our women. From both points of view, I would humbly urge upon the attention of the Government that the question of building a common hostel for the Lady Willingdon College should be taken up first. The present hostels have not sufficient living space and no open ground for girls to take exercise. The hon. Members know that our girls suffer under very many disabilities and they are not as free as our boys to move about. Unless a good and hygienic hostel is given to that college in the near future, the health of those girls is bound to suffer.

"I do not know, Sir, why the number of widow scholarships attached to the Lady Willingdon College have been reduced and the provision for scholarships for non-Brahman and Adi-Dravida girls is still very inadequate. Seeing that there are not sufficient number of secondary schools in the Presidency and girls that seek higher education have to come all the way to Madras from the mufassal because their parents are not prepared to incur heavy expenditure on the education of their girls, I submit that the Government should consider the necessity for increasing the number of these scholarships so that we may have a large number of educated women not only for maternity and child welfare work but also for the posts of primary school teachers as co-education will not be possible without a sufficient number of women teachers. We know that co-education will be popular only if women teachers are in charge of both boys and girls up to a certain age.

"Then the question of providing quarters for women teachers must engage the attention of the Government because it is a very serious problem in every province. When town girls are asked to go to villages, the difficulty of finding houses for them is enormous indeed. Owing to the prevalence of caste

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system in the villages, Christian teachers do not get houses easily and unless special allowance is given to the primary women teachers or unless the authorities build quarters for these women teachers near the schools we will not be attracting the town girls to the village schools. As the literacy of women is very low even in this Presidency which is the most advanced in India in women's education (the percentage is only 2.5 per cent) and as the disparity between boys and girls is very great (boys 9.5 and girls 2.5) and only one girl for every 15 boys has the benefit of education, adult education centres, social service organizations, such as the Sarada Ladies Union, Seva Sadan and other Christian missionary organizations which are engaged in training widows and destitute women by a short and intensive course of training as teachers, health visitors, midwives and nurses, should receive liberal grants.

"Another item that does not find a place in the budget is medical inspection for girls in secondary and elementary schools. I am glad to know that medical inspection of boys in secondary schools has been made compulsory, and also in elementary schools where the Compulsory Education Act is in force; but I feel sorry to note that it has been made only optional in the case of girls in secondary schools. In view of the fact that our girls are going to be future mothers, I feel that they ought to have received even the first consideration. The plea that is very often advanced that lady doctors are not available is not correct because we have a number of women doctors without employment in this Presidency. Even in the backward province of Bihar and Orissa, a whole-time medical officer is appointed to perform the duties of medical inspection of girls.

"Then, with regard to the provision of conveyances for Muhammadan girls, the Government stated this morning in reply to interpellations that it was not possible to provide conveyances for girls studying in classes higher than the fourth and fifth classes. My experience with the Hobart Training School is that girls even in classes below the fifth class are aged and the parents would not send them to school unless they were provided conveyance. I really do not understand, Sir, why the girls should be punished by their being deprived of education and enlightenment for a custom for which the whole community is responsible.

"The Government, through the Labour Commissioner, looks after the educational interests of the Adi-Dravida boys. They have been given hostels and in this year's budget, there is liberal provision for educational, industrial and boarding grants. I do not know whether that provision will go to the benefit of the Adi-Dravida girls also. My study of the previous quinquennial report shows that the girls have been left out always of any new educational schemes. The Labour department gives a scholarship of Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 for both boys and girls which does not benefit girls because without the help of residential scholarships, they could not secure the benefit of higher education. Seeing that the community is backward in many ways—educationally, socially and economically—I feel that Adi-Dravida girls should receive better consideration at the hands of the Government than even their boys because reform to be effective, should begin from the women of that community.

"Coming now to medical relief, I am very thankful to the hon. the Finance Member for the provision that has been made in the budget for additions to the existing hospitals and dispensaries, for the appointment of venereal

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specialist, for proper equipment of the nose and ears department and for many other things which I have no time to refer to. But I am sorry to note that no provision has been made for additions to the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital. I do not know why. This question has been before the Government from the year 1922. Since I became a Member of this Council, I have been often reminded by the Superintendent of the Hospital on the urgency of the matter. I put interpellations in the Council and the then Minister, Diwan Bahadur Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, promised to look into the matter. Plans and estimate were called for. Nothing more was done. I find no provision at all in this year's budget. The matter is very urgent. Not only the students, the staff and the nurses but also patients suffer great inconvenience for want of adequate accommodation."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has exceeded the time-limit."

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"I shall finish my remarks, if you will allow me one or two minutes."

The hon. the President called on the next speaker Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I shall not begin 4-15 p.m. with the ceremonial congratulations either to the hon. the Finance Member or to the Government. Sir, some of the previous speakers said that the Government had no policy. I am afraid that is not true. The Government of this Presidency as the Government of any other Presidency has a policy. In my opinion, the Government of Madras has a policy which is one not in agreement with the desires and aspirations of the people whom it governs. If we take up one department after another, we find that the Government has been following a particular policy. If we take agriculture, instead of improving agriculture with a view to improving the position of the agriculturist, the Government has been following a policy alien to any such idea. After all, we find the Government in recent years has been attempting to introduce innovations in their agricultural policy. But, if we really take into consideration the time that they take, I am sure it will be a century or two centuries before they come to adopt modern systems of agriculture in our province. Sir, the Government is anxious to see that the land revenue is increased, but at the same time it does not make any attempt to improve the position of the agriculturist in our province. How can the Government merely enhance the revenue when the agriculturists are becoming poorer and poorer every day? Sir, with regard to the top-heavy establishment, the system has become so wooden that it has become impossible for any Finance Member or any Member of the Government, however well-intentioned he might be, to effect any real saving or retrenchment. On the other hand, what is going on is that the expenditure on establishment has been going up, and especially ever since the introduction of the reforms our expenditure has gone up very high. If the Government has a policy different from what it is pursuing, I am sure they would not have lost a moment's time in introducing retrenchments in all departments of Government.

"Sir, let us take up the Police department, for instance. There also the Government this year has tried to introduce changes and asked for increase particularly in the City of Madras and that too not for the benefit of

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Indians. The Government has introduced an invidious distinction between one community and another. The scheme which the Commissioner of Police has prepared and which evidently has been accepted by the Government of Madras is for paying higher salary to the European and Anglo-Indian communities than to the members belonging to Indian communities. Why should the Police force be increased at all? It is because this Government is an alien Government which is not founded on the sympathy and trust of the people but always afraid of the people. When we have a Government whose policy is not alien to the aspirations of the people, I am sure there would be no desire on the part of Government to enhance or increase the Police force. As long as the Government is every moment afraid of the people and is not in sympathy with the aspirations of the people, the expenditure on the Police force will always be going on increasing.

"Then, Sir, with regard to Jails also, there is a good deal of retrenchment to be effected. Why should the jails be increased and even then what has been done? No Indian has been given any higher place but what is being done is to bring Indian Medical Service officers as Superintendents of Jails and also Anglo-Indians as Deputy Jailers. Three years ago, the Member in charge of Jails got applications from Indians, but he has not up to this date appointed any Indian as Deputy Jailer.

"Sir, then with regard to Education, although it seems to be that some more money is allotted than in previous years, I must say here that the very idea of the Government is wrong. What they have been doing, as we have seen in the case of the Annamalai University, is that they want to bring into existence universities for arts colleges. That certainly is not the thing we want to-day. What is required to-day is the spread of elementary education throughout the province. That is one thing. The other thing that we want is the establishment of industrial schools and colleges. Instead of this, what we are having is a multiplication of arts colleges and arts universities which are absolutely unnecessary at the present time, if we are anxious to see that our economic position is to be bettered.

"Sir, with regard to Muslim education, something has been done and I am glad that some money is allotted for the construction of buildings for the Muhammadan College. I am afraid that Muslim education in the province requires a thorough enquiry. I am sure the hon. the Chief Minister will agree with me when I say that we must have a committee appointed of non-official Muslims and officials to go and make a thorough enquiry into Muslim education.

"Sir, with regard to public health, a good deal has to be done and the hon. the Deputy President has referred to that matter. I am sure the Government will see to it that it does not pursue a policy of not giving relief to the masses in all parts of the Presidency.

"Sir, with regard to the way in which local bodies are working, I am afraid, it is a matter which is highly deplorable. These district boards are not at all satisfactory. Let us look at the district board of Chingleput. What is happening there is that instead of really democratic institutions working from day to day, the district board president has got a centre around him and has been going on in his own way. The recent happenings have shown that he has without consulting the district board taken into his own hands the presentation of an address to the Simon Commission. Only after

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the presentation of the address he comes back to the district board and takes the sanction of the district board. Sir, it is a very deplorable state of affairs, but the Chief Minister says that his hands are bound. I do not know why he says so, because if he is really anxious to see that these district boards work properly he should pull them up whenever they go wrong, he can set them right."

• Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—"Mr. President, Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to mention a few matters for the consideration of this hon. House and for the consideration of Government, matters which are of considerable importance and essential for the welfare of our province. Before dealing with the general matters, I would like to talk of things nearer home. I would invite the attention of Government to the conditions in my own district of Tinnevely. Time and again the attention of this hon. House and also of the Government has been drawn to the failure of crops, failure of harvests and failure of seasons in the district of Tinnevely. It appears to me that as time passes by, these failures are coming round in a nearer and closer circle. It appears to me that if things are allowed to go on like this, shortly, the once prosperous, once rich Tinnevely, will be faced with a remorseless fate. On certain occasions I put interpellations to the hon. the Revenue Member as regards the progress in connexion with what is known as the Papanasam Electric scheme. There is an idea prevalent in the district that the Government are going to have an important project which is waiting for the Papanasam waterfall. It is a matter of common knowledge that year after year, in certain seasons of the year, the ryots are anxiously straining their eyes for every drop of available water. At certain other seasons, the river Tambraparani flows full and deep and wastefully falls into the waters of the Bay of Bengal. The people are looking forward to Government to see if in connexion with the Papanasam scheme something will not be done and some steps will not be taken in order to relieve the present situation. The people are wistfully looking forward to a reservoir scheme by which the waters of the Tambraparani can be held up in flood time and given them by distributing it to them during times of scarcity, a scheme which will bring happiness and prosperity and peace and contentment to thousands of the people in Tinnevely district and yet time after time the same answer is given to the interpellation, namely, that the matter is being investigated by some officer, I am not able to remember the name of the officer.

"Sir, the investigation was begun, it continues and no one knows when it will end, where it will end and what tangible and practical results will be achieved by it. Anyhow it seems to me, Sir, that it is high time that Government should do something to prevent the frequent failure of crops by conserving water when it flows in abundance and distribute it in times of scarcity. p.m.

"One other matter which I wish to bring to the notice of this House is the forest administration in the Tinnevely district. Sir, it is only a few months ago that I brought to the notice of Government the great hardships and sufferings encountered by the ryots. There is a village which is bounded on its three sides by the forest area, and by the paddy fields on its fourth side. For small petty offences, which do not deserve the name of offence, such as picking of small chips of wood, they are taken to criminal courts and got punished. If a cattle strays out, the owner is severely punished. (A

[Mr. Daniel Thomas]

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voice: And yet you support Government!) Close to the forests lie paddy fields, and how can cattle be prevented from straying to the reserve forests where there is rich vegetation? Sir, Government was petitioned and they said that if the forests were thrown open for grazing cattle, the pattadars will be affected as cattle will have greater access to the paddy fields.

"Another matter which I wish to emphasize is with regard to the administration of criminal justice. As I have said more than once, it is an open secret that the jury system obtaining in this province is not above corruption. Recently interpellations regarding the allowances given to assessors and jurors were put and it was brought to the notice of the hon. the Law Member that assessors coming from local areas were not given any batta at all; and those coming from a distance were given an insufficient sum. If, for instance, an assessor goes from Palamecottah to Tinnevely, he gets no batta at all. The cost of travelling to and fro, the cost of his meals and lunch—everything he has to meet from his own pocket. Hence jurymen and assessors are not above corruption. Further, Sir, respectable men do not come and they even evade service of summons. Hence to maintain the purity of administration of justice, I request Government to mend matters before they take a bad turn."

Mr. N. SIVA RAJ:—"Mr. President, Sir, allow me to say a few words on a few matters which I gathered from a cursory reading of the hon. the Finance Member's budget speech. I would like to confine myself to a few subjects rather than touch on a variety of topics. For some time past I have been urging upon the hon. the Law Member and incidentally on the hon. the Finance Member also, the necessity for improving the staff of the Labour Commissioner, the protector of the depressed classes, especially at a time when the work is being pushed through somewhat intensively under the able guidance of the present Labour Commissioner, Mr. Slater. No words can adequately express our gratitude to the intensity of work that he did and the amount of interest that he took in the cause of the depressed classes; and we all thought that our recommendations in the advisory board would be accepted by Government and given effect to. But we are sorry to find that no mention is made of this in the hon. the Finance Member's speech. We do not know what happened to our proposals. While we find provision made for new schemes which probably again will not be utilized as in the past year, we see no provision made for improving the staff of the Labour Commissioner.

"Another thing which I want to bring to the notice of Government is that the money which had been allotted hitherto for education has been absorbed wholly by the universities, but nevertheless we are glad to note that in future the scheme of elementary education will be introduced. I have no doubt the hon. the Minister for Education will appreciate our position and grant us the request that we have been constantly making.

"Sir, we want residential hostels to be opened in all districts, or at least in important districts as we find it difficult to get admission in ordinary educational institutions. As the hon. the Deputy President pointed out, except a few missionary institutions here and there, admission to depressed class students is denied in all other schools. Considering this difficulty, I hope the hon. the Education Minister will open residential hostels side by side with the spread of elementary education. I may say here, that if elementary education for depressed classes cannot be introduced without difficulty, then I would

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suggest the opening of schools in cheris. I hope the hon. the Education Minister will give his attention to this matter and utilize some of the money provided for in the budget for this purpose.

"Another point that I wish to bring to the notice of Government is—I do not know whether I can bring it as a charge against Government—the development of rural areas. Sir, in many places there are no roads, or rather no means of communication at all connecting the cheris with the main roads or cheris with villages where caste people reside. I hope Government will pay its attention to this matter and do the needful. I know that recently an industrial hostel has been started in Madras and I hope Government will open such industrial hostels in important districts in the Presidency.

"In conclusion, I do not know whether I should congratulate the hon. the Finance Minister for this budget. He says he hopes to live within his means; the budget does not offer any suggestions as to the future; it is only a statement of the financial position as it stood last year and as it would stand this year and hence, I do not think there is anything to congratulate him on. But as he says we will be able to live within means, it is some satisfaction to us and I congratulate him to that extent."

* Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"Sir, I think the general discussion of the budget is to ventilate the grievances of the people and so I request the Members of Government to look to the real grievances of the people. Sir, Government think that only communities exist, only classes exist. They forget the fact that there are other people, the goldsmiths, carpenters, weavers and artisans. May I know who are their representatives here, in this noble hall, who can speak with authority on behalf of these voiceless people. Sir, out of the 615 members in the House of Commons the majority of them represent the labouring classes. Now, Sir, we have in our midst a commission sent by that body to take stock of the present state of affairs. But, has the voice of labour been heard? Sir, labour is the element which has to be cared for by you if at all you are to exist here as you existed all along. If you think that these people are voiceless and can be treated lightly, then I say, Sir, that a cloud is being formed and there will be a storm and then you will have to pay the penalty for your silence and for not heeding their interests. I ask, Sir, out of 18 crores of rupees, what is it you are spending on technical education and on industrial education. Nine students are being taught in the textile school which consumes somewhere about Rs. 62,000, a school for teaching weaving to people in a place where there are no weavers, that is, in a city like Madras. The weavers are all scattered in the villages in the various districts. They cannot come and pay the high rents demanded of them here. It is to satisfy the tastes of a textile expert you have to maintain this huge white elephant of a textile school. It does nothing above teaching half a dozen pupils. A very large sum of Rs. 22.51 lakhs is shown in our budget as expenditure on industries. Out of this, nearly 9 lakhs or so is spent on supervision and direction. And what is the actual amount that is spent on technical education? Has any industry been improved? The gold thread industry which was a stable industry was taken away from us to Lyons. France and Germany are making a monopoly of that industry. The textile industry, the wire-drawing industry, the carpet industry and many more industries have left the country. It is the weavers who suffered most after the advent of Europeans into India. The weavers, I mean the handloom weavers who form such a

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large population of our country and yet are voiceless, it is their interests that have not been cared for. Now, Sir, we have a Development Minister who may not know much about weaving, warp, weft or shuttle. This is the development that is going on in our country. Leaving aside this matter of development, I say this department is treated in a step-motherly fashion. There is nobody to think about starting industries. There is no Indian Director of Industries. We have a Director of Industries who is out of touch with the industries. We have an Inspector of Industrial Schools who is out of touch with all the labourers. We have schools in places where there are no artisans and no labourers. When we come and ask for something to help us, they come and say 'want of funds.' But funds are available at Mettur for a dairy farm, for refrigerators, for hospitals, etc., for officers at the Mettur dam. While criticizing the Mettur dam, I may say that the dam is no doubt a mile long across the ferocious river Cauvery. We have the lessons of 1924 on the hills, 1,106 feet above the sea level, where it was all a wide sheet of water. I am afraid this Mettur scheme over which all Members of the Government have been so very enthusiastic now, will make them rue the evil day when it was started. It is what I call an unholy attempt to stop such a mighty river as that with a dam one mile long and that with a cement imported from Shahabad and other places. You have launched the Mettur scheme, and though I am not a big engineer like Mr. Mullings and Col Pennycuik to criticize such a dam as that and cannot give real expert opinion, still I say that you have launched a scheme for which you will have to rue one day and for the huge Himalayan blunder which you are committing by indenting machinery from other places in order to give employment for young men who are starving without bread in the streets of London and Lancashire. Sir, you will excuse me for the feelings which I am thus giving expression to.

"Take the administration of civil justice. We see here in the highest court of justice that second appeals are to be heard hereafter by a single judge. One judge gives a decision in the first court; that decision is disturbed by another judge, and in the second appeal you have the farce of that judgment being heard in appeal by one judge. Where are we to go and ventilate our grievances? We have to go to you as you are over the High Court; the Government of Madras is a supreme body over the High Court. The High Court is the highest court of law established by His Majesty, but all our local grievances will have to be ventilated through you. I say that the administration of civil justice—I say with all humility and all responsibility—has become next to that of a farce. It is only the British justice which had a very supreme charm, it was looked upon by us like divine justice, and the dignity, the safety and the responsibility of the British Empire have been very much based on this bedrock. But when you undermine British justice, when it comes to be looked upon as a thing to be laughed at, then you lose all respect and dignity.

"Take the administration of criminal justice. It has been mentioned to me by several members who have had several years' experience at the Bar that the administration of civil justice so long as it is centered in civilians is looked upon as next to nothing. Criminal justice, Sir, is an important thing. We see a young man of 16 being sentenced to death on weak evidence, mere circumstantial evidence. With regard to the selection of jurors and assessors, we see a gentleman who is 80 years old dropping down

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dead on the footsteps of the court because he was empanelled as one of the jurors. Look at this irony of justice, a man aged eighty being taken as one of the jurors who cannot stand the worry of attending the court and drops down dead on the steps of the court of justice. Who are responsible for preparing this list of jurors and assessors? Why, in any district, the list of jurors and assessors consists of 55 or 60 per cent of clerks drawing salaries in Collectors' offices or in some of the courts. They are selected simply because they cannot go and hunt after other people. You will find in any list of jurors and assessors, that a major portion consist of the above clerks and also clerks of the Public Works Department and other offices. That is what the administration of civil and criminal justice has come to."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member will have to bring his remarks to a close."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"It is only because you are not finding many speakers that I request for some more time. Anyhow, I bow to your decision, Sir."

Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, to my mind—I speak with great hesitation—the responsibility of framing the budget is not on the hon. the Finance Member alone but on the other Members of the Government as well. We have got among them, a Brahman, a Mudaliyar, a Zamindar and so on. I do not see any reason why these gentlemen should not put their heads together and allow unity to prevail in the constitution in the way in which things are being done elsewhere. So far as we now see, we are all thinking of our friends by communities and races. They divide people into Hindus, Muhammadans and Christians, etc. Then, they divide people into backward classes, depressed classes, Brahmans and non-Brahmans. Then they begin to divide people according to religions and according to races. This, I submit, is a fundamentally wrong notion, which those in authority will do well to take note of, and must revise their ideas. There are only two classes which we will have to look to. One class is the first class which consists of those people who are to understand the needs of this Presidency. They have to consider and understand what India is going to do, what the Madras Presidency is going to do. We must know what we are to do and we must understand the needs of this Presidency, no matter to what place or caste or creed one may belong. Understanding means union. By understanding I mean understanding any act that is done by the executive, or any act done by the legislature, by the courts, etc., and how these bodies act and react upon one another. Do we take that into consideration? Do we realize the fact that we all are portions of one body, that we are organs in a big state and that each one of us goes to form one whole? However unpleasant it may be, we must discharge our duty eliminating all personal considerations. We have to approximate ourselves in everything we do to that ideal and work for its realization. One of the fundamental things that any Government has to do is to know what are the things that we produce and how are we distributing them. Persons who are well acquainted with production should be in charge of production, and other persons who know how to organize and distribute it should be in charge of distribution. We have to see whether justice is rightly administered. We have to see that there is absolutely no compromise between right and wrong. Especially those in authority and drawing higher salaries should have more responsibility, but not those people who are poorly paid or those who are not

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able to earn their bread. For this purpose the actual working of the administrative machine has to be carefully scrutinized. Where there is justice, where there is understanding, administrative efficiency will follow as a matter of course. People must understand and realize that the whole administration, the discharging of the duties of the executive, etc., is based upon definite principles and ideals but not on party considerations or personal prejudices. We have to see whether these rules are followed. Has not the Simon Commission been the touch-stone for every one of us? Has this principle been put before the Simon Commission? Future generations will give a verdict which present generations will find it difficult to accept. But anyhow let us do business in a right spirit.

"Now, the most important point I wish to impress upon the House is that all our energy should be directed to the constitution of the village. First of all, the villages must be made autonomous. There is no use of having local boards and taluk boards alone. First you must make villages self-contained. Let them administer justice among themselves. Let there be a village panchayat with executive, judicial and other functions. If you do this, you will find that you have solved two of the greatest problems. Your land revenue problem will be much more easily solved if you make the village panchayat responsible for the collection of the revenue. This may look only an ideal or merely chimerical, but it is nevertheless a lesson, a method which you will have to resort to, and there is no other way. I challenge any one to suggest a better solution than this, namely, that we should make the village autonomous. The village must collect its own revenue, lay down its own rules, administer justice impartially, and it must do all the work necessary for its betterment. The appointments of tahsildars, revenue inspectors and a good many other officers may be safely abolished. You have got a lot of unemployed educated people. May I suggest that those who are sent to the normal school must have first a clear conception of responsibility and unity of life in the village. Why not our graduates be sent year after year to these villages? Education is in our own hands. They may be given some post-graduate teaching and they must be asked to visit each village so that they may teach the villagers the fundamental principles. All these students should be trained in these fundamental principles. Secondly, they must have a fundamental knowledge of local self-government. Why not our normal school students be inoculated with this idea, namely, the fundamental idea of the principle of village autonomy. Could they not be taught that? Education may be made compulsory if the village organization is perfect. The same man may be the village doctor, the village librarian and the village teacher. So much can be done by means of that single individual. We will not pay our attention to these most important things. We will always be scheming about service, thinking of appointments, thinking of parties and so on. I would request our friends in charge to cease thinking of these things and realize that their responsibility is much greater than that of a clerk. The administration is lifeless; why don't you put life into it? It is a skeleton; why don't you make it enthusiastic? Who are the leaders who will make life worth living, and make work a joy and play? People regard it as drudgery. Why not you make a life of drudgery into a life of resourcefulness, energy and enthusiasm? Will you make your Legislative Council so? otherwise it will continue to be a farce. You have to make your education a reality.

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Is education a reality now? Is there a girls' high school for each district now? We all talk of that wonderful book in which Hindus are ridiculed. Why not make education compulsory in every district?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The Council will now adjourn and re-assemble to-morrow at 11 o'clock."

III

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

Statement * showing the names of forest panchayats in Kurnool district and the area of reserve forests under their control (vide answer to questions No. 960, dated 29th November 1928 and No. 1267, dated 1st February 1929).

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

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1523 asked by Mr. C. Gopala Menon at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th February 1929, page 189 supra.]

I

Statement referred to in answer to clause (a) of the question.

INDIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Schedule II—Import Tariff.

Name of articles.	Per	Tariff values.	Duty.
<i>Liquors.</i> Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors.	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	....	Eight annas
Denatured spirit .. Perfumed spirits ..	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	Ad valorem	Seven and a half per cent. Rs. 36 or 15 per cent ad valorem whichever is higher.
Liqueurs, cordials, mix- tures and other pre- parations containing spirit— (a) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Do.	....	Rs. 30 or 15 per cent ad valorem whichever is higher.
(b) If tested ..	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	....	Rs. 21-14 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof or 15 per cent ad valorem whichever is higher. Do.
All other sorts of spirit.	Do.		

* Printed as Appendix VI at pages 272-275 infra.

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Statement referred to in answer to clause (a) of the question—cont.

Name of articles.	Per	Tariff values.	Duty.
Wines— Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit.	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	....	Rs. 9.
All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit. Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to "All other sorts of spirit."	Do.	....	Rs. 4-8.

II

Statement referred to in answer to clause (b) of the question.

Kind of foreign liquor licence.	Rates of fixed licence fee.
1. <i>F.L.</i> 1. Wholesale licences for the sale of foreign liquor, locally made foreign liquor and coconut toddy arrack, not to be drunk on the premises.	An annual fee of Rs. 1,000 in Madras and Rs. 250 in other districts.
2. <i>F.L.</i> 2. Retail licences for the sale of all kinds of foreign liquor except 'Indian' beer and of locally made foreign liquor and coconut toddy arrack, not to be drunk, on the premises.	An annual fee of Rs. 750 or Rs. 1,000 in the Nilgiris except Gudalur, Rs. 500 in the town of Madras and in Gudalur, Rs. 250 in towns having a population of 25,000 and over and in Kodaikanal, Yercaud and Cochin, in Tenkasi and Ambasamudram taluks and Rs. 150 in the rest of the Presidency.
3. <i>F.L.</i> 4. Retail licence for the sale of beer brewed in India, not to be drunk on the premises.	An annual fee of Rs. 50.
4. <i>F.L.</i> 7. Hotel licences for the supply of residents in hotels and boarding houses.	An annual fee of Rs. 500 or Rs. 250 in Madras, of Rs. 100 or Rs. 50 on the Nilgiris and of Rs. 50 or Rs. 25 in the rest of the Presidency.
5. <i>F.L.</i> 8. Bar licence in Madras to a holder of a hotel licence.	A monthly fee of Rs. 100 or Rs. 50.

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Kind of foreign liquor licence.	Rates of fixed licence fee.
6. Special bar licences to others than holders of hotel licences.	Fees to be fixed by the Commissioner of Excise.
7. <i>F.L.</i> 9. Refreshment room licences for refreshment rooms maintained by, or under the supervision and control of, railway companies and proprietors or managers of lines of dak carriages for the supply on the premises of travellers by such railways or dak lines.	The annual fee fixed by the Commissioner of Excise from time to time.
8. <i>F.L.</i> 10. Refreshment room licences for refreshment rooms in which the sale of liquor is ordinarily combined with the supply of meals or eatables prepared and served in the European manner.	An annual fee of Rs. 500 in Madras and Rs. 75 in the rest of the Presidency.
9. <i>F.L.</i> 11. Occasional licences such as licences for the sale at refreshment stalls in connexion with race meetings and public entertainments—issued for periods not exceeding ten days at a time.	A fee not exceeding Rs. 100 on each occasion.
10. <i>F.L.</i> 12. Auctioneer's licences.	Annual fee, Rs. 5.
11. <i>F.L.</i> 13. Licence for the sale of pure rectified spirits.	Annual fee of Rs. 10.
12. <i>F.L.</i> 17. Licence for the sale of medicated wines and similar preparations containing 20 per cent and upwards but not more than 42 per cent of proof spirit.	Annual fee of Rs. 10.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1527 asked by Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th February 1929, page 190 supra.]

Surgeon-General's report regarding research work in the Madras Medical College.

All the laboratories in the Medical College are provided to a greater or less extent with the necessary apparatus for carrying out research work. So far as equipment is concerned there are great opportunities for carrying out research but in some of the departments the staff require to be greatly strengthened before the research work of serious importance can be undertaken. In the Anatomy, Physiology departments, whole-time professors and staff have been provided. In the other departments except Chemistry the

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professors and their staff are allowed to do private practice. The Professor of Chemistry is also Chemical Examiner. With regard to research in Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery and Ophthalmology the Madras Medical College has always held a leading place among the Medical Colleges of India and there is no sign of any falling off in this respect. The annual reports of the General Hospital show what is being done in Medicine and Surgery. These reports are always read with great interest throughout India and are fully reviewed in the medical journals.

The research work of the Ophthalmic department is universally recognized as being the most important in the East.

The following are some of the lines of research which are being pursued: for an account of the results which have been obtained it is necessary to consult the various publications in the medical journals:—

Department.	Line of research.
1. Medicine ...	General clinical research.
2. Surgical ...	Prevalence of venereal disease in Madras.
3. Ophthalmic ...	Aetiology of cancer in Madras. The aetiology of gastroduodenal ulceration. The non-operative treatment of glaucoma. The causes of a rise in pressure in the globe during cataract operation. The filter passing virus of superficial punctate keratitis.
4. Pathology ...	Causation of 'ascites,' deficiency diarrhoeas.
5. Bio-chemistry ...	(1) Investigation into the nature of diabetes in Southern India; coenzyme of urease. (2) Analyses of blood of about 40 normal students (to get a standard for Southern India). (3) Renal efficiency tests and blood analyses in glaucoma in-patients sent by Lieut.-Col. Wright, I. M. S. (about 50 or so). (4) Quantitative analyses of pathological calculi.
6. Physiology ...	Statistics regarding height, weight, vital capacity and blood pressure of Indians.
7. Bacteriology ...	Various lines of research. (Two papers contributed during the recent Science Congress.)
8. Anatomy ...	Research work in embryology.
9. Hygiene ...	(1) Relative height, weight and eyes among schools and colleges. (2) Infant mortality.
10. Pharmacology ...	(1) Efficiency of the preparations of digitalis and strophanthus. (2) Efficiency of quinamine as an emetic. (3) Action of the organic compounds of antimony used in the treatment of kala-azar, on uterus and fecundity. (4) Action of musk on the cellular elements of blood.
11. Therapeutics ...	Action of musk on the blood.
12. Ear, nose and throat.	Investigation of rhinosporidium kinealyi.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1528 asked by Mr. C. Gopala Menon at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th February 1929, page 191 supra.]

Copy of G.O. No. 1776, P.H., dated 25th August 1925, from the Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government (P.H.) Department.

Read—the following papers:—

Letter from the President, District Board, Kistna, dated 26th July 1924, R. C. No. 1941.

Letter from the Director of Public Health, dated 9th October 1924, D. No. 350, P.H.

Letter from the Director of Public Health, dated 7th April 1924, D. No. 2174-1, P.H.

From the Commissioner of Excise, dated 14th May 1925, R. No. 1070-Abkari.

Order.—The Government consider that the Public Health staff should not carry on anti-drink propaganda.

To the Director of Public Health.

„ Revenue Department.

„ Commissioner of Excise.

„ Presidents of District Boards, Kistna, Kurnool and Tanjore.

Copy of G.O. No. 924, P.H., dated 11th May 1927, from the Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department.

Order.—After careful consideration the Government are pleased to order, in modification of G.O. No. 1776, P.H., dated 25th August 1925, 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.

To the Director of Public Health.

„ Revenue Department.

„ Commissioner of Excise.

„ Presidents of District Boards of Kistna, Kurnool and Tanjore.

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1549 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th February 1929, page 207 supra.]

Statement showing the total number and designation of posts carrying a salary of Rs. 200 and above and the class or community of the individuals who are holding those posts in the Madras Port Trust.

Designation.	Number of posts.	Europeans.	Anglo-Indians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Indian Christians.	Muhammadians.	Sikhs.
Chairman	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Office Manager	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Chief Accountant	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Deputy Chief Accountant	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Traffic Auditor	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cashier	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Deputy Traffic Manager	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Traffic Managers	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wharf Superintendents	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Section Masters	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Yard Superintendent	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Yard Foreman	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Office Superintendent	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Goods Supervisor	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Deputy Port Conservator	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harbour Masters	5	5*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Overseer, Port and Pilotage	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Head Clerk	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Tug Master	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Chief Engineer	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mechanical and Electrical Engineer	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Executive Engineer	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Assistant Mechanical Engineer	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Engineer	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Assistant Electrical Engineer	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
General Foreman	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Marine Surveyor	1	..	(Ceylon Burghes)	..	..	1	..	..
Storekeeper	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accountant and Manager	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Head Clerk	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Head Draughtsman	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Technical Draughtsman	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Engineer Dredger "Madras"	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Deputy Chief Accountant (Engineering)	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Assistant General Foreman	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Overseer	1	(Domioiled)	..	1	..	..	..	..
Permanent Way Inspector	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Workshop Foreman	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Chargeman	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
Loco driver	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Total	57	17	19	12	5	2	1	1

* Australian.

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Statement showing the total number of posts carrying a salary of Rs. 100 and above but below Rs. 200 and of those carrying a salary of below Rs. 100 and the class or community of the individuals holding those posts in the Madras Port Trust.

Salary.	Total number.	Europeans.	Anglo-Indians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Indian Christians.	Muhammadians.	Depressed classes.
Rs. 100 to 200	103	..	44	18	28	8	5	..
Below Rs. 100	1,137	..	58	85	705	96	135	58

* Includes 51 scavengers, sweepers and drain coolies.

Statement showing the number of posts held (a) by Indians, (b) by Europeans and (c) by Anglo-Indians in the Engineering Department in the Madras Port Trust.

	Indians.	Europeans.	Anglo-Indians.
Total number	575	6	66

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1562 asked by Mr. O. Obi Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th February 1929, page 215 supra.]

Statement showing the amounts allotted and spent under Minor Irrigation during 1925-26 to 1927-28 in Anantapur and other districts.

	Anantapur.	Bellary.	Cuddapah.	Kurnool.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1925-26—				
Allotment	29,950	12,000	28,000	20,000
Expenditure	29,814	11,988	28,000	19,716
1926-27—				
Allotment	39,500	16,700	45,350	28,500
Expenditure	39,499	16,618	47,019	28,502
1927-28—				
Allotment	48,800	20,000	63,000	51,167
Expenditure	43,919	19,848	62,076	49,876
1928-29—				
Allotment as it stood on 30th September 1928	60,000	20,000	1,23,000	35,000
Expenditure up to 30th September 1928	21,595	9,935	77,270	18,411

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide III. Paper laid on the table of the House, page 265 supra.]

Statement placed on the table of the House with reference to Questions No. 960, dated 29th November 1928, and No. 1267, dated 1st February 1929.

(1) The name of the range of which the forest area now transferred formed a part [clause (d).]	The area of such range [clause (d).]		(4) Name of reserved forest transferred to panchayats.	(5) Area in square miles.	(6) Names of forest panchayats now in existence in Kurnool district.	(7) The area of reserve forests under the control of each panchayat.	(8) The grazing fee levied by each panchayat.	(9) The nature of the panchayat area, namely, whether it is mere grazing area, whether it contains underwood or tree-growth fit for timber.
	(2) The area of the range before transfer of reserves to panchayats, etc.	(3) The present area of the range.						

Unreserves.

....	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.		..	Loddipalli ..	ACS. 1,446	4 annas per cow or bull, 6 annas per buffalo, and 2 annas per sheep.	There is underwood on about half the area. The other half is devoid of tree-growth. It is a mere grazing ground.
....		..		..	Bilakala Gudur ..	418	8 annas per bull, cow, buffalo or sheep.	

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Bairati ..	131-67	86-68 †	Velgode (part)	..	11-06	Velgode ..	7,076	4 annas per cow, 6 annas per buffalo and 2 annas per sheep.	Contains underwood.
			Karumanchi Blocks 1 and 2.			Karumanchi ..	1,490	8 annas per cow, 12 annas per buffalo and 4 annas per sheep.	Contains underwood and rocks.

Kurnool West Forest division.

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Dhone ..	138-82	146-64 †	Kappatrala ..	..	3,029	Do.	Do.	Contains underwood.
			Gundlakonda ..	..	4,476	Do.	Do.	Contains underwood and rocks.
....			Pattikonda ..	..	3,606-23	Do.	Do.	Contains underwood and rocks.
			Pendekal ..	..	2,492	Do.	Do.	Contains underwood.
....			Tuggali ..	..	1,903	8 annas per cow, 12 annas per buffalo and 4 annas per sheep.	Do.	Contains underwood and rocks.
			Jonnagiri ..	..	824	Do.	Do.	Contains underwood.
....			Yerragudi ..	..	3,655	Do.	Do.	Contains underwood.
			Katarkonda ..	..	2,681	Do.	Do.	Contains underwood.
....			Yeddupenta ..	..	1,472	6 annas per cow, 9 annas per buffalo and 3 annas per sheep.	Do.	Contains underwood.
			Kothaburusa ..	..	1,198	8 annas per cow, 12 annas per buffalo and 4 annas per sheep.	Do.	Contains underwood.
....			Mettupalli ..	..	1,808	4 annas per cow, 6 annas per buffalo and 2 annas per sheep.	Do.	There is underwood on part of the area. The rest is devoid of tree-growth.
			Betamcherla ..	..	5,467	8 annas per cow, 12 annas per buffalo and 4 annas per sheep.	Do.	Contains underwood and rocks.
....			Rangapuram blocks A and B.	..		Do.	Do.	Do.
			Ramalakota East ..	..	1,819	Do.	Do.	Do.
....			Yembooyi ..	..	3,244	Do.	Do.	Do.
			Pyapalli Extensions ..	..	4,531	Do.	Do.	Do.
....			Ramavaram ..	..	2,267	4 annas per cow, 6 annas per buffalo and 2 annas per sheep.	Do.	Do.

* These are not reserves under the Forest Act.

† According to redistribution of Nallamalai ranges which took effect from 1st July 1928 the Velgode panchayat reserve falls within Gundlakrahmeswaram range limits. As the old Bairati range was very heavy a portion of it (i.e., 44-99 square miles, was transferred to the adjoining ranges. Hence the area shown in column (3) excludes not only the area handed over to panchayats but also the area transferred to Gundlakrahmeswaram and Shivapuram ranges.

‡ Excludes panchayat reserved forests. The old Owk range reserve forests have been merged in this range. Hence increase in area shown in column (3).

Statement placed on the table of the House with reference to Questions No. 960, dated 29th November 1928, and No. 1267, dated 1st February 1929—*cont.*

(1) The name of the range of which the forest area now transferred formed a part [clause (c).]	The area of such range [clause (c).]		(4) Name of reserved forest transferred to panchayats.	(5) Area in square miles.	(6) Names of forest panchayats now in existence in Kurnool district.	(7) The area of reserve forests under the control of each panchayat.	(8) The grazing fee levied by each panchayat.	(9) The nature of the panchayat area, namely, whether it is mere grazing area, whether it contains underwood or tree-growth fit for timber.
	(2) The area of the range before transfer of reserves to panchayats.	(3) The area of the range present area of the range.						

Kurnool South Forest division.

Sirvel ..	sq. mls. 196.76	sq. mls. 194.98	Yadavada Reserve Forest.	1.78	Yadavada ..	ACS. 1,142	8 annas per cow, 12 annas per buffalo and 2 annas per sheep.	There is underwood on about half the area. The other half is devoid of tree-growth. It is a mere grazing ground. Contains underwood.
Giddalore ..	205.59	188.85	Giddalore Block I and Giddalore Block II.	16.74	Reddicherla ..	10,716	8 annas per cow, 12 annas per buffalo and 4 annas per sheep.	

Kurnool East Forest division.

Yerragondapalem.	239.59	186.45	Yerragondapalem ..	14.15	Yerragondapalem ..	9,054	6 annas per cow, 9 annas per buffalo and 3 annas per sheep.	Contains underwood.
....	..	..	Ganapavaram ..	18.72	Ganapavaram ..	11,981	8 annas per cow, 12 annas per buffalo and 4 annas per sheep.	Do.

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....	..	..	E. N. Block X ..	8.51	Millampalli ..	5,445	4 annas per cow, 6 annas per buffalo and 2 annas per sheep.	Do.
....	..	..	E. N. Block XI ..	6.95	Yendrapalli ..	4,454	Do.	Do.
....	..	..	E. N. Block XII (part).	4.80	Rachakonda ..	3,072	Do.	Do.
			Total ..	53.14				
Marhapur ..	143.12	130.12	E. N. Block V ..	13.00	Pedda Aravid ..	8,320	Do.	Contains underwood and rocks.
Dornal ..	159.87	155.57	E. N. Block VI-A-1 and VI-B.	6.13	Eguvacherlopalli ..	3,923	Do.	Contains underwood and bauboes.
....	..	..	E. N. Block VI-A-2.	2.89	Edavali ..	1,850	Do.	Do.
....	..	..	E. N. Block VII ..	5.28	Dornal ..	3,379	Do.	Contains underwood.
			Total ..	14.30				
Ganjivarpalli ..	255.56	253.15	E. N. Block VIII ..	3.41	Kotukula ..	2,182	Do.	Do.

APPENDIX

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Friday, the 1st 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. | Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N. |
| Usman Sahib Bahadur, Kt., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad. | Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A. |
| Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E. | Narayana Raju, Mr. D. |
| Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Subbarayan, The hon. Mr. P. | Narayana Rao, Mr. Mothay. |
| Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S. | Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar., |
| Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R. | Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M. |
| Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur. | Obi Reddi, Mr. C. |
| Abdul Rasack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K. | Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A. |
| Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T. | Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R., |
| Anjaneyulu, Mr. P. | Premayya, Mr. G. R. |
| Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur E. N. | Rajan, Mr. P. T. |
| Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S. | Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K. |
| Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. | Ramanath Goenka, Mr. |
| Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P. | Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C. |
| Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V. | Ramjee Rao, Mr. V. |
| Bheemayya, Mr. J. | Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U. |
| Biawanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman. | Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A. |
| Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K. | Rathnasabapathi Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur, C. S. |
| Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. W. E. | Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. |
| Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N. | Saldanha, Mr. J. A. |
| Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S. | Sami Venkateshchalam Chetti, Mr. |
| Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C. | Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K. |
| Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J. | Satyamurti, Mr. S. |
| Gopala Menon, Mr. C. | Shetty, Mr. A. B. |
| Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S. | Slater, C.M.E., C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H. |
| Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C. | Soundarapandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A. |
| Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G. | Souter, I.C.S., Mr. C. A. |
| Hearson, Mr. H. F. P. | Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R. |
| Hilton Brown, I.C.S. Mr. | Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R. |
| James, Mr. F. E. | Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S. |
| Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A. | Swami, Mr. K. V. K. |
| Karant, Mr. K. R. | Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed. |
| Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad. | Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG.C. |
| Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V. | Tulasiram, Mr. L. K. |
| Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur. | Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K. |
| Mallayya, Dr. B. S. | Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C. |
| Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A. | Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V. |
| Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C. | Venkataramana Nayudu, Mr. O. |
| Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M. | Venkiash, Mr. S. |
| Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B. | Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A. |
| Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I. | Zamindar of Gollapalli (Srimannarayana Appa Rao Bahadur Garu, Meka). |
| Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran Raman. | Zamindar of Kalikota (Sri Ramachandra Mardraja Deo). |
| Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) S. (Deputy President). | Zamindar of Seithur (Vadamalai Tiruvanatha Sevuga Pandiya Tevar Avargal). |
| | Zamindar of Singampatti (T. N. Sivasubrahmanya Tevar, Thirthapathi). |

[1st March 1929]

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Assignment of lands

Assignment of lands to the depressed classes in East Godavari district.

* 1563 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of land available for assignment in East Godavari district;

(b) the extent of land applied for by the depressed class people up to date; and

(c) the extent granted?

A.—(a) According to the most recent information available the area of assessed waste is 158 acres of wet land and 35,289 acres of dry.

(b) The Government have not the information asked for.

(c) The hon. Member is referred to the Statement at page 62 of G.O. No. 2778 L., dated 5th November 1928, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

Floods

Damages to the village of Karakuduru by the recent floods

* 1564 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the village of Karakuduru in the Cocanada taluk suffered enormously on account of the recent floods in the shape of almost wholesale loss of the first crop, loss of cattle and otherwise;

(b) whether the villagers sent in a petition soon after the floods, requesting that water for second crop irrigation might be granted to the village irrespective of its being included in the turn according to the triennial system or not; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the request of the villagers was not granted and if so, the reasons therefor?

A.—(a) The Government believe that there was some loss of crops in the village. They have no detailed information, but have called for it.

(b) Yes.

(c) No. On 13th January 1929 the Collector approved the opening of the pipe at 26/4 of Cocanada canal for second crop irrigation.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—“Is the hon. the Revenue Member aware, Sir, that, because the opening of the pipe has not been made, the crops have suffered?”

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

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Forest Panchayats

Removal of some of the members of the Erragondapalem Forest Panchayat.

* 1565 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, in reference to the answers given to question No. 924 on 29th November 1928—

(a) whether the report called for has been received; and

(b) if it has been received, what it is?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the report^a is attached.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know if the panchayat of which Mr. A. Venkata Narasimham Pantulu was president was elected?”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“Notice, Sir.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know if the Deputy Tahsildar gets the elections made for forest panchayats?”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“If there is an election to be held, I presume he will make the arrangements for the election. I don't quite follow the question.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether the orders of the Deputy Tahsildar of Forest Panchayats that are said to have been disobeyed by the president of the panchayat were made in writing?”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“I am sorry I must ask for notice of that. All the information we have is contained in that letter, and we have no other information.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“Arising out of that letter, may I know whether the Forest Panchayat Deputy Tahsildar was present at the meetings of the panchayats, where one of the watchers was removed and one was kept on and where also the question of compounding the offence mentioned in charge number one was discussed and settled?”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“Notice, Sir.”

Inams

Resumption of Doratanam inam villages in Parlakimedi taluk.

* 1566 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are resuming the Doratanam inam villages within the Parlakimedi taluk of Ganjam district;

(b) whether they are aware of the fact that the occupancy rights of the ryots in these Doratanam inam villages have been in existence from time immemorial and that the ryots have established these rights in suits between the Doras and the ryots in law courts;

(c) whether they will lay on the Council table all correspondence on the subject or at least the Government Orders passed from time to time on the subject; and

(d) whether they will hear the objections and representation of the ryots before finally deciding the question of the grant of patta?

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A.—(a) & (c) Copies of the orders^a passed by the Government on the subject from time to time are attached.

(b) The Government are not aware whether or no the facts are as stated.

(d) The resumption of the inams will not affect the established rights of the ryots. Any representations made by the ryots to the proper authorities will of course be considered.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"With reference to clause (c), I want the correspondence and not the Government Order. So will the Government be pleased to place the correspondence that passed between them and the Collector and the Board of Revenue on the Council table?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I shall examine that suggestion, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"In answer to clause (d) it is stated that the resumption will not affect the ryots. Will it not affect the Doras themselves?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Not in so far as they have occupancy rights, Sir."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"With reference to clause (b), are the Government not aware of the fact that the kudivaram of the ryots has been established in courts of law, and will they be pleased to enquire before they issue final pattas in the name of the Zamindar of Parlakimedi?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"The issue of pattas and the fixing of assessment will entail an examination of that question."

Irrigation

Progress of Girisola canal works and Tampara repairs.

* 1567 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how far the execution of works regarding

(i) the Girisola canal in Goomsur taluk, and

(ii) Tampara repairs (near Bippalingy) in Chatrapur taluk in Ganjam district has progressed;

(b) whether the execution of these two works will be completed in 1929-30; and

(c) the reason why no work has been turned out yet in the Girisola channel and what is the allotment for the same for 1928-29?

A.—(a) (i) & (c) A great deal of office work has to be done before the scheme can be started. Many of the designs have to be revised with reference to the present conditions, and working plans of masonry works have to be drawn. The regular staff has been unable to cope with the work as field work is still necessary. The original appropriation for the work was Rs. 20,000 of which Rs. 15,000 has already been resumed and, out of the balance of Rs. 5,000, the Superintending Engineer has

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 350-351 infra.

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surrendered a further sum of Rs. 2,500 owing to dearth of labour and absence of special staff. A special subdivision is proposed to be employed on the execution of the scheme in 1929-30.

(a) (ii) The hon. Member presumably refers to the scheme of a leading channel on the right side of the Karatoli Tampara. The estimate for this work was sanctioned in November 1928. The original allotment for this work for the year 1928-29 was Rs. 10,000 of which Rs. 5,000 has already been resumed and the Superintending Engineer is surrendering Rs. 3,500 of the balance owing to the fact that sanction was accorded late in the year.

(b) No.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"With reference to the first part of the answer, may I have an idea as to when the Government think that they could finish the work?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"The answer is given 'A special subdivision is proposed to be employed on the execution of the scheme in 1929-30.' It is going to be taken up."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"With reference to (c), may I know the reason why this grant had to be surrendered?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"The Superintending Engineer could not do the work for the various reasons stated, such as want of sufficient establishment and dearth of labour. He will do it next year."

Investigation of the Tungabhadra project.

* 1568 Q.—Mr. C. ORI REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the Tungabhadra project—

(a) what measures have been taken by the Government in the direction of the investigation of the project since April 1927 up to the present day;

(b) what is the nature of the investigation that is being conducted;

(c) at what stage the investigation is; and

(d) when the investigation is expected to be completed?

A.—(a) A special division was sanctioned in March 1928. The Executive Engineer appointed to the division, took charge on 30th April 1928.

(b), (c) & (d). The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the reports^a of the Special Executive Engineer which are placed on the table.

Investigation of the Tungabhadra project.

* 1569 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the investigation of the Tungabhadra project has been completed; and

(b) if not, at what stage the same is at present?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1568.

^a Printed as Appendix III on pages 352-353 infra.

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Investigation of the Thorrigedda scheme in East Godavari.

* 1570 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, with reference to question No. 661, answered on 26th November 1928, regarding the Thorrigedda scheme in East Godavari—

(a) whether the Government have received the report from the Chief Engineer regarding the detailed investigation of the Thorrigedda scheme in East Godavari and what it is; and

(b) whether the Government treat this scheme as a protective scheme?

A.—(a) The Chief Engineer's report has been received, and at his suggestion, the Government have sanctioned a special staff for three months for the detailed investigation of the scheme.

(b) The question will be considered after the results of investigation have been reported.

Submission of memorials to Government by the Wharf Superintendents in Godavari deltas for increase of pay.

* 1571 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Delta Lock Superintendents and Delta Wharf Superintendents in the East and West Godavari deltas submitted a memorial to the Government in October 1928, requesting that for the reasons stated therein their pay might be increased; and

(b) whether the Government have considered the petition, and whether any orders were passed thereon and if so, whether the same will be placed on the table of the House?

A.—(a) & (b) Memorials have been received from Lock and Wharf Superintendents praying for a revision of their scales of pay. The memorials are under consideration.

Land Revenue*Accuracy of the statistics supplied to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.*

* 1572 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is now any correspondence between this Government and the Government of Bihar and Orissa regarding the accuracy or otherwise of the statistics regarding the revenues of the Ganjam district that was furnished to them and for which they had sent an officer for scrutiny in 1927; and

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative whether the Government will place their letter on the Council table?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government of Bihar and Orissa recently asked this Government to explain how they had arrived at certain published figures in regard to the revenue derived from irrigation in the Ganjam district. The Government supplied that information in a telegram, dated 30th January 1929, a copy of which is placed on the table.

* Printed as Appendix IV on page 363 infra.

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Alleged assault on a toti by Mr. Gnanaprakasam, Tahsildar of Wallajah taluk.

* 1573 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether Mr. Gnanaprakasam, the present Tahsildar of Wallajah taluk, North Arcot district, assaulted and kicked the toti of Pakkam village in Gudiyattam taluk, when Mr. Gnanaprakasam was Tahsildar of that taluk, last year;

(b) whether the assault was unprovoked and for no reason whatever;

(c) whether there were instances in the past in which this officer has been behaving like this manner; and

(d) what action Government propose to take in this matter?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government are not aware that the facts are as stated.

(c) Reports have been called for from the Collector of North Arcot on certain allegations made by the hon. Member against the Tahsildar and reports are awaited.

(d) The Government propose to await the result of the enquiries already ordered.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"The Government say that they have called for reports; have they received them?"

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

Legislative*Postal concessions to Members of the Legislative Council.*

* 1574 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to question No. 575 answered on 12th October 1928 regarding postal concessions to Members of the Legislative Council, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether a report has been submitted by the House Committee; and

(b) what action Government have taken or propose to take thereon?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government of India have been addressed on the subject and their reply is awaited.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know what the nature of the recommendations is?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I am sorry, Sir, I do not recollect."

Survey*Fixing of demarcation stones in East Godavari district.*

* 1575 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with regard to East Godavari—

(a) whether it is a fact that at previous survey operations demarcation stones were fixed at every bijunction as well as trijunction;

(b) if so, whether the same practice is being carried on at present; and

(c) if not, why not?

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A.—(a), (b) & (c) As a general rule theodolite stations including minor circuit stations and trijunctions of survey fields and ends of 'G' lines not coinciding with them are demarcated with stones; in addition, bends on the boundaries of villages, poramboke fields and subdivisions and minor circuit fields are similarly demarcated. In areas surveyed on the system of simple triangulation all field bends are demarcated with stones. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the orders in paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 1304, Revenue, dated 9th June 1916, and to G.O. No. 1055, Revenue, dated 16th March 1918, which are attached.*

Labour

Alleged acquisition of a plot in Vellambi village by the District Labour Officer.

* 1576 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to enquire and state—

(a) whether the District Labour Officer, North Arcot, has recommended the acquisition of a plot of land in Vellambi village of Wallajah taluk merely because he bore a grudge against the owner of the land in his capacity as Tahsildar of Wallajah;

(b) whether the acquisition proceedings in this village were necessary and how;

(c) what the amount of contribution by the Adi-Dravidas concerned was;

(d) whether any representation was made to the Labour Officer that the acquisition of the plot suggested by him was undesirable owing to insanitary conditions, the land being wet and admittedly in a lower level than the cheri site;

(e) what action the Labour Officer took on this representation and what orders he passed on the same;

(f) whether the proposed acquisition in Vellambi village was for Adi-Dravidas or for Christian converts; and

(g) if it was intended for Christian converts, whether the concessions to the depressed classes can be extended to Christian converts?

A.—(a), (b) & (f) Owing to the congestion of the existing cheri and to the need for its extension, the District Labour Officer, North Arcot, proposed the acquisition of 84 cents of land in S. No. 225 of Vellambi village for provision of house-sites for the Adi-Dravidas and Christian converts from the depressed classes.

(c) One-fourth of the estimated cost of acquisition was collected from the Adi-Dravidas as initial deposit.

(d) Yes.

(e) The District Labour Officer reported on the objections to the Collector and on his recommendation the Commissioner of Labour decided to drop the acquisition of the land in S. No. 225.

(g) In the matter of provision of house-sites for members of the depressed classes no distinction is made between Hindu members and Christian converts.

* Printed as Appendix V on page 354 infra.

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Police

Conversion of the Pollachi police station into an outpost.

* 1577 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the main police station at Pollachi has been converted into an outpost;

(b) if so, when, and why;

(c) the number of crimes in the area during the three years preceding the change and the number of crimes in the area during the year or years subsequent to this change;

(d) whether representations have been made by the public of Pollachi to the authorities regarding the increase of crime and risk and danger to the person and property of the people of the locality; and

(e) whether the Government propose to take any and, if so, what action in the direction of ensuring safety to the person and property of the people of Pollachi?

A.—There are two police stations in Pollachi—the Town station and the Taluk station; neither of these has been converted into an outpost.

Alleged arrest of one Nallavadu for attempting to commit suicide.

* 1578 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 18th October 1928, the Mylapore police arrested one Nallavadu for attempting to commit suicide on 7th October 1928 at the Mylapore police station;

(b) what the offence was for which this man was kept in police custody;

(c) whether it is a fact that he was not convicted by the magistrate, but was only given an admonition under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code;

(d) whether any remarks were passed against the police by the trying magistrate, and what they are;

(e) whether the Government or the Commissioner of Police made any enquiries on the allegations made by the accused and the remarks passed by the magistrate; and

(f) if so, with what result?

A.—(a) to (f) The Government have no information but have called for it.

Alleged accosting of Mr. Srinivasa Varada Ayyangar by the police at Madura.

* 1579 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that on 24th December 1928, Mr. Srinivasa Varada Ayyangar was accosted at Madura by two persons belonging to the C.I.D.;

(b) whether it is a fact that he was told by them that they have been ordered to 'shadow' him;

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(c) whether he was threatened that they would make a report that he had stolen some things belonging to the Government;

(d) whether he was told that he would be thereafter watched by them in the guise of beggars and sanyasis; and

(e) whether the Government propose to take any action to prevent such incidents in the future, and if not, why not?

A.—The answer to questions (a), (b), (c) and (d) is in the negative.

(e) The Government do not see that any action is called for.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"May I know, if it is not the C.I.D., whether the Government instructed the ordinary police at least to shadow this gentleman?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"No, Sir."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"May I know whether the Government ordered the ordinary police to shadow political workers either in Madras or other districts?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"No, Sir."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I ask whether the Government are aware that police shadowing is going on briskly even against hon. Members of this House when they are in Madras?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"No, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether there is no system of shadowing at all?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am not aware of it."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know if the hon. Home Member is sure that he is free from such shadowing?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have no information." (Laughter)

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"If any hon. Members of this Council do feel or have got substantial facts in their hands to show that they are being shadowed while they come to Madras, it would be a matter affecting the privileges of the Members of the House, and they may bring it to the notice of the House at a suitable occasion after having talked on the subject with the President."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"May I know whether the Government will be pleased to make enquiries whether in districts political workers are being shadowed and see that such a thing does not happen?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"If any substantial facts are brought to my notice I will make enquiries."

Revision of the rules governing subscriptions for Police sports.

* 1580 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the rules governing the collection and expenditure of subscriptions from the public in aid of the District Police sports have been revised?

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A.—The Government have decided to revise the rules but the revision is not yet complete.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"How long under the consideration of the Government?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—

"The Government have in a way decided not to collect subscriptions for Police sports from the public. They have also decided to increase the budget allotment for it. In order that the public may have an opportunity of witnessing these sports, they have decided that gate money may be collected under the supervision of a committee consisting of the District Collector, the Superintendent of Police and two non-official members nominated by the Collector."

Press and Publications

Publication of insolvent notices in the Fort St. George Gazette.

* 1581 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the amount collected during the last six months by the Government Press towards the charges of publication of insolvent notices in the *Fort St. George Gazette*;

(b) how many pages of printed matter were used for the purpose during the period;

(c) what is the amount charged for each of such publications;

(d) what is the real cost of the publication;

(e) what is the principle or the criterion on which the charges are estimated;

(f) whether the Government expect to make any profit from such publications or whether it is the object of the Government to collect only the bare charges; and

(g) whether the Government make any difference in the rate of charges for publication between insolvents and others?

A.—(a) A sum of Rs. 7,910-6-0 was charged for the six months ending December 1928; when the cost could not be recovered from the insolvents' estates, it was remitted (the sum so remitted during the above period was Rs. 11-7-0).

(b) 234 pages.

(c) For notices published by courts under sections 30 and 37 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act the rate charged is the estimated actual cost (one anna per line); for notices published by courts under section 64 of the Act the rate charged is the estimated actual cost plus 25 per cent (one anna and three pies per line); and for notices published by courts under other sections of the Act, viz., 19 (2), 38 (1) and 41 (1) the rate charged is six annas per line. For notices published by private parties, the rate charged is six annas per line.

(d) The estimated actual printing cost inclusive of the cost of paper for the six months ending December 1928 was Rs. 1,439-9-0.

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- (e) The differentiation made between notices published by courts under sections 19 (2), 38 (1) and 41 (1) of the Act on the one hand and notices published by courts under sections 30, 37 (2) and 64 on the other is based on the recommendation made by the High Court in 1910; the principles underlying such differentiation are not on record. The difference in rates as between notices under sections 30 and 37 (2) on the one hand and those under section 64 on the other is based on the principle that a difference should be made between matter which has to be published by the Government and that which has to be published by others.
- (f) See clause (c).
- (g) The rate for the advertisements of private parties is 6 annas a line; the rates for publication of notices under the Provincial Insolvency Act are given under clause (c).

Civil Justice

Removal of the efficiency bar for the Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs.

* 1582 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that memorials have been received from the subordinate judges and district munsifs for the removal of the bar of 13 years' permanent service rule before a subordinate judge can get increment as laid down in G.O. No. 2264, Law (General), dated 14th September 1922;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the hon. Member's predecessor in office received a deputation on the same matter; and
- (c) what action Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

A.—(a) Yes. The memorials have been received from the district munsifs.

(b) Yes.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"May I ask the hon. the Law Member whether he expects to come to an early decision on the matter?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I shall try to come to as early a decision as possible."

Delay in the disposal of cases in courts.

* 1583 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state, with reference to question No. 429 answered on 9th October 1928, regarding delay in the disposal of cases in courts whether any steps are contemplated to be taken for the inspection of mufassal courts by High Court Judges?

A.—Not in the immediate future.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I ask whether the Government are aware that these delays cause much suffering to the litigant public, and in view of that whether they will not take early steps?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"No, Sir."

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Recruitment of Sub-Judges from the bar.

* 1584 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any intention of recruiting Sub-Judges directly from the bar and, if so, whether more details can be given of the same;

(b) whether the Government have any intention of applying communal principles in the matter of promotions in the Provincial Judicial Service and, if so, to what extent; and

(c) whether there has been any correspondence with the Government of India or the Secretary of State regarding the matters referred to in (a) and (b)?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 365 answered on the 8th October 1928.

(b) The Government have not yet considered the question of application of the communal principle to the provincial judicial service.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to the answer to (b), may I know why the Government are delaying consideration of this question when they have accepted the principle of communal representation already?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The Government have not yet considered the question owing to pressure of business in various directions."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether there was any stage before the death of the Raja of Panagal when the Government intended to introduce this system?"

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

Jails

Recruitment to Jailers' posts.

* 1585 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there have been direct recruitments within the last ten years to the Jailers' posts in the Jail department;

(b) if so, who were so recruited and what were their qualifications;

(c) whether some jailers have been promoted as Jail Superintendents in preference to others who are fully qualified and who have got longer service and, if so, how many and why;

(d) whether there have been any complaints or appeals against such appointments or promotions and, if so, how many and with what result; and

(e) whether there is any proposal before the Government for directly recruiting some Europeans as Jail Superintendents and, if so, under what conditions and to what extent?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Mr. C. C. Schmidt—Jail Test.

Capt. B. M. Inglefield Dall, A.I.B.O.—Jail Test, Third-class Test in Tamil and Telugu.

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Lieut. C. Garratty—Jail Test, Third-class Test in Tamil, Army Test in colloquial Hindustani.

- (c) The promotion of jailers to the post of superintendent is by selection and not necessarily by seniority. Six jailers who have been considered fit have been promoted as superintendents in preference to their seniors.
- (d) One jailer petitioned to the Government but the Government did not see sufficient reason to reconsider their orders.
- (e) No.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know if there is any policy or principle underlying the direct recruitment of persons as jailers ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ As far as I can see, there is no principle except the question of efficiency. ”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ Is the hon. the Law Member aware that a year or two ago applications were called for from people of this place for the appointment of jailers ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ No, Sir ; I am not aware. ”

General

Legislative programme of the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government.

11-15 a.m. • 1586 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state his legislative programme for the rest of the life of this Council ?

A.—The following Bills are under consideration :—

- (1) A Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.
- (2) A Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920.
- (3) A Bill to amend the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1920.
- (4) A Bill to amend the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926.
- (5) A Bill to amend the Madras City Municipal Act, 1929 (regarding timber tax).
- (6) A Bill to amend the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919 (regarding levy of an advertisement tax).
- (7) A Bill to amend the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“ May I know if in the long catalogue here any of these bills is going to be introduced either this month or before August ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ It depends on the progress made by the Drafting Department. ”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ Am I to understand that these bills are being drafted and are not ready ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ The hon. Member is right in his assumption. ”

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—“ Are they being drafted or is the drafting not yet begun ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I thought I made my hon. Friend understand that they were in the process of being drafted. ”

[1st March 1929]

Mr. O. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know from the hon. the Minister whether he expects to finish all or any of the Bills mentioned in the list during the lifetime of the Council ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ If the hon. Member waits and sees, he will know the result. ”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ May I know, with reference to No. (5), what made the Government to reject the private Bill ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ The reasons for the rejection were given on the floor of this House. ”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ May I know if all the Bills—there are seven here—are at the same time being drafted ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ That was what I said. ”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know from the hon. the Minister how many of these Bills he will introduce before he goes to the Nilgiris ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ None at all. ”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ How many does he expect to close before the life time of this Council. ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ He is doubtful, he said, as to their introduction. ”

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know if the drafting is impeded in view of certain private Bills already before the House ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ To a certain extent. ”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ May I know when the drafting was commenced in regard to each of these Bills ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ The Local Boards Bill was taken up as far back as the year 1927, but it is being re-drafted in view of the amendments carried by a committee of members of this Council. ”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ May I know how many are engaged in this business of drafting ? ”

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

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I know whether all these Bills were not being drafted during the period of office of the late Raja of Panagal ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Not in the form in which they are being drafted at present. ”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ May I enquire when the drafting of the Bill to amend the Madras Elementary Education Act was commenced ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ About January 1927. ”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ May I know who is drafting these Bills ? ”

[1st March 1929]

Local Boards*Alleged active assistance given by the Chingleput District Board to the Self-Respect Conference.*

* 1587 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 officials of the Chingleput District Board worked under instructions from the President, in connexion with the arrangements for the Self-Respect Conference in Chingleput;

(b) whether it is a fact that the motor lorries belonging to the Chingleput District Board were used freely by the Reception Committee of the Self-Respect Conference in Chingleput; and

(c) if the Government are not aware of the facts referred to in (a) and (b), whether they will call for the same and place it on the Council table?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information but have called for it.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—“Will the information be placed on the table as soon as it is received?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Yes, Sir.”

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“May I ask whether it is not the duty of the local body concerned to make sanitary and other arrangements?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I have always thought that it is duty of the local body concerned.”

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether at the time of the Congress in 1927 the Madras Corporation helped the Congress people . . .”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The question does not arise.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“May I know whether any special arrangements are to be made when the Ministers attend such conferences?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The question does not arise.”

Unsatisfactory working of Chingleput District Board Engineer's office.

* 1588 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Administration Reports of the Chingleput District Board for 1926-27 and for 1927-28 about the unsatisfactory accounts of the District Board Engineer's office; and

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken to rectify the accounts?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) In their review of the audit report for 1926-27 the Government have asked the President, District Board, and the District Board Engineer to take steps to ensure the maintenance of the accounts in an entirely satisfactory condition in future. The audit report for 1927-28 has not yet been received.

[1st March 1929]

Alleged inaccuracies in the electoral lists for Nuzvid taluk.

* 1589 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nuzvid division, has enlisted voters in the electoral lists for Ramanakkapeta and Endulagudem divisions for the elections to the Nuzvid Taluk Board on mere assumption more than on proof of record; and

(b) if not, whether he will be pleased to place the record on the table particularly in respect of Anneraopeta and Krishnavaram?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information. They have called for it.

Religious and Charitable Endowments*Schemes under the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.*

* 1590 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the cases (with names of mutts) in which the Board under the Hindu Religious Endowments Act have had to settle a scheme for the administration of endowments of mutts under section 63 of the Madras Act II of 1926, and in which such schemes have been the subject of litigation in a court of justice under section 65 of the Act and with what result;

(b) the cases in which (with names of the institution) there has been cypres application of endowments or surplus of endowments of any mutt;

(c) what the nature of each scheme under clause (b) is; and

(d) whether any, and if so, which of such schemes has been the subject of litigation in court, and with what result?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the Administration Report of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board so far published. The Government have no subsequent information. Suits under section 65 of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act arise only in respect of schemes settled by a Court under section 63 and not in respect of schemes settled by the Hindu Religious Endowments Board under that section.

Excise*Proposals of the Kanara Indian Civic League regarding the retail sale of liquor.*

* 1591 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to question No. 1405 answered on 1st February 1929 about the proposals by the Kanara Indian Civic League regarding the retail sale of liquor, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what definite conclusions the Government have arrived at on the proposal of the Kanara Indian Christian Civic League for conveying the country liquor from Nellikuppam and selling it in sealed bottles like the coconut arrack; and

(b) why there has been so much delay in deciding the question?

A.—(a) & (b) No decision has yet been reached. The hon. Member has been asked by Government to supply certain information which would enable them to examine the proposal fully.

[1st March 1929]

Medical*Training given to the students in the School of Indian Medicine.*

* 1592 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the course of training given to the students of the Indian School of Medicine and the period for which such training is given;

(b) the number of students that have come out successful at the final examination;

(c) the sort of certificate given to the successful candidates;

(d) whether the successful candidates will be given the status and privileges of an L.M.S.; and

(e) if the reply to clause (d) is in the negative, the reasons for the same?

A.—(a) Paragraphs 3 and 29 of the School prospectus * which contain the information are placed on the table. The period of training is 4 years.

(b) 69.

(c) A sample form * is placed on the table.

(d) No.

(e) An L.M.S. is a graduate in western medicine while an L.I.M. is a practitioner in Indian medicine who has been given a diploma by a Board of Examiners specially appointed for the purpose.

Entertainment of graduates from Government School of Medicine by local boards.

* 1593 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what number of students have graduated from the Government School of Indian Medicine;

(b) how many of these have found employment under the local bodies;

(c) what is the number of Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries founded or maintained by the local bodies in each district of this province; and

(d) whether the Government are encouraging the establishment of such dispensaries and, if so, how?

A.—(a) 69.

(b) Eight, according to the information furnished by the Principal of the School of Indian Medicine.

(c) A statement ^b has been placed on the table which shows the number of ayurvedic and unani dispensaries maintained by local bodies in each district according to information obtained last year.

* Printed as Appendix VI on pages 351–356 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix VII on page 357 infra.

[1st March 1929]

(d) Local bodies are themselves competent to open such dispensaries. The Government have under consideration the question of permitting taluk boards to appoint L.I.Ms. instead of L.M.Ps., if they so desire, in the rural dispensaries now subsidised from provincial funds. They also propose to consider the question of aiding institutions of Indian Medicine in connexion with the budget for 1930–31.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know with reference to.....?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"With reference to what question?"

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Question No. 1592."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That has been disposed of. We are now on 1593."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know when this question of appointing L.I.M. men to rural dispensaries will be settled?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Final orders will be passed very soon."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Very soon means what?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Say within two or three weeks."

Extension of the scheme of honorary physicians to district hospitals.

* 1594 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to question No. 1328 answered on 1st February 1929 regarding the extension of the scheme of honorary physicians to district hospitals, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to place before the House a statement of the details worked out on the above subject?

A.—The question will be considered after the details have been worked out.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know when the Government hopes to work out details?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The details have been called for from the Surgeon-General. Unfortunately there was a change in the office of the Surgeon-General. The old Surgeon-General who is fully acquainted with the whole thing is not now in office and the new one takes naturally some time to work out the details. That is the reason for the delay."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Did the old Surgeon-General make any recommendations, Sir?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"During the time of the old Surgeon-General, they decided to extend the scheme. For working out the details the whole question had to be studied afresh by the new officer."

[1st March 1929]

Public Health*Opening of a hospital at Amaravathi, Guntur district.*

* 1595 Q.—MR. P. ANJANEYULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether there were any memorials or other representations from the people of Amaravathi and the neighbourhood in the Guntur district for opening a hospital there;

(b) why it has not been opened; and

(c) what orders the Government have passed on the subject?

A.—(a) The Government have not received any memorial or other representations from the people of Amaravathi in regard to the opening of a hospital at Amaravathi.

(b) & (c) The questions do not arise.

Need for medical relief at Lalpet and Mannargudi, Chidambaram taluk.

* 1596 Q.—MR. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is not even one dispensary at Lalpet, a big Muslim centre in Chidambaram taluk;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no qualified lady assistant or qualified midwife attached even to the nearest hospital at Mannargudi, Chidambaram taluk; and

(c) whether there is any proposal before the Government or the taluk board of Chidambaram to provide medical relief to the ryots and the female population at Lalpet?

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

(b) There is no lady doctor in the hospital at Mannargudi. The Government have no information regarding the midwife.

(c) The Government have no proposal before them for providing medical relief to the ryots and the female population at Lalpet nor have they information as to whether any such proposal is under the consideration of the Chidambaram Taluk Board.

Free distribution of quinine in 1929-30.

* 1597 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state, with reference to question No. 428 answered on 9th October 1928 regarding free distribution of quinine, to what areas the free distribution of quinine will be extended in 1929-30?

A.—The question of extending the scheme of free distribution of quinine to other specially malarious tracts has to be considered after the results of the working of the scheme already sanctioned are known.

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—“May I enquire what the latest report is on the success of the scheme?”

[1st March 1929]

The hon. MR. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“The scheme has been in working order from November only and so I do not think it will be time to report on the results of the experiment.”

MR. K. R. KARANT:—“May I ask whether the hon. the Minister is aware that the scheme has really not begun to work, at any rate in my district?”

The hon. MR. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“I am not sure of that, nor am I aware of that.”

DIWAN BABADUR R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether the Government have taken any steps for anti-malarial operations besides free distribution of quinine?”

The hon. MR. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“A special officer has been appointed to suggest the necessary measures and they are being taken on hand in co-operation with the local bodies.”

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“Is the hon. the Minister aware that in certain districts the malarial season is practically over now and therefore reports may be called for from those districts?”

The hon. MR. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“If the hon. Member's suggestion is that no free distribution of quinine is necessary hereafter, I may say that the people who are entrusted with it will not distribute it.”

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—“Having regard to the fact admitted by the hon. the Minister yesterday that malaria is raging in certain . . .”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The hon. Member has no right to put forth arguments at this stage.”

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—“I am not arguing, Sir. May I ask whether he does not consider it necessary to extend the experiment to the taluks where malaria is prevalent?”

The hon. MR. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“If the Government are satisfied with the result of the experiment that free distribution of quinine would curb the disease, it will be extended to all malarial places.”

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—“May I ask whether there is any doubt about the curative powers of quinine in malarial cases?”

The hon. MR. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“The question is whether free distribution of quinine will be really effective. That is the experiment now being made.”

MR. K. R. KARANT:—“May I enquire whether quinine is given as a preventive or as a curative?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“That is asking for an opinion.”

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“My question was whether the Minister for Public Health is prepared to call for reports now so that he may decide whether to extend the scheme or not.”

The hon. MR. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“The hon. Member's question was that the malarial season being over now, whether quinine distribution could not be stopped.”

[1st March 1929]

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"Are the instructions of Government to distribute quinine free as a preventive or only as a curative?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I do not quite understand the suggestion of the hon. Member. If he wants that quinine ought to be distributed free to every man so as to prevent people catching malaria, that would be preventive distribution. In places where there is malaria, people are also entitled to get a free distribution as a preventive measure also."

Mr. H. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know from the hon. the Minister whether he has ordered stopping the distribution of quinine in places where the malarial season is over?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The Government have not issued any such instructions. But I am sure when the malarial season is over nobody would ask for quinine and nobody would issue it."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Has any budget provision been made for anti-malarial operations?"

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

Acquisition of site for the Government Headquarters Hospital at Calicut.

* 1598 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to question No. 510 answered on 11th October 1928 regarding the acquisition of site for the Government Headquarters Hospital at Calicut, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state what action Government have taken on the report of the Committee as to the acquisition of site for the Government Headquarters Hospital at Calicut?

A.—The matter is still under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I ask whether the Government have decided to give up the idea of acquiring the Mission site for the Government Headquarters Hospital at Calicut?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"It is too early to answer that question."

Registration

Supply of Registration Gazette to Members of the Legislative Council.

* 1599 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the *Registration Gazette* is not supplied to the Members of this Council even if they ask for it; and

(b) if so, for what reasons?

A.—(a) & (b) The *Registration Gazette* is intended for circulation among the officers of the department and is not given to anybody else.

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"May I know whether the cost of this *Registration Gazette* comes from public funds or only from the officers of the department?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"From public funds."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"Then may I ask whether it contains any confidential information so that it should not be supplied to the hon. Members?"

[1st March 1929]

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Not that it contains any confidential information which could not be seen by hon. Members. Such departmental publications are not generally distributed to the public."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Are not the members of this House entitled to get any copy of any Government publication?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Not all Government publications."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I appeal to you, Mr. President. Under the instructions given to us we are entitled to get copies of all local Government publications."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question may be raised at the end of question-time."

Number of clerks and their work in the Registration offices.

* 1600 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to question No. 504 answered on 10th October 1928 regarding the number of clerks and their work in the Registration offices in the Presidency, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to place before the Council the report called for and the action taken or contemplated to be taken thereon?

A.—Answers to the several clauses of question No. 504 are appended. * The question whether the clerical establishment of the Registration Department requires to be strengthened permanently and if so, to what extent, has already been under the consideration of Government separately.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I enquire whether the hon. the Minister's attention has not been drawn to the reports of the Registrars of various districts in which it is stated that most of the offices are undermanned and overworked and that work had to be done on Sundays and other holidays?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I think on a former occasion I answered a question of the hon. Member that wherever there was overwork, the District Registrars were authorized to employ temporary staff and that in places where it was a permanent feature the question of strengthening the staff had been considered."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"My question is whether the attention of the hon. the Minister has been drawn to the reports of the several Registrars that their staff are undermanned and overworked?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Probably that is the reason why the Inspector-General of Registration has suggested the revision of the staff of registration offices."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether the hon. the Minister is aware that in some of these offices Indian Christian clerks are compelled to work even on Sundays?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I am not aware of it."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Will he make enquires?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"If the hon. Member will kindly give details or some instances like that I can enquire."

[1st March 1929]

Agriculture

Number of students from Ceded districts who have passed out of the Agricultural College.

* 1601 Q.—MR. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state how many students of the Ceded districts have passed out of the Coimbatore College of Agriculture in each of the last ten years?

A.—A statement* giving the information is appended.

Public Works

Compensation to certain Public Works Department officers.

* 1602 Q.—MR. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Secretary of State has sanctioned payment of salary for the full period to officers of the Public Works Department whose services were dispensed with some time ago on account of retrenchment; and

(b) if the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, whether the Government will place on the table a statement showing the number and names of officers concerned and the amount sanctioned to be paid to each?

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION**Irrigation**

Investigation of the Thoppiar Irrigation Project, Salem district.

1602-A Q.—RAO BAHADUR S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state at what stage the investigation of the Thoppiar Irrigation Project in Omalur taluk, Salem district, is?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 399 at the meeting of the 8th October 1928. The Chief Engineer has not yet submitted his report.

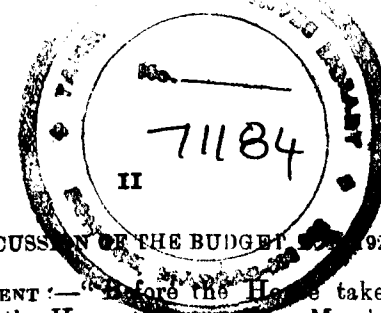
MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I simply wanted to draw your attention, Sir, to the notes given to us regarding the supply of official papers. Clause (b) of the notes says: '(b) all published reports of the various branches of the administration of this Presidency'. And in the last paragraph it says: 'They will be supplied also free of cost with any other official publications of the classes usually available to the public for which they may specially apply'."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It says 'publications usually available to the public'. The hon. the Minister said that the publication in question is available only to the officers of the department. Then it is not usually available to the public."

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Very well, Sir."

* Printed as Appendix IX on page 368 infra.

1st March 1929]



GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET 1929-30.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Before the House takes up the budget discussion I wish to inform the House that some hon. Members suggested to me that the time limit might be extended. But, seeing that only about four hours will be available for non-official members during the remaining two days (to-day and to-morrow) for the discussion of the budget and in view of the fact that more than 40 members have expressed their desire to contribute their valuable remarks to the discussion, I think, I will not be justified in extending the time-limit. I feel therefore constrained to adhere to the time-limit of 10 minutes.

"I want to say one word more. Some hon. Members complained that there was no hint given to them to wind up their speeches. I have requested the Secretary for this purpose to ring the bell as a sort of warning at the 9th minute.

"The Council will now resume discussion of the budget"

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, if it is necessary as a matter of custom to congratulate the hon. the Finance Member, the only thing on which I can do so is on his special good luck. He has got, so far as the season and other circumstances of this Presidency are concerned, since he took up office, very favourable chances. And what is more? He has been able to get a very good Secretariat with a Secretary fit to be characterized as very useful. At the time of preparation of the budget, these officers are so hardworked that as the hon. Finance Member said once when he was the Finance Secretary, there is even the risk of their losing their balance of mind. But this year, Sir, I must congratulate the hon. the Finance Member and the Government whom he represents on the peculiar circumstances that one of the non-official leaders of this Presidency was so philanthropic and charitable as to make a very large endowment for education in this Presidency and for starting a university. That is a big fortune that has befallen the Government. I am very glad that I did not speak on the budget yesterday and reserved my speech to this day since, in the interval, as I had expected, the announcement was made this morning conferring the title of Raja on this philanthropic gentleman which is to descend to his son also. We are very glad that this young gentleman has richly deserved the confidence of the Government so well."

"May we go further and say that, as an encouragement, such philanthropic people should not only be given some title or other—Government should not be satisfied with the conferring of titles alone—but should also be given some villages or taluks, the Government collecting from these people only pashkah in the place of present net revenue. If this is done, our people will not lose the opportunity of getting munificent donations from men like Sir (now Raja) Annamalai Chettiyar whose name will go down to posterity for the establishment of an university at Ohidambaram."

"May I, in this connexion, begin congratulating the hon. the Leader of the House who will perhaps be the Governor of this Province as it seems to me to be very clear from the mention made in the course of the hon. the

[Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar] [1st March 1929]

Finance Member's speech, viz., 'that a provision of Rs. 85 lakh the usual initial grants under various heads for the in-coming Governor will not be now required till the next year.' That only foreshadows the future events.

"So far as the question of the budget is concerned, it has been discussed from various points of view, the Brahman, non-Brahman, Muhammadan and the Adi-Dravida and what not. Sir, I shall confine myself to the budget purely from a business point of view. So far as the budget is concerned, we see that this is another additional year in which the Government have purposely under-rated the income and over-rated the expenditure. Such a practice was in vogue in the previous years, and such a thing might have been justifiable in the days of provincial contributions. But the Government of India have now specifically stated that they will not ask for any more contributions from the Provincial Governments. Therefore it is very clear that there should be absolutely no reason for this wrong calculation. Such a system of wrong calculation has necessarily swelled our cash balances to over four crores of rupees during recent years. That is one of the important points so far as economics are concerned and we do blame the Government for their expectations, by way of expenditure and income being purposely kept either too high or too low.

"Coming to the question of these surpluses, I am glad that Government after all have got the streak of wisdom to decide that they do not want to invest their surpluses with the Government of India and then borrow from them at a higher rate of interest, but, that so far as these deficits are concerned, they should make up the deficiency from out of these surpluses. I ask whether as a true businessman the hon. the Finance Member is not bound to do it, even so far as other borrowings are concerned. As there is a big cash surplus at the end of this year, he says that he will take out of that some 36 lakhs of rupees which will be the deficit in the budget of next year. He has also stated that he will take the necessary borrowings, apart from Mettur loan, from out of these surpluses. He went further and stated that a sum of about 212 lakhs of rupees which is the total debt due to the working of the Government since the beginning of the Reforms, will also be taken out of these surpluses. Taking all these sums together there will still be a balance which will come to about 2½ crores of rupees and we see no reason why the Government should invest it with the Government of India at a rate of 4 per cent and then borrow for such schemes as Mettur scheme and other schemes at 5 per cent. I would ask the Government to give this matter their very careful attention. According to his own calculation it is not a small sum, but a large one, that they are going to borrow for the Mettur reservoir. So, I would ask the Government whether by adopting this wise policy, viz., of not investing our moneys with the Government of India and not applying to them for loans at a higher rate of interest, this Government will not be able to save a large sum of money out of the interest to be paid.

"Regarding one other point, I am not quite clear—if the hon. the Finance Member makes it clear I shall be glad—and that is, from which time we should pay the interest on our borrowings. When you take a loan by portions, for what period you should pay interest on each portion? When once a portion of a loan is taken it is incorporated, as it were, in the finances of this Presidency and we are paying interest, not from the date from which the money is begun to be spent, but from the date on

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which the loan was granted. That is not correct banking. There should be something like drawing over-drafts, so that this Government may pay interest only on sums actually utilized for the purpose of this province. The question is whether this Government from out of 2½ crores of rupees, cannot borrow by way of adjustment of the two sides of the accounts this Mettur loan and other loans that are necessary in the course of the year and if they do so, they will be able to save a lot of interest charges. Government of India may be asked to give loans to this Presidency whenever more money is necessary. I may in concluding this portion of my speech refer to one other thing and that is, what some of our friends have said that it is not desirable to borrow any funds at all. I do not agree with them. If we can borrow Rs. 100 at 4 per cent and invest it at 5 per cent, certainly we are entitled to borrow and invest the money usefully.

"So far as the Excise department is concerned, some 4 lakhs of rupees have been allotted for propaganda work. Some have said it is unnecessary. I will go a step further and say that it is vicious. We have heard the story that if a father asks his boy not to look at a particular direction, the boy will somehow or other succeed in looking in that direction. Like that, if people are shown the benefits of moderate drinking and the evil of excessive drinking, in cinema pictures, etc., in various places, they will naturally be tempted in a way to take to drinking. So, this propaganda work by spending 4 lakhs of rupees is certainly mischievous and for goodness sake let us not have anything to do with such a propaganda work. If we spend the money for propaganda work towards absolute prohibition, that will give at least some good results.

"Having dealt with some general aspects of the budget so far, I will now turn my attention a little to the expenditure side. So far as expenditure is concerned, I think that our Government should manage to have an increase in their income from the Industries departments including Forest. But unfortunately whatever work is begun, it is done with a top-heavy establishment. I understand—I speak subject to correction—that the Kerala Soap Institute has got a Manager on about Rs. 1,000 per month. I do not think any businessman will be paying such a large salary to his Manager for such a small concern. When I went to see the Chenai Nair Forest scheme, I at once reported that the scheme was a very good one but it was very heavy at the top and the officers were too many. I am sure that much good is possible from the Chenai Nair Forest scheme and the Russellikonda Saw Mills provided they have economical management. There is one curious thing. The hon. the Finance Member is very lucky indeed, because whenever he went and examined any scheme which was alleged to be working at a loss, he found that it was working at a profit. If these schemes are worked with a top-heavy expenditure, just as we see men in the cinema shows advertisements with big heads and slender limbs, I am afraid these schemes will have to die soon.

"The hon. the Finance Member took some pride in saying that the sandalwood fetched a higher price. If the methods had been stretched a little further and if we had imitated the Mysore Sandalwood Oil Factory in working an oil factory, there would have been more profits.

"With regard to forests, I ask whether this Government have done anything by way of substantially organizing the income from forests. The hon. Member in charge of the Forests seems to have consented to the closing of

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Chenat Nair scheme. I say these schemes are profitable if they are not worked with a costly top-heavy administration. Over night when we read the proceedings of the Government of India in the Legislative Assembly, we found that the question of sleepers was dealt with. Why should we import iron sleepers from England in preference to wooden sleepers unless it be to reduce unemployment in England. Iron sleepers are dangerous for travelling. Iron sleepers, just as iron rails, are affected by heat and when laid on the lines, these iron sleepers contract or prolong according to the weather and even to the existence of shade or otherwise with the result that the wheels do not go smoothly and we may have even accidents. I would urge that this point should be taken into consideration by the Government and they must see their way to prefer wooden-sleepers to iron-sleepers.

"These are the points that I wanted to urge and if Government were to utilize their first streak of wisdom properly in the various activities of the Government, then we may be able to effect an actual reduction in taxation in this province."

* Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, I rise to congratulate the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the budget that he has been able to present to this House and on the lucid exposition of figures that he had made. It is rarely given to any Finance Member to expound a tale, of wants met, of demands granted, and of new schemes adopted. The hon. Mr. Moir may recall the days when as Financial Secretary he had a tale of woe to unfold. He will remember as indeed many of those older members of this Council do, the retrenchment committee's work, the severe cuts made on every side, the reduction in establishment and the cessation of all development in nation-building departments. Thanks to a unique revival of the finances of the Central Government and thanks to Sir Basil Blacket, the most abused Finance Member of the Government of India, whose services in stabilising the financial position of the country and in giving the much-needed relief to the Provinces, we in Madras, at any rate cannot forget, we have been enabled to-day to preserve a cheerful countenance while the budget is being presented.

"I do not propose to review the varied activities of the departments during the last year, nor will I have the time to go through the necessary inquisitorial proceedings if such a review were to be properly done. It has often been suggested that the Transferred Departments have had the entire benefit of the reduction in Provincial contributions and that a great deal has been spent on nation-building activities on account of the large accrual of income to the Provincial Government. The memorandum of the Finance Secretary makes it however clear that this is an incorrect statement of facts. 'Taking a period of eight years 1920-21 to 1927-28' says the Finance Secretary 'there has been an increase of 219.14 lakhs under reserved and 188.28 under transferred.' Even assuming that the activities of the Government which go for the development of advancement of the country in such departments, as Irrigation, Labour and Hydro-electrical services are treated as transferred, the increase in reserved and transferred departments would be fairly equal: so that the large balances that have been at the disposal of the Government from time to time have been equally and impartially divided between the two halves of the Government.

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"I shall now refer to some of the new schemes that have found a place in the coming budget. I find that a sum of Rs. 8,300 has been provided for opening a school of fine arts in Madras. I understood that there was a school in existence all the time, but looking at the inartistic manner in which the province has developed, I am not surprised that the Government have now realized the need for a fresh opening of a real school of fine arts. On every side the artistic sense has to be developed and I can only hope that in public life and in local affairs in future, the school of fine arts will be instrumental in creating a more artistic public atmosphere than we have witnessed recently, particularly in the city of Madras. It is regrettable to note, Sir, that the budget shows a tendency on the part of the Government to arrest the further expansion of the elementary education of boys. While I am glad to see that more girls schools are intended to be opened and more Muhammadan elementary schools also provided for, the amount of subsidy which the Government contemplate making to the local boards and panchayats for the opening of new boys schools is altogether inadequate.

"I do not know whether there is a reversal of policy with reference to the expansion of elementary education and whether under expert advice Government is contemplating a consolidation of the work so far done instead of going ahead with further expansion. Consolidation, strengthening and making more efficient the organizations now in existence, are all happy phrases which the expert is only too anxious to adopt. But I think what is required first and foremost is a wide dissemination of knowledge. Quantity is more essential at this stage than even quality and I shall be very sorry indeed if in pursuit of a quality which is artistic and perhaps unattainable, the quantity and distribution of knowledge is arrested.

"I am sorry also to see that a very inadequate sum of Rs. 71,000 is provided as subsidy for the construction of buildings for secondary schools under local bodies as against an ultimate demand of over Rs. 5 lakhs. I cannot consider that this is the demand which the Government expect to be presented to them in the course of the coming year, and I trust that supplementary estimates will be brought before the Council to give a greater amount of money for local bodies for such schools. While I am on the subject of education, I should like to refer, with regret, to the fact that notwithstanding the report of the Physical Development Advisory Committee which strongly recommended that play-grounds for sports should be provided for in every school and college in the city and in the mufassal the budget is blissfully silent. I regret to note that the Government have made no provision at all to carry out the recommendations of this committee. The only item that I find of any interest in connexion with this is the employment of an additional clerk under the Physical Adviser to Government which commits the Government to an expenditure of Rs. 300 and how this additional clerk is going to promote the physical development of thousands of school boys and college youths is a mystery which I leave to the joint intelligence of the Educational Minister and the Finance Member to solve.

"I should like to say a word about the Judicial Department. It is the department which is untouched and untouchable. Government have passed a series of orders regarding recruitment to the service—the order in which members of the different communities ought to be appointed to such services. I should like to put a very frank question to the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Leader of the House. Is this order going to be operative so far

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as the Judicial Department is concerned? Have the hon. Judges of the High Court been informed of the need for observing the principle enunciated in the Government Order? Have their views been expressed on the subject? Do they agree or do they differ and to what extent has it been already carried out in operation? The Judicial service is the pivot service of the whole province. It seems to me that it will be more ploughing the sands of the desert if in spite of all the demands and the Government Orders enunciating a principle for the recruitment of services, the most important of all services is either neglected or ignored or is considered so powerful that it cannot be touched by even the august members of the Treasury Bench. The amount of discontent that prevails in the whole province with reference to the department I need not describe in detail. Time after time, in budget after budget, free and frank expression has been given to that discontent. I am anxious,—we on this side of the House are anxious—that the sooner the judicial service is removed from the arena of controversy on the floor of the Legislative Council the better will it be. But that day will not come so long as the first principles of justice and equity in the appointment of proper and suitable persons to that service is not recognized and fully carried out. I trust, Sir, that Government will be in a position to give us an assurance that they are satisfied that these principles will be carried out. I do not think I have the time to refer to some of the great projects which are now under construction costing crores of rupees. May I recall to the House what I said years back, when I drew the wrath of the then Law Member of the Government of Madras? Of the Hydro-Electric scheme 'the less said the better', were my words. Where is that Hydro-electric scheme gone to-day? How modified, how changed, how absolutely unrecognizable is the scheme which the present Law Member has in contemplation to that which in an unfortunate moment the very head of the administration of the province was asked to lay the foundation of? Of the Mettur project again I said it is bound to be an unproductive concern. The hon. the Leader of the House is now enjoying that unenviable legacy which has been handed down to him and it is becoming clear that like the animal that put its hand in the coconut and could not remove it owing to its closed palm being full of rice, the Government is in the uncomfortable position of having launched upon the scheme and not knowing how to retrace its steps. I trust the Government have learnt their lessons and will be warned in future not to be rushed into large schemes without accurate estimates and without sufficient consideration.

"I should like in conclusion to congratulate the hon. the Home Member on the fair and firm policy which he is pursuing in the preservation of all that is best and dignified in the province.

"Mr. President, one word more and I am done. I shall be failing in my duty if I do not congratulate the Government, particularly the Reserved Half on the excellent and frank memorandum they have submitted to the Royal Indian Statutory Commission. It may not please my friends to my right for more than one reason. The fact that such a memorandum has been submitted is the severest condemnation of the policy and practices of my Swarajist friends. They will of course deny and contradict the truth of the statement. But they know and feel in their heart of hearts that they have been ploughing the weary sands of a political sahara while others more courageous than they have done the silent work of advancing the political progress of the province. I shall not be surprised if they still justify their

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indefensible conduct. A man convinced quite against his will is of the same opinion still. The memorandum constitutes the greatest triumph of the policy and work of my late lamented leader the Raja Sabib of Panagal and I am certain that his spirit will hover and watch over and bless those who pursue his policy and adopt his methods. I need only assure this House and through it the country, that in the face of the tremendous vindication of the policy of honourable co-operation which has been evidenced during the past few days, those who claim to be Panagalites—a word hallowed by the name of the greatest statesman of Madras—will follow that policy boldly and courageously till India attains Swaraj."

* Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I join with the chorus of congratulations showered upon the hon. the Finance Member for his able task of preparing the budget which is now under discussion before the House. I find in the budget increased allotment for expenditure on nation-building departments, such as, Education, Industries, etc., and for providing better facilities for irrigation, major and minor. I am glad to note that increased provision is made for extending the activities of the Labour Department for the betterment of the depressed classes. But I am not satisfied that adequate provision has been made for extending their work in all possible directions and in areas where they are called for most. The activities of the department should be extended not only to ryotwari district but also to zamin villages in the districts now under investigation by the department in the matter of the acquisition of house-sites, drinking-water wells, control of irrigation sources and for other economic and social amenities for the depressed classes both in zamin villages and ryotwari villages. For instance, I should like to know why the beneficial activities of the Labour Department have not till now been extended to Madurantakam taluk in the Chingleput district, where there were troubles very recently. The members of the depressed classes in Polambakkam and Nirambur in zamin villages and in Sandivakkam, a ryotwari village, have been subjected to a lot of troubles by the landowners in the matter of right of pathway to their cherries, provision of house-sites, etc. They were actually driven out of the cherries by coercion and autocracy of the landowners. In Ponneri taluk of the Chingleput district the members of the depressed classes have been put to similar difficulties and my appeal, on their behalf, at frequent intervals to the Labour Department for making provision for drinking-water wells house-sites, etc., has not met with success even after a lapse of 18 months. In many cases I have been an eye-witness to the sufferings of these poor classes of people. I am sorry to note that the provision made for scholarships and stipends were not utilized in full. That shows the indifference of the officers concerned who are dealing with the applications for scholarship and stipends; for it cannot be said that there was dearth of deserving applicants. I hope that the increased provision made in the next year's budget for the purpose will be fully utilized and not allowed to lapse.

"It is a pity that, year after year, the provision made for the construction of houses at Pulianthope for the Arundatiya refugees of the historic mill troubles of 1921, is allowed to lapse. The reasons given for this long delay of more than seven years are not convincing. I do not think it is impossible for the Government to get the land required as early as possible. From the latter, dated 20th May 1927, addressed to me by the District Labour Officer, Madras, it is understood that the land in question has already been ordered

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by the Government of India to be sold. The aggrieved people are worrying me frequently and heaping their curses on me for not obtaining for them the houses promised to be built for them, though my file containing voluminous correspondence on the subject has become very bulky. I hope that the Government will expedite this matter and see that the provision made in the budget for this purpose does not lapse this year as in the past.

"Depressed classes people who go in for loans for house building through Co-operative societies are in a worse position now because of the high rate of interest charged for the loans. I hope that the Government will sympathetically consider this matter, see that a nominal rate is charged on the loans, and relieve the worries and difficulties of these people."

*Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATHI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I desire to compliment the hon. the Finance Member on this year's, what is essentially, a surplus budget. The permanent remission of the Provincial Contribution, to obtain which the hon. the Finance Member put up such a strenuous and persistent fight successfully, is mostly responsible for this year's favourable budget. Though the budget is termed a deficit budget, it is really not so. If we take into account the opening balance of Rs. 485.04 lakhs, it cannot be said that the present is a deficit budget, and even if we leave the opening balance out of account, I am of opinion that the budget is a surplus one. A cursory glance at it will show that the receipts budgeted for are less than what can reasonably be expected to be realized; and the amount proposed to be expended under Civil Works is more than what can actually be spent in the year. Past experience also fully supports this view. The revenue from excise, though it is a matter to be much deplored, can reasonably be expected to bring in at least 25 per cent more than that shown in the budget. The sales held in my district and the neighbouring district of the Nilgiris have resulted in an increase of more than two lakhs of rupees over the current year's Excise revenue. In the other districts also corresponding increase in such revenue can be expected. I think therefore that the hon. Members can safely bombard the hon. Finance Member with requests for increased grants to local bodies and for nation-building departments.

"Now, Sir, I shall offer a few observations on some of the outstanding features of the budget of this year :

"The first thing that arrests my attention is the enormous sum proposed to be spent on office buildings and quarters for officers. I submit, Sir, that this provision is made on a very lavish scale. I submit our funds cannot admit of this huge sum being locked up in brick and mortar with the inevitable commitments for the future. I venture to suggest that the expenditure on this item should be cut down to the barest minimum possible and the amount retrenched should be made available for increased grants to local bodies.

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"In the second place I cannot help remarking, Sir, that in the matter of grants to local bodies for affording better Educational and Medical facilities, the budget discloses a step-motherly treatment. It has all along been acknowledged, Sir, that local bodies form the pillars on which the edifice of Self-Government must rest. To enable local bodies to truly function as such their financial position needs considerable strengthening and this can be done only with the aid of liberal grants from Government. I appeal therefore to the hon. the Finance Member to provide larger sums under this head.

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"I take this opportunity to bring prominently to the notice of Government the abnormal delay in investigating drainage and water-supply schemes, especially for urban areas and in preparing plans and estimates therefor. Even when the local bodies are prepared to meet the cost of such investigation and preparation of plans, etc., there is considerable delay in complying with their requests. I am convinced that much of this delay is avoidable and is due to the 'red-tapism' pursued by the Department, especially the Finance Department which is the final arbiter in every matter, whether Reserved or Transferred, and which holds the key position in the whole Government. I sincerely trust that this matter will be looked into.

"Another matter to which I wish respectfully to invite attention is the distinction made in the matter of grants to local bodies and the differential treatment accorded to schools under private management and those run by local bodies in the distribution of grants. This grievance under which the local bodies labour, I publicly ventilate now in this house in the fervent hope that it would be redressed at least in the coming year.

"I find from the speech of the hon. the Finance Member that the inability of local bodies to utilize the grants accounted for the lapse of nearly 14 lakhs of rupees. May I venture to say, Sir, that these huge sums are allowed to lapse because of the necessary funds not having been given in time to local bodies to enable them to engage the necessary establishment and because of the condition imposed by Government that half the cost should be met by the local bodies from their funds. In some cases, Sir, the grants are sanctioned only at about the end of the year with the result that the local bodies are unable to complete the work before the end of the year and avoid the lapsing of the funds and, in other cases, grants are allowed to lapse as some local bodies are not able to meet their share of the cost.

"I suggest, Sir, that the present system of doles should give place to a system by which specific grants can be made available to local bodies every year at a time when they may be expected to see that such grants do not lapse. As it is, the local bodies are not certain of getting doles and they are naturally handicapped in completing the works before the close of the year.

"I find, Sir, that adequate provision has not been made in the budget for rural medical relief, sanitation and communications. As has often been remarked, Sir, India is a country of villages and the amelioration of their condition should have the first claim on the revenues of the State. Their interests can no longer be neglected as has been done in the past. May I suggest, Sir, that the sum allowed to lapse from out of the grants made to local bodies in the year be made as suggested by the late Raja of Panagal last year the nucleus of a fund for the benefit of the rural population to which regular grants must be added from year to year. The fund should be ear-marked for rural re-construction and should not be diverted to any other purpose. I take this opportunity to press on the Government the necessity and urgency for constituting such a fund with the least practicable delay.

"The reduction of Court fees is a subject which my constituency has asked me to press before the house. I am personally aware that the raising of Court fees has impoverished many a man and prevented others from resorting to a Civil Court for redress of their just grievances. It was assured, Sir, by the previous Law Member that the question of the reduction

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of Court fees would be looked into. Though more than two years have nearly gone by since the assurance was given on the floor of the House, nothing has yet been done in that direction except a small decrease in respect of suits filed on the Small Cause side of our Civil Courts. The relief afforded by such reduction is but a flea-bite. The real hardship still exists and I appeal to the present hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Finance Member to see if a reduction could not be made in the rate of Court fees now levied.

"With regard to the re-organization scheme outlined in the speech of the hon. the Finance Member, I wish to state that I am against the creation of highly paid posts in any department. The improvement of the pay and prospects of the non-gazetted officers is a hardy annual for which no satisfaction has yet been found. It is a question which requires sympathetic consideration at the hands of Government and I entreat the hon. the Revenue Member to give the matter the attention it deserves.

"The cost of living in some of the mofussil stations like Madura and Coimbatore has of recent years gone up by leaps and bounds, necessitating the grant of a compensatory allowance similar to the one given to officers employed in the city of Madras. The cost of living in these stations is in no way lower than that in Madras and it appears to me equitable that Government Officers employed in the former stations should be helped in the same way as those employed in Madras.

"With regard to the provision of 4 lakhs for temperance work, I thought there would not be any difference of opinion in congratulating the hon. Minister for Excise for getting this provision; but I am surprised to find my hon. Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar to say that such propaganda will indirectly increase the drink evil. If as a result of such propaganda consumption of liquor will increase, may I ask the hon. Member, if he as a member of the Swarajist party is prepared to admit, that their propaganda carried on some years back for such purpose is responsible for increased drink at present. If he would admit it I shall be glad to join my friend in voting against this demand.

"Coming to the vexed question of the Cauvery-Mettur project, from the way in which it was ushered in, and the way in which it is being hastily pushed through, I consider it a sin to vote for any provision for this project, until a satisfactory solution is found to supply water to my district and the sister districts of Salem and Trichinopoly.

"I wish once again to congratulate the hon. the Finance Member on the satisfactory budget he has presented this year."

* Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA:—"Mr. President, I congratulate Mr. Moir for the very real and comprehensive statement of our present financial conditions and our future commitments. A great war has started. No more patriotic or far-reaching work can be done by the Finance Member than to produce a well balanced budget. He has been a true guardian of our financial interests. He paid a compliment to the Finance Committee for giving him real help in framing the budget. I, as a member of the Finance Committee, have no hesitation in saying that we could have no better guide, philosopher and friend in putting us in the way of understanding intricate financial questions. He also took infinite trouble to bring home to our mind the conviction he has already formed on these subjects. Such solicitude is rarely found behind official waistcoats."

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[Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja]

"Last year, in my Budget Speech, I brought to the notice of the Government that the mass of statistics is bewildering even to an educated man, and also the necessity of interpreting to the masses in an understandable form the significant facts of governmental operations to quicken proper interest and also to vitalise our democracy. I am sorry I find nothing has been done in this matter and I think the time has come to attach a Publicity Department to the Government.

"The Public Works Department seems to attach in an increasing degree their interest in brick and mortar. For the sake of economy, I would suggest to the Government that till the present projects in hand are finished they should not allow other projects to be taken up.

"About the Mettur Project, I have got only a word to say. This project was brought into being only to benefit the upland parts of the Tanjore district. Water from this project is really more needed by Salem, Coimbatore and other places. I do not stand in the way of water being given to them; but if by doing so the interests of the Tanjore people are jeopardised, I would characterise such action on the part of the Government as a breach of trust.

"Compulsory Physical Training to our boys is a vital necessity in these days of democracy, and the conclusions arrived at by the Beasley Committee are not only interesting but very important. I am afraid they are shelved in one of the pigeon holes of the Educational Secretariat. I earnestly hope that they would be given effect to in the very near future. Waiting for some time is one thing and waiting for eternity is a different matter.

"I have got a word to say about the Kallar Reclamation. When my last resolution for the transfer of the Kallar Reclamation from the Police to the Revenue Department was, as a Government affair, carried out by an overwhelming majority, I naturally thought that Government in deference to the wishes of the majority of Legislative Council would move in the matter and do something in the way of my request. When I put a question to the hon. the Home Member as to what they had done about it, I was told 'Nothing can be done'. Therefore, I take it that it is a question of 'I cannot because I won't'.

"Let me bring the following few lines to the consideration of the hon. the Education Minister. Academic and ornamental type of education has been absolutely overdone, and commercial bias ought to be given to three grades of education, namely, elementary, secondary and collegiate. In these days of democracy and adult suffrage, it is very necessary that adult education should be properly looked into. It is a sad commentary upon the activities of the Education Department that they have done nothing so far about adult education. I, as a member of the Senate of the Madras University for the last 5½ years thank the hon. the Minister for Education for the handsome way in which he has treated the University. I am not one of those that would cry over spilt milk. For even now I think that the abolition of the Council of Affiliation is a very sad blunder. I hope and trust that the Minister will see his way to institute a separate fund to safeguard the interests of the affiliating mufassal colleges.

"This is the last budget meeting of the Council, and I am afraid, Sir, this is also my last budget speech. I consider it a privilege to-day to offer my most sincere congratulations to His Excellency Lord Goschen and his

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Government for their magnificent gesture in presenting their memorandum to Sir John Simon about the granting of provincial autonomy complete without any reservation whatever. For any unsympathetic Government it is easy to say that we are not for complete provincial autonomy in consideration of the fact that there is Brahman Non-Brahman Hindu-Muslim question and the formidable Adi-Dravida question. They being the spokesmen they steered clear of all these things and the names of His Excellency and Sir Norman Marjoribanks and his colleagues will go down to posterity not only as very great statesmen but people of very great sympathy and political sagacity."

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* Mr. P. J. GNANAVARAM PILLAI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I should express my gratitude to the Government for the increasing interest they are evincing towards the welfare of labour classes but I am disappointed to find that no provision is made in the budget for financing the institutions which are intended for the welfare of labour.

"One of the outstanding problems of labour in this country at present, is how to bring about an adequate supply of labour leaders. In addition to special educational courses provided for the benefit of the labourers as a whole, particular attention should be paid to the children of labourers who may be given special training in highly equipped schools to be liberally supported by manufacturing and industrial concerns as well as by the Government. At present efforts of this kind are being made on a smaller scale in some institutions such as Railway Apprentice School and the Madras Government Trades School. But what I feel very strongly about is that the time has come for a large step to be taken in the matter with a view to bring into existence well-trained labour leaders.

"Labour in this country is, to a stupendous degree, unorganized and in this matter I should confess, that India is not keeping abreast of developments all over the world. In cities like Bombay and Madras and in such large industries like the Railway, labour is organized to some extent but has unfortunately to find its leaders not from its own ranks. This outside help, as we all know, has yet been not without its value but carries also certain disadvantages with it. But if labour should become vocal, in the way in which labourers themselves would like it to be, greater attention, we shall all admit, will have to be paid to the question of organization of labour.

"With a fastly growing sense of the need to democratise the Government of the land, it is essential that labour, which after all represents much the larger section of the population, and which really is the backbone of the community and contributes enormously to the well-being of the community, should have its wishes recognized and respected by the people at large, and the people of this Presidency, as well as the country as a whole, should encourage the labour movement, so that it may take its legitimate place in the body politic.

"I do not propose to deal with the need for legislation to conserve the rights of labourers, and to take steps to bring about the amelioration of their condition. But at this moment, Sir, I wish to urge upon this hon. House the need for recognizing labour in any scheme of further democratizing Government. I would, for example, suggest that labour through its own provincial organization in the case of a Province and the All-India Organization in the case of the country as a whole, should have adequate representation in every legislature. I plead for special representation

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because in the existing condition of affairs in the land, it will be almost impossible for labour leaders to come by direct representation. As they cannot come from the general electorate, they should have their own special electorate through their own organizations recognized by statute.

"The presence of an adequate number of labour representatives in the legislature, I think, will be a constant incentive to right action in the matter; for, after all, in this mundane world, the presence of such representatives as elected member of this legislature will go along way to solve many of the outstanding problems with which we are confronted to-day.

"It is necessary, I think, that every legislature should have a standing committee for labour welfare. Though employers here and there may be taking steps to further the interests of labourers, we should not leave this matter merely to private initiative as I know it is the legitimate function of every democratic legislature to promote the welfare of the working classes; if not, through a Ministry of Labour at least by a standing committee of labour welfare. I therefore most earnestly request the Government to afford greater encouragement to the institutions intended for the welfare of labour, to take early steps to help the formation of labour unions throughout the Presidency and also to appoint a labour advisory committee to foster and develop the labour interests of this province."

* K. SARABHA REDDI :—" Mr. President, Sir, after having heard expressions of congratulations in appreciation of the budget now under discussion, it pains me to feel impelled to say that the budget so far as my district—Kurnool—and its interests are concerned, is simply nothing but a dry bone containing not a particle of juice to attract the people of the district. I have reasons to believe that not only this budget but the budgets of previous years also could not have been favourable to the ryots of the district. Sir, very often I am tempted to ask the question 'Has the Government passed at any time an order directing the effacement of the District Kurnool from the map of the South Indian British dominion?' I know, Sir, if I should put this question, you will rule it out as one from a lunatic; but, Sir, I am sure you will be convinced of the sanity of my question if you should condescend to take the pains of visiting a few villages in my district and study the conditions prevailing therein. I am sure also that you will regret my not having asked the question earlier.

"Our lands are rich in fertility and our people are sturdy, strong and hardworking, our women also, when compared to women of several other districts, are strong and hardworking. God has endowed the district with all the natural resources essential for the welfare of the people. But in spite of all these, my district, as you know and all the world knows, is now the poorest and the most backward in the district. What is this irony of fate due to? I think it is due to nothing else than the persistent, systematic and woeful neglect of duty on the part of the Government. This will clearly be brought home to this House if I give a brief description of the activities of the various departments of administration in the district.

"Irrigation department.—Almost every village has in it a beautiful tank constructed in pre-British days. It was actually irrigating a few acres ranging from one hundred to one thousand and even more acres. Now it is in ruins and it has been so for several years. Why? Because it is on account

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of condemnable negligence of the authorities concerned which owing to apathy on the part of the Government could never be taken notice of. Recently the Government appointed an Irrigation Committee to investigate and report on some schemes. The committee did its duty; but nothing has come out of it.

"One small project called Thippayyallem project the Government appeared to have taken up for execution. It apparently took it up but after having spent some thousands in collecting some materials it gave it up. Another project called Thokapally project had the same fate. The buildings constructed for the workmen and officers engaged in the execution of the projects have been abandoned and now they are standing there proclaiming to the visitors the folly of the Government. There is a tank called Varadarajamma tank in my village—Cumbum. It is known to be one of the biggest tanks in the Presidency. People in old days never knew it drying up except once in 20 or 30 years; but now for the last two or three decades it has been drying up almost every year. During normal years it yields to the Government an annual land revenue of about a lakh of rupees. The revenue has gone down owing to frequent necessity for granting remissions of land revenue owing to failure of crops due to scarcity of water. The tank is silted up to a depth of 1+ feet and its capacity is very much reduced. It is feared that, if it is neglected by Government as it is now done, there may not be the tank there. Its fate is this. No body cares for it. The authorities concerned are safe in their easy chairs and they care a straw for the interests of the people who are every year migrating to other districts in search of labour and food or for the interests of the Government.

"If a hundredth of the amount sanctioned for the Mettur project which is needed to enrich the already rich, should be sanctioned for restoring the various small ruined tanks found spread over the whole district, our famines will disappear and our prosperity will be ensured.

"*Forest department.*—My district has forests in abundance. We are in the forest as it were but without permission to touch it in any way. Very often in this council the hardships, caused to poor ryot of the district in all possible ways by the evil policy of the Government that governs the administration of the Forest department and by the vagaries of the Forest officials were exhaustively discussed. At my instance a Forest Committee was appointed. It visited several places in the district and submitted its report. The effect is the grievances are what they were before the Committee was appointed. Even to-day reserve forest lines run through our cultivated land and even the backyards of our dwelling houses. For agricultural implements and timber for house constructions we have to depend upon tradesmen who import the same from distant districts like Godavari. Our cattle are dwindling in flesh and numbers."

"*Labour department.*—Even the ghost of this department is not seen in my district. Its activities are never extended to it though the depressed classes in numbers are not inferior to those in any other district.

"*Industries department.*—The district does not know what it is. The departmental authorities, if there are any, consider probably it is impossible for them to visit the district since there are no good roads for their motor cars to run.

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"*Excise department.*—We have to wait for twenty years and see whether there is after all going to be the oft-promised total abolition of drink.

"One lamentable defect in the administration of the department I wish to bring to the notice of the Government is this. Every year various local bodies are required to make their recommendations with regard to location of toddy and arrack shops. The local bodies do submit their recommendations; but nothing comes out of it. The recommendations are disregarded. This is an infliction of humiliation upon local bodies. The Government will do well to avert such unpleasant and unjustifiable inflictions in future."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has already exceeded the time limit."

* MR. K. SARABHA REDDI:—"Sir, a line on the activities of Medical department. Medical aid in the district is awfully inadequate. There are vast and extensive areas which have not got any medical aid whatever.

"Local Boards in the district are awfully poor and are not having the provincial contributions they are entitled to in virtue of their backwardness in education, rural communications and water-supply. The result is the district is most backward in all these respects.

"There are villages where drinking water is scarce. There are villagers who are now using the most antiquated sledge like, wheel-less carts not knowing what roads are.

"I feel I have no time to go into the details of activities of the various departments. In one word I may say that I will not be far from wrong if I should say that, judging from the conditions prevailing in various villages in my district, it appears as if there is no government in the district."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is beginning to speak on another subject. I request the hon. Member to take the opportunity to give out motions on the remaining subjects in his list."

MR. K. SARABHA REDDI:—"Then, Sir, I resume my seat."

* MR. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have to 12-30 say a word or two about the general position of the Budget. I am not inclined to be unduly optimistic about our future. We have for the year 1929-30 to take 36 lakhs for our expenditure from an opening balance. From the current state of our revenues we cannot provide for our future expenditure on the same scale as we have been doing for the last so many years; and so I think we have to turn our attention to schemes which will increase our revenue; or we must effect some re-adjustment in our financial relations. So far as our revenue items are concerned these items have reached their maximum level. If you look at the figures you will see that the figure from 1920 onwards is practically the same and so I do not think we will be justified in expecting a rise in our revenue. Hence I say if we are to provide for increased expenditure we shall have to look for an adjustment of the financial relations which will secure for us items of growing revenues. Next I am referring to the Kattalai scheme. I feel it will be a sin on my part if I do not mention about it. (Laughter.) I do not know why hon. Members should laugh; I feel it will be better if they shed tears. (Cries of Oh! from the Swarajists.) Sir, if I have been referring to it time and again it is because I feel it is of great importance to the ryots of my district. In 1924

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the scheme was promulgated by His Excellency the Governor, and the South Bank canal alone became an accomplished fact. The other parts of the scheme are left hanging. The South Bank canal, it is well known, cannot function without a bed regulator; and last year nine lakhs were allotted for it in the budget. But, strange to say, in this year's budget no provision is made for it. There is a provision of one lakh made for the scheme in general. I do not know why the Government have gone back on the last year's allotment of nine lakhs. The bed regulator would prove beneficial to us as well as to the Government.

"Sir, in this connection I wish to say one word about the policy of Government. Whenever a scheme is suggested Government always view it from the point of increase of revenue, or return for the sum invested. They ignore the fact that there is an obligation on their part to give every facility to the ryots from whom they take revenue every year. I can understand it if they say this in cases of fresh schemes, as the Tungabhadra scheme: (Cries of Oh! from the Swarajist Bench.) But to apply this principle to cases where the work is in the nature of repairs, where the ryots have all the facilities for cultivation, this policy of insisting upon a kind of productive return is open to grave objections. Sir, I think, Government hardly realize the difficulties of the ryots. The policy of judging prosperity by remissions is fallacious. Even if there is two-auna crop, revenue is collected and there is no remission. Now, the Kattalai scheme is not a new venture; it is only a substitute for the old koramba system, which will guarantee a better system of water-supply, and also remove the recurring annual expenditure. Therefore, I think, I am justified in saying that the grant of nine lakhs should be made this year also to the bed regulator. Of course, I think the other aspects of the scheme will be carried out.

"Sir, irrigation is an important subject for a country like ours. Last year provision was made in the budget for the shifting of the head to the Thottian Chinna vaikal; but there is nothing for it in this year's budget. The hon. the Finance Minister has visited that place and studied the problem on the spot and I hope he will be convinced of the reasonableness and necessity and the justification for shifting the head of the channel a few miles above the present one. Sir, if you look into the past records relating to this channel, you will see that the head of this channel was exactly in the same place, where we say we now want it. Therefore backed up by the experience of the past I say, we want to shift its head to a place near Ayalur, three miles distant from its present head.

"Sir, I am really surprised to find the hon. Member for Coimbatore pooh-poohing the grant of four lakhs under excise for launching a programme of propaganda against prohibition. Sir, yesterday we were treated to a scathing condemnation of the excise policy of Government by Swami Sabajanandam. In fact there is no difference between us all as to the goal to be reached. Time after time this Government have said that 'we ought to move towards a policy of prohibition, if it were possible for the Government to do so.' The only difference was with regard to the method. Now I ask if the wholesale closing of all the shops will achieve the object of the prohibitionists even though it may cause loss of revenue to Government. (Swarajists: What is your proposal?) My proposal is identical with that of the Government. (Laughter.) The proposal has been made by the grant of four lakhs for carrying out the policy of prohibition."

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*Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, to the hon. the Finance Member I can neither offer congratulations nor feel commiseration. A man who hopes to keep his head above water only for the immediate three years and that too provided they are normal years, does not deserve any congratulations. Sir, I was surprised when the hon. the Finance Member said Government have a definite policy. The most important departments of Governmental activity are land revenue and settlement, irrigation, excise and forest; and no definite policy is visible, not even in the distant horizon as regards these. I do not think Government will ever introduce a proper Land Revenue or an acceptable Irrigation Bill. But, as other speakers have stressed on these items, I do not wish to repeat the arguments, but I wish to bring to the notice of Government a few grievances of my district. Sir, the irrigation sources in the North Arcot district are in a very deplorable condition of disrepair—I mean the minor irrigation works. There is no settled policy or programme with regard to it; at least we are not aware of it. I need not add how important minor irrigation works are to a poor district like North Arcot. In this connexion it will be profitable to note what is done in the neighbouring State of Mysore. In that province in a recent year as many as 300 works were repaired.

"As regards the forest policy my Friends, Mr. Sarabha Reddi and Mr. Daniel Thomas, have dealt with them very thoroughly; and I do not wish to deal with them at any length. But I must say this; that the policy of Government seems to be to give the maximum of inconvenience to those living beside the forests without even an iota of benefit. In my own district people suffer acutely from the want of facilities for green manure, and even though a Government Order was issued recommending some relief in the case of North Arcot ryots as regards the amount of seigniorage charged, that Government Order remains a dead letter to this day.

"My Friend, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, said that the Chenai Nair scheme is in danger; and I am surprised that, in spite of the remarks of the Public Accounts Committee that met in Ootacamund last summer, no action has been taken to review the work turned out by these 'special' officers as Exploitation Officers, Logging Engineers, etc., and to see whether their continued employment is necessary.

"As regards Excise, I wonder whether any civilized Government would be proud to boast of additional income from that tainted source. Sir, if there is any honesty in the professions of the Government that total prohibition will be an accomplished fact in the next twenty years, is it not time for them to make an earnest attempt to introduce it at least in two or three districts? For it is over two years since this House adopted that resolution. If they feel that the loss of money incurred by that source cannot be otherwise made up, let them form a special reserve for it this year and add to it every year. Further, I find from the memorandum submitted to the Simon Commission by the Madras Government the Government contemplate that prohibition will be in the near future a live topic if not an accomplished fact. Then, Sir, it is said that illicit distillation will be largely practised and to prevent that an army, nay a net work, of highly paid Excise officials with high sounding designations will be required. I submit, Sir, that the history and past experience of other countries will not bear out that apprehension.

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" Luckily for us, Mr. Pussyfoot Johnson is here and from talks with him I learn that a total preventive Excise staff of 2,000 is well able to effectively prevent this illicit distillation in a vast continent like the United States of America. Therefore that bogey of the large army the entertainment of which would be beyond the capacity of the finances of this province being needed to put down illicit distillation will not hold good. Moreover, that argument brushes aside, very conveniently no doubt, the more cogent argument, namely, that the whole nation will be a sort of help to the Government in bringing about total prohibition. Take, for instance, the women population of this province, 21 millions of whom all are against drink, and why should you think they are so callous about their husbands' drinking that they will not come and help you? Not only the women but the children who are now famished for want of milk will also come to your help. Not only they but also the philanthropic associations like the temperance organizations and the churches will all come to the help of the Government by preventing this illicit distillation as it has been done in America. Again, there is the great nationalist organization, the Indian National Congress, which will place its well-trained army of young men at your service, and they will gladly help you. Of course, some years back when we tried picketting, you conveniently looked them up in jails on indefinite and often false charges. But if really you are sincere about this business, I say you should utilize the services of this army of young men whose lives are now being wasted very often inside the jails. I want also the Government to remember that if they get a revenue of five crores and odd from this drink evil, they must take into account the quantity of drink that is consumed, which is another name for national wealth destroyed, not only national wealth but also national morality; and this may be safely calculated at six times the excise revenue, that would be over 30 crores.

" Sir, I also want to refer to the subject of non-reduction of taxation. Now, taking Stamps and Court-fees which affect the poor ryots in our province, it is somewhat disconcerting to find that no attempt has been made to reduce them. The introduction of the reforms some years back placed the Madras Province in a very advantageous position by the Meston award. This position the other provinces were envying. No doubt, there was then the provincial contribution, but the total withdrawal of the provincial contribution from the year 1927-28 places this province in a very uniquely advantageous position placing an additional six crores spending power over the pre-reform period. I would ask our Ministry what they have done with this specially advantageous position which they had got. We ask like this, Sir, because sometimes they forget that they are elected representatives. Therefore I take the liberty of asking them once more whether the day of reckoning is not going to come, perhaps sooner than they wished, when they will have to face the electorate and tell them 'we had such unique advantages and yet such and such is the sad tale of our achievements.' Sir, in spite of those advantages, can they point out to the electors whether there is one tangible advantage to the ryots whom they say they represent. The growth of expenditure on the other hand has been appalling. It is the top-heavy administration once again which accounts for this.

" But, Sir, a belated attempt is being made to start a Services Commission, but a Services Commission without an understandable policy

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and without rules being framed in advance cannot be of any great good except perhaps becoming an instrument for the exercise of communal patronage. But as regards the non-gazetted services and the village officers, I do not find anything in the heavy volume of budget estimates to cheer up these long-suffering people.

" As regards the Police, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Member in charge who always raises the plea of want of notice for every question asked of him in this Council and who was so very exuberant in publicly congratulating the Commissioner of Police the other day to this. Although we on this side may have no objection to an increased allotment under the head 'Police', we hope that that allotment will filter down to the Indian subordinates and not stop with the European sergeants.

" Sir, as regards criminal justice, I am afraid things are coming to an almost . . .

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will have to take the opportunity allowed for the voting of grants to exhaust the list of his subjects."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"I am finishing, Sir. The magistrates are very often not only corrupt, because they have been promoted from the clerical ranks and that too not always for reasons of merit, but they are so very plastic in the hands of the Police that the administration of justice has become a thorough misnomer. They are so ready to issue prohibitory orders under section 144 and notices under section 108 the moment the Police ask for the same. The hon. the Law Member seems to be always pleased with everything because he does not feel the pinch of these sufferings of the poor and even though his late Friend Mr. Narayana Menon is still rotting in the penitentiary and half the Mappillas are still undergoing miseries and privations, he is still going on comfortably."

* Rao Bahadur S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. President, I have no idea of criticising the details of the budget, but I am at a loss to know why no provision whatever has been made for improving the lot of the poor people of the country who are not able to earn even a single meal a day, although revenues to the extent of 18 crores have been collected, and nearly as much has been allotted for expenditure on the services and on brick and mortar. No doubt, I see a small percentage of income is spent on such useful purposes, namely, education, medical relief, roads, etc. In spite of normal conditions being restored, nothing has been attempted by the Government to reduce taxation which comes so heavily on the heads of the people, or to reduce the stamp duties or registration fees which were enhanced in the previous years when the budgets were closed in deficit. The ways and wisdom of the Government cannot be comprehended when I see that the present buildings that are occupied by the armed reserve police in Salem are to be given up and a large amount is provided in the budget for the construction of new buildings in some other place. I do not know what the reason is for this change of place at a cost of more than two lakhs of rupees. May I ask the hon. the Minister for Development what useful purpose is served or is going to be served by maintaining a big cattle farm at Hosur at a heavy cost. Does it benefit the ryots or the officers in charge of it?"

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"I see in the detailed civil works budget there is an allotment of Rs. 15,100 provided in the revised estimates and Rs. 4,000 provided in the budget estimate for 1929-30 for the improvement of this farm. In my humble opinion this sort of expenditure is a mere waste of money. Instead of wasting public money in these ways, it will be better if the hard-earned money of the people is spent on the much-needed irrigation facilities in districts like Salem and that money spent on irrigation will be remunerative also. Wherever I turn my eyes in my district I see people are crying for water both for drinking and for irrigation. Unfortunately Salem district had not sufficient rains for the last eight years. One can imagine what will be the state of affairs in that district. Though crores of rupees have been spent on the Mettur project to irrigate one taluk in the Tanjore district where already such facilities exist, and though the water is collected in the Salem district and taken from the Salem district where no such facilities exist, the miserable people of the Salem district have been denied the benefit of having water for irrigation from this project. But, after repeated requests made on the floor of this House, the hon. the Revenue Member who is now in charge of irrigation has been pleased to issue a Government Order to the effect that investigation will be made as regards the feasibility of taking water to the Salem district from the Mettur reservoir; and he has also been pleased to issue an order to stop the work at the tail-end portion of the scheme until the investigation is over. One more item of irrigation projects in my district which is long pending is the Thoppiar project in Omalur taluk. It has been under investigation for the last so many years, but it has not been finished. I hope the Government will take prompt steps to finish the investigation and put up definite proposals for the sanction of the project. In conclusion I want to impress upon the minds of hon. Members of the Government that the Salem district is more in need of water for drinking and for irrigation than any other district. So I request that the Government will do the needful without any further delay in the matter."

* Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—"Mr. President, Sir, I have no congratulations to offer to the hon. the Finance Member. In his budget speech he only recapitulates some of those financial provisions which are explained in greater detail and more clearly in the budget memorandum. Merely to give a resume of the budget memorandum does not require the services of the expert Finance Member of the Government of Madras. Any school-boy can do it. If one goes through the budget memorandum and then reads through his speech, I think one will agree with me that the speech of the hon. the Finance Member is no better than a school boy's performance. One searches in vain in his speech for any satisfactory explanation in justification of the outstanding features of the budget presented this year. In my opinion there are two outstanding features of the budget. One is with regard to the balances, the accumulation of balance and the proposed utilization of the same. There are revenue surpluses year after year. What does it mean? The hon. the Finance Member takes pride on the fact that there are handsome balances with the bankers. But to my mind it is not a matter on which one should feel proud or on which the Government should feel proud. It is a matter of which the Government should feel ashamed, because in one view the surplus revenues mean squeezing of the tax-payer for more than what is really required for carrying on the administration. It is against the canons of modern government and modern taxation that Government should tax more than what is really

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required for its administration. These revenue surpluses are all the more tragic when we see that the administration itself is carried on on a lavish and extravagant scale, and yet these surpluses are being piled up with the bankers. More than one hon. Member of the House has referred to the top-heavy nature of the administration and also to the colossal sums that are being spent year after year on brick and mortar. When we look at the Government buildings one is tempted to think that these specimens of brick and mortar are not at all in keeping with the low economic condition of the province. It seems to me that these buildings and other civil works are designed more to impress the people with the might of the British Raj in India. (Hear, hear.) They do not seem to have been intended to serve the bare needs of the Government. Now, in spite of all this extravagant expense of the administration, these balances go on accumulating. We can realize the evil of large balances with the bankers when we remember what took place at the time of the Meston award. On account of the huge balances on its hands at that time, this province had to go through a sad experience. Now, how does the Finance Department propose to utilize these accumulated balances? In the budget I find that the Finance Department is resorting to certain devices to keep down the surplus balance as low as possible. Some items of expenditure are brought on to Revenue account which ought to go to the Capital account."

At this stage the House adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (3 p.m.)

* Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—"I am referring to the way in which certain items of expenditure are brought on to the Revenue account. For instance, in the case of the commuted value of pensions, in the revised budget for the year 1928-29, an amount of Rs. 6.72 lakhs is shown under 45 (a) which is in the Revenue account. In the original budget for the year 1928-29 it was shown under 60(b) which was outside the Revenue account. At the time of the revised budget it was taken from 60 (b) and entered under 45 (a) just to keep down the revenue surplus of that year. If this commuted value of pensions has been distributed over a period of fifteen years in annual equated instalments and one such instalment has been brought on for this year under 45 (a), then there would have been some justification for it, but not to bring on the whole expenditure of 6.72 lakhs under 45 (a) from 60 (b). Similarly, certain capital expenditure on Irrigation Projects—productive works—is being met from revenues with effect from 1929-30. So also some advances which ought to have been met from capital expenditure are being met from balances. In this way, items of expenditure which ought to have been met from capital funds or loan funds are being met from revenues simply to keep down revenue surpluses. I ask the hon. the Finance Member whether it is not the principle underlying this capital expenditure that the burden of expenditure which ought to be borne by a number of generations or by the tax-payers for a number of years ought to go to the capital head and not to the Revenue account; and when these items are brought on from the capital heads into the Revenue account whether he is not giving the go-by to that principle."

"My suggestion, if the hon. the Finance Member is in sympathy with the natural aspirations of the people of this country, is that he ought not to

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have put down the surplus as he has done, but ought to have taken advantage of this opportunity and transferred all these balances to a sinking fund against excise revenue. This House is committed to the prohibition policy and we are bound to wipe off this excise revenue in a number of years. Whenever that question is raised, the problem of finances is being trotted out. Therefore, if all these surpluses are constituted into a sinking fund against wiping off the excise revenue, that would be much better. The amount of nearly two crores is being utilized for the repayment of debt. Now what is this debt proposed to be repaid? It is the outstanding balances of loans taken in the years 1926-27 to 1928-29. The interest on these loans is only 5 per cent. But if you go to the previous years, and to the loans taken for similar purposes from the Government of India, the rate of interest ranges from 5.75 to 6.50 per cent. Why are loans bearing a higher rate of interest not going to be wiped off? This is not explained anywhere.

"In the Finance Member's speech, it is said that there is a saving of 21.62 lakhs by this procedure; but really it is only 2.12 lakhs and not 21.62 lakhs as suggested. Because even if we deposit these balances with the Government of India, they will give us an interest at the rate of 4 per cent, and it is only 1 per cent interest gained by wiping off the debt instead of keeping the balances in deposit. For deposits for not less than twelve months they are bound to give interest only 1 per cent less than what they charge on advances from Provincial Loans Fund. In 1929-30, if the rate of interest on the provincial loans is 5 per cent, then we will get 4 per cent; but there is a likelihood of the Government of India raising their rate of interest to 6 per cent, in keeping with the higher rate of interest in the present market, and in that case even on our deposits we may get 5 per cent interest. Really speaking, there is no advantage at all in wiping off this debt which carried 5 per cent interest after all.

"Another outstanding feature revealed by this budget is the growth of expenditure at a very much higher rate than the growth of revenue. Graph 1 of the Budget Memorandum illustrates how the expenditure of this province has been going on relatively at a higher rate than the growth of revenue. The hon. the Finance Member has not referred to it. The graph illustrating the expenditure is running at a very much steeper angle than the graph illustrating the normal growth of revenue. The factors which go to make this expenditure go up at the same angle were not referred to by the hon. the Finance Member; for instance, the time-scale of pay which has been sanctioned by this Government and then the normal growth of establishments, etc. All these go to make our expenditure go on at the same higher rate. The hon. the Finance Member has not taken any thought at all of the future years. He wants merely to get on for these one or two years; somehow or other he wants to get on so long as he remains in office. When he lays down his office, he is going Home on a handsome pension. This is the evil of having foreigners as the head of the Finance Department who are out of sympathy with the aspirations of the people of the country."

* Mr. MAHMUD SHAHMAHAD SAHIB :--"Before I congratulate the hon. the Finance Member (voices of 'Why'), I must say he is an expert in the art of casting budget. He can present a deficit budget as a surplus budget and a surplus budget as a deficit budget. Even my Friends, Mr. Satyamurti and Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, will not be able to find out if he were to conceal

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under his sleeves crores of rupees. But from the lucidity, from the clearness and frankness with which he has presented this year's budget, we have reason to feel that it is a very satisfactory budget. Everything in it is transparent. He can very well conclude his budget with the remark: 'Let me admit that, in so far as it rests with a Finance Member to promote or provide for administrative developments, I have been fortunate to an extent which was denied to my predecessors.' He deserves this well-earned satisfaction. We owe to him our strong financial position. He can look back with pride upon his labours in the Assembly and I know from my own personal knowledge as his Colleague in the Assembly how he worked day and night, inside and outside the Assembly, to secure the total remission of this iniquitous impost and succeeded against the combined opposition and conspiracy of Bengal and some other provinces. It is gratifying to learn from the budget that this year we have a net balance of 430 lakhs and odd; but when we are told that the estimated expenditure is more than the normal revenue by 36 lakhs and odd and this would be met from the opening balance of 485 lakhs, I feel nervous to think whether we will have such lapses every year, and those sinning departments and engineers will be allowed to have their own way in future also. I am not an expert in these matters. I however couldn't follow the hon. Member's explanation regarding this. I can say from the working of the district board in my district that much delay takes place in the preparation of plans and estimates and also in the execution of the actual work; and it is up to the Government to take serious notice of such things. I do not also know whether it is a good policy to draw upon our revenue balances to meet our requirements under capital. This year seems to be a very prosperous year on the whole (cries of 'Oh'), but although provisions are made for several useful schemes, I do not see any provision made to protect against the erosion of the Padma Bar which has caused terrible devastations and havoc. Several memorials have been sent up to Government. I hope that something will be done very soon in that direction. Then again, I do not see sufficient provision for Mappilla education. Government do not seem to consider this question seriously. The hon. Chief Minister ought to have put up proposals for the same in time. Do the Government think that they can trifle with Mappilla education for ever? It is admitted that the Mappillas are generally very poor and they are beset with several difficulties; they are harassed by agrarian troubles, by the special police and by their own pinching poverty.

"When things become intolerable, they rebel. What else can you expect 3-15 an ignorant and fanatic people to do? Now what is the remedy the Government is adopting? They do not want to find out the real cause. As soon as these people show symptoms of discontent the Government at once apply Martial Law or put into operation the Mappilla Outrages Act killing all people, destroying their houses and otherwise striking terror and trying to destroy them altogether if possible. Is this what a civilized Government ought to do? Sir, for some time now, law and order and also education have been in the hands of Indians and yet things are not any the better. (Laughter.) If you want to improve the condition of Mappillas (Dr. B. S. Mallayya: 'Go to Andamans') you should give them liberal education. Any number of elementary schools with provision for one or two classes will not improve matters. The least that ought to be done is to start higher elementary schools in every Mappilla centre and six or seven high schools in convenient taluk headquarters and the improvement of the

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indigenons Arabio Madrassa. Of course I do not think that separate schools for Mappillas are necessary if provision is made for religious education in schools. This is indeed a national problem. It is high time that these are looked into. Enlist them in large numbers in the police. Encourage the few educated Mappillas by giving them suitable posts in Government services.

"I wish to say, next, a few words about the Malabar prisoners. Several times, even last year during this time, the Government were pleased to say that within a year they will all be released. But so far nothing seems to have been done. The Government are moving in an unintelligible fashion. As I pointed out some time ago, even old men and women who are not even capable of raising a broomstick are kept in distant corners of the Presidency. I know of one old woman (laughter) in Mangalore (Mr. Kurant: Hear, hear) 78 years old of whom our Government is afraid. I hope this state of affairs will not be allowed to continue any longer."

* Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo:—"Mr. President, Sir, this is the third and the last year of the life of this Council when we have to deal with the Budget. It is therefore desirable to take stock of all that has been done during the last three years before we place our cards before the electorate and stand the test again.

"Sir, before entering into a review of the financial position as seen from the Budget presented to us, I would thank the hon. the Finance Member and through him the Secretary and the staff for the Plates furnished by them to enable us to get some idea of the growth of our finances as also the growth of our expenditure. Apart from that, I do not find anything in the budget that would evoke a sympathetic criticism from me or from hon. Members on this or from any side of the House.

"Sir, our departed chief, the late lamented Mr. Das, started the Swarajya Party and wanted to show to the world that diarchy is unworkable. Those that followed his lead had to suffer persecutions and repression from the Government. And to-day, what is the position? Not only the ex-Ministers and Ministers who gave evidence before the Reforms Enquiry Committee in 1925 stated that diarchy is unworkable, but also the Government of Madras to-day have proclaimed that diarchy is unworkable. (Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetty: Hear, hear) Sir, I think we have justified our position—though the bureaucracy can never justify their repression. We stand justified before the electorate and before the country to-day. And, if my hon. Friends, the Ministers, have undertaken to work the most arduous task of working the unworkable system, I think it is for them to go before the electorate and show how far they have fared.

"Sir, paragraph 4 of the Instrument of Instructions calls upon the Ministers to represent to the Government the wishes of the people. For my part I fail to see the effect of all that the Ministers have done to represent to Government the wishes of the people. I do not know, nor do I desire to peep into the secret chambers to see what representations our Ministers have made to the Government regarding the wishes of the people. But even if they have done anything, the net result or the sum total of it is nothing. To-day, I will be pardoned if I say that we have lost all faith in that sentence in the Declaration of August 1917 which speaks of the increasing association of Indians in the administration. Indianization is nothing by itself unless it is accompanied by a change of heart and outlook and that

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such officials are responsible to us. Among the seven hon. Gentlemen who adorn the Treasury Bench, I find no difference except in their complexion. The Civil Servant is no worse than these hon. Members who are presumed to be either half responsible or completely responsible.

"Sir, let me on this occasion thank the hon. Sir Norman for having taken the step of constituting an Economic Enquiry Committee thereby cutting out a new path for the bureaucracy. I think it will serve as a very good and illustrious example for my hon. Friends who are either responsible or half responsible or in practice quite irresponsible to the electorate who will sit in judgment on them shortly. (Mr. P. Anjaneyulu: Hear, hear.) This being the situation, I will proceed to the budget. (Laughter.) I will be very sorry if I am interrupted, because I have not more than ten minutes.

"This being the position I now come to review the financial position. The budget, as it is presented to this hon. House, reveals an attitude of care-notism or ignorance. We cannot attribute ignorance to an hon. Gentleman who adorns the place of Finance Member. Further I know that he is too wise and shrewd to be ignorant of the rudimentary principles of taxation or budgeting. But I would with all humility approach him to let me know the canons on which the budget is framed. From the memorandum so kindly supplied to us, I find that in 1928-29 the opening balance is about four crores and the closing balance about 5½ crores. This year after providing for all the services possible he finds a balance of 4½ crores or so to repay debts to the extent of 2 crores. That being the position I would beg of my hon. Friend to tell me the canons on which the budget has been framed—a budget which refuses to remit not a single pie of taxation levied in 1922, in a year of stress and necessity in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the popular representatives. Sir, I would refer my hon. Friend to that memorable document, the report of the Finance Committee with the hon. the Finance Member as chairman submitted to this hon. House on 1st November 1927, wherein the committee proposed to remit the registration fees at once and promised that they would go on with the examination of the possibility of reducing court fees and stamp duties in due course. I would ask my hon. Friend the Finance Member and the hon. the Law Member, who himself as Member of the Opposition, as also his predecessor in office has time and again given us promises that they would go on with the remissions the moment the finances adjusted themselves to a normal course. Why have they not done anything in that direction? I must frankly express, Sir, that the hon. Gentlemen who form the Cabinet of this Government have put the Members of the Council in a very false position. I do not know for myself how to interpret the financial canons to the electorate who are our ultimate masters. In times of necessity, we agreed to increased taxation by explaining to the electorate the extreme necessity for it. But now, even when you are in affluent circumstances so as not able to spend all money, what explanation on earth can we give for not giving them the remission so much required for them? I find that the mind of the bureaucracy is let in in one or two sentences in the Finance Member's memorandum. There he says: 'Once a tax is remitted you cannot have it restored again.' That seems to be the policy followed by this Government in refusing to remit taxation. Sir, so long as that policy continues, I think we will be justified in opposing any kind of taxation hereafter and this Government cannot and will not and shall not accuse us of want of co-operation or sympathy with their action.

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That being so, I cannot join in the chorus of thanks showered on my hon. Friend the Finance Member by some members of this House who find nothing but admiration for him. I thought that he would attempt to undo the past actions done in utter defiance of the decision of the legislature as expressed ever and anon by means of budget motions and resolutions, etc. He has refused to remit taxation, going upon his past promises even when the revenues are sound and when we have got huge balances. I ask him whether he could face a legislature in any of the dominions or even in a crown colony with a budget such as this. He has given us a very sad imitation of the British theory of taxation and British canons of budget preparation.

"Well, Sir, as I have already stated, the duty of the Ministry under diarchy is to represent the wishes of the people to the Government. We have several times urged on the Government the need for putting on legislative basis the land revenue system and there has been a very strong popular opinion on this question. May I ask the hon. the Ministers whether they have done anything in the matter to force the hands of the Government as representatives of this House in the Cabinet and responsible to this House? They have failed and sadly failed to force the hands of the Government to bring forward a Land Revenue Bill. On the other hand, they have added feathers to their cap in agreeing to the certification of the Malabar Tenancy Bill which was the only measure which could have done something to the unfortunate people of Malabar. Sir, in matters of tenancy legislation, neither the Government nor the parties that support this Ministry have done anything worth mentioning. Take the case of the Estates Land Act amendment Bill. In this case, as also in every other case, the Ministers have miserably failed and the parties supporting such a Ministry have done nothing to justify their position before the electorate.

"Sir, I am coming to a close and will finish if one more minute is given me. The separation of the Judiciary from the Executive has been thrown to the wind and the hand of the bureaucracy to-day is stronger and more irresponsible and ruthless than what it was before the Reforms. Public life is more unsafe and repression more intense.

"Time and again attempts are made to put the machinery in motion for a linguistic division of provinces.

"But what have the Government done? And yet the Government are praised for having proposed provincial autonomy to the Simon Commission. I find very little has been done, and I for one would not have accepted any proposal if it was not backed by any real authority in the province. How could you enforce responsibility even among the Ministers or Members of the Legislative Council for the people if you did not transact your business in vernacular? That has been eliminated and that has been objected to. I think the method adopted by Government is practically suggesting one thing and cutting the whole thing from behind.

"Have I some more time, Sir. (Laughter.)

"I am sorry I have exceeded the time limit. I feel that the Ministry has done nothing to deserve the support of hon. Members of this House. The Justice Party which adorns the benches below the gangway has done nothing to justify their position and we will go to the electors and make a clean breast of the whole affair."

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Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :— "While I join in the chorus of congratulations on the hon. the Finance Member's speech for the lucidity and clearness with which he has prepared his budget, I should say that from the point of view of the ryots it is very disappointing.

"So far as the budget items are concerned, we start with a receipt of 15.87 crores in 1920-21. You will find that we have budgeted for 1929-30 for Rs. 18 crores, so that we have an increase of more than 2 crores in the receipt side. With regard to expenditure, in 1920-21, excluding the provincial contribution to the Government of India, our expenditure was 11½ crores, in 1927-28 our expenditure was 15½ crores, in 1928-29, 17 crores and 1929-30, we have budgeted for 18.21 crores. So that, we find we have been rising from 11 crores to 18 crores in the matter of expenditure. We have increased in the matter of income to 2 crores. Taking the expenditure for the year 1928-29, it cannot be said that year has been one of normal expenditure, of course giving credit to the various grants that had been made to the various departments. While I congratulate the hon. the Finance Member for having sanctioned every proposal that came up before him, these poor villages did not get any share. We have still keeping in our hands some 2 crores of rupees and we do not know how to spend it. Every department that came up before the Finance Committee got its proposal sanctioned, but these poor villages, so far as improvement of wells, roads and their sanitation are concerned, got nothing. This year we have budgeted for only 7 lakhs of rupees. Well, this provision of 7 lakhs of rupees was budgeted at a time when we could not pay them more. Hence is it to be continued even now? I ask whether that is the way in which the Government should treat the local boards. If it is not possible to spend all the amount that has been allotted to a local board in a particular year, then you give its own share and have it ear-marked in rich years to be spent at their convenience. Ever since the remission of the provincial contribution, we have been promised that more funds would be allotted for improvement of village sanitation, etc., but nothing has been done all these years although every other department, with whatever proposal it came forward, had its share. I have heard certain cries that the district boards would be abolished. Nothing definite has been known about this. We only find that department after department comes forward for some grant or other and the Finance Member is willing to sanction it. I ask the hon. the Minister concerned whether he has voted on items concerning the improvement of villages that came up before him and if he says 'I have voted on this, but the Finance Department has vetoed down the proposal,' then I submit it is high time that you give up the administration of local bodies altogether and ask the Finance Department to administer the affairs themselves.

"We have got several items in the budget such as the improvement of science class in the Presidency College, the improvement of the buildings of the office of the Director of Public Instruction, and so on and so forth. We expect the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government or his Secretary to come forward and say whether any proposals put forward by them had been vetoed by the Government and, if they say so, we are here to strengthen their hands by voting for such items as would conduce to the benefit of the villagers. Looked at from that standpoint, I say the budget is very disappointing. We had our taxation on court fees raised in 1923-24. Ever since the remission of provincial contribution we have been told that the

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question of reducing the duty on court-fee stamp would be gone into. I ask the hon. the Law Member whether he took any step in this direction. I do not think any genuine attempt has been made. If he does not take up this question seriously I feel certain and I do hope that the hon. the Leader of the House will take up this question and also assure us that it would be seriously considered.

"Sir, these are the two things I know of. This budget is very disappointing and if my hon. Friends sitting on the other side would only assure us that they are sincere for doing everything in their power to ameliorate the condition of the villagers, and do all that they can, they will earn the lasting gratitude of the villagers. However exulted we might be for the lucid presentation of this budget, I think there is not sufficient material in it that would cheer us and make us give our willing consent to it."

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"Now, what is the general financial position of the year under consideration, to use the words of the hon. the Finance Member? The revenue for the year is 1,807.9 lakhs. Our expenditure against the revenue account is 1,843.23 lakhs or an excess over revenue of Rs. 36.14 lakhs. That is the position of the year under consideration. In other words the Government have not been able to cut their coat according to the cloth. During the past seven years our expenditure has risen on an average at one crore every year. For the same period every year our revenue rose to one-fourth crore on an average. In other words we are put to a minus balance of three-fourths crore of rupees every year. We know when the cost of management is more than the return in any enterprise, it necessarily reduces the future productivity of the country and such low returns ultimately lead to Mr. Bodham's court, a phrase signifying the Insolvent court. As far as the clarity and frankness with which the budget has been presented are concerned, I am one with those who have extended their congratulations to the hon. the Finance Member, though both the above qualities have ample room to improve upon in many matters.

"Now, Sir, why is it that we get practically minus balances in spite of remission from the Central Government? The reason is not far to seek. It is owing to the costliness of the top-heavy administration. In an enterprise if we have to draw upon the capital invested, we know sooner or later we shall have to wind up that enterprise. Even with regard to that huge human enterprise called the provincial governance of this province the same thing is happening. It is a well recognized principle of public finance that the State expenditure is justified only when it increases the national efficiency. In this case the hon. the Ministers are not at all able to carry out any policy at all. The hon. the Finance Member has told us that on account of the reorganization of the Police department, the Agriculture department and the Co-operative Societies department they are going to invest a few lakhs of rupees. So far as the reorganization of the Police department is concerned, I would simply say, apart from the necessity of organizing it in the City of Madras for traffic purposes alone, any further increase in the police will only add to the miseries of the people. We have already enough of the rank and file of the police in the mufassal which in the name of law and order are the very culprits in breaking it. Instead of the police, if we go back to the old village system of having our own police who are paid from small contributions by the ryots in the shape of grains, who used to be responsible for any crime in the village, that would be a far better system than trying to reorganize police ranks.

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"As far as the Agriculture department is concerned for which lots of funds are said to have been allotted, it remains to be seen how they will be used in the working of the department. So it is too premature to say anything about it at this moment. So far as the Co-operative department is concerned, the only items for which provision is made are for supervision and for a few more posts. Is that a policy, I would ask in all humility. We have had too much of supervision, of over-supervision. We have got too much of framing of rules and regulations. But in the practical field where the hard labourer is working, no sort of provision is made for him. Mere supervision alone is useless unless it gives increased national efficiency and contributes to the maximum social good. Again where is the policy involved in it? By policy one understands that a certain objective is in view which can be achieved during the course of some years and for which a definite provision is made year after year till that objective is achieved. Neither the hon. Ministers nor the Finance Member have ever given us any hint that there is a policy of that nature, which ensures national efficiency.

"I would join my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, in putting me a humble, but earnest voice in pleading for the cause of rural reconstruction of village life. It is the villager, it is the tiller of the soil, it is the labourer of the field that contributes most to the revenues in the form of land tax to the Government and unto him is returned nothing. Year after year either by resolutions, by token cuts or otherwise his cause is pleaded mostly from the Opposition Benches, though sometimes even our friends of the Justice Party join us. Till now no provision is made for the so-called rural reconstruction of which even the Government seem to talk so much.

"As far as the local boards are concerned, Sir, some little money is sometimes given at the fag end of the year either in October or November for the sinking of wells in villages at a time and season when the construction of wells cannot be undertaken with the result that, by the end of March the whole grant lapses. The hon. the Finance Member says afterward that local bodies have not been able to utilize the grants given to them. I would therefore ask the departments concerned that due provision be given in time so that the money granted may be fully utilized and not allowed to lapse.

"As far as communications and bridges are concerned, it is only the man who seems to talk loudest, gets something. Herein lies the accusation of the Opposition that the Government have really no policy but are on a policy of drift. In these circumstances I would ask the hon. the Finance Member to say whether his budget is one which has really contributed to the advancement of the national prosperity. His budget only reveals the great absorbing power of the services of all the revenues that are available."

* Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO PANTULU:—"Mr. President, Sir, it has been the practice, so far as I have been able to observe, for hon. Members of the Council to begin with congratulating the hon. the Finance Member. Certainly I shall follow that practice but in a different way altogether. I will congratulate the hon. the Finance Member when I say that he gave us a budget with a deficit and that deficit has been covered up by drawing upon the balance of last year. Then again he has been consistent in his statement in so far as the action of his predecessors are concerned. They have been showing a budget which always showed an increase in expenditure, an increase

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particularly in the top services. The present Finance Member also has been consistent so far as that position is concerned. I shall congratulate him on that score also. Then again he has been consistent in his statement that promises made by the Government need not be kept up and he has exhibited it definitely by showing that, even when large amounts of money were available and when this House had actually committed itself to the particular proposition of remitting some taxes, he has taken care not to give effect to that suggestion and avoided all responsibility. For this also I shall congratulate him.

"I shall congratulate him for the fact which my hon. Friend referred to, viz., that he has forgotten entirely the Ceded districts. I represent a portion of those districts. I was all along under the impression when I went through the budget that, when His Exalted Highness the Nizam had come here, the Government had ceded back these districts and lost all responsibility in the matter. But fortunately for me I found one item which refers to one of the towns of the Ceded districts, Proddatur which is given some allotment for improvement of water-supply. Then I thought that Ceded districts are in the memory of the hon. the Finance Member. Apart from the services, so far as the villagers and the people are concerned, whether he has done anything for the Ceded districts I fail to understand by a perusal of this voluminous book which is placed in my hands.

"The fundamental and the foremost duty of every Government is to spend as much as possible for primary education as well as for irrigation. The amounts spent on these objects are, I think, not wasted but invested with the people and it will really be of productive value. On the other hand I find that a very small amount is allotted for these purposes if you take into consideration the population and the extent of illiteracy that is prevailing in our country.

"Then again I find that a large amount has been allotted for building purposes, and most of it for buildings to be occupied by Government servants. I wish to point out one particular instance from which the House may know the mind of the hon. the Finance Member. A building is sought to be erected at a cost of Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 12,000 for a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies at Coimbatore. Anybody in this House will bear me out when I say that at Coimbatore there is no paucity of buildings. It is possible for anybody to get a house there for a lower or higher rent for the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies. I do not know whether there should have been so much solicitude shown to him by providing him with a building at such a high cost when other services are starving actually. I gave this only as a typical example. There are other instances to which I have no time to refer.

"Then again the excise policy which this Government should follow has been enunciated by this Council by the resolution it has passed. On account of this humble self that resolution was brought forward and passed by the Council when some of the hon. Ministers were on this side of the House and co-operated with him. The resolution states that we should reach the goal of total prohibition within a period of 20 years. We have practically come to the end of this Council and we have cried hoarse over it in season and out of season at question time and other times; yet it has not moved even one nerve of the hon. Minister. He has been considering this question; this question

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has been agitating his mind; I do not know when he will be able to come to a conclusion, probably after the lifetime of this Council when I do not know whether he will be there and I will be here. He has been promising that some definite plan would be adopted. I should ask him to remember the words of Cowper in 'On the receipt of my Mother's picture.' Dupe of tomorrow even from my child. Write on the walls 'Prohibition within 20 years.' It will be every 20 years and never decreasing. This is what the hon. the Minister has done. I expected that the greatest sympathy of the hon. Minister would be shown at least in this respect. This is only criminal money, money got from the vice of the people. Under these circumstances one ought to be foremost and be up and doing to see that this vice is wiped out. I fail to understand why there should have been so much delay. Apart from the sympathy shown or not shown by the hon. the Finance Member, hon. Minister must have the courage to say that, unless something is done in this matter and some steps taken to attain the goal of total prohibition, I shall not be here and I shall not justify myself in continuing here. If he had taken up that stand, I would be the first to say that he was the Minister who would represent our wishes. I do not attribute anything personally to the hon. the Minister. Inasmuch as he is the Minister we have to say that all the excise revenue he gets is money wrung out from the very blood of the people. That is the money that he has been depending upon. If he has any self-respect in him I shall accost him and say that he must be up and doing at least now. Before the lifetime of this Council he must do something for reaching the goal. Otherwise he will not justify his existence there or deserve one pie of the salary which he receives from the exchequer and which is wrung out from the people. All I say is that people themselves want prohibition. Memorials have been submitted by people in my district as well as probably from Nellore also. Experiments may be tried in these two districts at least. To attain complete prohibition, there is no good of doing anything half way, prohibiting only toddy, prohibiting only foreign liquor. This is shilly-shallying. If the hon. the Minister will prohibit all kinds of drinks completely, I am sure he will succeed. The majority of people also will sympathize with him, because it is only a very small percentage of people that are addicted to drinking. Once there is total prohibition and it is made impossible to get drunk, people would get rid of this evil habit. I want to impress upon the hon. the Minister the fact that, if a man who is addicted to drink is sent to jail for six months, he gives up drinking. When he comes out of the jail and joins his old gang, he again takes to drinking. During those six months he is able to get on without drinking. What does my hon. Friend say to this instance? When that is possible, it is possible, with a strong hand, to put down drinking at least in some districts. Let him take sufficient money, say, Rs. 4 lakhs or 8 lakhs because there is surplus now. If he appoints sufficient men to put down drinking, I am sure that he will succeed. There is no difficulty at all in the matter if he has a mind. There is no good of asking for Rs. 4 lakhs, of distributing it among so many bodies and of flitting away the money. I am told that local boards are asking for this money so that it may be put into the hands of anybody with absolutely no responsibility. It is not possible to expect anything good by so doing. If he is sincere about reaching the goal of prohibition, the only way in which he can do it is to put down all kinds of drinking with a high hand. There is no other way.

[Mr. A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu] [1st March 1929]

"Then again with regard to Law, we know that there has been much increase in expenditure. So far as the disposal of cases is concerned, there has been great delay.

4 p.m. "There was recently a Civil Justice Committee which had made recommendations. What are those recommendations for? If they had been given effect to actually, well, could it be possible to say that these delays could not have been avoided as far as possible. How far has it been done, and what is the effect of giving effect to these resolutions? All these things must be looked into. There is no good of merely saying, 'Increase the number of Courts, because there is delay and accumulation of arrears.' That is not how we should tackle the whole thing. Such a budget will not satisfy the people. There is no use of increasing the expenditure and at the same time saying to the people 'Well, the expenditure has increased and there is no possibility of doing anything.' If the gentlemen on the Treasury Bench are really sincere in their views I should certainly ask everyone of them to receive a thousand rupees or a little more every month and remit the remainder or at least a percentage of their salary for the benefit of the many debits. If they can do this, I can very well understand their sincerity. But there is no use of their saying 'We want our salaries. Give us our pay'.

"I also desire to ask the hon. gentlemen on the Treasury Bench that if I had used strong language, it is not for the purpose of wounding their feelings, but because I feel so much about what I have said. I want them to kindly excuse the strong language I have used."

Mr. K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar spoke in Tamil as follows:—"அக்டோபர் மாதம் முதல், கனம் Finance மெம்பருடைய பட்டெஜட்டைப்பற்றி சிலர் புகழ்ந்தும் சிலர் இகழ்ந்தும் இந்த சபையில் பேசி இருக்கிறார்கள். ஏழைக் குடியானவர்களின் பிரதிநிதியாகிய நான் என் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள ஏழை மக்கள் சார்பாக சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன். நம் கவர்ன்மென்டார் ஏழை மக்களின் நன்மைக்காகவே தாங்கள் துரைத்தனம் செய்வதைப் பன்முறை, சொல்லுகிறபோதிலும் உண்மையில் கிராமங்களிலுள்ள பொது ஜனங்கள் இந்த கவர்ன்மென்டால் ஒருபயனுமடையவில்லை என்று நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். கிராமங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய செளகரியங்கள் ஒன்றும் சரிவர நடைபெறவில்லை. நம் வரிப் பணமோ வரவர அதிகமாகிறது. கவர்ன்மென்ட் சிலவும் ஜாஸ்தியாகிறது. ஆனால் நாங்கள் அடையக்கூடிய பலன் ஒன்றுமில்லை. இம்மாதிரி நடத்தும் கவர்ன்மென்ட் நல்ல ஆட்சியாவென்று சிந்தித்துப் பாருங்கள். ஆகையால்தான் நாங்கள் சுய ஆட்சி வேண்டுகிறோம். இந்த பட்டெஜட்டைப் பார்த்தால், ஏராளமான பணம் கட்டடத்தில் சிலவிடப்படுகிறது என்று தெரியவரும். இதில் கொஞ்சம் குறைத்து கிராம நிர்மாணவேலையில் சிலவிடப்பட வேண்டுமென்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். செங்கல் பட்டு ஜில்லாவில் அநேக கிராமங்களில் குடிக்க ஜலவசதியின்றி ஜனங்கள் அவஸ்தைப்படுகிறார்கள். அநேக கிராமங்களில் பாதையின்றி ஜனங்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளோ, மிகக் குறைவாய் இருக்கின்றன. ஆயுர்வேத வயித்தியம் கிராம ஜனங்களுக்கு பொருத்தமாயும் சிலவு குறைவாக இருக்கிறபோதிலும் கவர்ன்மென்டார் ஆயுர்வேத ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை பஞ்சாயத்துடன் வைப்பதில் ஆட்சேபிப்பதாய் தெரிகிறது.

1st March 1929 [Mr. K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar]

மேலும், கிராம பஞ்சாயத்து அபிவிருத்தி விஷயத்தில் தாலூக்கா, ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் போதுமான சிரத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்வதில்லை. ரெஜிஸ்ட்ரார்-ஜெனரல் ஒரு இந்தியராய் இருக்கவேண்டிய அவசியத்தைப்பற்றி நான் அதிகம் சொல்லவேண்டியதில்லை. பஞ்சாயத்துகளைப்பற்றியும் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களைப்பற்றியும் இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் சட்டங்களை சீர்திருத்தி ஒரு மசோதா கொண்டுவருவதாய் கனம் முக்கிய மந்திரி சொல்லிக்கொண்டுவருகிறாரே ஒழிய எப்பொழுது சட்டம் செய்வா ரென்று தெரியவில்லை. எங்கள் செங்கல்பட்டு ஜில்லா போர்டு ஆட்சியைப்பற்றியும் தலைவரின் அநீதிகளைப்பற்றியும் அக்ரமங்களைப்பற்றியும் பன்முறை கவர்ன்மென்ட்டுக்கு தெரிவித்திருந்தும் இதுவரையில் ஒன்றும் செய்யவில்லை. காஞ்சிபுரத்திலிருந்து பேரம்பாக்கம் போகும் ரஸ்தாவை சுமார் எட்டுவருஷகாலமாய் மண் வேலைமாதிரி சில பாகங்களில் செய்யப்பட்டு அதற்கு கிராவல் சப்ளை ஒன்றும் இதுகாறும் செய்யவில்லை. அவருக்கு இம்மாதிரி செய்வதால் வண்டி செல்வதற்கு மிகுந்த தடையாய் இருக்கிறது. 1926-27-ம் ஆண்டில் டோல்கேட்டுகள் சுமார் 1,52,000 ரூபாய்க்கு ஏலம் விடப்பட்டது. அப்போது பஸ்கள் கிடையாது. 1928-29-ம் ஆண்டில் சுமார் 1,82,000 ரூபாய்க்கு ஏலம் விடப்பட்டது. இப்போது செங்கல்பட்டு ஜில்லாவில் 92 பஸ்கள் லைசென்ஸ் கொடுக்கப்பட்டன. இதனால் சுமார் 1,80,000 ரூபாய் கவர்ன்மென்ட்டுக்கு நஷ்டமேற்படுகிறது. அதை கவர்ன்மென்டார் கவனிப்பதே இல்லை. அக்ராசனரவர்களே, பட்டெஜட்டைப் பார்த்தால் மதுபான மூலமாய் கவர்ன்மென்ட் அடையும் வருமானம் 5 கோடி 53 லக்ஷம் என்று காணப்படுகிறது. ஏழை மக்களை குடிக்கவிட்டு அதனால் 5 கோடி 53 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் கவர்ன்மென்டார் பெருவதாய் இருந்தால், இந்த கவர்ன்மென்ட் யாருடைய நன்மைக்காக வென்று நான் கனம் Finance மெம்பரையும் கனம் மது இலாகா மந்திரியையும் கேட்கிறேன். இந்த மது விலக்கு விஷயமாய் கவர்ன்மென்டார் உடனே யோசனை செய்து வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். என் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள கள்ளு, சாராயக் கடைகளை இவ்வருஷமே குறைக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கனம் மந்திரிக்கு தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். காட்டிலாகா சட்டங்களால் கிராமங்களிலுள்ள ஜனங்கள் அதிக கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். கிராமங்களிலுள்ளவர்கள் விவசாயிகள்; அவர்கள் வீடுகளின் பக்கத்திலேயே காடுகளிருப்பதால் அடிக்கடி அவர்கள் மாடுகள் வெளியே போவதால் அபராதம் கொடுக்கவேண்டியவர்களாகிறார்கள். இது விஷயமாய் இந்த சபையிலேயே பன்முறை பேசி இருக்கிறார்கள். வீடுகளுக்கு, கொஞ்சதூரம் வரையில் காட்டிலாக்கா சட்டத்தை அமுலுக்கு கொண்டு வரக்கூடாது என்று நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். குடிமராமத்து விஷயங்களில் விவசாயிகளுடைய பழய சுதந்திரங்களையும் வழக்கங்களையும் யோட்டி கவர்ன்மென்டார் நடக்கவேண்டும். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிகள் விஷயமாய் கவர்ன்மென்டார் போதுமான அக்கறை எடுத்துக்கொள்வதில்லை. கஞ்சி தாலூக்காவைச் சேர்ந்த கோவிந்தவாடி என்னும் கிராமத்தில், கசக்கால் கால்வாயை திருத்தாததாலும் மழையின்மையாலும் ஜனங்களுக்கும் பயிரிடுவதற்கும் தண்ணீரில்லாமல் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இதை கவர்ன்மென்டார் கவனிப்பதில்லை. டிடி கால்வாயை திருத்துவதால் ஏழை ஜனங்கள் பிழைப்பதுடன் கவர்ன்மென்ட்டுக்கும் லாபமுண்டு.

[Mr. K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar] [1st March 1929]

“தவிர, நம் கிராமங்களில் நம்பர் குறைவு சாகுபடி என்று சபையோர்கள் கேள்விப்பட்டிருக்கலாம். அதாவது, ஒரு நம்பரில் ஐந்து ஏக்கரி ருந்து, ஐவக் குறைவால் ஒரு ஏக்கர் மாத்திரம் சாகுபடி செய்திருந்தபோதிலும், இப்பொழுதிருக்கும் சட்டப்படி, கவர்ன்மென்டார், ஐந்து ஏக்கருக்குமுள்ள தீர்வையை வசூலிக்கிறார்கள். இது அநீதி என்று நான் சொல்லாமலே சபையோருக்கு விளங்கும். இந்த அநீதியை சிவர்த்திக்க கவர்ன்மென்டார் சட்டத்தை மாற்றவேண்டும்.

“முடிவாக, கவர்ன்மென்டார் கிராம ஜனங்களின் குறைகளை கவனிக்காவிட்டாலும் சபையோர் இவைகளை கவனித்து நடக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

4-16
p.m.

* Mr. K. R. KARANT:—“Mr. President, Sir, the hon. the Finance Member towards the end of his speech was pleased to say the following words: ‘May I also pay my tribute to the Members of the Finance Committee who most zealously discharged the duties entrusted to them by this Council’. As one in the Finance Committee, I do not know whether to accept this tribute or not, because several of the main cuts which were made during the Finance Committee meetings in the course of five days have been quietly restored without any sort of explanation, even here in his long speech (‘hear, hear’ from Congress Benches). I will mention what they are. They cover in all nearly eight lakhs of rupees, which could have gone to various other items. First of all, the buildings for the Malabar special police. It will be a total expenditure of Rs. 8,30,000 and for this year Rs. 50,000 have been set apart. Next the revision of the pay of sergeants in the mufassals. That was dropped in the Finance Committee and this will come to a recurring expenditure of Rs. 48,810 per year or nearly half a lakh. Then comes the re-organization of the Agricultural department with Rs. 1,17,000 odd and for the present year three-fourths of a lakh. Then propaganda for Exoize 4,00,000. Of course we will go into the details at a later stage, but I must say that as a Member of the Finance Committee I honestly felt that that was going to be a criminal waste of money. If they had given money for the prevention of malaria or for village communications or for any other similar object, it would have been a much better expenditure of public funds than to give four lakhs for temperance. I shall mention only one point which was mentioned in the note of the Finance Committee. This object is going to be achieved by staging a drama in English and we are going to have prohibition after seeing all these things. Then there were also other items, so that the total items that were cut off come to nearly eight lakhs and all these have been quietly and unceremoniously introduced in the budget. Then again, there is one point which I wish to bring to the notice of the Council and that is the revision of the salaries of the various departments piece-meal. I objected to this from the very beginning when the Finance Committee met, but it was voted down. I am sorry to say that this does not find mention in the proceedings of that Committee. What I object to is this: Only last year we passed a unanimous resolution for raising the salary of the low-paid subordinates of the Government and at the same time to reduce the salaries of higher officers, but the Government have not cared to accede to the request. At the same time we find that if we go through the Budget, several proposals for revision of the departments are quietly going on which are not suited to the whole. Hon. Members are aware that the Salaries Committee went through the whole question and all the departments

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[Mr. K. R. Karant]

were examined and certain decisions were arrived at. Though we may not be satisfied with that it is proper that when raising the salaries there should be no distinction, and that one department after another department should not take undue advantage. I wish to mention only certain items in regard to this. The re-organization of the City Police costs 1½ lakhs: revision of the pay of police sergeants in the mufassal half-a-lakh recurring for a year; revision of the pay of the Subordinate Educational Service, Rs. 67,000 and odd; for the creation of additional posts in the Madras Educational Service Rs. 37,000 and so on; there are various other items. I think it is hardly fair to the services as a whole that department after department should take advantage and then have their schemes passed through.

“Then, Sir, I shall come to the needs of the rural parts. Of course one makes a speech in this House for the first time as a new Member with great hopes that his speech is going to bring in the millennium. Unfortunately, I have been here for the last two years, and I know that nothing will come out of all these speeches. I find there are certain urgent needs of the village parts which are not at all attended to by this Budget. Now, so far as re-organization of the Agricultural department is concerned, it will cost about three-fourths of a lakh this year and ultimately it will cost five lakhs recurring in ten years and 8½ lakhs non-recurring, but all these is for the superior services and nothing for the services at the bottom. It is only for certain ratios according to the number of agricultural demonstrators and the number of assistant directors of agriculture. To keep up the ratio of one to eight or one to sixteen we have to incur more and more expenditure. If we go out and find out what are the needs, I think the first thing we find is the question of malaria. Whether it is the case in other places, at any rate, in my district that is so and very little has been done in this direction. Then again the question of the death of cattle. From the report for 1927-28, we find that nearly 76,200 heads of cattle have died. That is the highest on record since 1910, and yet what have the Government done to increase the Veterinary services in the villages? None whatever.

“Then again, there is great indebtedness and great poverty prevailing in the villages and also there is a lot of starvation in the villages. I might place some facts and figures before hon. Members. I personally conducted an economic enquiry in a village in my district during last Christmas. In that village there were 146 homesteads with a total population of 726 people. The total debt in that village was Rs. 33,700. It is a very accurate figure, because I have done it myself going from house to house in the course of seven days and the debts have been incurred in three years, eight years and ten years without any hope of ever repaying these debts. Out of 146 families as many as 66 are starving for three to six months in the year. I think if we hold a similar enquiry in any other village similar results will follow. Now, I ask what has been done in this budget to put an end to this state of affairs? None whatever. I think if we had our own way, the whole budget ought to be scrapped and a thorough revision of all the items made. I do not wish to take more time of this House because there is the later stage when we can go into details.”

* Mr. M. NARAYANA RAO:—“Mr. President, Sir, the budget that is presented is very disappointing to me inasmuch as it does not contribute even a single pie to the industrial development of the country. We find that no new industries are attempted to be taken up by Government and some of

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the old industries also have been abandoned. I am one of those who think that the economic condition of the country will be bettered by taking up the industrial development of the country. We see that no proposal is put forward for the starting of any new industries by Government. Every day of our life we have to depend for our necessities of life on some foreign country. Even for food for our children, we have to import Mellins Food, Horlicks, etc., to this country. I am told that a brilliant Indian chemist has carried on experiments to find out a suitable substitute for Horlicks and Mellins Food which has been approved by Government and also tried in some hospitals and I understand that it is a good substitute. But on account of the lack of support by Government it has been dropped. After all it is merely extracting food-stuffs from maize and corn. I think Government should take some interest to see that this presidency becomes self-contained in a short time and that the industrial development of the country is not hampered by their failure. For instance, there are very good resources around Rajahmundry for starting a match factory. Match has now become an absolute necessity of our life and so Government, I think, ought to help match industry and also cement and other industries.

"Coming to the question of the Carnatic Paper Mills, over which we had discussions a number of times in this House, perhaps hon. Members will remember very well that I undertook to get subscriptions required to pay off the Government debt and I also asked the help of Government for some time. Government gave me only two months time. Although I said that I should be given not less than two or three months time, the Government thought it fit that I should be given only two months time for collecting funds for such a big concern, which had no very good credentials before it during the past. But any how, having laboured very hard I got the necessary money and was prepared even to deposit two lakhs within the stipulated time and told the Government that the balance would be paid in another two months. The Government almost condescended to grant my request, but up to this time I see that the mill is not handed over to me and some new difficulties are being put in the way. Mr. Natarajan is again coming forward as an obstacle in the way. People who subscribed the money are anxious to see that the mill works as early as possible. I may say that to-day I have received a letter stating that people who have deposited money have been coming to my office at Rajahmundry and making very eager enquiries as to what became of the mill. It is already one month since I am ready with the money and the Government have neither taken the money from me nor given the reply in the affirmative. So, the Government seem to be still wavering about the matter and have not come to any definite decision regarding the matter. I therefore, request the Government to come to a definite understanding very early. Although there may be some kind of technical difficulties, if the Government have a mind and care for the interests of the share-holders I think, they ought to restore the concern to the share-holders again. If the Government make up their mind, I do not think there will be any practical difficulty or legal difficulty; and much depends on the Government to make up their mind and give the concern to us. In regard to the communiqué, the Government say that no State-aid would be given to this industry. Somehow or other this Government want to strangle this industry which is one of the most important industries, and which is essential for our daily life. Supposing in a few months this industry promises to be encouraging and gives us dividends, I would ask why not the Government come forward with State-aid to help

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this industry which is still in its infancy and which has got all the necessary advantages given to it by the Tariff Board. And which is also a very promising industry.

"I hope Government will alter its mind when they see that the concern works well; and give the necessary support as in duty bound; I hope the Government will take up some more new industries and contribute to the industrial development of the country. 4-30 P.M.

"Another point I wish to emphasise is the agricultural development of the country. I must say that the poor ryot has not been benefited even to a little extent by the expenditure incurred by the Agricultural department. We have got demonstrators and Government experimental farms and we see that the ryot is not at all benefited. I would suggest this to Government—let them take small plots of land and put them in charge of these demonstrators and let them show to the people that more produce can be made to yield by adopting efficient methods, and by cultivating on scientific methods. Then, Sir, the poor ryot has to pay tolls on his produce and on the manures which he imports from outside, the former when he seeks for a good market for his produce and the latter when he brings to his farm manures that will increase the yield. I think the time is come when the ryot should be exempted from these tolls. I would also suggest that co-operative societies should be started by Government on a huge scale for marketing the produce of the ryots. This step will add to the profit of the ryot, though it may diminish the profits of the middle men. I also suggest that central land mortgage banks should be started and that money should be lent to them at a lower rate of interest; and that these banks should be extended as far as possible. I would appeal that the condition of the ryot should be bettered and everything possible should be done in that direction by all the departments concerned. Agriculture and industry are almost my hobby, and are the twin professions that are most essential to better the economic condition of the people and ultimately solve the vexed problem of unemployment."

* Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, the presentation of the annual budget, a speech by the hon. the Finance Member and the general discussion that follows, prefaced by congratulations to the hon. the Finance Member have become rather mechanical and conventional in these days. The Government do not seem to pay any heed to the representations made by the hon. Members of this House representing as they do their electorate. We have only a show of representative Government and under this peculiar machinery of Government called by the name of Diarchy, which has been severely condemned time and again by even the sponsors of that system, the benefits we enjoy under that system are increased taxation and a top-heavy increased expenditure.

"Mr. President, Sir, we in the Opposition have been crying hoarse for radical reform in the Excise policy, for the early attainment of the goal of prohibition. Resolutions have been passed on the floor of this House and in conferences that the attainment of that goal should be within twenty years. Nine years have passed since the reformed Council has met and the so-called responsible Ministers have been functioning and yet we are where we were before we passed these resolutions. Year after year we see the Excise revenue increasing by lakhs. Government have been fighting shy

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of this reform. The revised budget estimate for the last year shows that there is an increase of revenue by 33 lakhs, and the estimate for the current year shows only a decrease of about three lakhs, but when the revised estimates for this year comes to be presented it will show another increase of 30 or 35 lakhs. No attempt has been made by Government to seriously tackle this problem. The proposal of the hon. Minister for Excise to do temperance propaganda in contravention of the correct decision of the Finance Committee is, I am constrained to say, only an eye-wash to evade effective temperance reform. Sir, I may here state that the Congress under the lead of Mahatma Gandhi has been doing effective propaganda work for prohibition even at the risk of courting imprisonment; and yet we have not gone any the nearer towards the goal of prohibition. I would further say that no good would come out of this proposed expenditure for propaganda, nay, I fear that this sort of health propaganda with toddy and arrack shops wide open is simply ridiculous (hear, hear) and the machinery for propaganda will only be misused for election purposes as the staff intended for rural upliftment is now being misused for taluk and district board elections. I would rather agree with Mr. Davis for utilizing this sum in introducing the experiment in one or two districts, say, even in the Nilgiris. I therefore hope that hon. Members of this House will vote down this proposal and take steps to compel Government to march towards the goal of prohibition.

"Taking next the question of local boards administration, the less said the better. The hon. the Chief Minister has been promising to reform the local boards and municipal institutions ever since he assumed office, but he does not seem to have done anything. In his public utterances we have seen him proclaiming that he will abolish these nominations at an early date; but such an opportunity has not till now arrived, and I am afraid it will not come during the life-time of this Council. Again, the hon. the Chief Minister has been promising to bring about reforms in the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, but nothing has been done so far, even though it has already been prepared in the Secretariat; and we are seeing nominations to temple committees being made in district after district, though election has been conducted in Tinnevely alone. And Sir, no reforms have yet been carried out in the temples even though it is more than four years since the Act was heralded by the party responsible for it.

"Coming now to another topic I want the House to imagine the miserable lot of the poor villagers suffering from the inadequacy of water supply, communication and medical aid. I will also refer to the neglect of Government in improving the irrigational facilities in this Presidency. Of course, I am not unaware of the great Mettur Project and the minor improvements carried out by the hon. the Revenue Member in the Red Hills tank in my own district. But the work done by Government in an agricultural country like ours is nothing when compared with what has been done by our rulers that reigned this country before the advent of the British.

"Coming to my own district the people there suffer very much from want of irrigational facilities. In reply to an interpellation last year I was informed that there are no tank restoration societies in the Chingleput district. I do not know whether the same state of affairs continues to-day.

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The Arni river scheme and the Adyar river scheme have been devised long ago but were abandoned as being unprofitable. The Tungabhadra scheme which is calculated to benefit half a dozen districts has not yet been tackled seriously. I appeal to this House to seriously tackle these questions.

"I will conclude, Sir, by pointing out that no reforms could be effected under this diarchic system, a system which has been condemned by all sides of this House including the Treasury Benches. I would appeal to all to join together in wresting Swaraj from unwilling hands, which alone will and can bring to us prosperity and happiness."

* Mr. C. OBI REDDI:—"Sir, I do not wish to say this budget is a disappointing one, nor do I wish to congratulate the hon. the Finance Minister for the bright side of the budget, nor do I wish to join my Swarajist friends to say that the budget is not in consonance with the tenets of finance. But looking at the budget from the ryot's point of view I must say it is a disappointing and distressing one. If one turns to page 7 of the Budget Memorandum he will see that from 1920-21 there has been a steady increase of revenue of the province, so much so that the revenue of to-day as budgeted for 1929-30 exceeds the revenue of 1920-21 by nearly 2.2 crores and out of 18.07 lakhs for this year 42.0 is to accrue from Land Revenue, about 30.65 from Excise and 22.2 from Stamps. Thus you will see the main incidents of taxation fall on the poor ryot. What is the condition of the poor ryot to-day? A writer who has some knowledge of the condition of the Indian ryot says thus:—

"The agricultural population of India are to-day very indebted and are largely sinking under the weight of proverbial abnormal rate of interest. According to Government computation this indebtedness aggregates to about 80 crores in the whole of India that is, Rs. 25 per head; and the average annual income of an Indian being only about fifty rupees annually. This indebtedness instead of decreasing year by year shows alarming signs of increasing year by year."

"So, you will be pleased to see, Sir, that a ryot in this province who ⁴⁻¹⁵ is over head and ears in debt is burdened with heavy taxation. In this P.m. province the indebtedness of the ryot amounts to 7 crores and odd. And therefore this increased taxation which we have been seeing from 1920 onwards up to this year is beyond the taxable capacity or the limit of the ryot. When we see the expenditure side of things we also see that year after year the expenditure also is increasing. What was the expenditure other than the provincial contribution in 1920-21? It was Rs. 11,75,85,000. To-day that expenditure is Rs. 18,21,61,000. Therefore, Sir, the expenditure has increased by nearly Rs. 6,45,76,000. And what are the amenities that the ryots have been provided with by this Government—the ryot who has been taxed to that enormous extent? When we consider the expenditure side of things, we see that General Administration takes a good big slice, that is, Rs. 252 lakhs and odd. Administration of Justice takes about Rs. 99.02 lakhs. Civil works consume about Rs. 240 and odd lakhs. There are similar other items of a non-nation-building character which consume a pretty large sum, leaving for agriculture only Rs. 43.61 lakhs, for industries Rs. 22.51 lakhs, civil works Rs. 240.38 lakhs, irrigation under head 15, Rs. 50.82 lakhs and under head 16, Rs. 13.78 lakhs; for education they allot Rs. 269.38 lakhs. When we come to the amount sought to be expended under the head of education, the total amount under that head, namely, Rs. 269.38 lakhs comes to about 14.8 per cent of the total revenue or 14.6 per cent of the total expenditure according to the

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budget estimate for 1929-30. Even in European and other countries, Sir, where educational institutions are endowed with large sums, even in those countries the sums that the Government spend over educational institutions come to about 25 per cent of the revenue. As I was going through the statistics relating to Great Britain, I had the opportunity to see that in England also where all educational institutions are furnished with endowments, the Government spends upon educational institutions about 15 per cent of its revenue. Even in one of our own Native States—Travancore—the revenue of which is not more than 2½ crores, one-sixth of the revenue is earmarked for educational purposes. Therefore, Sir, our Government has not gone up even to the level of Travancore Native State in the matter of its expenditure on education. Out of the Rs. 269.38 lakhs which the Government have allotted for education, the universities and higher education consume about Rs. 37.62 lakhs, and secondary education consumes about Rs. 30.67 lakhs, leaving about Rs. 145.28 lakhs for primary education. Though this sum is about 12 lakhs more than what the revised estimates for 1928-29 show, it is inadequate for the needs of a big province like this where illiteracy is the prevailing feature.

"But on the question of irrigation, Sir, as I pointed out, though Rs. 54.28 lakhs have been provided under head 15, Rs. 18.73 lakhs under head 16, it is no solace for us, because the much bigger project—the Tungabhadra project has not been paid the due attention that it requires. The Tungabhadra project has been a subject which has been before the country for over half a century. True it is that in the year 1927-28 the Government were pleased to allot a sum of Rs. 27,000 for investigation purposes, and true it is also that according to the revised estimates for 1928-29 a sum of Rs. 95,000 has been shown to have been expended upon the investigation of that project. And this year, Sir, in the budget estimate we find that Rs. 1,52,000 has been provided for the investigation of that project. It is some source of relief, but it is not all source of relief. Unless the Government is prepared to follow up this investigation with an actual undertaking of the project and until that project comes to fruition, it will not do for the Government to say that for want of proper staff or sufficient funds or owing to another such scheme being already in the hands of the Government this scheme could not be undertaken. What the country wants is an assurance from the Government that this project, after the investigation is completed, would be undertaken and carried on to the finish. And if the Government does not give an undertaking of that nature, it is no wonder if people of the dry districts—the Ceded districts—take out a chapter from the Bardoli Satyagraha, a chapter from Bardoli, and repeat the same here. It will then be too late for the Government to set matters aright and then, Sir . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member has already exceeded his time limit."

MR. C. MARUDAVANAM PILLAI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to speak on this budget not because I expect that any good will come out of it, useful either to the public or to the Government, but I consider it my duty to express my views on the budget proposals. I consider that this budget is a barren budget, intended for this bureaucratic Government to have its hold over the subjugation of the people strengthened. The budget does not contain any useful scheme to the public except the Cauvery-Mettur project. Therefore

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I do not think that by wasting the time of the Council on the general discussion of the budget, any useful purpose will be served either to the Government or to the public. I shall state one or two reasons for my position. The resolutions of this Council are being more flouted than being respected by the Government. Take, for instance the resolution of the Council demanding the Government that permanent settlement should be conferred upon ryotwari landholders of this Presidency which is yet to be fulfilled by this Government. There is another resolution of this same Council requesting the Government to introduce a Land Revenue Bill codifying its land revenue principles and policy and taking a statutory authority on land assessment. That is yet a paper resolution. Sir, I ask what more is required from the public to understand this glaring indifference of a passive Government to the welfare of the people? Coming to the question of land revenue from my late practical experience in my district I say that the position and condition of the ryotwari landholders particularly are very miserable and deplorable, because the Government have adopted a ruthless and heartless policy in levying this land revenue assessment. Sir, the last resettlement of Tanjore has brought miseries upon the mirasdars. They were not able to pay taxes in time, but the rules are there and the officers of the Government are there to collect the taxes at any cost. What I say is even after this provincial contribution has been released, why should not this enhanced land tax be remitted to the people? But if that is not possible why should not the Government at least make their position clear and bring forward a Land Revenue Bill fixing the rate of assessment and also giving the power to the legislature, the final permission, for the enhancement of the land tax? I shall examine how far this Government which is taxing the people to the highest pitch on land is doing beneficial works such as improvement of irrigation and opening of canals for the ryots from whom they are collecting the taxes. Particularly in the Tanjore district the Irrigation department is not at all functioning well. Whether the Government will take serious notice of it or not I am not concerned. But it is my duty to inform the Government that the Irrigation department of the Tanjore district is not properly functioning. Irrigation facilities are wanting. Irrigation questions are not being properly dealt with. This fasli for the Tanjore district is a very difficult one for the ryots to pay the taxes because in the season, water was not at all found in the rivers. When the mirasdars apply to the Public Works Department there is no response. The Public Works Department do not care at all to help the mirasdars or the ryots when they are in distress. When they applied for water they did not get it and so the crops failed. This year the mirasdars have got only half crop. Then you better consider the position in which the mirasdars are placed this year. Therefore I ask this Government, how long is it going to tolerate this state of affairs. Could they not attend simultaneously to the improvement of irrigation facilities which are quite essential for the mirasdars to raise their crops in time? Because I propose to confine myself to the land revenue question, I do not want to take up much time of the Council. There is another instance I wish to mention, and that is this: They are collecting a very undesirable tax from the landholders, a tax which comes to one rupee in each case, for nattam backyard cultivation. It is a very unreasonable tax, because this nattam poramboke has been allowed by Government free of assessment for dwelling purposes. If the person concerned cultivates any

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vegetables or plants any trees in his backyard, Government propose to charge him at the rate of one rupee for every case. This is more or less a poll tax. Why should you declare first that nattam poramboke is only intended for dwelling purposes and leave it free of assessment according to one rule, and by another rule and in another way tax them at the rate of one rupee each? It is a very unreasonable tax and I hope the Government will have the magnanimity to issue the necessary orders cancelling this unreasonable tax of nattam backyard cultivation. I do not want to dwell upon the other points because I would wait for the better days to dawn, when I shall make full representation regarding other matters."

5 p.m. * The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is it agreed between the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition that the sitting of the House should continue till 5-30?" (No one dissenting the hon. the President called on the next speaker.)

* Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU:—"Sir, if I rise to speak on this occasion it is not to join in the chorus of congratulations which have been poured on the head of the hon. the Finance Member, but to speak on the most disparaging and disappointing budget presented to the House. I am not going to enter into the wilderness of figures nor into the secrets and jugglery of finance; it is the hon. the Finance Member who is an expert in it. As Mr. Karant, one of the Members of the Finance Committee, pointed out, many items which were thrown out in the Finance Committee have been quietly introduced into the budget without any explanation even. I do not understand why the Finance Member indulges in mutual appreciation and congratulation of the Finance Committee, and of his own Secretaries and subordinates. Mr. President, after the dawn of the reforms, we are in no way better. No doubt the expenditure has been heaped upon us in lakhs and lakhs, the treasury benches alone consuming about 4 lakhs a year. The Ministers who are also Members coming to the Council through the open door of election have no right to take thousands of rupees for sitting there only to be transformed into winged insects like caterpillars by the hummings of the already winged insects of the Reserved Half there; they become worse even than the white bureaucrat, and are not representatives either of the Council or of the people. They are only satisfied with their own fat salaries and go about receiving congratulations, garlands and fruits; and as one hon. Friend pointed out, in the places where they tour, fruits and garlands have become very dear. The Government, in season and out of season, shed their crocodile tears, saying that they are going to introduce this measure and that measure, which are, after all, only in the interests of their own nation, that is, the Britishers. Take the Mettur Project. It is supposed to confer such a great boon to the country, but who is going to be really profited by it? It is the British nation, to whom large sums of money are being doled out in the shape of machinery replacing our own labourers.

"Sir, the Excise policy is there; resolutions are there, they are only paper resolutions as my hon. Friend, Mr. Marudavanam Pillai, has rightly said, for, to the resolutions of this Council the Government pay not the least heed or respect. We pointed out some time ago that the salaries of the village headmen and talayaris should be raised because they are the real source of getting revenues to the Government and it is through them that the land revenue of five crores or so is got to the Government only to feed the top-heavy

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administration and to pay thousands and thousands of rupees to their officers and swell their bank accounts. The poor villager in the distant parts of the country toiling day in and day out at the sweat of his brow is of no account and is the last man to enter their consideration. We find in the Budget about five crores is coming from that filthy source, the stinking source of which my hon. Friend, Mr. Muthiah Mudaliyar, is in charge. What he is there for I cannot see. The hon. the Finance Member admits in his speech that the revenue from Excise is increasing, which is apparently due to more and more consumption. This is a most deplorable state of affairs in the face of resolutions of this Council for introducing prohibition. The Finance Member admits it frankly for which I have to congratulate him though not for anything else. There are some frank statements in his speech which divulge the secrets into which otherwise we could not have been taken. The resolution of prohibition is there, but what do we find in the actual facts and figures? The consumption is increasing, the revenue is increasing proportionately and the Government cannot find other ways of improving their revenues except by this stinking method of getting money from the vice of the people, exploiting the poor people and at the same breath saying that they are vouchsafing the interests of the poor people.

"As regards the Adi-Dravidas, what the Government want from them is only their votes. They solidly stand there, poor innocent people, deluded by the promises of these Government officials and the so-called leaders; and when their votes are secured, they are forgotten. I know a recent case in Conjeevaram where an Adi-Dravida was assigned three bits of land. He reclaimed his land and made it cultivable and productive. There came a petition from the jealous villagers to deprive the poor Adi-Dravida of his property, and on that petition the Government cancelled not one bit of land but all the three bits of land. I interpellated about it in this Council—our only privilege is interpellation—and what was the answer? 'The Government have no information'! What is the meaning of that answer? Are the Government unable to get the information, or are they unwilling to get the information, or is it uncomfortable to them to get the information? (Hear, hear.) It is dishonest on the part of the Government to say that they have no information. Such a big Government, with a big machinery, and a top-heavy administration come and tell us in this hon. Council that they have no information though notices of such interpellations have been sent to them very many days in advance! If inconvenient questions are asked, they want 'notice'. This is the kind of reforms we enjoy; this is the situation we are faced with, for which our European friends are very solicitous and want our co-operation; and when we say anything as to the necessities of the country or in the real interests of the country, they call us obstructionists, non-co-operators and indulge in all kinds of tall talk.

"Mr. President, the Minister for Excise wants four lakhs for doing propaganda work. When we ask for details about this propaganda work, it is all confidential, either he won't say anything about them or he cannot give us any details. This is going to be another criminal waste of the taxpayers' money. The Government know, the Finance Member knows, ways and means of bringing about prohibition if they have a mind. They have no mind, they want to exploit us, they want to get their revenue to feed their own high-paid officials. What right have these Ministers to sit there and swallow four thousand rupees a month? (Hear, hear.) They are also

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Members like ourselves, and must practise self-denying ordinance. Instead of that, they sit there to be whispered to in their ears by their European bureaucratic friends. They cannot do anything, and they will not do anything for the good of the people. We know how the Chingleput District Board affairs are going on. Things are going from bad to worse there. What action has the hon. the Chief Minister taken? He goes there, and receives congratulations, and a large number of children are brought from distant parts of the country to unfurl flags in honour of him. He will open something somewhere and children from different parts have to flock to show their loyalty to him. The district board president will make a show of all these things to please him. These are the conditions in district boards. Then coming to the Self-Respect Conference, where is the self-respect that we Indians have in this British Government, as long as they go in their own way? They know how to capture us by throwing some crumbs here and some crumbs there. How is our position with regard to education? What is the percentage of literacy now? The Native States have taken vast strides in this matter. Has the Chief Minister been serious enough to go into the statistics and devise means and measures and get to the very root cause of such illiteracy? Then what became of the stamp duties and registration fees? They have been raised and they still remain there increased and they would not see their way to restore them back to their original rates, though things have long ago assumed their normal conditions and are even in a more affluent state."

* Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, the Members of this Council as at present constituted, Sir, are under the absolute disadvantage of not being able to reshape the budget after its emergence from the hands of the Finance Member. It is compact and inelastic. Its outermost fringes may, perhaps, the major part of the House if it so wills, and the chances are very few and far between if they occur at all, be pulled and torn to a small extent, but to be repaired almost immediately and ultimately fully by the ruling hand of the Head of the Government. It is an unenviable situation. Better days that are promised by this Government itself may witness a real work of construction of a budget by the Council in the interests and for the benefit of the tax-payer.

"The major part of the income is consumed in running existing establishments with their progressive expenditure on sanctioned scales. The minor part of it goes to provide for the completion of civil works under execution.

"A sum of Rs. 1,726 lakhs is thus consumed out of a total anticipated income of Rs. 1,807 lakhs, leaving the balance of Rs. 81 lakhs to be operated upon afresh in the coming year. If the Finance Member is content to out his expansive coat according to the surplus cloth, a nil balance budget could be presented.

6-15 P.M. "Here comes the duty of the Council to scrutinise the proposed methods of expenditure. The Finance Member has discussed and put forward schemes for the coming year. He is desirous of committing the House to a non-recurring expenditure of 165 lakhs and of Rs. 46 lakhs recurring and relating thereto in the years to come while the immediate burden for the year is respectively 86 and 31 lakhs. And he budgets for a deficit of 36 lakhs giving

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the assurance that for the present year and the year to come the Council need not be near the brink of bankruptcy as the ancestral saving at the bank could bear the excessive expenditure. Much deliberation is not necessary to characterise this as unsound finance. I daresay he will readily concede it, as, in a way he concedes, when he expresses a hope against hope based on the normal but slow growth of the revenues and on a system of readjustments between heads of recurring and non-recurring expenditure. His elucidation of this interesting branch of finance does not lead to any definite and satisfactory solution of the problem when it will take an actual form in the immediate years to come.

"A perusal of the budget papers leads one to suspect that ground is being prepared for a determined demand for exploiting further sources of revenue or enhancement in the existing sources. The land revenue affords the most temptingly prospective ground. The continued default in not bringing on the Statute Book a Land Revenue Act appears to be an indication of the movement of the mind of the Government in the direction of continuous exploitation of revenue from land.

"The reasons for increased expenditure in the Excise Department are naive, and concern is pretended about the welfare of the populace in protecting them against destruction from liquor illicitly produced. But no attempt is made for putting an end to the vice of drinking. Anticipated loss of income is not budgeted for nor even alluded to as probable by the Finance Member whose eloquence fights shy of a theme which is pressed upon the attention of the Government on every conceivable occasion and in every conceivable form. The Finance Member cannot be congratulated for this deliberate omission. He dangles a prize of four lakhs for propagandists ironically without anticipating results therefrom adverse to revenue. It is doubtful whether this sum is going to be well spent. It is apprehended that pseudo-propagandists may find a comfortable living out of it. The association, of late, of the Ministers with quixotic movements disruptive of basic principles of Indian society affords ground for such apprehension.

"In the matter of the Law Courts the administrative rod has been withheld from the members of the Bench who exhibit irascibility and ill-temper mostly due to chronic ill-health in spite of complaints received, and has been misused in the case of independent members thereof when disposing of cases of political complexion. In both cases the attitude of the Government is to be deprecated.

"As to law reporting, the much needed reform in increasing the volume of production, improvement in contents and quicker issues at shorter intervals have not been attended to, although examples of private reports show the way. Energy seems to be spent in gaining or extending patronage to the staff.

"Racial discrimination in the re-organization of the City Police Force is bound necessarily to create discontent and consequent fall in efficiency. Misguided activities of the Police are condoned, if not encouraged, by the attitude of the Government who show a pachydermous skin to attacks legitimately directed against. They can only succeed in driving resentment deeper with the natural rebound on the first favourable opportunity.

[Mr. O. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar] [1st March 1929]

"The attitude of the Government in the recent troubles in the South Indian Railway system cannot commend itself to a dispassionate mind. Their active support of the Railway authorities and the persistent way in which employees and their friends are being pursued savouring of vindictiveness and the large expenditure in the conduct of proceedings are not matters on which the Government can be congratulated.

"The activity of the Minister for Local Self-Government has been taking very undesirable courses and, in spite of exposures on the floor of this House, has not shown signs of being corrected. The neighbouring district of Chingleput affords sufficient scope for condemnation in the administration of its local affairs.

"The attitude of Government in persisting in locating the Tuberculosis hospital in the Spur Tank in spite of legitimate protests is again reprehensible.

"If the Members of Government will give a greater measure of response to the grievances formulated on the floor of the House, they would earn an increasing measure of thankfulness."

8-30 p.m. * Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Mr. President, I congratulate the King's Government of this province for having worked the unworkable diarchy during its full course of nine years. But, in doing so, it has had to demoralize the political parties by offering them posts which carry fat salaries and it has had to keep in office as Ministers, gentlemen with no inherent strength, backing them up at each and every stage as the East India Company did in the old days with reference to the Nawabs on the thrones of Indian States. We, of the Swarajya Party, always proclaimed that diarchy is an unworkable system, that it would bring no good to the people of this country, and that it will end only in demoralizing the political life of the country. Now, Sir, that that very King's Government has pronounced a death sentence on diarchy it would have been graceful on the part of Ministers to come out of that diarchic system and join the Opposition Benches.

"Sir, the Budget is very disappointing from poor people's point of view, from the point of view of the agriculturists and from the point of view of the labourers and people dwelling in cottages in this country from whom a prosperous and self-respecting nation has to be built up. I sympathise with the hon. the Finance Member when he in his closing remarks referred to the great problem that lies before the future Financial Members. He says: 'My mind dwells rather on the immensity of the needs which have yet to be met, on the growing intensity of the demand that they should be met, and on the inadequacy of our resources to meet them.' That is the gist of this Budget. We, or rather the Members of the present Council, have seen three Budgets and our opinion is that the present Budget has followed the lines of the previous two Budgets with slight modifications in details.

"The chief feature of this Budget is the establishment of a top-heavy administration, giving to one of the poorest portions of a poor country the costliest administration. That is the defect. Instead of the three Members who were carrying on the administration of this Presidency, we have now seven and, recently, there has been the addition of three Council Secretaries. And now, this Government have proposed in their Memorandum to the Simon Commission that there should be Ashtapradhanies (eight gentlemen) to carry on the administration. Naturally they would have eight Council

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Secretaries. In that way the costliness of the administration is increasing from year to year. They find funds for all this and not for the redress of the grievances of the ill paid officials of the Government, such as village monigars, vettis, talayaris, and the elementary schoolmasters. That is the chief feature even in the present Budget.

"With regard to the grievances of the masses who are groaning under heavy taxation and whose indebtedness is proverbial, the Budget has not even sought to find a solution. We see, Sir, that during these ten years the revenues of the Government have increased considerably. We have practically reached the maximum of taxation that the people can bear. If the Government could not do anything for them by way of remission of taxation, by way of at least making the assessment of revenue permanent or by way of giving them real relief, by improving agricultural methods and giving industrial, vocational and agricultural education, by improving the cottage industries, rural sanitation, etc., and making their life happy and contented now when taxation has reached the highest point, I do not know when they can do so. The Government have not cared to introduce the Land Revenue Bill by which the revenue assessment could be brought under the control of the Legislative Council preventing arbitrary resettlements. The Government have felt nervous in giving relief to the zamindari ryots by bringing an amending Bill to the Estates Land Act providing for remission in zamindaris and for redress of grievances of the ryots in respect of forests, tank repairs, etc. The Government are afraid of opposition from the zamindars and that is why they hesitate to bring in an amending Bill.

"I see, Sir, that penal assessment is expected to bring in Rs. 7,65,000 in the new year. Sir, so much income is expected from water-rate charged by way of penal assessment for taking water without the permission of Government for irrigating dry lands. Instead of the Government thanking the ryots for bringing lands under cultivation which are not fit for any cultivation at all, they are levying every year several lakhs by way of penal assessment. There have been several questions about this in this House. The poor ryots of the Kistna Eastern delta are groaning under this penal assessment. This year the Government have a surplus of four crores and odd to begin a new year with. With this opening balance, instead of beginning in right earnest the Excise reform the Government thought it fit to discharge some debts and to keep two crores and odd as opening balance for the next year. Really the Finance Member has had the best opportunity to do this, now that the provincial contributions have been remitted and there is a large surplus. He should have cut off some portion of the Excise revenue—a revenue from drink which is ruining so many millions of our people. The Excise question is a question of the masses, of the labourers and of the petty agriculturists."

III

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

Annual Report^a on the working of the Local Audit Department, Madras, for 1927-28.

The House adjourned to meet again at 11 o'clock the next day.

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

[1st March 1929]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1535 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st March 1929, page 279 supra.]

Letter from the Collector of Kurnool, R.C.B. 1 No. 3573/28, dated Kurnool, 5th January 1929.

The Yerragondapalem reserve was under Panchayat management with M.R.Ry. A. Venkata Narasimham Pantulu as the President of the Panchayat when it was transferred to the control of the Revenue Department in July 1926. When the Panchayat Deputy Tahsildar inspected the reserve for the first time in 1926, he found the working of the Panchayat extremely unsatisfactory. No accounts were kept; cattle-owners had no permits for the cattle grazing in the reserve; watchers were not regularly paid and goat-browsing was the order of the day. The evils continued without abatement till, in 1927, under instructions from the Forest Panchayat Officer, Madras, the Panchayat Deputy Tahsildar obtained the explanation of the President to the following charges framed against him and recommended his removal.

The charges were—

- (1) That he failed to report an offence of illicit cutting detected in January 1927 by Surayya, one of the members of the Panchayat.
- (2) That he suppressed the offence of illicit grazing of 140 sheep committed by P. V. Subbayya in July 1927.
- (3) That he did not dispose of the goats owned by him.
- (4) That he disobeyed the orders of the Forest Panchayat Officer, Madras, requiring him to dispense with the services of the watchers.
- (5) That he did not accompany the Panchayat Deputy Tahsildar in his inspection of the Panchayat reserve.

2. M.R.Ry. A. Venkata Narasimham Pantulu explained—

- (1) that the offence detected by Member Surayya occurred on 21st November 1926, and that he placed the matter before the Panchayat on 24th November 1926, that the Panchayat excused the offender, and that when the Panchayat Deputy Tahsildar advised him in March 1927 to report the offence to the Revenue authorities, he did so without delay;
- (2) that the watcher merely inquired whether P. V. Subbayya had purchased permits for his sheep and that he informed him that the grazing fees had been paid the day before;
- (3) that he had already sold his 15 goats;
- (4) that the Panchayat did not give effect to the orders of the Forest Panchayat Officer, requiring the removal of the watchers for want of information as to the nature of the charges against them and that the Panchayat removed one watcher when the Panchayat Deputy Tahsildar camped in the village and explained the case against the watchers;
- (5) that he was absent from the village on one occasion (i.e.) on 9th July 1927, and that the Panchayatdars required by the Panchayat Deputy Tahsildar accompanied him at the time of his inspection of the reserve.

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3. The President was the most influential man in the Panchayat, most of the Panchayatdars being his creatures. The Panchayat was entirely under the influence of the President and passed its resolution to his dictation. It is ridiculous for him to shelter behind the Panchayat. The President's explanations were false, even in the matter of the sale of his goats. He disobeyed the order of the Forest Panchayat Officer when the latter required him to dispense with the services of the watchers and evaded attendance at the inspections of the reserve by the Panchayat staff. Rai Bahadur U. Rama Rao therefore approved the proposal of the Forest Panchayat Officer, Madras, to remove M.R.Ry. A. Venkata Narasimham Pantulu from the Panchayat.

The answers to clauses (a) to (d) of question No. 924 are as follows:—

(a) Only Mr. A. Venkata Narasimham Pantulu was removed on the basis of the inspection reports after charges had been framed and his explanations taken. Nine other members resigned at the instigation of the President when he was removed.

(b) A copy of the Forest Panchayat Officer's Reference No. 3008/27-C., dated 10th August 1927, was sent to the President by the Panchayat Deputy Tahsildar with necessary instructions in Telugu.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Collector made personal enquiries into the facts before passing the order of removal. He passed the order after perusing the explanation and reply of the President to the charges against him, these charges being based on facts noted by the Panchayat Deputy Tahsildar at his inspection. The Collector did not himself prepare any record of enquiry, nor did the Forest Panchayat Officer.

OFFICE OF THE FOREST PANCHAYAT OFFICER,
CHEPAUK, MADRAS,

Dated 10th August 1927.

P.F. No. 3008/27-C.

[Subject.—Panchayat—Forest (Yerragondapalem reserved forest) Kurnool district—Markapur taluk—Yerragondapalem panchayat—Inspection—Panchayat—Deputy Tahsildar's inspection report C. No. 115/27, dated 10th July 1927—Review.]

Working of the Panchayat.—There are two useless watchers; they should be replaced by competent men. The falling cairns should be speedily replanted and cairns Nos. 122 to 124 renewed. The numbering of the cairns Nos. 122 to 148 should be revised correctly and the overgrown reserve line in the north cleared. Some illicit cuttings were noticed but there were no signs of goat-browsing. One case of illicit cuttings reported by the Panchayat, three of goat-browsing booked by the Panchayat Deputy Tahsildar and the two referred in the previous inspection report were compounded for Rs. 87-12-0. Permits for 2,354 cow units were issued against 2,630 allowed at the prescribed rate of Rs. 6 a unit. Plants should be raised this season in the pits already dug and kept ready for the purpose. A sum of Rs. 700 was in all credited towards the lease amount of Rs. 1,000. There is a cash balance of Rs. 26-13-9 only. The President and the other undesirable members will soon be removed from the Panchayat. The working of the Panchayat is quite indifferent.

V. V. NAYUDU,
for Panchayat Officer.

[1st March 1929]

(Translation.)

R.C. No. 115/27.

To

The President, Yerragondapalem Panchayat.

1. The two old watchers should be removed and two others employed in their place.
2. The fallen cairns should be reconstructed at once.
3. The numbering of cairns should be done correctly.
4. Fresh growth on the whole of the forest line should be cleared.
5. Trees should be planted at once in the pits prepared for them.

R.C. No. 115 OF 1927.

యర్రగొండపాలెం పంచాయతీ పరిషత్తుకు.

1. ఇద్దరు పాత వాచర్లను తీసివేసి కొత్త వాచర్లను యేర్పాటు చేయవలయును.
2. పడిపోయిన దివ్వలన్నియు తక్షణం కట్టించవలయును.
3. దివ్వల నెంబర్లు సరిగా వేయవలయును.
4. నైనులలో యిగుర్లు అంతటా కోయించవలయును.
5. చెట్లు తక్షణం గుంతలలో నాటించవలయును.

జరుగు.

1st September 1927.

S. CHIDAMBARA RAO,
Panchayat Deputy Tahsildar, Kurnool.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1566 asked by Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasaya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st March 1929, page 279 supra.]

I

G.O. No. 1110, Judicial, dated 13th July 1927.

Adverting to the favourable testimony borne by the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam to the good service performed by the Purla Kimedy Paiks, the Governor in Council accedes to the recommendation that no change should be made for the present in the condition of the Paiks. The Government will give their deliberate consideration to this question hereafter, and, in the meantime, the Inam Commissioner will suspend any action in respect of these service tenures.

* Locally termed
"Doratanams."

1st March 1929]

II

G.O. No. 426, Revenue, dated 29th April 1892.

The Government is of opinion that the zamindar has no power of appointing or dismissing the Doras. They are service inamdars holding their inams under Government and responsible only to Government for the performance of police services. The fact that they pay their jodi or favourable assessment on their inam lands to the zamindar does not affect the question, inasmuch as the payment was taken into consideration when settling the zamindar's peshkash. The Government will not, however, object to the zamindar, under the authority of the Collector, investing the Doras on succession or appointment as in the case of the Bissoyis.

2. The Government does not consider that the proposal to enfranchise the inams and free the holders thereof from liability to render service would be productive of much advantage and would therefore leave them alone.

III

G.O. No. 1425, Revenue, dated 22nd July 1927.

The Government direct that the doratanam inams in the Parlakimedi estate, Ganjam district, be resumed and fully assessed, the peshkash due from the Raja being reduced by the amount of the kattubadi payable to him on the inam lands resumed.

2. The proposals of the Board of Revenue for the localization, survey and settlement of the inams are approved. As the work has to be done by different agencies, the Government consider that the general supervision of all the items of work should be entrusted to the Collector.

3. The Government await the proposals of the Board of Revenue for the appointment of a special staff for the work connected with the localization of the minor inams.

IV

G.O. No. 1481, Revenue, dated 7th July 1928.

In modification of G.O. No. 1425, Revenue, dated 22nd July 1927, the Government direct that the doratanam inams in the Parlakimedi estate, Ganjam district, which have been ordered to be resumed and fully assessed, should be transferred to the Raja of Parlakimedi, the peshkash due from the Raja being increased by an amount equal to nine-tenths of the full assessment on the inams.

2. The Board of Revenue is requested to submit concrete proposals to give effect to this decision.

V

G.O. No. 2315, Revenue, dated 3rd October 1928.

The memorialists' request to transfer the doratanam inams to them after resumption cannot be granted.

[1st March 1929]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1568 asked by Mr. C. Obi Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st March 1929, page 281 supra.]

Reports of the Special Executive Engineer, Tungabhadra project division.

I

1. The details of work done till now (16th November 1928) and likely to be completed during the current year are noted hereunder :—

(a) Survey and contours of the reservoir area have been taken up first and an area of 225 square miles of contour levelling of the reservoir bed has been finished up to date. It is now estimated that the approximate area of contour levelling would be 420 square miles. The balance of 195 square miles I hope to finish by the end of the current year.

(b) Three trial pits along the dam line to depths of 30, 20 and 14 feet have been dug up at present and these will be continued on, till good rock is met with.

(c) The chart of the river at the proposed site is being prepared and will be completed by the end of the current year. This will show the levels of the ground at closer intervals, the alignment of the dam, subsidiary dam, the escape sites with levels, the surplus channels, the course of the river one mile above and below the proposed dam with cross sections and such other details as are required for estimating the dam, surplus escapes, etc.

2. Work yet to be done in 1929-30—

(a) Some trial pits, trenches and borings on dam line to ascertain the quality of rock and the examination of such trenches and borings cores by a geologist.

(b) The calculation of the capacity of the reservoir for various heights.

(c) The rough alignment of the main and subsidiary canals and approximate areas that can be irrigated in Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah districts.

(d) The settling on and levelling of the canal line from the Pedda Hagiri to the Pennar river and the Pennar crossing.

(e) Water available to be let down for Velgode project, Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and Kistna reservoir scheme for irrigation in Guntur district.

(f) Water available for Kistna delta extensions and second crop in the delta and other general investigation.

(g) Particulars regarding absorption, duty of water for various crops and soils, which information will not only be useful for the Tungabhadra project but also for all projects small or big in the Ceded as well as in other districts.

The continuation of the investigation (15th February 1929) of the project depends solely on two important factors—(1) capacity of the proposed reservoir for a reasonable height of dam and (2) the feasibility of the site for the construction of the dam from an engineering and geological point of view. As regards the first item from the contour levels so far taken, there is every hope of

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getting good capacity for a reasonable height of dam. In addition to the several vanka valleys running into the river, there is the wide valley of the Wardha river running into the Tungabhadra above the site of the dam and as such the site is therefore good as regards capacity.

Regarding item 2, as it is, the tentative line selected now is in my opinion not very satisfactory and unless it is settled that the present line for the dam is suitable, further work on the investigation will have to be stopped. Three pits have been sunk in the centreline of the dam to depths of 52, 32 and 26 feet respectively and the rock so far met with is, I consider, not very satisfactory. The power drill has been received and fitted up at the site and the Workshop Superintendent has been requested to send a mechanic to work the drill. As soon as three or four bore holes are made to ascertain at what level suitable hard rock is met with, the opinion of the Chief Engineer and the geologist would be obtained. In case the present line is declared unsuitable it is to be ascertained whether any other line can be selected. If another line is selected and if that line is feasible, it would take one year with the present staff to outline a scheme with approximate costs. If the preliminary scheme is hopeful it may take another three or four years for complete detail investigation.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1572 asked by Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasaya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st March 1929, page 282 supra.]

Copy of telegram from the Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Finance Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Finance Department, dated 28th January 1929.

Please refer to Appendix V at page 570, Madras Council Proceedings, 1926, information regarding Ganjam supplied to Biswanath Das. How was irrigation revenue calculated? We cannot reconcile with your Irrigation Administration Report for 1921-22.

Please wire reply needed for answering Resolution in our Council.

Copy of telegram from the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Finance Department, dated 30th January 1929

Your telegram (dated) twenty seventh to Madras Finance (about) Irrigation revenue (of) Ganjam (district for) 1921-22. The figure 614845 given in (the) answer (to the) L.O.Q. is made up of (the) figures in columns eleven and eighteen against Ganjam minor rivers system and Rushikulya system in Appendix A (on) page 69 and (the) figure in column eleven against Ganjam in Appendix II statement No. 2 (on) page 71 (of the) Public Works Department Administration Report, Part II (for) 1921-22 plus (a) miscellaneous receipt (of) Rs. 5,952 comprising income from sale (of) canal produce, etc.

[1st March 1929]

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1575 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st March 1929, page 283 supra.]

G.O. No. 1304, Revenue, dated 9th June 1918.

1. *
2. Paragraph 19 of the Committee's report and paragraph 5 of the Board's Proceedings—*Restriction of demarcation to survey field trijunctions and theodolite stations.*—At present all bends in survey fields are demarcated. The Committee consider that, so far as fields other than porambores are concerned, it would be sufficient for administrative purposes to confine demarcation to theodolite stations and to the trijunctions of survey fields, as according to their estimate this proposal would effect a saving of about 50 per cent in the number of maintainable stones and thus result in substantial saving of expense in survey and of trouble in maintenance. Although most of the ryots examined by the Committee expressed a preference for the demarcation of bends of survey fields and the bends of subdivisions (holdings), they were seldom prepared to meet the expense involved and the Committee came to the conclusion that what the ryots really required was an authoritative record of measurement by means of which their boundaries could be shown to them at need by the karnam irrespective of technical details as to how this result was achieved.

The Board, while agreeing with the proposal to restrict demarcation to survey field trijunctions and theodolite stations, considers it essential that the ends of "G" lines which do not coincide with field trijunctions or theodolite stations should also be demarcated in order to facilitate maintenance.

The Government accept the recommendation of the Committee to confine demarcation in the course of surveys or re-surveys of lands other than porambores to field trijunctions and theodolite stations, subject to the modification suggested by the Board. This change involves amendments to the rules framed under section 32 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act of 1897. The Board is requested to submit draft amendments accordingly.

Copy of Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, No. 1055, dated 16th March 1918.

The Government concur in the opinion expressed in Board's Reference No. 1702, dated 2nd October 1917, that all bend stones in 'triangles' areas should continue to be maintained.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1592 asked by Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasaya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st March 1929, page 294 supra.]

Prospects of the Government School of Indian Medicine, Madras.

3. The school is intended to provide such training to its alumni as will enable them to become competent practitioners of Indian systems of medicine with a good working knowledge of the Western system also. It is with

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this end in view that provision has been made in this school not only for the proper training of students in Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani but also for giving them courses of instruction in such subjects like Modern Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery in all its branches, including Midwifery and Ophthalmology. Provision has also been made for clinical teaching (both out-patient and in-patient) as well as for Herbarium, Museum, Library, etc. Vernaculars (Tamil, Telugu and Urdu) are the general media of instruction, but subjects of Western medicine are at present taught in English. It is hoped, however, that vernaculars will soon be used as the media of instruction for these subjects also.

THE CURRICULUM OF STUDIES.

29. The following is the curriculum of studies for all sections:—

(The names of the subjects are given in English so as to be applicable to all sections, viz., Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani, but instruction in the various subjects will be based upon the Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani writings, respectively, the subjects included in Western medicine being taught in accordance with English books on the subject.)

First year.

- (1) Anatomy and Dissections, first course.
- (2) Physiology, first course.
- (3) Materia Medica and Pharmacy—General, first course.
- (4) Materia Medica and Pharmacy—Special (mineral preparations), first course.
- (5) An elementary course of lectures on the physical and biological sciences with special reference to their application in medicine, first course.
- (6) Fundamental principles of Medical Science, first course.

Second year.

- (1) }
- (2) }
- (3) } Subjects (1) to (5) of 1st year (continued), second course.
- (4) }
- (5) }
- (6) Pathology and Diagnosis, first course.

Clinical Practice.

Compounding and Dispensing practice...	...	...	3 months.
General out-patient practice	...	...	3 „
Total			6 months.

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Third year.

- (1) Pathology and Diagnosis (continued), second course.
- (2) Medicine—General and special, first course.
- (3) Surgery, first course.
- (4) Midwifery and diseases of women and children, first course.
- (5) Toxicology and Medical Jurisprudence, first course.
- (6) Hygiene and preventive medicine, first course.

Clinical Practice.

Out-patients' department	...	...	...	2 months.
Medical wards	...	...	...	8 "
Surgical wards	...	...	...	8 "
Women and children wards	...	...	...	2 "
Total	...	...	...	10 months.

Fourth year.

- (1) }
- (2) }
- (3) } Subjects Nos. (2) to (6) of third year (continued), second course.
- (4) }
- (5) }
- (6) History of Medicine, first course.

Clinical Practice.

(Ten months as in third year.)

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN INDIAN MEDICINE,
MADRAS.

DIPLOMA OF QUALIFICATION.

This is to certify that Final year L.I.M. student.....
..... of the Government School of
Indian Medicine, Madras, has been duly examined at the Board Examination
for the Diploma of Licentiate in Indian Medicine held in the month of
..... 19..... and found qualified to practise as a Licentiate
in Indian Medicine.

Diploma No.

Place.

Date.

President.

1st March 1929]

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1593 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st March 1929, page 294 supra.]

Number of dispensaries founded or maintained by local bodies.

District.	Ayurvedic.	Unani.	District.	Ayurvedic.	Unani.
1. Anantapur ..	..	..	15. Kurnool ..	3	2
2. Arcot, North ..	..	1	16. Madura ..	3	..
3. Arcot, South ..	1	..	17. Malabar ..	4	..
4. Bellary ..	2	2	18. Nellore ..	7	1
5. Chingleput ..	4	..	19. Nilgiris, The ..	..	..
6. Chittoor ..	..	..	20. Ramnad ..	5	..
7. Coimbatore ..	11	..	21. Salem ..	1	1
8. Cuddapah ..	3	1	22. Tanjore ..	6	..
9. Ganjam ..	4	..	23. Tinnevely ..	7	..
10. Godavari, East ..	7	..	24. Trichinopoly ..	1	..
11. Godavari, West ..	9	..	25. Visagapatam ..	14	..
12. Guntur ..	8	1			
13. Kanara, South ..	1	..	Total ..	103	9
14. Kistna ..	2	..			

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1600 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st March 1929, page 299 supra.]

Legislative Council Question No. 504.

504. Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased—

(i) to place before the Council a statement showing the number of clerks in each of the Registration offices in the Presidency and excess over the standard of work done in each office by the clerks during the years 1925-26, 1926-27, 1927-28; and

(ii) to state

(a) how many of the offices have only one permanent clerk,

(b) how many of the sub-registrars are special magistrates and whether such sub-registrars have special establishment for doing the clerical work involved in carrying out magisterial duties,

(c) if there is serious excess over the standard work, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to provide adequate clerical establishment in the Registration offices,

(d) what is the number of hours of work a day required by standing orders from clerks in the Registration offices and what has been the actual average number of hours of attendance by each clerk in the several sub-registration offices in South Kanara in 1927-28,

(e) whether it is a fact the applications for encumbrance certificates have increased considerably and whether there is delay in meeting the public demand owing to the additional burden on the permanent establishment, and

(f) what steps have been taken or are being taken to relieve the strain to the existing permanent establishment in meeting the public demand?

[1st March 1929]

4.—(i) A manuscript statement containing the information is placed in the Legislative Council Library for perusal of the hon. Member.

(ii) (a) At the close of 1927-28 there were 83 sub-registry offices with one permanent clerk. In the current official year (1928-29) one such office was opened.

(b) Eighty-eight sub-registrars are special magistrates. Of these nine have special establishments to attend to the clerical duties relating to magisterial work.

(c) & (f) In cases where the staff is considered inadequate, assistance is being afforded by the appointment of temporary clerks.

(a) The hours of attendance are from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. except for one half hour between for tiffin. No record is kept as to the actual hours of work of each clerk and it is not possible to furnish the information.

(e) The number of applications for encumbrance certificates has increased since 1923 but no instance of appreciable delay in granting these certificates has come to notice.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 1601 asked by Mr. R. Nagan Gowda at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st March 1929, page 300 supra.]

Year.	Certificate.	Diploma.	Degree.	Total.
1919	1	1	..	2
1920	1	1	..	2
1921	..	1	..	1
1922	..	..	..	Nil
1923	2	..	..	2
1924	1	..	..	1
1925	1	..	..	1
1926	..	..	..	Nil
1927	..	..	1	1
1928	..	..	1	1
Total ..	6	3	2	11

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
OF MADRAS.

Saturday, the 2nd 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 Sabib Bahadur, Kt., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E. Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S. Seturamnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R. Abdul 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.
Bhaktavatsala Nayudu, Mr. P. Bhanaji 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. Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J. Gopala Menon, Mr. C. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S. Guruswami, Rao Sahib I. C. Harisavottama Rao, Mr. G. Hilton Brown, I.C.S. Mr. Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A. Karant, Mr. K. R. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Mr. Aliadi. Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur. Mallayya, Dr. B. S. Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A. Murudavanam Pillai, Mr. C. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M.

Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) S. (Deputy President).
Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N. Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A. Narayana Raju, Mr. D. Narayana Rao, Mr. M. Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. A. I. Ar. Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O.M. Obi Reddi, Mr. C. Parasurama Rao Pentulu, Mr. A. Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Premayya, Mr. G. R. Rajan, Mr. P. T. Ramanath Goenka, Mr. Ramjee Rao, Mr. V. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A. Robertson, Mr. R. J. C. Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. Saldanha, Mr. J. A. Sami Venkatesh Chetti, Mr. Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K. Satyamurti, Mr. S. Shetty, Mr. A. B. Siva Raj, Mr. N. Slater, C.M.G., 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. E. Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed. Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C. Thomas, Mr. Daniel. Tulasiram, Mr. L. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K. Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C. Venkataranana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V. Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C. Venkiah, Mr. S. Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A. Wood, Mr. C. E. Zamindar of Gollapalli. Zamindar of Seithur. Zamindar of Singampatti.

[2nd March 1929]

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Civil Veterinary Department

Affiliation of the Veterinary College to the Madras University.

* 1603 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to give effect to the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission in regard to the course of studies in the Veterinary College; and

(b) whether the question of affiliating the Veterinary College to the Madras University has been considered?

A.—(a) The recommendations relating to 'Veterinary' have not yet been considered.

(b) No. The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to clause (b) of question No. 718 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 31st March 1927.

Co-operative Societies

Organisation of a central weavers' society.

* 1604 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state, with reference to answer to clauses (e) and (f) of question No. 810, answered on 29th November 1928—

(a) whether the Government have come to any decision on the question of organizing a central weavers' society for the purchase of yarn and sale of finished products; and

(b) what that decision is?

A.—(a) & (b) The Registrar is examining the question and his proposals in the matter are awaited.

Fisheries

Appointment of Inspectors and Petty Yard Officers in the Fisheries Department.

* 1605 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: With reference to question No. 787 answered on 28th November 1928 regarding Inspectors and Petty Yard Officers in the Fisheries Department in the West Coast, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether any special order has been issued to the effect that in making appointments to those posts preference should be given to qualified candidates of the fishermen community?

A.—The Director of Fisheries has been notified of the undertaking given by the Government.

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Industries

Development of cottage industries in South Kanara.

* 1606 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to give the particulars of the action proposed to be taken on the report of the Special Officer in regard to cottage industries in South Kanara?

A.—The Government have called for the remarks of the Director of Industries and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies on the report and await their remarks before taking any action.

Public Works

Tenders for the construction of the out-patients block in the General Hospital.

* 1607 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) when tenders were called for for the construction of the new out-patients block in the General Hospital;

(b) what was the last day for the submission of the tenders;

(c) how many tenders were received on the last day notified in the Gazette;

(d) which of them was the lowest tender and for what amount;

(e) whether the day notified as the last day was further extended later on to facilitate the coming in of new tenderers;

(f) whether a tender received during such an extension was accepted;

(g) what the amount of this tender was;

(h) whether it was the lowest tender;

(i) whether the firm whose tender was accepted did any Government work before; and

(j) who the partners of this firm are and what their financial stability is?

A.—(a) On 19th June 1928.

(b) The date originally fixed was 9th July 1928. It was subsequently altered to 19th July 1928, as after the publication of the first date, it was decided to use B.R.O. reinforcement for roofs and floors and the extension of time was allowed for revised quotations.

(c) None were received on or before 9th July 1928. Seven tenders in all were received and all these were received on 19th July 1928.

(d) The tender of M.R.Ry. N. Selvaperumal Mudaliyar. The terms of the tenders are confidential.

(e) & (f) Please see answers to clauses (b) and (c) respectively.

(g) & (h) Do not arise.

(i) Yes.

(j) The company is registered under the Indian Companies Act as a private limited company. The Government have no other information.

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Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" If Mr. Mudaliyar's tender was the lowest, what made the Government accept the other costlier tender ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The tenderers to whom the work has been given at present are the only people who undertook to finish the work within the shortest minimum time possible. Moreover they are specialists in carrying out ferro concrete works of this nature."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I ask the Government whether they are aware that this company have no experience at all in construction work and that it is a European company, while on the other hand Mr. Mudaliyar is a man of considerable experience in carrying out construction work, and whether he has not been skipped over in favour of a European firm who presented their tender after the stipulated date ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I know that Mr. Mudaliyar is an Indian, but I do not know if this firm is a European firm. The company recently completed the Kuthupuzha bridge in Malabar district. They have also carried out very large works for the Madras and Southern Mahratta and the South Indian Railways at a cost of about 12 lakhs of rupees."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether this company has done any Government work in the City of Madras ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The Kuthupuzha bridge at Malabar is a Government work."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" The answer given to clause (d) is "the terms of the tenders are confidential. May I know why the Government regard them as confidential ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Because they are confidential."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" I want to know the reasons as to why they are treated as confidential ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Otherwise no tenders will be forthcoming."

Public Health

Regulation of expenditure in the Tirumani Leper settlement.

1608-A Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state what steps have been taken to reduce the rates paid to the management for maintaining each leper and regulate the expenditure for the best use of the lepers in the Tirumani settlement and to increase the rates paid to private leper asylums ?

A.—The Government are satisfied that the capitation grants given to the management of the Leper Settlement, Tirumani, are utilized for the best use of the lepers therein. They do not consider that any reduction in the rates can be made. Government pay to private leper asylums capitation grants at two-thirds of the actual cost of maintaining each patient subject to a maximum of Rs. 8 a month. There is no proposal to increase the rates.

[2nd March 1929]

Education

Appointment of a non-official committee to supervise Muslim girls' schools at Trichinopoly.

* 1609 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Muslim public of Trichinopoly have represented to the Government the necessity for appointing a non-official committee of Muslim ladies to advise on and supervise the Muslim girls' schools at Trichinopoly ; and

(b) what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken by the Government on such representation ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Alleged compulsion of junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools to do clerical work.

* 1610 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 is fair-copying the inspection reports of the junior grade Deputy Inspectors of Schools in Madura district ;

(b) whether the junior grade Deputy Inspectors of Schools in Madura district are expected to do clerical work during their stay in the headquarters, in the offices of the senior grade Deputy Inspectors ; and

(c) whether the junior grade Deputy Inspectors in Madura district are ordered by the senior grade Deputy Inspectors to attend their offices to do office work when the junior grade Deputy Inspectors are about to go out for inspection ?

A.—(a) & (b) The junior grade Deputy Inspector forms part of the senior grade Deputy Inspector's establishment. It has accordingly been ordered by the Director that the fair-copying of the reports on schools inspected by the junior Deputy Inspector should be done by the establishment of the senior Deputy Inspector of the range in which the schools are situated and that, when at headquarters, the junior Deputy Inspector should work in the office of the senior Deputy Inspector to which the former is attached and perform such duties as are assigned to him.

(c) It is only when the junior Deputy Inspector is at headquarters that he should attend the office of the senior grade Deputy Inspector concerned.

Introduction of rural primary education in Saidapet taluk.

* 1611 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to the question No. 1303 answered on the 1st February 1929 regarding the introduction of rural primary education in Saidapet taluk—

(a) whether the Government have received the information called for ; and

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(b) if answer to (a) be in the affirmative, whether the Government will place the same on the table?

A.—(a) & (b) The information has not yet been received by Government.

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ May I know when the information was called for and why it has not been received ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ It was called for about two months ago.”

Recruitment of Deputy and Sub-Inspectors of Schools in South Kanara and other districts.

* 1612 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to question No. 499 answered on 10th October 1928, regarding Deputy and Sub-Inspectors of Schools in South Kanara and some other districts, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether a report has been received from the Director of Public Instruction; and

(b) what action will be taken thereon?

A.—(a) Yes; the report shows—

- (i) that the number of Deputy Inspectors (Senior and Junior grades) in the districts of South Kanara, Coimbatore, Malabar, the Nilgiris and Salem is 9, 14, 24, 1 and 11 respectively;
- (ii) that there was no direct appointment to the cadre of senior Deputy Inspectors in any of the above districts during the last five years; and
- (iii) that it is not possible to give the number of applications for the posts in each of the districts specified, but that out of a total of 23 Indian Christian applicants for appointment to the junior grade of Deputy Inspectors, seven were appointed and that of the latter, two (one a Protestant and the other a Roman Catholic) were appointed in the districts referred to above.

(b) It is not proposed to take any action on the report.

Grants to private educational institutions for the last five years.

* 1613 Q.—MR. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of educational grants distributed to the private educational institutions in the Presidency during the last five years; and

(b) the respective amounts which the Muhammadan, Christian, depressed class and other Hindu institutions have secured during each of these five years?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the following :—

- (i) Statement No. (31) on pages 48-49 of Volume II of the Report on Public Instruction for 1926-27.
- (ii) Statement No. (29) on page 42 of Volume II of the Report on Public Instruction for 1927-28.
- (iii) Subsidiary tables appended to Volume II of the annual Reports on Public Instruction.

[2nd March 1929]

MR. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ May I know whether the Indian Christian Panchamas are included in the depressed classes ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ They are at present.”

Education of depressed classes children in public managed schools in the Presidency.

* 1614 Q.—MR. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what is the number of depressed classes children now attending schools under public management in each district in this Presidency at present; and

(b) what steps are being taken to see that the orders of the Government in this matter are carried out properly?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the subsidiary tables in Part II-A of Volume II of the Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1927-28.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Government Orders reviewing the annual reports on the subject received from the Director of Public Instruction which have been placed on the Editors' Table and especially to G.O. No. 153, Law (Education), dated 25th January 1929, reviewing the report for 1927-28.

Revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code

* 1615 Q.—MR. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how long the revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code has been under consideration; and

(b) whether any final conclusions have been arrived at in this matter?

A.—(a) Since 1926.

(b) No.

Progress of elementary education in the Presidency.

* 1616 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the amount spent for elementary education by Government in each of the years from 1910-11 to 1927-28;

(b) the amount spent by local bodies in each of the years during the same period; and

(c) the number of boys and girls in elementary schools in each year during the same period?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) A statement* is laid on the table.

* Printed as Appendix I on page 443 infra.

[2nd March 1929]

Teaching of agriculture in select higher elementary and secondary schools.

* 1617 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government have received the report of the committee appointed by the Director of Public Instruction to work out proposals for the teaching of the elements of agriculture in select higher elementary and secondary schools?

A.—No.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“May I know when this committee was first appointed?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“It was appointed 18 months ago.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Was it not appointed four years ago?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Not that I am aware of.”

Local Boards

Nominations to the South Arcot District Board.

* 1618 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the Government nominated a non-Muslim to the District Board of South Arcot in the place vacated by a Muslim;

(b) whether there are at present any vacant seats in the District Board of South Arcot to be filled up by nomination;

(c) when the vacancy arose, what are the reasons for the delay if any in filling up the same and to whom this is due;

(d) whether the names of any Muslims have been called for by the Government and recommended by the President of the District Board; and

(e) if so, whether the Government have considered the names so recommended by the President of the District Board and arrived at any decision in respect of the same?

A.—(a) Yes. In October 1928.

(b) Yes—there is a vacancy from 23rd February 1929.

(c) If the vacancy in clause (a) is meant, there was no avoidable delay in filling it.

(d) The answer is in the negative.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“May I know if the gentleman appointed in 1928 was not Mr. Ramachandra Padayachi, a member of this Council?”

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“May I know if the hon. the Minister ten days ago did not nominate another gentleman to the same Board?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“That was the Collector of the district.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“May I know if the Government or rather the Minister's office did not send back the two recommendations that

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were made by the District Board President of gentlemen who were not Muslims and ultimately a Mussalman name was sent and even in spite of that the hon. Minister did not appoint the Muslim but appointed somebody else?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“The hon. Member is correct in his assumption.”

Moir causeway at Uttukottai.

* 1619 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state with reference to the answers to question No. 1230 answered on 31st January 1929 regarding construction of the Moir causeway at Uttukottai—

(a) whether the enquiry referred to in the answer to clause (e) has been completed;

(b) the results of the enquiry and findings arrived at thereon;

(c) whether the Government have come to a decision on the efficiency of the work by the District Board authorities, and if so, what it is;

(d) whether further repairs are necessary to make the causeway permanently safe;

(e) if answer to (d) be in the affirmative, whether additional expenditure is to be incurred by the District Board for carrying out the repairs; and

(f) whether the Government have found that the contractor has executed the work in terms of the estimate and that he is not in any way liable for the damage caused?

A.—(a) No.

Access of depressed classes to wells under local bodies.

* 1620 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state with reference to question No. 631 answered on 26th November 1928—

(a) whether the Government are now in a position to say whether there are any wells or tanks in charge of the local bodies to which access is denied to members of the depressed classes; and

(b) if so, which they are?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1315 given on 1st February 1929.

Civil Justice

Alleged prosecution of certain fruit-sellers of Esplanade.

* 1621 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to call for information and state—

(a) whether the following women fruit-sellers of Esplanade were fined Rs. 10 each on Saturday, 24th November 1928, by Mr. K. Padmanabhulu Nayudu, Honorary Magistrate:—

Thimmakka.

Peria Muniamma.

Chinna Muniamma.

Andalamma.

Latchmi Amma.

Thayimma.

Nagarathnam Ayya.

Rajamma.

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- (b) what the offence was for which they were prosecuted and fined ;
 (c) whether it is a fact that these women were not allowed to go out to arrange for the payment of the fine ; and
 (d) what the alternative sentence was in each of these cases ?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government do not consider it necessary to call for the information.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ May I know why the Government say that it is unnecessary to call for the information ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ Because it will not serve any useful purpose particularly having regard to the trouble involved in collecting the information.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Sir, are we to be denied the information that we ask for ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Are you addressing that question to me ? ” (Laughter.)

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Yes, Sir.”

“ Sir, do not the Government consider that they will be lowering the prestige of British justice if they allow their subordinates to fine people in such a reckless way as it has been done in the present case ? Under those circumstances will not the Government be pleased to call for the information ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ It has been answered.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know whether the fruit sellers were asked to pay their fines immediately or were allowed no time at least to go and bring the money to pay the fine imposed upon them ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ I have no information, but I think it is not likely that it would have been so.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ In that case, there will be no difficulty to call for the information on that point.”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ I think it is important ; I shall call for the information.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ May I know how the hon. the Law Member is not lowering the prestige of the officer concerned without calling for the information desired by the hon. Members of this House ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ Because he is a well qualified man and has considerable experience.”

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ May I know how the answer to clause (c) becomes all at once important ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ Because in the opinion of my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, which I respect considerably, that information is considerably important.”

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ May I ask whether the hon. the Law Member does not consider the opinion of Dr. Mallayya as equally important when he asks these questions.”

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ Not with reference to this particular matter.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I enquire whether the hon. the Law Member is justified in stating constantly that he refuses to call for the information on the ground of public interests ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Is the question put to me ? ”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Yes, Sir.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member has no right to put the question to me.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ In reply to the same question last time the Government said that they had no information and now they say they do not think it necessary to call for the same. Sir, have we no privileges ? Is it not the duty of the Government to give us the information we want in the interests of the public ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I think the hon. Member has got various ways of expressing his dissatisfaction on the way in which the Government answer the questions put to them, and the budget time is the best opportunity.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ May I know whether the hon. the Law Member is replying these questions, without going into the merits of the case, but merely from a personal knowledge of the particular officer concerned ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ Yes, prima facie.”

Jails

Improvement of the quality of water-supplied in the Coimbatore Central Jail.

* 1622 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to improve the quality of water in the wells of the Coimbatore Central Jail, and if so, with what result ; and

(b) if no steps have so far been taken thereon, what steps Government propose to take now to give a better supply of water to the jail ?

A.—(a) & (b)—All drinking water in the jail is regularly chlorinated and the chlorinated samples are reported to be of excellent quality by the Director of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine.

State Prisoners

Release of Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon.

* 1623 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether an hon. Member of this House along with another gave an undertaking as required by the Government for the purpose of getting Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon released ?

[2nd March 1929]

A.—An hon. Member of this House and another gave an undertaking on behalf of Narayana Menon but it did not meet the requirements which the Government considered indispensable.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"The Government say 'An hon. Member of this House and another gave an undertaking on behalf of Narayana Menon but did not meet the requirements which the Government considered indispensable.' May I know what are the requirements?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Section 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code says that the person concerned ought to give his consent and he has not done so."

Railways

Closing of the Trikanad flag station on the South Indian Railway.

* 1624 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to question No. 1864 answered on 1st February 1929 regarding the closing of the Trikanad station on the South Indian Railway, will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Director of Fisheries has been consulted by either the Government or the South Indian Railway authorities regarding the closing of the Trikanad flag station and what his report is; and

(b) whether Government have decided to request the Agent of the South Indian Railway to re-open the station?

A.—(a) The Director of Fisheries was not consulted by the Government, as already stated in reply to clause (d) of question No. 1864. The Government have no information whether the Railway authorities consulted the Director of Fisheries.

(b) No.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I enquire whether the Government have made up their minds finally not to ask the South Indian Railway to reopen the station?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"We see no reason to continue the discussion with the Railway authorities."

Arms and Ammunitions

Issue of licences for arms to officials and non-officials.

* 1625 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any persons whether officials or non-officials are accorded free licences to carry arms; and

(b) if so, what the qualifications are which entitle one to a free licence?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to Schedule VII of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, published with the notification of the Government of India, Home Department, No. F. 829/I-22, dated 8th November 1928, and republished at pages 1802—1840 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th November 1928.

[2nd March 1929]

Licences in Forms XVIII and XIX contained in Schedule VIII of the above rules are also granted free of all fee. No special qualifications have been prescribed for applicants for a licence in Form XVIII but a licence in Form XIX is granted only to bona fide cultivators.

Number of licences for fire arms granted in 1927 and 1928.

* 1626 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of licences granted in 1927 and 1928 for fire arms; and
(b) the kind of fire arms for which licences were granted?

A.—(a) & (b) The information for 1927 * is contained in Statements I and III appended to G.O. No. 1064, Public, dated 28th November 1928, which has been placed on the table. The information for 1928 has not been received yet.

Inland Waterways

Restrictions on the Narsapur-Razole ferry traffic.

* 1627 Q.—Mr. J. BHEEMAYYA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) (i) the conditions of traffic that prevailed and the approximate number of passengers that used to travel by the river from Narsapur to Razole and back and the intermediate stations in the year 1895 when the Canals and Public Ferries Act, 1890, was put into operation there; and

(ii) the approximate number of passengers in the year 1927;

(b) the circumstances under which Narsapur and Razole were defined to be the limits of a ferry which in Notification No. 29, dated 30th December 1895 was declared to be subject to the provisions of section 8 of the above Act;

(c) whether the Government have issued any notification at any time up till now restricting the public rights of free navigation along the river for these 12 miles between Narsapur and Razole; and

(d) if so, the number and date of such notification and whether it will be placed on the table of the House?

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

(b) In 1895, because of cases where boats and ballabouts plying on the Vasishta Godavari river between Narsapur and Razole capsized, resulting in loss of life, the Collector and President, District Board, Godavari, proposed that a ferry service between Narsapur and Razole should be established by means of a steam launch, and suggested that the Canals and Public Ferries Act (II of 1890) might be extended to the proposed ferry. This was approved by the Government in December 1895.

(c) & (d) Beyond applying the Canals and Public Ferries Act to this ferry, the Government have placed no further restrictions on traffic on that river.

[2nd March 1929]

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" With reference to the answer to clause (a) of this question, will the Government be pleased to place the report on the table of the House as soon as it is received ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" We will consider that question after we have read the report, not as soon as it is received."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know whether the Government are aware that the High Court has recently held that the notification of the Government referred to in the answer ultra vires ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I have seen a report to that effect."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know whether the Government are contemplating to issue any other notification under that Act ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" What action should be taken in consequence is a matter that is under consideration at the present moment."

Annual income from the Narsapur-Razole ferry from 1896 to 1927.

* 1628 Q.—Mr. J. BHREMAYYA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any information regarding the annual collections for each of the 32 years from 1896 to 1927 remitted to the Narsapur sub-treasury by the persons running the ferry from Narsapur to Razole and back as required by rule 15 of the Notification No. 30, dated 30th December 1895 ;

(b) if not, whether the Government will be pleased to call for a statement showing the annual receipts and expenditure of the said ferry submitted to the office of the President, District Board, Kistna and West Godavari, as required by rule 16 of the above notification for all the 32 years and place the same on the table of the House ;

(c) the year when the ferry was entrusted to the management of the Kistna District Board and whether that Government Order will be placed on the table of the House ; and

(d) whether the procedure required by rules 15 and 16 of Notification No. 30, dated 30th December 1895, was subsequently altered and, if so, when and in what manner ?

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

(c) The ferry was entrusted to the management of the Kistna District Board in 1905. G.O. No. 1041, * Revenue, dated 25th October 1905, is laid on the table.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" With reference to the answers given in clauses (a), (b) and (d), may I know whether the report would be placed on the table of the House ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" That suggestion will be considered."

* Printed as Appendix III on page 458 infra.

[2nd March 1929]

Irrigation

Grievances of the ryots of Lalpet village regarding the lease of fish in the Viranam tank.

* 1629 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the right to catch fish in the Viranam tank is leased out from year to year, and if so, to whom it was leased out and for what amounts during the last five years ;

(b) whether the ryots of Lalpet village offered a considerably larger amount ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the lessees drain the Viranam lake every year in order to get their full quantity of fish and whether the water in the lake ultimately wastes itself into the sea by such process ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the ryots of Lalpet village have made representations to the subordinate authorities in the district and the Director of Fisheries complaining of the loss and suffering they are put to on account of the draining of the lake Viranam in the season when water is most required for their cultivation ;

(e) if so, what action has been taken by the Government to prevent the wastage of the water of Viranam lake and if no action has yet been taken whether they propose to take any action in future ;

(f) whether it is a fact that the ryots of Lalpet themselves offered to take up the lease of fish in the lake ; and

(g) whether it was the usual practice with the Government until recently to lease out the fish in Viranam lake to the ryots of Lalpet and surrounding villages ?

A.—A report has been called for.

Report on the investigation of the Kachalamma Tank project.

* 1630 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, in reference to answer to question No. 894 answered on 29th November 1928,—

(a) whether the Chief Engineer's report has been received ; and

(b) if it has been received, what it is ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Board of Revenue has recommended, on a consideration of the Chief Engineer's and Collector's reports, that the detailed investigation of the Project may be taken up. As the detailed investigation has already been made, a special staff has been sanctioned for the preparation of detailed plans and estimates.

Improvements to the head sluice at Vajjeswaram.

* 1631 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government are aware that the head sluice at Vajjeswaram in the Godavari Western delta is inadequate to allow sufficient supply of water to the wet ayacut in the delta ;

[2nd March 1929]

(b) if so, when that fact was brought to the notice of the Government; and

(c) what steps have since been taken to effect improvements to the said head sluice?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) In 1920.

(c) An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,21,000 for improvements to the Vajjeswaram head sluice is under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"May I know when the Government are going to finish consideration of this estimate?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I am glad that the hon. Member has put me this question. The estimate was received too late to be included in the budget and to include it in the budget hereafter it would be necessary to move for a further demand. There have been considerable objections raised in this House to the moving of further demands for grants. I am in great doubt whether I am to do so or not."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"If there is objection for the Government moving further demands for grants, may I know what the Government are going to do? Will the work be seriously taken up at least next year?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Certainly, Sir, if the House will allow the further demand for grant?"

Expenditure on the Tungabhadra project.

* 1632 Q.—Mr. C. OBI REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with respect to the Tungabhadra project—

(a) what was the amount of money that was allotted and spent for the investigation of the project in the year 1927-28;

(b) what was the amount allotted and spent for the same in the year 1928-29; and

(c) whether any allotment has been made for the same in the budget for 1929-30 and if so, how much?

A.—(a) A sum of Rs. 25,000 was allotted, but only Rs. 2,008 was spent.

(b) Rs. 15,000 was originally allotted, but the appropriation has since been raised to Rs. 76,950. Against this an expenditure of Rs. 44,677 has been incurred to the end of December 1928 and the whole amount will it is expected be spent by 31st March next.

(c) A sum of Rs. 52,600 has been provided in the budget estimate for 1929-30 subject to the vote of the Legislative Council.

Action taken on the memorial of the mirasidars of Kulittalai and Trichinopoly taluks.

* 1633 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to question No. 461 answered on 10th October 1928, regarding the memorial submitted to His Excellency the Governor by the ryots and mirasidars of kadarambam parts of the Kulittalai and Trichinopoly taluks, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what action has been taken by Government on the above memorial?

[2nd March 1929]

A.—G.O. No. 54 I, dated 9th January 1929, is laid on the table. Items (2), (3) and (4) referred to in the Government Order will be investigated by a special subdivision sanctioned for the purpose.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know when this committee will commence its operations?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I believe it is working now."

Repairs to tanks in the East Godavari Agency damaged by heavy rains.

* 1634 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of tanks that were damaged in East Godavari during the current financial year on account of heavy rains;

(b) the probable cost of such damages; and

(c) whether any and, if so, what provision for repairs has been made in the budget for 1929-30?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to Part II of the papers on "Floods—Vizagapatam and East Godavari—October 1928" which have already been placed on the Council Table. The cost of repairing the damages caused to the Public Works Department works has not been reported. The Superintending Engineer has, however, reported that steps have been taken to carry out all urgent works wherever necessary.

(c) There is no separate provision in the budget for meeting the cost of flood damages. It is included in the lump allotment for "Maintenance and repairs"

Re-examination of the Gundalakama scheme.

* 1635 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the re-examination of the Gundalakama scheme by the Chief Engineer referred to in the answer to question No. 662, answered on 26th November 1926, has been completed; and

(b) if not, at what stage the same is at present?

A.—(a) & (b) The estimate for the scheme is under scrutiny by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) who expects to submit it to Government about the middle of March 1929.

Alleged grievances of owners of lands below the Vellalore tank in Coimbatore taluk.

* 1636 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the owners of lands below the Vellalore tank in Coimbatore taluk complained that the owners of lands above the tank were taking practically the whole water coming in the channel and that therefore they had to suffer much loss;

[2nd March 1929]

(b) whether the authorities of the Revenue and Public Works (Irrigation) Departments enquired into the matter and found that the complaints were based on facts;

(c) whether the authorities recommended that all the sluices in the channel above the tank should have screw doors and wanted the owners of the lands below the tank to contribute the whole cost;

(d) whether the cost so required has been fully paid up and, if so, when and how much;

(e) whether the doors have not yet been put up and, if so, why; and

(f) when the Government intend to put up the doors and what compensation the Government propose to pay to the land-owners for the delay and for the money remaining with the Government all the time?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government understand that the local officers received such a complaint and enquired into the matter, but the Government have no information as to the actual facts.

(c) Yes.

(d) A sum of Rs. 760 is reported to have been paid by the ryots in March 1927.

(e) On account of a change in the personnel of the section and the Subdivisional officers just at the time of the closure of the channel, it is reported that the work could not be put in hand at once.

(f) The Executive Engineer reports that the work has since been put in hand. As regards the latter part of this clause Government do not admit any liability. So far as Government is aware no claim has been made on this ground.

Landlord and Tenant

Dismissal of suits under the Estates Land Act by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chatrapur.

* 1637 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of suits and petitions under the Estates Land Act of 1908 decreed ex parte or dismissed for default by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chatrapur, Ganjam district, within the six months ending with November 1928;

(b) whether there were any complaints against the said officer that he is abusing parties especially the zamindari ryots;

(c) whether there was any resolution of the Berhampur Bar bearing on the said officer's discourtesy to its members; and

(d) the action taken on these representations?

A.—(a) Two hundred and eighty-two suits were decreed ex parte. Eleven suits and 13 petitions were dismissed for default of appearance of the plaintiff and the petitioner.

(b) A petition was received by the Board of Revenue containing such allegations but no action was taken as the petition was unsigned.

(c) & (d) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (d) of question No. 1466.

[2nd March 1929]

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"May I know whether the dismissal of petitions is somewhat unusual in this court or is it a normal practice?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I could not say. I presume that it is the usual course to decree ex parte when the parties are not present when their cases are called."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"May I know whether the dismissal of so many suits has taken place only after the advent of the present Revenue Divisional Officer, and what was the number dismissed by the previous Divisional Officer?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"That will be a matter for examination and I must ask for notice."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"With reference to the answers (c) and (d), considering that the relations between the present officer and the bar are strained—I am referring to the answer to question No. 1466—may I know whether the Government would be pleased to consider the desirability of transferring this particular gentleman from that place?" 11-15 a.m.

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I am afraid that Government cannot undertake to transfer any officer on allegations reported to have been baseless."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"May I know whether the Government have taken any pains to ascertain whether the allegations made by the members of the bar—I am referring to the answer given to question No. 1466—are true or not?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Yes, Sir; I recollect that the answer stated that report had been obtained from the Collector."

Public Holidays

Holiday to Muhammadans for 'Arfa.'

* 1638 Q.—Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether a Government Order was issued removing from the list of sectional holidays for Muhammadans, the 9th day of the month of Zulhajj which is the day preceding the Bakrid festival, usually known as 'Arfa';

(b) whether the Government are aware that 'Arfa' is a very important holiday in which all Muhammadans have to fast and that unlike Gyarween Shareef which is also an important holiday, it is observed by all sections of Muslims;

(c) whether the Muslim public consulted by Government have agreed to the substitution of Gyarween Shareef on the 11th day of Rabi-us Sani for the said sectional holiday for Bakrid;

(d) if so, who the Muhammadans are who have been consulted; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to include 'Arfa' also among the sectional holidays for Muhammadans in view of its great importance?

[2nd March 1929]

A.—(a) No. If the hon. Member refers to G.O. No. 87, Public, dated 26th January 1929, the effect of that Government Order was to substitute a sectional holiday on account of 'Gyarween Shareef' for that previously allowed on account of the day following (not preceding) the general holiday for 'Bakrid.'

(b) The Government's information is that there is no general fasting at 'Arla', on account of which a holiday has never been granted.

(c) & (d) On the reports of the Collectors who ascertained Muslim opinion in their respective districts, the Government decided that the substitution referred to in the answer to clause (a) would best meet the needs of the case.

(e) The Government do not consider this to be necessary.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"It is stated in the answer that one holiday has been substituted for another. May I know the reasons which prompted them to make this substitution? It is stated that the Government consulted the Collectors of various districts. May I ask whether they consulted the Muslim Members of this Council who moved in the matter?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"There are two questions: one is why the Government had done this; it was because the question was moved in this House. My recollection is that the Government undertook to consider the question. As this affects the transaction of public business, the Collectors of the districts were consulted. As to the second question the opinion of the Muslim Members of this Council was that there should be a holiday and so it was provided for."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"May I know if it was the opinion of the Muslim Members of this House that there should be substitution of one holiday for another?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"The Government do not propose to allow an additional holiday, if that is what the hon. Member means."

[For further list of starred questions please see page 379 infra.]

UNSTARRED QUESTION

Irrigation

Alleged insufficiency of water-supply to the ryots of Cuddapah taluk.

1639 Q.—Mr K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the ryots of the villages of Gurrampad and Nazarbakkpalli of Cuddapah taluk, Cuddapah district, have been complaining for some years past, to the Collectors of Cuddapah and the Government, that they have not been receiving sufficient supply of water to their wet lands and irrigable dry lands, irrigated by a channel of the K.O. Canal and that consequently the crops under them have failed;

[2nd March 1929]

(b) the extent of acreage both wet and irrigable dry reported to have resulted in failure of crops for the last ten years owing to this insufficient supply of water;

(c) whether it is a fact that this insufficiency of supply of water is due to the above lands being situated at the tail end of a channel which is also to serve a number of other villages; and

(d) whether there have been any proposals to give the above villages a separate channel?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have no information on the points mentioned. A report has been called for.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Agriculture

Transfer of the buffalo-breeding station to Guntur.

* 1640 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) when the buffalo-breeding station was started and where;

(b) when it was transferred to Guntur; and

(c) what were the reasons for the transfer?

A.—(a) In 1919-20 at Samalkota.

(b) In June 1923.

(c) Buffalo calves of the country type were purchased for the Samalkota station after testing the milking capacity of their dams and these animals were reared. But the animals were small in size and did not find favour in the locality as breeding stock. This lack of size was attributed to their stunted growth at the time of purchase due to the common practice of neglecting to feed bull calves. It was accordingly decided to re-start the work on better lines by purchasing milch buffalos and rearing our own calves along proper methods of feeding and at the same time by introducing Delhi blood. For this purpose, a better place was needed and the Lam Reserve in Guntur was selected as the best place.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know if the Government are satisfied that the result was poor?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"That is what we think."

Objects of the buffalo-breeding station.

* 1641 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the object with which the buffalo-breeding station was started;

(b) the number of years it has been in existence;

(c) how many buffalo bulls have been sent out for breeding purposes;

and

(d) how many have been sent or sold to ryots in the Ceded districts and in the Bellary district?

[2nd March 1929]

A.—(a) The objects were—

- (i) to produce a buffalo which will give a bigger milk yield;
- (ii) to produce a working buffalo bull of slightly larger size than the present country buffalo; and
- (iii) to see, if by judicious feeding, care and attention from birth, it is possible to bring these animals to maturity more quickly, to increase their milk yield, and induce them to breed regularly. If success is met with along these lines, breeding bulls can be produced both for sale in the district and for placing at stud at various agricultural stations.

(b) Over five years.

(c) Nine bulls.

(d) None, as there was no demand.

Fisheries

Lectures delivered by Captain Cribb at Calicut.

* 1642 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether Captain Cribb, the officer in charge of the trawler, came all the way to Calicut from Bombay to deliver a course of lectures to the students of the Fisheries Training Institute, Calicut, in October or November 1928;

(b) what is the amount of travelling allowance drawn by this officer on this occasion;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the students of the Fisheries Training Institute are not sufficiently educated to follow the lectures of Captain Cribb in English; and

(d) whether the lectures delivered by Captain Cribb had to be translated into Malayalam for the benefit of the students?

A.—(a) & (b) Captain Cribb did not come to Calicut specially to deliver lectures. That officer's presence in Calicut in connexion with other work was taken advantage of and with the permission of the Director, he delivered some lectures on the subject of navigation.

(c) The students of the Fisheries Training Institute know English as their minimum educational qualification is a pass in the third form or VIII standard.

(d) No.

Industries

Working of the Madras Ink Factory.

* 1643 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the total capital spent on the Ink Factory, Madras;

(b) the number of tenders received;

(c) the highest offer made and by whom;

(d) whether the offer has been accepted;

[2nd March 1929]

(e) whether the Government intend to spread the knowledge of the preparation of inks as a result of the experience gained at the Ink Factory, Madras;

(f) whether any are given practical instruction at this factory; and

(g) if so, how many and what they are doing?

A.—(a) The total capital invested on the factory was Rs. 33,187-6-8 on 31st March 1928.

(b) No tenders were received in response to the press communiqué announcing the sale of the factory.

(c) & (d) Do not arise.

(e) A note on 'Ink manufacture' prepared by the Superintendent of the Factory has been published as a departmental bulletin for the information of the public.

(f) & (g) With a view to training young men in the manufacture of inks the Government sanctioned a scheme in 1926 for training apprentices in the factory and called for applications, but in spite of the short period of training prescribed and the low fee charged, only one apprentice has so far joined the Institute: he is now undergoing training and will very shortly complete his course. The training consists of a course of lectures and practical work in the laboratory.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Will the Government tell us what they propose to do finally?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"They propose to dispose of them for the best price obtainable."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Has the date been fixed?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"The date of public auction has not been fixed."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I ask if the Government have advertised the fact in the local papers?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Yes, Sir, the Director of Industries will take the necessary action."

Ink manufacture in Madras.

* 1644 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the industrial laboratory, now at Madras, has investigated into any other manufacture except fluid inks, ink powders and ink tablets and printers' ink since it was started in 1919;

(b) if so, what they are;

(c) whether the institute publishes any annual report; and

(d) what the annual cost of the laboratory is?

A.—(a) Yes, but the investigations did not reach the stage of commercial production.

(b) vinegar, adhesives and pottery.

(c) no; but its work is described in the administration report of the Industries Department.

[2nd March 1929]

- (d) The hon. Member is referred to the section of the annual administration report of the department dealing with the Institute and to the audit reports of the Ink factory.

Application for State aid to the Magnesite Co., Salem.

* 1645 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the application made for State aid by Messrs. Abbas Hussain and J. Khader Baksha of the Abbas Magnesite Co., Salem, referred to in question No 814, answered on 29th November 1928, has been disposed of by the Government and how?

A.—The application has not yet been disposed of.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“May I enquire why there has been so much delay in disposing of this question?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“There has been some correspondence with the Government of India in regard to the deputation of an expert.”

Public Health

Absence of a well-equipped hospital at Pollachi.

* 1646 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether complaints have been made to Government that the people of Pollachi are much inconvenienced by the absence of a well-equipped hospital at Pollachi;

(b) whether there is any lady medical officer at the hospital at Pollachi for attending upon and treating Gosha women;

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to rectify the defect; and

(d) whether there is at present any, and if so, what proposal before the Government to provide additional and adequate medical facilities for the people of Pollachi?

A.—(a) No such complaints have been received.

(b) No; but there is a separate municipal dispensary intended exclusively for women and children, in charge of a lady sub-assistant surgeon.

(c) There is no proposal to appoint a lady doctor in the Government hospital at Pollachi.

(d) A proposal to appoint a second medical officer (sub-assistant surgeon) in the hospital is under consideration.

Treatment of patients suffering from venereal diseases.

* 1647 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what action has been taken to provide proper facilities for the treatment of women patients suffering from venereal diseases in the Madras General Hospital; and

[2nd March 1929]

(b) whether Government propose to detail for duty under the expert on venereal diseases two or three lady medical graduates for examining women out-patients or in-patients in the General Hospital?

A.—(a) The re-modelling scheme of the General Hospital now in progress includes provision for a new venereal diseases block with 20 beds in the female wards.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR:—“May I ask whether the hon. Minister will take steps to give effect to the suggestion implied in my question?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“May I ask which suggestion the hon. Member is referring to?”

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR:—“The suggestion contained in clause (b) of my question, Sir.”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“Yes; I will consider it.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“May I know whether there is any provision at present for treating venereal cases in the General Hospital now?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“In every hospital where venereal patients go, they are treated.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“May I know whether, after the closure of the Locke Hospital in Broadway, a certain section was set apart in the General Hospital for the treatment of venereal cases, whether those beds still remain there, or whether they have been closed down? Who is in charge of those beds now? I should like also . . .”

(The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar rose to reply.)

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The hon. Member has not finished putting his questions.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“I should like to ask the hon. Minister whether there is a general complaint that women patients who come for treatment there are ill-treated and whether there is indecent exposure in the presence of students, etc. I should like to know what steps the hon. Minister proposes to take to put down this habit, to see that the treatment of patients is decent and to make the institution more popular.”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“If all the information which the hon. Member has conveyed is correct, the matter requires to be looked into and I shall do so.”

Education

Opening of a separate Middle School for Muhammadan boys at Bezwada.

* 1648 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Bezwada Municipal Council has been urging on the Government to establish a separate middle school for Muhammadan boys at Bezwada and

(b) whether the Government intend to establish such a school in the next school year?

[2nd March 1929]

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under correspondence with the Director of Public Instruction.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether the Director of Public Instruction has recommended the proposal ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The matter is being considered by the Director of Public Instruction."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I ask when his report is expected ? "

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know when the application was made ? "

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

Local Boards

Communal representation in the Trichinopoly District Board.

* 1649 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what is the relative nominated strength of Muhammadans, Indian Christians and depressed classes in the District Board of Trichinopoly ;

(b) how many Indian Christians have been nominated to the District Board, Trichinopoly, since 1924 ; and

(c) how many Muhammadans, Indian Christians and depressed classes have been elected to the District Board, Trichinopoly, during the period 1921—1928 ?

A.—(a) One in each of the communities of Muhammadans, Indian Christians and depressed classes out of the sanctioned strength of 52 (10 nominated and 42 elected).

(b) Two.

(c) Muhammadans	...	7
Indian Christians	...	8
Depressed classes	...	Nil.

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" May I ask whether the one Indian Christian lady, who was nominated, was nominated to represent ladies or Indian Christians ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot distinguish an Indian Christian as a lady or as a gentleman."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" No, Sir. The practice is for one lady to be nominated for each local body, especially the District Board. Therefore I wish to know whether she was nominated to represent ladies or Indian Christians as a community."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" To take care of the interests of both."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" May I know whether the hon. Minister thinks that appointing one Indian Christian to represent both these classes of people is satisfactory, considering the fact that there are 10 nominated and 42 elected members on the Board ? "

[2nd March 1929]

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The hon. Member will see that there are already three elected Indian Christians on the Trichinopoly District Board."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" The answer to clause (c) is that three Indian Christians were elected to the District Board during the period of seven years, i.e., from 1921 to 1928, not that they are there now . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is arguing."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" I am referring to answer (c)."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I ask if there are three Indian Christians at present ? "

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

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" There is only one Indian Christian on the Board now . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is not a Member of the Government and cannot give information."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know for whom these ten nominated seats are intended ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" For Christians, Muhammadans and other minority communities."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know who are the other minority communities ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is a matter of opinion."

Representation of Muslims in the Hosur Taluk Board.

* 1650 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government was at any time approached by representatives of the public to fix the number of members to be elected or nominated from each taluk included in the Hosur Taluk Board ;

(b) whether the Government have taken any steps to ensure adequate representation of Muslims to the Hosur Taluk Board and if so, what steps and when ; and

(c) whether any Muslim has hitherto been elected to the Taluk Board of Hosur by any constituency and if so, when and how many ?

A.—(a) No such representations are traceable.

(b) Under section 9 (4) (b) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 ; the nomination of the members of Taluk Boards vests in Presidents of District Boards and the Government have no jurisdiction in the matter.

(c) Two ; and the Government have no information as to when they were elected and by what constituency.

Public libraries maintained by local bodies.

* 1651 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any and if so, which of the local bodies maintain any public libraries ;

[2nd March 1929]

- (b) what amount is spent by each of them ;
- (c) whether any local bodies give any grants to libraries ;
- (d) if so, which of them ; and
- (e) what the amount is ?

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

- (c), (d) & (e) Local bodies make contribution to libraries under other management with the sanction of Government. Such contributions are sanctioned only from year to year on the application of local bodies.

Municipal Councils

Nomination to the Tenali Municipality.

* 1652 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) for how long a nominated seat in the Municipal Council, Tenali, has been vacant ;

(b) the reasons for not filling it up till now ;

(c) whether Christians and Adi-Andhras have made any, and if so, what representations for having the nomination given to one of their community ; and

(d) when the Government intend publishing the nomination and whether they will nominate an Adi-Andhra ?

A.—(a) & (d) 26th October 1928 to 19th February 1929. The appointment of the Rev. V. McCauley, D.D., was notified on 19th February 1929.

(b) There was no delay in the matter other than that inseparable from the formalities to be observed in making the above appointment.

(c) One Indian Christian (depressed classes) and another depressed class candidate applied for the appointment.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ May I know why no Adi-Andhra was nominated to the vacant seat ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ There is an Adi-Andhra.”

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Amending Bill to the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

* 1653 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 a draft Bill to amend the Hindu Religious Endowments Act has been prepared by the Government ;

(b) the reasons for the delay in introducing the Bill to amend the Hindu Religious Endowments Act ; and

(c) when the Government propose to introduce the Bill ?

A.—(a) & (b) No Bill has been prepared by the Government but a draft Bill submitted by the Hindu Religious Endowments Board is under scrutiny.

(c) It is not possible to announce a definite date ; but the Bill will be introduced as early as practicable.

[2nd March 1929]

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know from the hon. Minister when this Bill was made ready by the Religious Endowments Board and for how long it has been under the scrutiny of the Government ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ It is now, as I said yesterday, in the hands of the Law (Drafting) Department.”

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—“ That is no answer to my question.”

Arms and Explosives

Issue of licences to shooting clubs.

* 1654 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of shooting clubs to which licences have been granted under rule 32 of the Indian Arms Rules ; and

(b) what the conditions of these licences are ?

A.—(a) Four.

(b) The conditions are printed in the form of licence of which a copy is appended *.

Depressed Classes

Aid to Depressed Classes for improving the lands assigned to them.

* 1655 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that only a small portion of the land assigned to Adi-Dravidas in South Kanara has been brought under cultivation ; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government propose to take to help the Adi-Dravidas in improving the land assigned to them ?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 64 of the Administration Report of the Labour Department for 1927-28. The question whether the Adi-Dravidas in the South Kanara district should be given lands free of assessment for the first few years is under the consideration of Government.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ May I know whether the Government are contemplating any other steps to help these people in improving the lands assigned to them ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ No, Sir.”

Emigration.

Recruitment of labourers from this province.

* 1656 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of persons recruited as labourers from this province ;

[2nd March 1929]

(b) the province, the colony, state or country where they are living ; and

(c) whether any enquiry is made by this Government with regard to the condition of their wages and life ?

A.—(a) & (b) As the hon. Member is aware “ Emigration ” and “ Inter-provincial migration ” are central subjects.

Under the Indian Emigration Act, VII of 1922, emigration is now lawful only to Ceylon and Malaya. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Emigration and Immigration Report, 1927, which has been placed on the Editors' table in G.O. No. 1261 L., dated 8th May 1928, from which it will be seen that the total number of emigrants to these countries during the year 1927 was 220,700. Migration to other provinces and states within India except to Assam is not controlled by any law. Recruitment to the labour districts in Assam is made in accordance with the provisions of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, VI of 1901. The total number of persons recruited for the labour districts in Assam for the year ended 30th June 1928 was 8,211.

(c) No. The condition of life and wages, etc., are explained to the labourers before they are recruited.

Labour

Employment of students trained in the Perambur Industrial Institute.

* 1657 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state with reference to answer to question No. 240 answered on 8th September 1928—

(a) the number of boys that left the Perambur Industrial school ;

(b) how many of them are now employed ;

(c) whether the Commissioner of Labour has submitted the proposals referred to in answer to the above question ; and

(d) what these proposals are ?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Annual Reports on the working of the Perambur Industrial School which have been placed on the Editors' Table.

(b) Of the 18 boys who were employed in firms in Madras and referred to in answer to question No. 240 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council of 8th September 1928 four have since absconded. The Government have no further information on the point.

(c) & (d) Yes ; on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Labour the Government have sanctioned the abolition of the Industrial school as the results of its working were not satisfactory and have approved of the conversion of the premises into a hostel for industrial students or apprentices belonging to the depressed classes.

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Police

Alleged Police vigilance over the work of Mr. G. V. Ponniah Sastri.

* 1658 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Mr. G. V. Ponniah Sastri, Member of the All-India Congress Committee and resident of Iticompadu, Bapatla taluk, Guntur district, was being watched and followed by a Criminal Investigation Department officer in January 1929 in the course of his village reconstruction work in Bapatla taluk from place to place ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information but have called for it.

Alleged Police espionage against political leaders.

* 1659 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have ordered vigorous police espionage against all political leaders and workers since the Calcutta Congress ;

(b) if so, why they have so ordered ; and

(c) what is the additional cost to the Government in the Police Department on account of this Police espionage being vigorously carried on ?

A.—(a) No.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ May I know whether the Government are aware that a large amount of police espionage is being carried on ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ No, Sir.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ If it is going on, who is responsible for it ? ”

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

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ May I know whether any Police officer can give order in this matter without specific orders from the Government ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I should like to have notice of the question.”

Assignment of lands

Grant of land to ex-army men.

* 1660 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether all ex-army men, both combatants and non-combatants, who applied for lands have been given lands ;

(b) whether any such applications are still pending disposal ; and

(c) whether these men will still be given preference ?

[2nd March 1929]

A.—(a) & (b) In regard to both combatants and non-combatants no returns were compiled before 1924. After that year there have been returns regarding the applications from combatants alone. These show that 7,185 applications have been met by grant of land. As an application by an eligible person is not refused except on the ground that the land applied for cannot be granted, it is impossible to say how far actual applicants have ultimately failed to get land. The number of applications pending disposal on 31st December 1928 is reported to have been eleven.

(c) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 951 at the meeting of the Council held on 29th November 1928.

Inams

Resumption of Doratanam inam lands in Parlakimedi taluk.

* 1661 Q.—MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the nature and extent of the Doratanam inam lands within the Parlakimedi Revenue taluk of Ganjam district;

(b) whether these inams are proposed to be resumed, and if so, the reason why;

(c) the total approximate amount of assessment proposed to be fixed on these lands on resumption;

(d) whether it is a fact that there are proposals to give (on resumption) these lands on patta to the Raja of Parlakimedi over the claims of the existing inamdars; and if so, why; and

(e) whether the Collector of Ganjam and the Revenue Board, in accordance with the Board's Standing Order ever proposed to grant (on resumption) these inams on patta to the present inamdars?

A.—(a) As the lands have not yet been surveyed their extent is not accurately known. It has been roughly estimated at about 12,000 acres. The inams in old days constituted the remuneration for "Police" service, viz., the guarding of the ghats leading to the Maliahs to prevent raids by the Sowrahs.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1566 asked by Mr. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. The services for which the inams constituted the remuneration are neither rendered nor required; nor are they likely to be required in future.

(c) The lands have still to be surveyed and settled.

(d) It is not proposed to issue pattas for the lands in the name of the Raja of Parlakimedi. The Government do not admit the claims of the ex-inamdars except in so far as they themselves hold occupancy rights in any part of the lands.

(e) The answer is in the negative.

Resumption of Doratanam inam lands.

* 1662 Q.—MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the year in which the proposals to resume the Doratanam inams were first made;

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(b) why and from whom these proposals originated;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the Inam Commissioner proposed to enfranchise these lands in favour of the existing holders, and that his proposals were not given effect to owing to the view held by the then Agent to the Governor that the retention of services will be useful; and

(d) whether they will be pleased to lay all the correspondence on the table?

A.—(a) 1926.

(b) From the Board of Revenue. The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to his question No. 1661 for the grounds of the proposal.

(c) & (d) The relevant orders passed by the Government from time to time on this subject have been placed on the table of the house in connexion with question No. 1566 asked by Mr. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.

Land Revenue

Recruitment of Revenue Inspectors for South Kanara.

* 1663 Q.—MR. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Revenue Inspectors directly recruited for South Kanara since the system of direct recruitment of Revenue Inspectors was instituted; and

(b) how many of them were Christians, Muhammadans, depressed classes, and other Hindus?

A.—(a) Fifteen.

(b) Three Christians, one Muhammadan and eleven Hindus. It is not known if any of the Hindus belonged to the depressed classes.

Provision of chavadies for villages with a population of five hundred and over.

* 1664 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to East and West Godavari and Kistna—

(a) the total number of villages with a population of five hundred and more in each district;

(b) how many of them have got village chavadies; and

(c) how many of these chavadies are in good repair?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the Village Statistics relating to the Godavari and Kistna districts copies of which are to be found in the Secretariat Library.

(b) & (c) The Government have not the information required. They understand, however, that in 1923 there were altogether 165 village chavadies in the East Godavari district and 91 in the old Kistna district.

[2nd March 1929]

Reforms*Appointment of special officer to collect information for the Simon Commission.*

* 1665 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether a special officer for reforms was appointed to collect information necessary for the Simon Commission;

(b) the name of the special officer and the period or periods for which he worked as such;

(c) the nature of the information gathered;

(d) whether all, or any of his collections are printed; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table copies of those collections for the information of the members of this Council?

A.—(a) Two Special Officers were appointed for the purpose.

(b) Mr. G. T. Poag, I.C.S., and Mr. S. V. Ramamurti, I.C.S. Mr. Boag worked for six months and Mr. Ramamurti for five months and one day.

(c) The information gathered relates to facts and figures necessary to enable the provincial and central Governments as well as the Commission to form a clear picture of the operation of the Government of India Act and of the system of administration set up under it during the period under review, and to appreciate the conditions under which the reformed constitution has worked.

(d) All of them are printed.

(e) The memoranda containing the collections will not be laid on the table by this Government for the reason that they were addressed to the Commission. The Government are prepared to ascertain from the Commission whether they have any objection to the publication of these Memoranda and if they have not, the Government is prepared to supply a complete set to any hon. Member of this House that applied for it.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“With reference to answer (b), I find that the period of service of Mr. Ramamurti was less than that of Mr. Boag by nearly a month. I want to know whether it is due to the fact that Mr. Ramamurti was recruited later or whether his services were terminated earlier than those of Mr. Boag.”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“I must ask notice of the question. I do not remember.”

Secretariat*Appointment of Revenue Assistant Secretary.*

* 1666 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Revenue Assistant Secretary is vacating his seat shortly; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to consider the claims of the communities which have not secured representation in the cadre of Assistant Secretary to Government, especially, the Muslims?

2nd March 1929]

A.—(a) No.

(b) Please see the answer to (a). I may inform the hon. Member however that the Government have decided that the proposed rule of communal rotation should not apply to the post of Assistant Secretary in the Government Secretariats.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“May I put a supplementary question to one of the questions previously answered?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“Under what Standing Order?”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“According to the conventional practice that exists in this House.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“I am not aware of any such practice.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“If a Member is absent when his question is called, he is allowed the privilege of putting supplementary questions after all the questions on the order paper are disposed of.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The hon. Member is evidently not aware of the changes that have been introduced by me in the matter of putting questions. The rules were changed more than a year ago. I changed the rule with a view to discourage the absence of hon. Members when they have got questions, entered in the list, against their names. The hon. Member did not even intimate to me the reasons for his unavoidable absence from the Council at 11 o'clock.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“I shall state now, Sir.”

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

II**GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET FOR 1929-30.**

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The Council will now resume the general discussion on the budget.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“Mr. President, we are told that the opening balance for the budget year is Rs. 400.59 lakhs, that the revenue is Rs. 1,807.09 lakhs, and that the expenditure is Rs. 1,843.23 lakhs. Thus it would appear that the normal expenditure for the year is only Rs. 1,729.10 lakhs and that new proposals are being introduced in the budget to the extent of Rs. 117.13 lakhs. There is nothing to be said with regard to new proposals which were either recommended by this House or approved of by a resolution of the House. Some of the new proposals with regard to Public Health, Veterinary and Education are very desirable ones except where provisions are made for building purposes.

“I want to draw the attention of the House to the revenue and expenditure of previous years. In the year 1889-90 we had a revenue of Rs. 294 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 279 lakhs; in the year 1890-1900—Rs. 317 lakhs revenue and 335 lakhs of rupees expenditure. In the year 1909-10 we had a revenue of Rs. 598 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 585 lakhs. In 1919-20, ten years after, we had a revenue of Rs. 954 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 959 lakhs.

[Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

[2nd March 1929]

11-30
a.m.

"Now, in the current year, as I have already submitted, the revenue is 1,807 lakhs and the expenditure is 1,847 lakhs. It will be seen from this that the expenditure has been growing as may be seen from these figures year by year. In 1920-21 it was only 1,174 lakhs; 1,309 lakhs in 1921-22; 1,296 lakhs in 1922-23; 1,318 lakhs in 1923-24; 1,352 lakhs in 1924-25; 1,416 lakhs in 1925-26; 1,582 lakhs in 1926-27; 1,558 lakhs in 1927-28; 1,747 lakhs in 1928-29 and 1,827 lakhs in 1929-30. These figures would show that during the last six years we had an increase in the expenditure to the extent of about 653 lakhs. That is nearly an increase of one crore during the past six years. The expenditure was steady during the years 1921-22, 1922-23 and 1923-24 and thereafter it went up by leaps and bounds. With regard to the expenditure we may compare the figures of other provinces and be profited by what is happening there. In Bengal with a population of 46 millions they have got only a revenue of 10 crores and an expenditure of 9 and odd crores: I am referring to the figures of 1927-28. With regard to the United Provinces with a population of 25 millions, which is three millions more than the population of this Presidency they have got only a revenue of nearly 13 crores; Bihar and Orissa with a population of 33 millions, the revenue is 567.42 lakhs and an expenditure of 600.46 lakhs. The above figures would show that we are the heaviest taxed people. Bengal as you know which has got the most fertile and rich lands with vast sources of irrigation also, with a population of four millions more than the population of our Presidency, they are collecting only 10½ crores and spending about 9 and odd crores, while our expenditure is 18½ crores.

"Then, with regard to Capital debt account, it is stated by the hon. the Finance Member that he wanted 185.28 lakhs, of which I would only refer to two or three items. For other irrigation and connected works, only 2 or 3 lakhs is provided; for industrial undertakings only 2 or 3 lakhs is provided and State-aid and miscellaneous 14.19 lakhs. With regard to irrigation works, it is a surprise to me that only 2 lakhs are going to be provided this year, when there is an amount of nearly 4 crores in the purse of the hon. the Finance Member. This is very much neglected. From year to year complaints are made in regard to this matter. How do we stand with regard to this question of irrigation. Capital outlay in 1926-27 was Rs. 8,32,59,678 and the net revenue from that is 88 lakhs, the return being 10.64 per cent and that is the return that we get from this outlay. Yet, it is not attempted to invest money under this head. If you look at the value of crops raised under these irrigation works, you see they give us crops worth nearly 27 crores, that means we are getting a return of 450 per cent. With all that the hon. the Finance Member has not provided more than 2 lakhs under the borrowed funds for this very useful purpose.

"Regarding liabilities, a word may be said. Our liabilities in 1921 were 985 lakhs and by next month we shall have liabilities to the extent of 1,056 lakhs. Altogether we shall have 241 lakhs more of liabilities. The amount repaid during these years is about 492 lakhs, and the remaining is about 1,549 lakhs, out of which the amount lent to others goes to the extent of 5 crores. The remaining liability which is entirely due from Government comes to about 10 crores. The hon. the Finance Member is very very anxious to pay up this amount, at least a part of it and not to utilize that sum for purposes which would fetch a large revenue and a larger profit to people, for

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instance irrigation works or commercial undertakings. They are afraid of introducing any industries to this country and they always say that the subject is under the consideration of Government, and that they would look to that later on and so many other things are said, but nothing is attempted. This is due more to the fear that they would come in conflict with competition with foreign concerns and because they want to please the foreigners more than the persons concerned. As already observed by one hon. Member, there is no development in any other department except the Police department. The expenditure on Police in the year 1927-28 was 121 lakhs and now the budget figure is 2 crores. It is running up like anything. Perhaps the Government want to have a little army here so that they may hold the people in better subjugation and deal with them as they like. That is all they are attempting with regard to police matter.

"With regard to industries they are very indifferent. Sums are provided for industries, but they are never spent. They always lapse. Especially in regard to State-Aid to Industries Act, they are feeling very nervous. This budget may be considered the best budget or this may be considered the worst budget, but we are not very much concerned with this. What we are concerned is whether any provision is made in this budget for the proposals made by this side of the House from time to time. That is the test that should be applied before paying the chorus of praise to the Finance Member. It may be that he is the ablest Finance Member that he has produced the best budget possible in the world, it is none of our concern. What we have to look to is whether any of the things asked for by this House has been provided for in the budget. The first thing that we have been asked for is prohibition. Member after member during the discussion of the last budget and the previous budget have been saying that prohibition should be provided for first. That is altogether neglected and some white-washing business is done, which will be discussed later on.

"With regard to court-fees it is admitted by all the members of this House that this tax was levied under a distinct promise that it will not be kept one day longer than it was actually required for financial purposes. Now when there are large amounts to be utilized for so many other purposes this matter is not looked into at all. The other matter is with regard to industries which is always neglected and they do not want to do anything at all. Unfortunately we have got a very weak Minister who would not assert himself and do something for the subject which is entrusted to his care. My submission under these circumstances is that many of the provisions should be voted against.

"The hon. the Finance Member was pleased to pay a tribute to the zealous work carried out by the members of the Finance Committee, but he has not in any way appreciated the views taken by the majority of the members of the committee. He has simply introduced all these items or most of those items which were rejected by the committee. If Government do not want to take into consideration even the majority view of the committee it is better that the committee is abolished than stand there for no purpose whatsoever. It is not possible to consider in detail all the matters that may be submitted before this House fully, but in the Finance Committee there will be more scope to look into the matters and other explanations that may be given by the Government. With all that, Government have not paid any

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heed to the considered opinion of the majority of the members of the committee. Their opinion is simply brushed aside and every thing rejected by the committee is introduced in the budget and we are asked to vote. I hope hon. Members will remember this and vote against all such provisions at the time when they come up for voting."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Mr. President, Sir, after listening to about sixty and odd members, almost every one of whom praising the budget and the author of it, I think the hon. the Finance Member must listen to some adverse criticism also for the sake of variety. Sir, the budget has been variously described as a good budget, a fair budget and a carrying on budget. Sir, what I find is that it is an artificial budget. The revenue of 1,807 lakhs is made to square with the expenditure of 1,827 lakhs. That attempt proved impossible and expenditure is now greater than the income. Sir, the plight of the Finance Member can well be compared to that of a Chinese cook who when he found that the provisions in the kitchen were not sufficient went to refuse bins for more provisions and made a free dish of tails and entails. It is nothing less than the task of the good old tailor of Piccadilly who when he found that he was not able to make a coat out of the cloth supplied to him indented for old coats and made a patch-work of the whole thing. That is exactly the thing that the Finance Member has done. When he found that the revenue was not sufficient, he turned to the lapsed grants left by negligent Ministers. He made an indent on them and then freely utilized them for discharging the debts and to meet the growing expenditure of this year. It looks as though the whole thing is moving in a vicious circle. The Ministers make demands and at the end of the year, leave a large amount of lapsed grant and the hon. the Finance Member makes a free use of these lapsed grants, the result of criminal neglect of his colleagues on the Treasury Bench. How long is this state of affairs to continue? Is this a sound financial policy? Are the present nation-building departments functioning properly?"

"Coming to the City of Madras I have to make a series of allegations against the Ministers. First comes the rise in the price of firewood, rice, straw and other articles of daily use which used till now to come to this city at a very cheap cost through the Buckingham Canal. Now, the canal has been closed for traffic and the provisions are held up in up-country places with the result that famine prices prevail in the city to-day. Firewood which was selling at 6 or 7 annas for every four stones is now sold at Rs. 1-1-0 and it is apprehended that it will rise to Rs. 1-8-0 in a day or two. The price of charcoal, which was 12 annas a bag, is now Rs. 2-8-0 a bag. The selling price of a medium bag of rice at present is Rs. 10-12-0, whereas it was sold at Rs. 8-4-0 before. Sir, this may not affect rich people. What about the poor classes who have to depend upon their daily wages to keep body and soul together? How are they to eke out their livelihood if such obstructions are thrown in their way? All this is the result of the Government attempting to repair a cheap water way without any consideration for the inconvenience and hardship to the people of Madras.

"Then again, Sir, there is the vexed question of water-supply. This has been discussed very often in this House; an adjournment motion was moved and Government conceded that they will do everything in their power to improve water-supply. We asked for 22 lakhs for acquiring the irrigation rights of the Red Hills ayacut and 5 lakhs for constructing more filter beds.

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Government have not made any provision for this. The city water-supply is in a precarious condition. Want of more filter beds made the Corporation mix filtered with unfiltered water for supply to the city and as a result we had a virulent epidemic of cholera in the city spreading even to the General Hospital claiming several victims. It is high time the Government helped the Corporation to get over this perennial difficulty.

"Then, Sir, the entertainment tax has given rise to a considerable amount of ill-feeling among the people, particularly the sporting classes. I do not see why they should go one step further and levy this much-resented entertainment tax from visitors at cricket matches, tennis tournaments, religious festivals and kalakshepams and Harikathas and other amateur sangeetha sabhas. In my opinion the entertainment tax on cinema alone will be justifiable.

"Coming to the question of timber tax I should hold the hon. the Chief Minister personally responsible for the loss of ninety thousand rupees to the Corporation of Madras. He says he will bring a Bill, but I fear it will be two years before he brings that measure and by that time the Corporation will lose about two or three lakhs.

"The way in which the hon. the Chief Minister made nominations to the Corporation has given rise to considerable adverse criticism. One of his nominees is his motor mechanic and another is a banker's son. Are there no members from minority communities to be nominated? There are the Viwakarnas, the Yadhavas, the Marwaris, the Gujaratis and Malavalis. Sir, the hon. the Minister seems to favour only his own men. The serious defalcation in the Corporation timber tax has been brought to his knowledge, and it is a standing scandal to any Corporation or honest Government; but the Corporation of Madras has hushed up the whole thing and the Government are timid to investigate into the matter lest some of their own men be exposed. More than two lakhs have been swindled and the Government have done nothing to bring the culprits to book. They think the Corporation is a body to be afraid of, but if it is Cochin or Chidambaram they dissolve it at once.

"Coming now to the police in the City of Madras it looks as if they have more power than His Majesty the King-Emperor himself. From the reply of the hon. the Home Member it seems that not even the hon. Members of the Treasury Bench have any controlling power over them. Sir, the way in which the police are behaving, by taking the law into their hands and arresting anybody, at any place and at any time shows that they, instead of maintaining peace and order, are creating chaos in the city. Sir, even now, while I was coming to the Council I narrowly escaped being dashed against the bus carrying the mufassal police patrolling the city. The same game was played last time and two or three men were killed by the reckless driving of these police-buses. I do not know why these up-country constables should be kept here. Their presence here serves for no purpose except to increase the price of the food-stuffs. What have the police done? Have they traced the culprits who committed the recent burglaries in Nungambakam, Mylapore and other centres in the city. Not one has been booked, nor are they making any attempts to prevent future burglaries. Instead of doing their legitimate work of protecting life and property and preventing crime

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their attention is concentrated on Simon Commission and his party. There are three cases of murder undetected. There is the Mount murder; there is the murder committed in Ramaswami Street in Mannady; a long time has elapsed; somebody is arrested, kept for a time in custody and then let off. This is repeated over and over again and there is the inevitable scandal. Then there is the Bangalore train murder in which Rajammal was foully murdered, and nobody has been arrested. Are the police doing their duty at all? Will this state of things be allowed to continue in any civilized country? Are the police, instead of protecting life and property, going to arrest political leaders without warrant? Is it this system of Government we are going to have hereafter? Is this consistent with the dignity of British administration with its glorious traditions of its police behind it? Sir, if you cannot detect crime why don't you send for the detective police of the Scotland-yard; why waste money on your experts? I do not mind to which nationality they belong so long as they are able to detect crime. Bring them and ask them to teach your officers. Sir, as it is time for me to close my speech I shall take another opportunity to deal with the Medical Department."

Mr. J. Bhimayya then addressed the House in Telugu as follows:—

అధ్యక్షా, కూర్చున్న పదమర గోదావరి జిల్లాలోగల మా జాతీయలు యిండిగ, కెట్టిగ, కెట్టి బలిజలు అని మూడు విధములుగ పిలువబడుచు ఆ జిల్లాలోగల మొత్తము జన సంఖ్యలో యిండిగ దశ వంతు జన సంఖ్యను కలిగిన పెద్ద సంఘమువారై వున్నారు. యెక్కయిజు ద్వారా గవర్నరు మెంటువారికి ధనము చేకూర్చుటయందు రెండవ స్థాన మాక్రమించినది మా సంఘమువారి.

“పంచములవరనే అన్ని విషయములలోను మా సంఘమువారు వెనుకబడియున్నారు. పంచము పల్లెలవరనే కెట్టిబలిజలుకూడా ప్రత్యేక పాలెములలో కాపురము చేయుచున్నారు. అవ్వట వారికి చిన్న చిన్న కుటీరములను నిర్మించుకొనుటకైనను తగిన నివేశన స్థలములులేవు. నీటి వసతికూడా చాలా తక్కువ. విద్యా శాలలు అసలేలేవు. జన సంఖ్యయందు రెండవ వారుగా వున్న యీ సంఘమునందుకూడ అదియోధ్యులయందువలె ప్రభుత్వమువారు ప్రత్యేక అదరణ చూపవలసివున్నదిగాని యీ సంఘము యింతవరకు ప్రభుత్వమువారి దృష్టియందున్నట్లు తోచదు.

“ఈ సంవత్సరం ఆయవ్యయ పట్టికయందు విద్యానిధికి, నీటి సప్లయికి యెక్కువ మొత్తముల నొసగి ప్రతి కెట్టిబలిజ పాలెమునందు పాఠశాలలు స్థాపించవలెను. విరివిగా విద్యార్థి వేతనముల సొంతవలెను. అవసరమున్నచోట్ల సూతులు త్రవ్వించవలెను. నివేశన స్థలములను యిప్పించవలెను. ప్రతి సంఘము యే కొద్దియో అభివృద్ధి నొందుచుండగా యీ సంఘము యింతవరకు కొంచెమైనను అభివృద్ధి నొందు సూచనలకూడా కాన్పించకుండుటకు కారణము యీ సంఘమువారు అనాదినుంచి ప్రధాన వృత్తిగా నవలంబించిన దేశ ద్రోహకరముగు మద్యపాన విక్రయముయొక్క పాప ఫలితమని చెప్పక తప్పదు.

“కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వమువారు యిదివరలో చేసిన వాగ్దానము ప్రకారము 20 సంవత్సరముల కాల వ్యవధిలో నిమిత్తము లేకుండా సాధ్యమైన సంతర్పరల సంచార మద్యపాన నిషేధమును అచరణలోనికి తీసికొనివచ్చి అధోగతిపాలైవున్న యీ సంఘమువారిని మదుపాన విక్రయమనే మహా పాతకమునుండి విముక్తులను చేయదురని చూర్ణ విశ్వాసముతో ఆశించుచున్నాను. ప్రస్తుత నామినేషనుల పద్ధతి తొలగించుచో యీ సంఘమువారికి జనసంఖ్యను బట్టి ప్రత్యేక యెన్నిక స్థానముల ప్రసాదించవలయునని సవిషయముగా వ్రాశిండుచున్నాను.”

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* Mr. C. VENKATARAM NAYUDU :—“ Mr. President, Sir, the present budget is disappointing, because it does not take a long view of the future, when expenditure must either increase or rigorous retrenchment will have to be practised and taxation must be reduced. The Government have shown that they have no policy in regard to the utilization of the unremitted Provincial contribution of three crores and a half. Some of it must be set apart for the reduction of taxation raised recently. Moreover a limit should be contemplated to the increase or even the maintenance of the present scale of land revenue and provision made therefor. The excise revenue must go, but even the possibility does not seem to have been contemplated. The growth of expenditure on establishments and mere brick and mortar is alarming. The Development Department has done nothing worth mentioning and may as well be wound up. The Excise Minister is trifling with Indianization of the medical services in the province. His latest joke is to spend four lakhs on temperance propaganda with one hand and offer liquor in plenty with the other. The money if granted by this Council will be most available for the election agent of the Minister and his friends. He pays lip service to prohibition but does nothing. He has gone back on the policy of his predecessor. He has no policy at all. The Education Minister has done nothing to reform local boards, his legislative programme is ambitious but he does not carry it out, and he has not tackled the problem either but is simply marking time. The Government have not introduced the Land Revenue Bill, the Irrigation Bill, the Estates Land Act (Amending) Bill or the Malabar Tenancy Bill. They have not paid any attention to the grievances of the ryots in my and other districts. Forest grievances are accumulating but nothing is done. Minor irrigation is thoroughly neglected. The Sircar to the ryots simply means collectors of revenue licit and illicit in various ways. The activities of the Police in my district are more directed to petty, mean and vindictive persecutions of congress workers but not to the detection or prevention of real crime. The Government of Madras have condemned dyarchy. We the Congress Party have always condemned it. Complete swaraj is the only remedy for all our grievances.”

Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar addressed the House in Tamil.

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* Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—“ Mr. President, Sir, at this stage I have no intention to make comments on items of revenue upon which there has been a falling off—or increase generally—nor on the manner of collection of taxes, nor have I the time to compare expenditure of the current year or last year with the year under discussion. The increase in the excise revenue only calls for some comment and it shows how far the Government is earnest in their policy of total prohibition. I may also add that reduction of debt is not satisfactory. I do not want to indulge on the oft-repeated theory of redress of grievances before voting on supplies. This has proved futile and serves no purpose. But one question which strikes me is—what is the benefit for the agriculturist and the wage-earner and what is the help offered to them in their distressed condition. It appears, according to the policy of the Government, as if the Government has determined to wash its hands of all attempts to relieve the distress prevalent throughout the country. There are plenty of indications in this Presidency that trade is not what it should be, that agriculture is not in a flourishing state, that wages are low, there is no industrial peace in the land and that the condition of the people, especially of those who

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are described roughly as the lower middle classes, or it may be even the upper middle classes, is one which should make us turn our immediate attention to allaying of widespread discontent.

"The question of unemployment in general, the position of the non-gazetted servants in all departments and the great and appalling state of illiteracy, especially among the Muslim community, the increasing indebtedness and sickness of the ryot require our serious attention but they have not been tackled. It seems to me that until revenue suffered severely and there is a general consternation throughout, financial arrangements to relieve the distress will not force themselves on the attention of the Government. There is certainly a disposition among the distressed classes when they heard of budget to feel that they are treated with great negligence and utter indifference. All this unsatisfactory state of affairs seems to me to be due to one great cause, viz., the lack of effective control of this House over public expenditure.

"Of course, in a country like ours, where we are not self-governed, but other-governed, expenditure of public revenues depends partly upon the policy of the Government, and partly upon the methods of the Cabinet or executive, over which this Legislature has no control whatever. In free countries while expenditure depends, apart from delegation of financial business to committees, upon financial criticism and debate in the Chamber of peoples' representatives no such thing obtains in our country. On the other hand our Legislature is seriously handicapped by the rules of financial procedure, the political character of its discussions, and by the lack of intelligent financial information available to the members and practically the Legislature has no material to work on. And the absurdity of the rules is that when more money should be spent on peoples' education, one has to move to reduce the vote of money on that service. When we are but so many political factions and not evolved into perfect political parties, financial criticism has become merely political or party criticism.

"To add to this, the very frequent tightening of ill-developed party system has made financial control practically nil and the nominated element in the Council contributes to this to a great extent.

"Besides, the Government control over time and action in the House, the small number of sittings, the stereotyped arrangement of the budget demands from year to year, and the suppression of the private member make the whole budget discussions and voting degenerate into a mere farce, at the expense of public time and money.

"We want economy and efficiency; we want saving and saving for a purpose. We want to save money to enable Government to go into some of the beneficial projects which we are debarred from taking up because we cannot increase our expenditure. We want to stop the indebtedness of the province and the people which threatens to be increasing from year to year.

"We do not want ideal education system, ideal system of public health and ideal agriculture and ideal system of law and order and ideal justice, but only some betterment in those directions.

"But unless the Legislature should exercise real control over national expenditure and over the financial agencies, viz., the treasury and the spending department, no good result would ensue. No doubt the Legislature is

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supposed to have set up three kinds of control, viz., the financial committee for anterior control, the House itself for concurrent control and the Public Accounts Committee for retrospective control on audit and appropriation accounts, but each one of these institutions has many serious defects and handicaps. Let us consider the Finance Committee. Its decisions are merely recommendatory. There is not enough time given to the committee for full scrutiny. Estimates of costs could not be thoroughly scrutinized for want of other facilities and the whole thing seems to be merely formal.

"Secondly the House itself suffers from very many handicaps more or less similar in nature. Even the information furnished to the Finance Committee is not available to the members of the House. Again shortness of time and other rules of procedure, and the large official and nominated element, are other sources of hindrance to work in the Council.

"Thirdly the machinery of Public Accounts Committee is not so much financial as judicial. It must prevent illegality or fraud more than mere waste. Not much opportunity is given for discussion of its report in the Council, so to secure real and effective control over expenditure these defects must be removed and one or more Estimate Committees should be set up. Every estimate relating to existing services or new services should be called for from every Government department for thorough examination and scrutiny of the estimates of costs. The mere bill should not be taken as sufficient authority for passing of the estimate. The estimates of cost or financial forecast should be financially scrutinized. Accurate knowledge collected by trained officials should be furnished which may be checked or extended by examination of witnesses or documents. A permanent secretariat may be instituted to help these Estimate Committees. This financial scrutiny may also be delegated if so desired to select committees of the House. The Estimate Committee is to be a financial informer to the House."

* Khan Sahib T. M. MOINU SAHIB Bahadur.—"Mr. President, Sir, I congratulate the hon. the Finance Member for the excellent budget which he has presented to the Council. I congratulate the Finance Member not only for the budget but also for certain other things as well. We find that the budget is a very satisfactory one because there are many new items provided for new schemes therein. The question of education and village reconstruction has been referred to by many speakers here.

"Coming from Malabar I know the difficulties experienced by rural population there for want of communications, water-supply and medical relief. I request the hon. the Minister to reconsider the provision already made and at least to increase it to some extent so that we may get a substantial amount for these purposes.

"Coming to roads, I must confess that the Government are maintaining trunk roads but the amount they allot is far inadequate. The Government has resumed control of the maintenance of the trunk roads; but they give only a very small sum, something about Rs. 500 per mile for their maintenance. In the case of the Public Works Department they give a substantial sum as large as Rs. 2,000 per mile. Whenever the Government want an opinion on our roads, they compare our roads with the Department of Public Works and say that our roads are not maintained properly. On our part, we plead

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inadequate financial provision and as such we are not able to do anything on such low grants as Rs 500 per mile. So, I request the Chief Minister to see his way to provide at least a scale of Rs. 1,000 per mile for trunk roads.

12-15 P.M. “Then coming to the very serious question affecting my own community. the Muslim community, regarding the appointment of a High Court Judge from my community, I wish to draw the attention of the House to the fact that as long as three years ago, I happened to be one of those who represented this grievance to His Excellency the Governor urging that the Muslim population not only in Madras, but outside also feels very much in the matter of the appointment of a Muhammadan as High Court Judge. Although I do not agree that in the discharge of the duties, the administration of justice, there is anything to complain if there is not Muhammadan High Court Judge, I submit that on the communal basis there must be at least a Muhammadan Judge on the High Court. I hope that at least this time the Government will consider this matter favourably when a vacancy occurs.

“Mr. President, Sir, much has been said about the excise policy of the Government. I have nothing to say against that policy. But I must say that there is not a single Mappilla in the department either as inspector or sub-inspector or in any other capacity. I hope the hon. the Minister will consider the case of Mappillas in the near future when opportunities may occur. In conclusion I once more congratulate the hon. the Finance Member with whom I had as a member of the Finance Committee more occasion to come into contact and know his work. I must confess that we cannot find a better Finance Member than Mr. Moir who is not a miser and who is not very liberal either; he always looks into the financial position of the province carefully so much so that he never wants that any unnecessary expense should be incurred with the limited finances at his disposal.”

* Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—“Mr. President, Sir, in the first place, I wish to congratulate the hon. the Finance Member for the clear and frank presentation of the budget. In this year's budget we find a new feature and that is, he has appended a few graphs which enable one to understand at a single glance the whole situation of our revenue and expenditure for the last about ten years. I am glad also that the hon. the Finance Member has understood the truth and implications of the saying ‘that he who borroweth goes a sorrowing’, and came forward to clear off a debt of over two crores of rupees from the opening balance. In short, Sir, thanks to the remission of the provincial contribution and thanks to the stricter supervision of the Finance Department, the state of our provincial finance will not give us any anxiety for a few years more, at any rate. Sir, in the matter of expenditure I wish to draw the kind attention of the hon. the Finance Member to a few points entirely in a spirit of constructive criticism. As we are all aware the large amount of $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores which has been released by the remission of the provincial contribution was substantially raised by the increase of the land tax and land tax alone, when in those days the inequitable impost was being collected from this province. Since this large amount was raised entirely from the land tax, I think we are morally bound to spend that amount, at least a large portion of that amount, either by reducing the land tax or at any rate by affording greater facilities for the amelioration of the agricultural classes in particular and of the rural population in general. (Hear, hear.) The process

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of amelioration may be done by affording greater facilities for village communications, rural sanitation and water-supply by providing better facilities for the spread of primary education, and also by granting liberal remissions during bad seasons. Sir, let us forget even this aspect, namely, the money that is released by the remission of the provincial contribution and the relative right of the rural population over its use, and think normally over the normal expenditure. Looking from that standpoint I am inclined to take exception to the large provision of over 2 crores of rupees for civil works. (Hear, hear.) Barring an amount of about 45 lakhs which has been provided for village roads, bridges and grants-in-aid to local bodies for the same purpose, I think a large amount of one and half crores of rupees is proposed to be spent over brick and mortar the necessity of which I do not question, but I wish to impress that those schemes may as well wait for a few years. They have waited for so long and they can as well wait for a few years more; and in the meanwhile the Government can give this amount to the more crying needs of the rural population. For instance, I may once again point out that primary education should be brought to the door of every villager, and in fact on the universality and success of this scheme depends to a large extent the success of local self-government in this province, and will ever depend.

“Then, Sir, I wish to say just a word about the much criticised provision of four lakhs of rupees for temperance propaganda. Sir, I should think that this provision is a very necessary one. In fact this step is only an auxiliary and necessary step if the desire for prohibition is to be an accomplished fact and not a mere bravado in speech as was instanced in the last two days by the speeches on this subject delivered by certain hon. Members. I do not know for what purpose they have spoken like that. They may have their own motives. The elections are very soon to come. (A voice :—‘Election is the reason for these pamphlets.’) No doubt the confirmed drunkards cannot be weaned from their habit of drink. Any amount of propaganda will not assist them in saving them from that habit. (Hear, hear.) They are a hard lot. (Voices :—‘Oh, oh’.) But, Sir, there are unwary people who every day walk into the footsteps of the confirmed drunkards and swell their number, and this propaganda will certainly go a long way in preventing such people, the prospective drunkards from taking to the drink habit.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“How are you going to find them out?”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“Open more shops.”

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—“This amount, Sir, is mostly going to be spent for providing sums to the local bodies and for non-official agencies. So, the hon. Members opposite need not have any anxiety or fear that the money will not be spent properly for the purpose for which it is intended. So when, side by side with this temperance propaganda, a judicious reduction of liquor shops is taken in hand, there will sooner or later come a time when the ground for complete prohibition will be prepared. (A voice :—‘When?’) And if the Government adopts the complete closure of liquor shops, then our province will be ready for (A Voice :—‘Swaraj?’) a dry area, and then the cry for prohibition will no longer be a cry for the moon.”

* Mr. SYED TAJUDIN :—“Mr. President, Sir, I should very much like to add my quota in congratulating the hon. the Finance Member in having so clearly presented this year's budget. Considering the financial

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resources which are at the command of the Government, I think the hon. the Finance Member has done his very best in the matter of allotting sums for various purposes. Sir, there are a number of demands which are pressing on the attention of the Government. I think hon. Members will agree with me when I say that all these demands cannot be met all of a sudden and in a single budget. We cannot provide for one and all of these schemes, however laudable the object of the schemes may be. And therefore, I think the hon. the Finance Member has cut his coat according to the cloth. However, I should like to suggest a few things that are desirable and over which attention should be paid in the near future. The Vizagapatam Hospital which goes by the name of King George's Hospital requires certain very urgent improvements. That big hospital where there are hundreds of beds, where thousands of patients are being treated year after year, you will be surprised to learn, is going on without any drainage system at all. All the refuse matter and all the highly infectious and contagious morbid matters are allowed to soak within the compound itself. Therefore that hospital, I am afraid, serves more to disseminate disease than to eradicate disease from that part of our land.

12-30
p.m.

"Besides, the nursing staff is far from being satisfactory. During out of hours, say during night time, no patient is attended upon by these nurses. They come from a class called the French Order, and they never leave their cells in the nights. Therefore the patients have to suffer. I am told most of the nurses do not possess the qualifications they ought to possess. Therefore, I think a better staff of nurses is a long-felt desideratum there. Thirdly, in this Presidency, there are very few hospitals where caste and gosha people can get satisfactory treatment as the Government Caste and Gosha Hospital. This hospital is intended to supply clinical material for lady students and unless it is equipped with the latest improvements I do not think it will serve the purpose for which it stands.

"I should like to express my thanks to my Chief for having made a fairly large provision for starting more elementary schools for Muhammadan boys. (Mr. Basheer Ahmad: Question.) I feel it my duty to express my thankfulness to the hon. the Home Member for having effected a number of improvements in the police (Mr. Satyamurti: namely—). The whole City Police is now reorganized. (Mr. Satyamurti: European Sergeants are getting more pay.) So also the Criminal Intelligence department which was ante-deluvian in its nature. (Voices: Oh!). That department also has undergone a thorough change for the better. (Mr. Satyamurti: How do you know?) Because from the reports you can understand that this department has done yeoman service in detecting crimes and the police officers have detected a great number of cases which were undetected. (Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan: Only political.) Therefore, I feel it my duty to congratulate the hon. the Home Member for the good changes he has made in this department. (Mr. Satyamurti: Then what about others?)"

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, when we had the very first budget presented in the Reformed Council, I criticized it as an artificial budget, in the sense that it tried to over-estimate receipts, so that it might appear to be a surplus budget. The tendency of the later days has been the other way. The tendency has been to under-estimate the receipts and over-estimate the expenditure. That I am not exaggerating in any way would be clear from the statement of the hon. the Finance Member

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himself, from which it would appear that, so far as the budget for the year about to end is concerned, the receipts are likely to exceed the forecasted estimates by 48 and odd lakhs and expenditure is likely to fall short by 99 and odd lakhs; and of this estimate of expenditure, which is found to be more than they can spend, the reserved side is responsible for no less than two-thirds. It is true that the transferred side has also a considerable amount to lapse by neglecting such very urgent necessities like the improvement of water-supply, medical help and other things. They might perhaps plead that it is due to their inexperience and untried non-official agencies under them. But I can find no such excuse for the reserved side with their experts and trained staff. This pernicious system has a very serious disadvantage, so far at any rate as the transferred side is concerned. By this method of under-estimating receipts and over-estimating expenditure it is made to appear to the transferred side that there is not any money available for embarking on useful schemes of expenditure, with the result that they deny then the chances of formulating schemes or, if they have formulated schemes, of putting them forward for execution.

"Sir, the Council proceedings tell us that the term of office of the hon. the Leader of the House will expire by December of this year, and as this is the last budget at which he is going to be present, I think it fair to myself and to the House to publicly express my indebtedness to some of the good things that he has done. The older Members of this House will remember the very strenuous fight we put up against the proposals of the Government to increase the land tax in Anantapur and Bellary districts. We agitated and agitated but all our cries proved but cries in the wilderness, and the Government merely confirmed the proposals of their subordinates. Then there was a change of personnel and representations were made that these enhancement proposals were not justifiable, more especially the proposal to increase the tax on black-cotton soils by a higher percentage than that on red soils. He readily admitted the untenability of having different rates of enhancement for black-cotton and red soils and reduced the rates on black-cotton lands from 18½ per cent to 12½ per cent. That was no small thing. The Council will recognize the full value of his service when I tell them that the registers of all those villages had already been written up, that even the diglott registers had been printed or were in course of printing. He had them all re-written and errata issued to the printed registers and thus gave a relief to the people (partial though it be) which had been denied by two of his predecessors. So also with regard to survey stones. He did away with the revenue inspectors' fees and rectified many of the anomalies connected with the levy of charges and their distribution among ryots.

"Again, Sir, in regard to districts which are susceptible to famine, he has introduced a reform by which though water from perennial rivers, if any, flowing in them might be used for lands by the help of pumps, no water charge will be levied for the first five years and for three years thereafter the charges would be only half of the normal rates. Above all, Sir, I think we are indebted to him for the memorandum he has presented before the Simon Commission; and while I do not agree with some of the things mentioned in it, I think it is a bold and very outspoken statement for a Member of the Civil Service. The hon. the Leader of the House must, I think, be thankful that in the last year of his regime, such an interesting and useful portfolio as

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irrigation has come into his hands. He knows almost all the districts in the Province. I would like, Sir, that he should exert himself and see that the famines, some districts are periodically subject to, are things of the past. If he will take the trouble of going through all records relating to these districts and try to ascertain what Government themselves have lost by way of remission of land revenue, by way of irrecoverable agricultural loans, by way of losses of revenue on land which the impoverished ryots could not re-cultivate, the loss of revenue due to allowing cattle freely to graze in forests, the huge sums that have been spent in relieving distress, if he will calculate all this, I am sure he will find that these figures total up to over 25 crores, that is, a sum more than twice the cost of the Tungabhadra project as estimated a few years ago. More than that, let him try to picture to himself the enormous loss of men and cattle. Between the years 1871 and 1921, the census figures show the population in the famine districts as more or less stationary, while for the rest of the Presidency they show a considerable increase. By that one is led to conclude that during that period of 50 years as many as 14½ lakhs of people have died owing to economic causes in those districts. I therefore urge upon him to push forward, with all the vigour he can, the investigation of this project.

"As regards minor tanks, which play no inconsiderable part in the life of the rural population, I do not know of any arrangements by which these tanks are inspected at least once in a year. I doubt whether any money is made available for all these and whether, if money is made available, he has the necessary staff to carry out the works.

"The forests under panchayats need early attention at his hands. The transfer of all the small insignificant forests from the Government to panchayats is on the whole a welcome change. But why should there be too much of interference and too many inconvenient rules? The only thing the Government should concern themselves with in regard to these forests is that they are not losers in any way by the transfer of these forests, and that they continue to get what they were getting before and that the forests do not deteriorate by change of control. These two conditions being assured, the Government should leave a free hand to the non-official agency to manage these forests. On the other hand, at every step they are interfering with the liberty of the panchayat. They prescribe the number of units which should be allowed for grazing, the rates at which the permits should be granted, the staff that should be employed, and, above all, while these forests in their hands were most of them losing concerns, they now try to squeeze as much as they can from the unfortunate non-officials who cannot but take over these forests in the interests of their cattle. If any cattle trespasses into these forests, compounding fees are levied, and Government would not allow these panchayats to utilize this amount though they are entitled to it, but would appropriate it themselves.

12-45 P.M. "Sir, a single forest which hitherto perhaps consisted of 5,000 acres is now split up into five or six plots, each of 1,000 or so acres, with a separate management independent of one another, with the result that if cattle strayed from one block to another—you must remember that they are all contiguous blocks—the panchayat in charge has the right to impound and penalize for trespass. This also should be avoided. And, again, many of the panchayat forests are within half a mile of—not

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cultivated lands remember—but, of village site. This gives a temptation to people in charge of panchayats to harass the ryots by impounding cattle for trespass. This also must be avoided.

"Sir, the Government are now levying at the rate of Rs. 2 for each subdivision. Of this, one rupee is supposed to be given to the karnam who is employed on the subdivision and the other rupee is credited to the Government. As a matter of fact, of these two rupees, one rupee is not invariably given to the karnam. If the figures for the past several years are examined it will be found that not more than a very small fraction of this amount really goes into the pocket of the karnam. I suggest that only one rupee may be collected, that the whole of that may go to the karnam who is after all an ill paid official and that nothing need be collected for the Government. After all, it is a pernicious principle to say in one breath that their officers are paid for all their time and in the next breath levy a charge over again for work done during the period, which admittedly is already paid for.

"Sir, I want to say a word or two about the village officers. You may remember how, as a result of a resolution passed by this Council, the pay of these people was increased to Rs. 15. That resulted in an increased expenditure and the Government, in order to bring it down, resorted to the device of clubbing several villages together and reducing the number of village officers. We raised a protest against that step and the hon. the Revenue Member was good enough to concede that if we would suggest any proposals to him by which he can restore all the village officers at the same time without being asked to exceed the expenditure he was then incurring he was willing to agree. You and others, Sir, in the Select Committee then made proposals which were accepted. Those proposals were made on the assumption that the figures furnished by the Revenue Member then were quite accurate. The expenditure as notified was very nearly the amount he was spending then on the establishment. But what are the real facts? The hon. the Revenue Member said that he was prepared to spend up to Rs. 119 lakhs on the establishment; but the budget now presented to us shows that only 93 lakhs are needed to meet the cost of the establishment. Now I suggest that this difference should be utilized to restore the pay of these village officers and village menials to the level at which it stood previously. After all, theirs is a legitimate claim. To say that in order to meet the deficit they should not have an addition of eight annas to their pay of Rs. 7½ is rather cruel, especially when there is the money, which was intended for them, available. I think the least the Government can do is to restore the scale of pay to the level it stood before.

"One other point I shall refer to before I turn from the hon. the Revenue Member. In the district of Bellary the seasonal conditions are again bad. Orders have not yet been issued—I do not know if they have been issued—as to what relief the Government are going to give to the ryots concerned. The collection season is in full swing. There are arrears of past years to be collected and I think it is up to the Government to pass very early orders giving them substantial relief. It would not be wise, I beg respectfully to warn the Government, to collect the uncollectable arrears of previous or current faslis. Because, by so doing you will never allow the ryots to recover from their condition and revert to a normal existence at any time hereafter.

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"I do not want to say much about the other Members in the Reserved Half. The hon. the Home Member is an amiable gentleman, very soft-hearted, very kind and all that. But yet Sir, he would like to avoid any friction with his Colleagues and would agree with them just to get along. The authors of the Reform never contemplated that there should be Indian Members on that side merely to carry on. They are there to represent the Indian point of view and stand up for Indians and put up a fight for them. (Cries of 'hear, hear' from the Swarajists.) The hon. the Law Member said many valiant things when he was on this side of the House but with his transfer to the Treasury Bench there has been a wonderful change in him. His answers to the questions (The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur: 'What about you?') are blunt even to the point of rudeness. The tone in which he gives the answers is worthy of an irresponsible bureaucrat. He was saying many hard things when he was here in regard to the release of Mr. P. Narayana Menon. He was pleading here for the separation of judicial and executive functions; pleading for the abolition of the Board of Revenue; pleading for the codification of the land revenue. What is he going to do now that he is on the Treasury Bench? He said that he has not changed his views in regard to the release of Mr. Narayana Menon. But why does he not translate it into practice? He says: 'I am helpless'. Why does he continue there. He says there is a Cabinet secret into which mortal eyes cannot pry."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro:—"Sir, I had been engaged in the work connected with the Simon Commission and so had no time to study in detail the financial statement. I therefore apologise to the House if my remarks are desultory. I would have been silent but for the very provoking remarks that fell from the ex-Minister for Development, Mr. Ranganatham. If he had only searched his heart to find out what he was able to do when he was in service, in the office as responsible Minister for the benefit of the poorer classes for whom he speaks so valiantly on this occasion, it would have been well. Before he became Minister we know what he was pleading for. I repeat that if he had searched his heart to find out what he was able to do as Minister, he would not have found any reason to quarrel with the Home Member or Revenue Member. (Interruptions.) Whatever may be the reason for our friends on the Opposition being in league with him or joining hands with him on this occasion, it seems to me that they look strange bed fellows. I need not go into that matter in detail. We can spare Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar for other occasions where his own policies will come out in greater relief for criticism."

"As regards the budget (Mr. Satyamurti: 'Oh.') it is rather surprising to find that there has been so much of unspent balances brought over as opening balance. The hon. the Finance Member has explained that the Public Works Department is responsible for the large surrenders, the department not being able to carry out all the works for which provision had been made in the last budget. It is surprising that the Finance Department, with the careful scrutiny which it claims and with the detailed criticism which it is alleged to have been applying to demands from the departments, should have allowed these excesses in estimates to escape its attention. My surprise is all the more justified when I find that there were many supplementary demands in the course of the year for the Public Works Department. All this shows that greater control over the preparation of

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estimates in the departments is absolutely necessary. If the estimates or the schemes submitted to the Finance Department had been carefully scrutinized there would not have been such large surrenders as we have now.

"There is also another feature of the Budget to which I would like to draw the attention of the House. With regard to revenue there has always been during the last two years an under estimate. For, as hon. Members will find in the budget, there has been an increase of revenue from sources where from it could have been anticipated. Then in regard to expenditure there has been an estimate of overexpenditure. Therefore the surpluses at the end of the year have been rather large. This aspect I am sure will be carefully looked into when the budget is prepared. Underestimate of revenue and overestimate of expenditure is not a healthy sign of the financial condition in this province."

"There is one other point which I wish to place before the House. Are there any new schemes in the budget for 1929-30? Is there any policy on which the proposals have been prepared and developed? From the speech of the hon. the Finance Member we understand that there is provision for a recurring expenditure of about 58 lakhs and about 140 lakhs non-recurring on several schemes. Do these estimates of expenditure indicate any scheme or programme of development in the departments in any other direction? I looked cursorily into the memorandum supplied by the Secretary in explanation of the various items. But I regret I did not find any satisfactory explanation for any new scheme that would go to benefit the people."

"Sir, the hon. Member for the South Indian Chamber of Commerce says that 125 lakhs have been provided in the budget. I say, you may provide 2 crores, but where is the scheme that will prove beneficial to the people. In the Development Department some improvements have been provided here and there but there is no useful scheme worked out to spend upon which will improve the lot of the people in a progressive manner."

"I will now refer to the scheme which was prepared for the expansion of elementary education. According to that scheme there would be expansion of elementary education in the first instance, then scrutiny and consolidation in the second stage and thirdly adoption of free and compulsory education. That is the last stage in the matter of the development of elementary education in the country. I am glad to find that some provision has been made for the expansion of elementary education. But I find that the scheme for vocational education, for practical training to be given in secondary schools meets with very meagre support. I hope the Minister will be able to develop and work out plans and find money for the scheme to enable young men in the secondary schools to have some kind of manual training, some kind of technical bias to enable them to take to different walks of life whenever they find it necessary to do so after leaving the school."

"It is not that I suggest that every high school should be converted into a workshop, but what I say is that a certain amount of practical training^{1 p.m.} should be given to young men who are unable to go to collegiate and University studies. For such of those who are not able to take up higher studies on account of economic causes, greater provision should have been made for providing some kind of vocational bias so that a large number of young men when they come out of their schools, may be able to stand upon their own legs

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and be able to make a living for themselves. Just as we want compulsory physical training in schools, I say that provision should also be made for giving the boys some kind of vocational training. Viewed from this standpoint the budget has not laid out any specific policy or schemes. There is no use of putting forward unreal schemes and I am not therefore satisfied with the budget as it has been framed at present."

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"It is really distressing to come here year after year to discuss a budget prepared by an alien bureaucracy for the benefit of a foreign Government who in the very nature of things cannot be expected to have at heart the real good of the country. I can only deplore that the time has not yet come when the people of this country will have the power to shape their own destinies and develop their resources in their own way. I hope the British Parliament in its wisdom will avoid serious complications in the Indian constitution by accepting before the end of the year the constitution that has found its acceptance not only at the hands of the progressive politicians of this country, the Congress men, but also at the hands of all the parties in this country at the All-Parties Conference. It is a known fact in the history of human world that no nation can keep another ancient nation with a tradition and culture of its own always as their subject nation. It would be graceful if the British Parliament sees its way to accept the scheme and as it will have to do it sooner or later, do it rather sooner than later. Well, leaving the future of the country into the hands of the Almighty God who is after all the ruler of destinies of nations as well as individuals I proceed to consider the budget which has just been presented. I see that in spite of the great events that have been foreshadowed by the introduction of the Reforms, no change of heart on the part of the Government or no attempt at taking away their hands from the throat of the country or from the pocket of the country has been noticed. The economic condition of the people has been admitted, not by politicians but by fair-minded foreign observers, to be very highly deplorable. Heavy taxation is impoverishing them to such an extent that at every advent of famine many lives are lost. Owing to this high taxation, half of the product of the land which is the result of the toiling masses has been taken away and they are left at the verge of starvation. With this poverty and the consequent emaciation, it is no wonder that in every famine a great number of population perish. It is no exaggeration to say that this huge mortality in the country, even though it was pointed out by the hon. the Minister in charge that it was due to other causes, is due to the poverty of the people who cannot sustain even a slight attack of any epidemic diseases. One British Civilian Mr. W. H. Lilly in his book very graphically describes what he actually saw at the time of a famine. Just only to give some figures he says that 5 millions of the population of Southern India perished in one year of famine in the 19th century. In the case of Bellary with which he is personally acquainted one-fourth of the population perished on account of famine in 1876-77. Again to give the opinions of one of the most important British people, Sir Charles Elliot, he says:—"Out of the agricultural population 50 per cent do not know from year end to year end what it is to have a full meal". Such is the state of the people of this country and our foreign rulers have imposed upon us the costliest administration in the whole world, and the sons of the soil are made to sweat and starve to provide for the ever increasing army of foreign officials with large salaries and fat allowances. It is no wonder that under such

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conditions, the hon. the Finance Member takes certain schemes in a patched up manner and does not mention any schemes which would be beneficial to the people.

"Now to come to the services, if we take the police department we will find that the highest paid official is the Inspector-General and he gets Rs. 3,000. An official who supervises the work of his subordinates gets the fat salary of Rs. 3,000, whereas the village police man who does the real work and bears the brunt gets the starvation wages of Rs. 3 per month. It is not a case of a particular man getting such a low salary. There are about one thousand people who are doing this kind of work and they are getting only this small pittance of Rs. 3. The very fact that Government are keeping men on such low salaries clearly shows that they know that the average income of an Indian is not more than Re. 1 or Rs. 2 a month. What is it that these high officers are doing for us and the country? They have no idea to ameliorate the condition of the sons of the soil. They are here to watch the interests of their own countrymen. They forget for the time being that they are being paid out of the hard earned money of the poor ryots of the country. Now with this poverty in the country, I ask is there any necessity for maintaining police at such a high cost for security of property?"

"Now we come to the question of law and order we have in this country. Lawlessness and atrocities are committed in this country by the officials themselves. They talk of law only to commit the most lawless acts. They talk of order and they do everything in their power to create disorder in the country. They talk of maintenance of peace and it is they who provoke the people to commit breach of peace. Who are the persons that will be affected if tranquillity and order is not maintained in this country? It is the people themselves; it is they who suffer most. We do not require goading by the official to maintain peace and tranquillity in this country. For some political reason or other the Government want to molest some persons and invent some pretext or other for the perpetration of illegal acts on those persons. The highest legal acumen in the service of the Government will misinterpret law in such a way as to justify these acts and the Indian Members in the Treasury Bench will try to believe everything that comes from their departments who unfortunately twist facts and make misstatements. The will of the bureaucracy is the supreme law and we, the sons of the country, are outlaws in the country. It is admitted even by the hon. the Law Member that the police have no power to prevent the mischiefs that may be done by an old woman of 80 or 90 if she was allowed to live in her house. The police is consuming more than two crores of rupees of the province. What has been the policy of the department so far? In addition to the Black Hole tragedy, at the time of the Mappilla Rebellion in the name of law and order, the wagon tragedy occurred. The tragedy has to be called the wagon tragedy. The Black Hole tragedy was not known to many people and it is said that is a myth; but the wagon tragedy is known to all the hon. Members of this House. The people themselves were sent away to Andamans with their families because they were a little emotional, even though repeated resolutions were passed both by the Hindu and Muhammadan sections of people in Malabar and by all sections of this House for their release. A man who is known even to the hon. the Law Member to be a very innocent man and who was unjustly convicted under an unholy law

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has not been released in spite of repeated requests made in this House. In addition to the ordinary police, we have the special police in Malabar at an expenditure of Rs. 4 or 6 lakhs. The East Coast Police which was recently abolished is being somehow or other introduced by a scheme of the reorganization of the police in the Northern Circars.

"My hon. Friend, the Finance Member, was angry with us when we said that the Government had no schemes. The budget is really a scheming one; the only defect is there are no schemes underlying it. There are no schemes which will go, in any way, to ameliorate the condition of the people. The budget is a scheming one in trying to draw away our attention from the huge surpluses that are accruing year after year so that we may not have them utilized for really popular and useful schemes. There was the remission of the provincial contribution of Rs. 3½ crores which the hon. the Finance Member is scheming somehow or other to be lost in the various departments.

"Take the increase in excise revenue, which was attributed to the high tree tax and in some cases also to greater consumption. At the time of the raising of the tree tax it was the object of the then Minister in power to utilize this amount for the introduction of prohibition in at least two districts. What is the surplus which the Excise Minister has been getting year after year? In one year it was Rs. 32 lakhs; in another year it was 33 lakhs of rupees. In one year they anticipate a decrease of 3½ lakhs of rupees. While it was 5 crores in the year 1926-27, it rose to more than 5½ crores of rupees last year. The hon. the Finance Member usually takes care to see that such increases are not anticipated. Even when there is an increase of more than 50 lakhs of rupees, the hon. the Excise Minister is not able to introduce prohibition in at least two districts. It is a sorry spectacle to see a man, who professed prohibition when he was on this side of the House, to give the go-by to all his principles and convictions when he sits there and takes up that portfolio. I can only pity him. With regard to his propaganda he is taking great pride for having provided a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs to carry propaganda among the people and say 'please do not drink'. The excise officers on the other side will be bringing pressure from the other side and inviting the people to drink. There is no use in saying we are doing propaganda work but the drink traffic does not cease. I can understand the hon. Minister saying that he finds it difficult to introduce prohibition all at once, and that it is a question of losing a large amount of revenue. Even that is not impossible.

"After the Reforms the cost of administration has increased by an amount nearly equal to the revenue from Excise. If they had not increased the salaries of officers by a reorganization of the services, if they had reduced unnecessary expenditure by reducing the salaries of the higher officers, they would have found it quite possible to do away with this highly sinful traffic.

"Now let us take the agricultural and economic condition of the people. What have they done for the promotion and fostering of our indigenous industries? My hon. Friend the Development Minister knows fully well that one of the greatest industries that engages a very large number of people, an industry which was in existence from a long time before the advent of the British people has been discouraged altogether in order to benefit the manufacturers in Britain. I mean the hand-spinning and hand-weaving industry

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of this country. That is an industry which, if properly developed, would materially benefit the Government by raising the economic condition of the masses."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Council will now adjourn and reassemble at 2-30 p.m."

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

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, I only propose to touch some of the salient points raised by hon. Members of this House with regard to the departments under my immediate charge, namely, the administration of the Hindu Religious Endowments and the local self-governing bodies and education both university, secondary and elementary. To take the question of the Religious Endowments Board first, the only criticism that was levelled against the administration of this department was that the promised Bill has not seen the light of day. The Bill that is now being drafted was the outcome of the work that was done by a committee appointed by my hon. Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar and their suggestions were drafted into a Bill by the then President of the Religious Endowments Board, Sir T. Sadasiva Ayyar. My hon. Friend was only able to deal with it in a cursory manner and before he could consider the Bill in detail, he unfortunately resigned his office and I had to take up the work from that time and since then I have finished my labours and it is now in the hands of the Drafting department. I hope it will be possible for the Bill to be introduced in the July session of this Council.

"Now, with regard to the local self-governing bodies, the chief criticism levelled against the provision that is made on the budget was mainly by presidents of district boards, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu and Mr. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar. Both of them referred to the fact that only a grant of 7½ lakhs has been made towards village roads. I admit the grant is not adequate, but the expenditure on these village communications has lapsed from year to year and even though the sums that have lapsed have been put back in the budget year after year, still from reports that we get we find that the local bodies have not been able to spend all the sums that have been given to them. They also referred to the question of the Rural Development fund. That is being considered now and the Local Self-Government Advisory Committee have adopted the suggestion of the Government that there should be a fund of that nature, equal sum being found by Government as the sums which the local bodies set apart for such rural development. I hope it will also be possible to grant a further sum to the local bodies concerned if and when they show that they are able to provide their half grant from their funds and also satisfy the Government that they will be able to spend the sums so allotted to them. Of course there were also references to the amendments of the various Acts. They are also being drafted and I hope it will be possible, at least for the Local Boards Act, to be introduced in July.

"With regard to Education, the nominated Member representing the depressed classes Swami Sahajanandam and also Mr. Muniswami Pillai referred to the question of midday meals for depressed class children. That question has been considered time and again, but the cost will be so immense that it is impossible even to think of it, because on a rough calculation it has been found that as much as 43 lakhs of rupees a year will be needed if this is to be done. The chief criticism so far as I gathered from the speeches of the

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hon. Members was on the Education budget, especially with regard to sums provided for university education, as compared with sums provided for elementary and secondary education. If, for a moment, I compare the figures with other provinces, I hope hon. Members will bear with me. In Madras the direct expenditure on elementary education from Government funds alone amounted to 73.80 lakhs in 1926-27 as against 25.07 lakhs for both collegiate and secondary education. On the other hand, in the Punjab, the expenditure for 1926-27 was 48.19 lakhs for elementary education and 27.46 lakhs for both secondary and collegiate education; in the United Provinces 64.45 lakhs for elementary education and 35.52 lakhs for secondary and collegiate education; in Bengal 18.15 lakhs for elementary education and 30.10 lakhs for secondary and collegiate education; and in Bombay about 102.20 lakhs for elementary education and 22.62 lakhs for both secondary and collegiate education. So, you will see that only one provincial Government, namely, Bombay is spending more than the money that we are spending on elementary education. . . .”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“What is the cost per head ?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“I am sorry that I have not had the time to work that matter out, but if my hon. Friend raises the question during the budget time on the voting of grants, I shall certainly be prepared to answer the important point that he has raised. Some of the hon. Members, especially the Zamindar of Gollapalli referred to the fact that we are treating the Andhra University on the analogy of showing the child the moon. I do not think that charge can be levelled against me, because my hon. Friend the Finance Member has agreed that the Government ought to treat the Andhra University in the same manner as they have treated the Annamalai University and he has explained in his budget speech that he proposes to give an endowment of 27 lakhs to the Andhra University and other conveniences that have been afforded to the Annamalai University.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“Unconditionally ?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“There is no question of condition, because, if the Andhra University is to progress they will have to get money from other sources besides the amount they get from us, as the expenditure on the university will be such that they shall have to get further funds.

“We have heard also that technological subjects have not been given enough importance in the Education budget. As I said last year, we are trying to convert the Engineering College at Madras into a technological institute, but proposals were not ready for this budget. I hope it will be possible for such proposals to be ready for the 1930-31 budget. But, before any such proposals could be made we have to get an adequate staff who will be able to impart this kind of knowledge, as without proper teachers it will be impossible to introduce this new kind of education in this province in a day.

“The Zamindar of Gollapalli also referred to the question of the adoption of vernacular as the medium of instruction in schools. As hon. Members know, at present vernacular is being used as the medium of instruction up to the third form, but with regard to the other three forms, we have already stated that the schools could teach in the vernacular if they wish to, but that has had no effect so far. (Voices from Congress benches : Hear, hear.) We are

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trying to devise methods by which it will be possible to adopt the vernacular as the medium of instruction also in the higher classes of the secondary schools.

“Of course, the question of compulsory elementary education was raised by more than one Member of this House. The immensity of this problem will be understood if I tell the House what sum will be necessary for the introduction of compulsory primary education. On a rough estimate of my hon. Friend the Finance Member, he said it would come to 6½ crores. I am sorry, I have to disagree with him on this immense problem. As far as I have worked it out, I think it will be rather nearer 12 than 6 crores (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar : He is modest). So, my hon. Friends will understand, what will be the cost of this scheme, but I am one with hon. Members that this must be tried. We are now trying in rural areas, for instance in the Saidapet taluk board we have introduced compulsory education and we shall have to wait and see the progress in that area and see whether it cannot be slowly spread from district to district. We are also further trying compulsory primary education in several unions now in the Tanjore district where education has advanced more than in other districts and we shall also know the result of that experiment before long.

“Mr. Siva Raja suggested that compulsory education should begin in the cherries first. But in the Tiruvadi union where it is being tried now, the depressed class children are first compelled to attend the schools. (A voice : Separate schools.) No, not separate schools. It is a compulsory area, where they have to attend the same school. Unfortunately, it is not the fault of the depressed class children, because people take away their children where depressed class students are admitted. That is the problem which is facing the authorities who have introduced this compulsory system in the Tiruvadi union. The latest report received shows that wherever depressed class students are admitted, other parents withdraw their children.

“But the department has been instructed to look to this ; and if the children do go away from such schools and even though the classes are empty, it is resolved to continue these schools so that these higher classes can be taught a lesson ; as when they go in search of other schools and fail to get admission there, they will be forced to return to these schools once again.” 2-45 p.m.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“Will it be possible ?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“Mr. Shetty raised the question of schools for co-education of boys and girls. That is certainly an important point and we propose to try this by opening schools for girls and giving education for boys and girls together till the fifth standard. The question of adult education is a very important one and Mr. Shetty rightly referred to the system as obtains in the Punjab. Some societies like the Servants of India Society and others have come to help us in adult education and we are trying to utilize the services of various social workers in this matter.

“Mr. Basheer Ahmad referred to the question of Muhammadan education. And the budget has provided for opening separate Muhammadan schools. But we are trying to see whether it will not be possible for both Muhammadan and Hindu children to go to the same school, especially in areas where the language difficulty is not present. Of course the objection raised is that there will be no religious instruction in such schools. And the only solution for that is to make separate arrangements for it. Mr. Uppi Sahib said that the district of Malabar should be divided into two. I take it he meant by it that

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the district should be divided into two for the purpose of education ; i.e., he wanted that there should be two educational officers, and that has been approved by the Finance Committee ; and we shall soon put into practice.

" Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi, the champion of women's cause in this House raised the question of female education. I would prefer to call it education of women rather than female education. I am glad she realizes that Government have done what they can by opening more schools ; and more money has been provided this year on this account. She raised the question that there is no hostel for the Lady Willingdon College, while there are the separate hostels open to widows, the non-Brahman Hindus and the Indian Christians. The question is pertinently raised why there should not be one hostel for all, and I think it is high time that we had one hostel. It is now proposed to have a hostel open to all classes of pupils irrespective of caste or religion for the Lady Willingdon College. (Hear, hear.)

" The question of conveyance for Muslim girls was also raised by some hon. Members of this House and by Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi. The question has been settled very recently and Government are going to provide Muslim girls with conveyances in schools where there are classes above the fifth standard. (Mr. S. Satyamurti: Why?) Because we have to go slowly ; and further one of your Muslim friends asked for that only. Therefore first set your own House in order. (Cries of Oh.)

" Mr. President, I have dealt with most of the problems raised in the debate so far. And I hope to answer some of the other points raised during the voting of grants."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, in the discussion that took place in the House for the last two days I have been listening to a number of suggestions on the various departments under my administration, and I am glad I have received some very valuable suggestions. I do not think it will be possible for me in the short space of time that I can command now to answer all the points. I propose to touch only on a few of them and it does not mean that all those that are not touched upon do not require consideration.

" First dealing with Medicine there is one criticism that money that was granted to the department has been allowed to lapse and that this is due to the lack of proper administration. I want to bring before the notice of hon. Members of this House this fact, namely, that certain institutions are under the charge of Government and that a larger number of the institutions are under the management of local bodies. To the latter class belong the rural dispensaries which were started during the last three years. We made provision for at least three dispensaries for every taluk board ; and we invited opinion from the local boards as to have a fourth dispensary in each area and we budgeted to open 70 rural dispensaries more. Unfortunately we found they were not coming forward to start them and hence there is a good deal of lapse in this grant.

" Then, Sir, lapse comes in this way. Some officers go on leave and in their place the junior officers are posted. And these junior officers receive less salary and lapses occur.

" Then, Sir, some criticism was levelled against the tuberculosis hospital. This has been under the consideration of the Government for the last ten years. The location of this hospital has been the subject of consideration and

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discussion for over seven or eight years and finally it was decided in 1925 to locate this hospital in the Spur Tank. In 1925 a token motion was moved in this Council for a sum of Rs. 100 for the location of the hospital in Spur Tank, and the location was sanctioned by this Council and the grant was made. After this plans and estimates were prepared and in February 1928 a Government Order was passed sanctioning the estimates and in the Budget for 1928-29 provision was made for the hospital. And this was passed after complete deliberation. We heard no complaint about it till January of this year till the construction was begun. Hon. Members of this House refer to a resolution of the Corporation. May I ask what these members of the Corporation were doing all these ten years? I am not suggesting for a moment that Government are not going to give any consideration to the objections put forward. What I wish to say is that they place Government at a very great disadvantage. Probably we may have to enter into negotiations with the contractor if the scheme is harmful ; but medical opinion so far is not of that view. Anyhow hon. Members must be aware of the fact that some loss will have to be incurred if the location is to be shifted to another place. Citizens also have a responsibility in the matter and they ought to have complained long ago, if the location was really harmful.

" As regards the Gosha Hospital, Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi said that no provision has been made for it. I submit that plans and estimates were called for, the scheme was placed before the Finance Committee and it has sanctioned it. Subsequently expert opinion was in favour of alteration of the plans that is being done now. As soon as it is ready Government will undertake it. Even if there is no fund available in the budget, Government hope to provide for it from the Endowment fund if the scheme is sanctioned and if this Council approves of it. Hon. Members were complaining that quinine was not properly distributed. You will remember this is an experiment and you must understand what an experiment means. In starting this there will be some difficulty in the matter of distribution and in its proper utilization. That is why it is called an experiment. It was started in last November and December in various places and in the budget that has been presented there is an increase of the grant by about Rs. 20,000.

" There is one other matter, and that is the question of Indianization of the services. Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar referred yesterday to the fact that his policy was to Indianize the services as much as possible, and that he heard vague rumours, which he hoped were not true, that that policy has been changed and that there is an attempt to bring more and more of Englishmen, giving the go-by to the recommendations of the Lee Commission. I may say that the recommendations have nothing to do with the services except the Indian Medical Service. We have only to Indianize the medical service so far as the recommendations have been accepted by the Secretary of State and they are being given effect to. That is all what we can do. It is said that we have created a number of posts, advertisements were made in England and Englishmen were appointed. How far this criticism is well-founded I will leave it to the hon. Member himself to decide. I shall state a few facts here and you will see what basis is there for the rumour. Some special posts were created and they are as follows :—

Lecturer in diseases of nose and ears—Mr. P. V. Cherian.

Professor of Pharmacology—Mr. David.

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Professor of Physiology—Mr. B. T. Krishnan.

Specialist in venereal diseases—Dr. Happer.

Professor of Bacteriology—Dr. Ramakrishnan.

3 p.m. "Of these various special appointments which have been made, the only European gentleman is Dr. Happer and this resolution to recruit by advertisement was come to by this Government in 1927 and the advertisement was made under instructions from my friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. Applications were received in 1928 and we had to make a selection. Certainly the hon. Member will not be justified in saying 'Of the applications received even in reply to the advertisements made in England, we ought to have rejected all Europeans.' I do not believe that when advertising in England, it was the policy to exclude Europeans as Europeans but that the policy was to choose the best among the candidates. Of the 50 or so applicants, some were Europeans and some were Indians. We considered that this gentleman was the best of the lot.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Has he been confirmed?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"He has been appointed."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Is it temporarily or permanently?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"It is a special appointment for a period. He was appointed in December 1928 and wherefrom the hon. Member got the idea that we are giving up his policy of Indianization and a new departure has been started, I am not able to understand."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"By whom was he selected?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"By people competent to judge about it."

(Several interruptions)

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I request the hon. the Minister not to mind interruptions."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"What about deputations?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—

"That is an interruption I have to answer Mr President.

"We have sent on deputation the following :—

Dr. Venkatasubba Rao for mental diseases,
Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar and Mrs. John for Pediatrics,
Dr. David for Pharmacology, and
Dr. Guruswami for Therapeutics.

"This policy of sending people to England to acquire knowledge in special subjects has not been given up and I can assure my hon. Friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar that his criticism is wrong.

"Then the hon. Member for Nilgiris Mr. Davis referred to the hardships under which the Anglo-Indian nurses in the General Hospital are working. We have made enquiries about the matter and we are told that the hardships to which he referred are not really existing.

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"Further a Committee was appointed last year to go into the question of the re-organization of the nursing staff and they have made their recommendations and the financial aspect of these recommendations are being worked out and effect will be given to them as soon as we come to a conclusion in the matter.

"Mr. Tajuddin referred to the want of proper nursing staff in the Vizagapatam Medical College. This is also a matter which is receiving consideration at the hands of Government.

"As regards the drainage in the Vizagapatam hospital, the hospital is in the course of construction and the drainage will, I believe, be attended to in the usual course during the construction of the hospital.

"Then coming to the department of Public Health he said that adequate grants are not made for water-supply. As hon. Members know, water-supply is a matter entirely under the control of local bodies. The Government make a grant for such of those local bodies as are willing to undertake these schemes and the Government give them the necessary aid both in the way of advice from the Sanitary Department regarding investigations and also money in the way of half grants. The Government called for a programme from the various local bodies as to what they would do in this direction and assured them that they would be helped in carrying them out. During the past three or four years according to the scheme they sent, grants were provided for local bodies to carry out the schemes. In spite of their saying that they would carry out the work in such and such year they have not been able to do much and we have not been able to disburse the grants made. So it is for the local bodies to carry out the works in time. If the hon. Members of the opposition and those on this side who are members of local bodies will see that the local bodies carry out these things expeditiously, the Government will not make any delay in the matter and my only regret is that the grants which Government are prepared to disburse are not taken by the people for whom they are intended.

"The hon. Member Dr. Mallayya referred to the City water-supply. He said that the question of filter beds was not being considered by the Government. I believe Dr. Mallayya remembers that he and I saw the filter beds and the whole allied things the other day. The question whether filter beds are to be built or a new mode of filtering is to be adopted has been a matter of experiment for about two years by the City Water Filtration Committee of which Dr. Mallayya is a member. If that Committee took two years to carry on their experiment and had not sent the report yet, how he will be justified in accusing the Government, I am unable to see. They said that they will make experiments and come to a conclusion and let the Government have the benefit of their advice. The Government have been eagerly awaiting it and it is yet to come.

"Then he referred to the matter of the Red Hills and wanted that Government should not allow the water of the Red Hills tank for agricultural purposes. Dr. Mallayya happens to be a member of the City Water-supply Improvement Committee which is going into the matter and that Committee came to the conclusion that the lands under the Red Hills ought to be acquired to secure proper supply of water to the needs of the City people. What action the Corporation has taken on it? They passed a resolution and forwarded it to the Government. What is the aid they want?

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"Money means two lakhs or 20 lakhs. They must know the extent of the land to be acquired and also what it would cost if the lands are to be acquired or what amount is required if they want to acquire the irrigation rights alone. If they can get the figures and inform the Government the actual amount required, the Government will be prepared to consider the question of meeting half the cost and also advance the other half by way of loan. There is no use of their coming here and saying 'We have passed a resolution'. It is true the Government have received a copy of the resolution and have asked for further information and if the information is not given, I say 'We cannot proceed'."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Why not you remind us?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"If the City fathers want a reminder from the Government, I suppose there will not be much difficulty in sending reminders but I do not think there will be any use of them."

"Then I come to the most important question which has been criticised by this Council and that is the matter of Excise. I want to inform this House that I have not changed my views in regard to this matter as some hon. Members seem to think. I want to inform this House also that this matter of Excise is engaging the attention of the Government and is a matter on which everybody is hitting without knowing what they are hitting at. This matter has been engaging the attention of the Government and resolutions have been passed once, I think, during the first Council and again in 1926 that prohibition should be attained in 20 years. This is the period mentioned in the first Council and this again was repeated in the second Council. It really shows how the gentlemen that passed the resolution think of it. If the gentlemen were really sincere they ought to have put in 17 years in the second Council. Perhaps what they meant was passing a resolution not of course to be strictly followed. But the Government has done what it can under the circumstances."

"Mr. Madhavan Nayar and other hon. Members made a suggestion 'Why not introduce total prohibition in two districts? Why not take this place 'and that' and such other suggestions. Before entering into a general discussion of this subject, I will attempt to place before this Council what has actually been done before dealing with what is actually proposed to be done."

"Now, Sir, hon. Members know that the prohibition of the sale of arrack was introduced as an experimental measure in five taluks in the Presidency—Shiyali, Tirutturaippundi, Tiruvadanai (in the Ramnad district), Tenkasi in Tinnevely and Attur in the Salem districts. Of these five taluks where it was introduced, it is found that in three of these places it is fairly a success and in the other two places, I regret to say that it has not been a success. But in spite of that in one of the places where it has been found a success, that is in Tiruvadanai in the Ramnad district, finding that it is a success Government have decided to extend the experiment to the neighbouring taluk of Paramakudi also from the next year. Orders have been issued to that effect, that is to say, from April 1929 the prohibition experiment will be carried on in a more extended area. This experiment was started three or four years ago and the result of it is that it was a success in half the area and was not a success in the other half. One of the things observed in that area where there was success is the increase in the consumption of foreign liquor. People addicted to arrack resorted to foreign liquor."

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Hon. Members may congratulate themselves on finding that the tax which was going into the coffers of this Government was diverted to the coffers of the India Government. That was the result of the experiment which was carried. But we think that this is not good and from April 1929 we are going to close all the foreign liquor shops in that area. If that is not considered to be a practical advance, then I want the hon. Members to suggest further practical measures and Government will consider moving in that direction."

"Then hon. Members have been saying 'Why not introduce prohibition in two districts.' That was a matter which was considered by the previous minister in charge of excise. I do not think I can disclose everything connected with that but this I submit that the hon. Member was coquetting with it for about a year and then dropped it like a hot potato."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"As a matter of personal statement, I desire to say that the hon. Member's statement is wrong."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"And the pronouncement which was made in this House by the hon. the Chief Minister during the last budget debate that it was a matter for the Central Government was the result of the scheme which was started by my hon. Colleague Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. (A voice: 'Do you agree with that view?'). The question is not whether I agree with that view or not, but it is a heritage left by the old Ministry to the present Ministry. (Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:—'Then disown the heritage'.) Then, Mr. President, some other things which are suggested to be carried on, in regard to this policy of prohibition are the closing of shops and the restricting of the issue of liquor. As has been suggested already, it is being carried on for the last five or six years, and I may say that in April 1928, one of the shops which had been sold in Kotagiri was ordered to be closed even though the sale had been concluded. (Mr. S. Satyamurti: 'What a great thing; one shop for the whole province'.) I am coming to that. You need not be anxious about it, many more shops have been closed in the new sales. The inhabitants of the Nilgiris district were saying that though the sale of arrack to these Badaga people was prohibited, other people were purchasing beer and arrack from these shops and giving it to the Badagas outside. And this year we have issued a rule that whatever is purchased by people it must be consumed on the premises and should not be taken out, so that these Badagas will not have this liquor supplied to them by outsiders who purchase liquor in these shops. These are some of the steps that I have been able to carry forward as practical measures towards prohibition. Rationing is one of the things which have been suggested. Not only this measure but various other measures which have been suggested towards prohibition in Bombay have also been tried in Bombay. And day before yesterday I read a telegram of the Government of Bombay an announcement of the Bombay Government saying that every one of the measures they adopted towards this prohibition has been a failure and they are therefore reconsidering the whole subject and if possible adopt other measures. But we are not going to be discouraged by the failure of these experiments in Bombay. But we want to profit by it and proceed cautiously and not land ourselves in situations from which we may not be able to extricate. And as a practical step towards this measure of rationing we have in the course of this year decided that in three municipalities in the Vizagapatam district, namely, Vizagapatam, 3-15 p.m."

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Vizianagram and Bimlipatam, there ought to be rationing worked to a certain extent and we will watch the results of this experiment. If it proves a success and is worth pursuing, and the results are such that will encourage the Government to pursue that experiment in other areas, I may assure the House that we will try that experiment in other places which are equally or more suitable. These are the practical measures which we have attempted to carry out.

"And now, I come to the question of this propaganda which I believe supplied a target which all people think they can hit. My hon. Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar I believe made a humorous remark that propaganda will have the effect of increasing the drink evil (hear, hear) and the effect of putting into the minds of young people the idea of drinking, people who know nothing of drink, and tempt them to go to a liquor shop. Mr. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, the hon. Member for Coimbatore, has sufficiently answered that criticism, and if my hon. Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar still persists in that criticism may I ask him why the Congress which met in Calcutta in December last, as late as two months ago passed a resolution that propaganda ought to be carried on for the purpose of bringing about this prohibition? (A voice: 'That is for prohibition'.) If prohibition propaganda or temperance propaganda can be carried on by Congress workers, I do not really see why it cannot be carried on by our people, by our Government. My hon. Friends have been trying to understand or misunderstand the meaning of the word 'temperance'. They seem to think that temperance propaganda means drink propaganda. Temperance if you refer to the dictionary you will find means moderation in anything (hear, hear). But may I ask if my hon. Friends seriously think that any temperance organization that exists in this country or any other country would say 'drink in moderation'? If my hon. Friends will not care to understand what temperance propaganda means and temperance means, I cannot help it. Temperance certainly does not mean in the ordinary connotation of the term as understood by these temperance organizations 'drink in moderation.' These voluntary temperance organizations carry on propaganda only by preaching to the people 'don't drink.' That is the propaganda they are carrying on. That is the propaganda that is being carried on in any country, and anybody who has any knowledge of temperance propaganda in various countries understands it as propaganda against drink, but not against excessive drink. This is the propaganda that is going on in America, England and other countries. My hon. Colleagues ask 'Why should the Government carry on this propaganda? Why not you legislate and abolish this evil in this one province?' May I say, Sir, that the seventeenth amendment to the constitution of the United States of America in about the year 1920 was the result of this propaganda that had been going on for over half a century in America, and it was as a result of this propaganda carried on so long that the various States resolved to ask the Federal Government for a prohibition measure. It is on the application of all these individual Governments that this prohibition has been introduced into the United States of America. This propaganda was carried on all over the continent of the United States to such an extent that they made a demand upon the Federal Government for legislation on these lines. And that was done in the year 1919 or 1920. But do they yet feel themselves satisfied with this legislation? Mr. Pusyfoot Johnson who came here two days ago says that propaganda is still necessary in America

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and is yet being carried on. If hon. Members of this House think that everything can be done by legislation and the morals and the conduct of the people can be regulated only by law, then why should this propaganda be carried on in America where they had to carry on the propaganda for over fifty years before they could introduce prohibition as a practical measure? The commandment 'Thou shalt not steal' may be all right, but if 90 per cent of the people think that stealing is honest, does any man reasonably believe that stealth can be put down by legislation by means of an amendment or a section in the Penal Code? If the consensus of opinion be that people shall not steal or commit adultery, and there is only one man or two out of a hundred that commit these crimes, then the popular opinion will be against it, and it can be put down. But if 90 per cent of the people think of coveting other people's property, and such a thing is the order of the day, then do you think that morality or any ethical principles can be introduced by means of legislation in such a state? The Government cannot carry out any measure with success without an assurance that the whole country is behind them, and will zealously help them in their policy. It is true that prohibition or total abstinence as I understand it is the goal of this Government as resolved upon by this legislature. But the Government have to undertake practical measures to carry out that policy. I do not claim, nor pride myself that what has been done are very large measures. These are the starting measures or the initial stages in this experiment. And to prepare the people for the greater ideal which all of you want to attain, and which from the despatches of the Secretary of State and the Government of India I believe the Government also wants to attain, then, this propaganda is necessary to ensure the success of any measure of prohibition or temperance or abstinence, by whatever name you call it. So far as I understand it, these words mean the same thing. The whole position comes to this, that to ensure the success of all these measures that may be undertaken in the future, propaganda is necessary, and I am glad two hon. Members of the Opposition, Mr. Madhavan Nayar and Mr. Ramasomayajulu, said 'We welcome this measure of propaganda but only we have not the whole scheme laid before us'. Certainly they are entitled to ask and I shall try to answer them. Mr. Ramasomayajulu said yesterday that four lakhs would not be enough for this propaganda work. I entirely agree. I did not make a demand for a greater amount because the scheme was not complete by the time I made the demand, and I myself did not fully know what to do with the money I got. As hon. Members are saying that the scheme is not complete, let us understand in what sense it is not complete. In regard to this demand for four lakhs it was stated in the note circulated to the Finance Committee, that out of this amount, for distribution to local boards and municipalities which will undertake this propaganda a sum of Rs. 1 lakh is to be set apart. And every district is to be given Rs. 10,000. And for the central office which is to issue leaflets and pamphlets and to prepare the necessary material for this propaganda a sum of Rs. 50,000 has to be provided. So that, the scheme is complete. But the scheme may be said not to be complete in the sense that it is not yet settled whether A, B or C in the district of Chingleput is to get this money. We have asked the taluk boards, temperance organizations and other people as to what they will be able to do in this connexion, and they are still sending their answers. So the scheme may be said to be not complete in this sense only, because the replies are yet to be received from some bodies and we cannot work the final method as to

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the way in which the money is to be distributed before the whole information is in our hands. That is the only sense in which the scheme is not complete, and that is why it was stated in the note to the Finance Committee that the details of the distribution of this amount of four lakhs would be settled later on.

"Now, as regards propaganda itself, hon. Members have been frequently saying 'elections', 'elections'. I know election is looming large in the eyes of some of the hon. Members; I do admit they are fully in need of election agents. If they want these agents to be utilized by themselves, I am perfectly willing to allow them. Let them have it for themselves."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"The cat is out of the bag."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The cat was out of the bag yesterday, when you said 'elections'. If they want these agents for themselves we are quite willing to allow them to utilize their services for themselves. But seriously speaking, to say that these district boards and municipalities and these temperance organizations which have been in existence for such a long time and which are to be started hereafter are going to do propaganda work on behalf of one particular candidate or another is a matter which I think no reasonable Member of this House will believe. These are the main details of the scheme which we propose to work, and it is said that this Council has not been given sufficient opportunity to discuss this matter. . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I request the hon. Member to give sufficient opportunity to his colleagues on the Treasury bench."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I am sorry, Mr. President. I am closing in a minute. I only wanted to say that this had been the subject-matter of questions in this House, and on many occasions you yourselves thought, Sir, that the limits of interpellations were greatly transgressed, and there were elaborate discussions. I fully laid the scheme before the House, and in the course of those questions and answers the whole scheme was discussed and hon. Members may refer to the proceedings of the Council relating to this matter for further information."

3-30 P.M. The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am obliged to the various observations and criticisms of the hon. Members on the floor of this House as I always welcome criticisms and suggestions which are calculated to better the working of the various departments under my charge.

"So far as almost all the departments are concerned, we are on the eve of great changes consequent on the recommendations made by the several committees appointed to investigate the working of the departments and to recommend ways and means by which the usefulness of the departments may be enhanced in that they might secure national growth and national advancement.

"Taking the department of Agriculture, the recommendations of the Royal Commission are before us. The Director of Agriculture was requested to prepare and submit a detailed scheme of reorganization and development of the department.

"The Director now submits a scheme of reorganization with a programme of work for the next ten years. This programme is designed to generally co-ordinate all the work of the department and to level it up in order to reach a point from which future development can proceed on a systematic plan over a series of years.

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"Some of the hon. Members on the floor of this House are of the view that except creating a few appointments there seems to be no policy guiding the administration. (Hear, hear.) I am afraid this observation is not borne by facts. (Mr. Satyamurti: What are they?) You will know later on. Judged by the results such an observation cannot stand any test. To enumerate the various benefits which this department has conferred on the agriculturists, would be unnecessary (laughter) as the report of the working of the department will clearly show that the results have amply justified the monies (Mr. Satyamurti: What are they?) expended on it. To cite one or two instances, I may refer the hon. Members to the production of cotton and the great advance we have made in that commercial crop. Our cotton is now well recognized in the chief markets and the increasing attention now devoted to it would enhance its reputation and augment the income of the producers. Another is the paddy-breeding stations started by the Government. The one at Aduturai is appreciated by the public of Trichinopoly and Tanjore for the useful work it is doing. As regards re-organization proposals, there has been a criticism that more officers have been proposed and that there is a dearth of demonstration agency in the districts. The need for augmenting the staff of demonstrators is necessary as it is they that carry the improvements effected to the very doors of the ryots. As regards the need for higher administrative officers, I may say that already the subordinate staff has outstripped the capacity of supervision by the higher agency. Unless the work is watched and directed properly much of the efforts of the lower staff will be wasted and infructuous. The addition proposed is therefore chiefly intended to ensure that the work is directed on proper lines and that full value is obtained for the staff we are employing. I should think that an agricultural country like India should not grudge any expense in improving this industry which is the mainstay of the people. My hon. Friend Mr. Shetty aptly referred to the low percentage of the amount expended on this department as compared with Japan and United States of America where the agricultural population is comparatively of a low percentage. The hon. Member from Salem referred to the cattle farm at Hosur. Need I say that the cattle are the backbone of Indian agriculture and we need good milch cows from the point of view of public health also. The chief aim of our cattle farm is to produce dual purpose animal and gradually improve the main types of cattle. The same hon. Member has referred to certain buildings and farms. They are not for new ones, but for completion of those in building. With reference to the cattle farm at Chintaladevi, I shall take the suggestion of the hon. Member, Mr. Ramachandra Reddi, and will not sanction the estimate unless on personal inspection I am convinced of the need.

"The hon. House will be aware that we deliberately launched on a scheme of reducing the superior element and substituting cheaper agency in the Co-operative department, some five years back. I regret to say that it is not worked satisfactorily. (A voice: Oh.) Experience as well as expert opinion borne out by the Townshend Committee's recommendations have forced us to the conclusion that if the department is to expand and if the movement is to proceed on right lines, a superior officer is required in each district. This reorganization has been agreed to by the Government. It is not intended to supersede any of the functions now discharged by non-official agencies. Our staff will be more useful in co-ordinating the activities and directing the non-official energies into right directions and getting more

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results. It should not be considered that our policy of increasing the higher ranks is an attempt to provide for more officers but it is a genuine endeavour to face the actual complicated problems which have to be solved, if the movement is to confer real benefit.

"We are also providing for a central land mortgage bank at Madras without which many of the local mortgage banks are not likely to do any beneficial work. We are also providing for a special mortgage bank for the Badagas of the Nilgiris.

"Turning now to the Department of Industries, hon. Members are aware that a committee was appointed to go into the question of textile industry and their recommendations are before us. After full deliberations the Committee submitted their recommendations which are being considered and I hope to give effect to the main substance of their recommendations at an early date. I may also refer in this connexion for the information of the hon. Members that a survey of cottage industries in the several districts was made and reports are expected before the 31st March. When they are received I hope to be in a position to organize a central emporium, a central weavers' society which will bring to the notice of the consuming public whatever village handicrafts are in a position to offer them and thus to create a demand for their wares and improve their working conditions.

"With regard to the observation that attention to technical education is inadequate, I may say that provision has been made for three new schools. They will be at Mangalore, Calicut and Bellary. The total expenditure will be Rs. 1,11,000 under recurring and Rs. 1,22,000 under non-recurring. We are also increasing the grants for aided schools. I may say for the information of this House that there are now more than 50 students undergoing instruction (A voice: 50 is poor)—more accommodation is not available—in the Textile Institute at Madras. It is not nine as observed by the hon. Member. We have also recently increased the number of scholarships available in the school with a view to attracting the right class of students.

"As regards the position of the Government with reference to the Carnatic Paper Mills, the House is aware of the terms which were offered to the company to redeem the mortgage. Unfortunately the position has been complicated by the subsequent winding up of the company and the appointment of an official liquidator. I am very anxious to do all that I can for the shareholders who have now formed a new company, but some legal questions (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: Mr. Natarajan!) require examination and I shall shortly be in a position to decide how best we could settle this tangled affair. I shall give full opportunities to the shareholders represented by Mr. Narayana Rao and others to place their views before Government come to any conclusion on the question.

"Coming to the Veterinary department, new circles have to be created with a view to combat effectively the rising tide of rinderpest menace in the districts by serum simultaneous process. This method was found to be very effective and the results obtained so far are encouraging. We are reducing the virus required in our own laboratory and we have proposals which I hope we could be in a position to sanction in the course of the year for the opening of a serum institute, on which many hon. Members laid emphasis in their reference to the work of this department. Provision has also been made for

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extension of hospitals and touring assistants. My attention has been drawn to the low pay of veterinary assistants. I have reason to think that there is a 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.

"Then coming to the Public Works Department certain observations were made with regard to the lapses of grants. I have nothing to add to what the hon. the Finance Member has stated in his speech.

"With regard to the observations of my Friend from the Central Districts Christian constituency, who is also a retired Superintending Engineer, and knows more about the subject, than many of us, I have certain remarks to offer. He has stated that under Civil Works there is an increase of 53 lakhs over the figures of last year. This is not correct. What he means apparently is that the difference between the revised estimate for the current year and the budget estimate for the next year, is 53 lakhs. But in the budget you will find that the budget estimate for the current year is 222 lakhs as against 240 lakhs for the next year. The difference is therefore 18 lakhs. Of the 18 lakhs, 7 lakhs are for transfer to the local bodies, 3 lakhs for improvement of the agency tracts, and 7 lakhs only have been allotted for public buildings—of which 4 lakhs go to the construction of the Officers' quarters at Ellore, the headquarters of the West Godavari district. Therefore 1 lakh only goes to the establishment charges.

"My hon. Friend has further remarked that the expenditure on establishments has increased year after year. As an old and experienced officer of the Public Works Department he is well aware of the fact that the expenditure on establishments in the Public Works Department rises with the expenditure on works. He will have seen from the Finance Member's speech that while the provision for Public Works (both Civil Works and Irrigation) in 1920-21 was 118 lakhs, the provision in the current year was double that amount, excluding the provision of one crore for the Mettur project. As is well known to my hon. Friends, in 1922-23 drastic reductions in Public Works Department establishment were made. In that year, the number of circles was reduced from seven to five. What we have done is that one additional circle has since been formed, namely, the Tanjore circle in the interests of the Cauvery delta works and another circle is to be formed next year at Dowlaishwaram in the interests of the works in the Godavari delta. With this latter addition, the number of circles will be the same as it was in 1920-21, while the expenditure on works has nearly doubled. Is this a matter for adverse comment? Again, unlike other provinces, we have one common staff for both Irrigation and Roads and Buildings in this Presidency. Besides the large irrigation systems like the Godavari, Kistna and Cauvery, there are a number of small systems and also a large number of tanks and channels. Some minimum establishment is necessary to look after the maintenance of all these irrigation works, scattered throughout the Presidency. As compared with other provinces, the expenditure on establishment in the Madras Public Works Department is distinctly smaller.

"There is one other suggestion that has emanated from the hon. Member for the Central Districts Christian constituency. It is the entrusting of works to private contractors and engineers. I do not quite understand what he really means. If he refers to professional contractors, he means that there are really not many professional contractors in this Presidency. (A voice:

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'European contractors!') So far as I am aware there are besides Messrs. Jackson and Barker, another firm composed of my hon. Friend and another retired Chief Engineer, who have started private practice in the name of Ayyar and Mudaliyar and a firm of two other retired assistant engineers of the Public Works Department. All these are stationed in Madras. I know of no professional contractors in the mufassal. Again, almost all the works of the Public Works Department on the Civil Works side are now given out on contract and lately the system of lump sum contracts has been introduced and the Government are taking all possible steps to popularise this system. Under this system, the minimum establishment is employed. This is necessary to safeguard the interests of Government, whatever agency may be employed for the execution of works, I believe my hon. Friend will admit that a resident engineer or some other officer to watch the interests of Government is necessary.

"My hon. Friend Mr. Davis has spoken about the work of the Sanitary Engineering Department. He has suggested that minor works may be entrusted to local bodies, the more important works being carried out by the Public Works Department. This practice is already in force; in fact it is only the bigger works for water-supply and drainage that are entrusted to Public Works Department for execution. He has also referred to the delay in the investigation of water-supply to Ootacamund and other schemes. I will look into the matter and see how far there were avoidable delays and what steps could be taken to minimise such delays."

*The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Sir, my Friend from the Bellary district referred to the Alipuram Jail and stated that the jail might be made permanent or it might be abolished; and in case the latter suggestion is adopted, he has suggested also that the prisoners who are there now may be distributed among the different jails in the Presidency. He also stated that if it is not intended to retain this Alipuram Jail as a permanent institution, there was no need whatever to have spent such a large amount, as he put it, of about Rs. 60,000 for the construction of a tuberculosis hospital connected with this institution. My friends Messrs. Uppi Sahib and Schamnad also referred to the Mappilla prisoners and pleaded for their release. One of them—I forgot who—pleaded for a general amnesty for all these prisoners. (Hear, hear.) Now, the position with reference to these Mappilla prisoners of the Alipuram Jail is this. As my friends in the Council are aware, this Alipuram Jail was established in the year 1921 in consequence of the outbreak of the Mappilla rebellion, and since then, after the rebellion was over, a system has been adopted by the Government under which these Mappilla prisoners have been released in batches. Originally, the number of prisoners (I am speaking in round numbers) in the Alipuram Jail was about 4,500. Now (i.e., by the end of this month or the next), the number will have been reduced to about 2,000.

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"In fact, large numbers have been already released. As a matter of fact, from November about 800 prisoners have been released and, from the 1st March, i.e., from yesterday, another large batch is being released at intervals of 15 days, i.e., on the 1st and 15th of every month. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: Time-expired prisoners?) Not time-expired prisoners. The time-expired prisoners are released in the usual course. These prisoners of whom I am referring are not those whose period has expired. They are being released

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under a scheme which has been adopted by the Government. (Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti: What is the scheme?) According to this scheme, all the Mappilla prisoners in the Alipuram Jail will have been released completely by the year 1936. (Cries of 'Oh'.) The question as to what is to become of this institution after that year is under the consideration of Government and the Government have not come to any conclusion so far. There are various suggestions before the Government with reference to this jail. (Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed: Another rebellion.) It is stated that this jail may be used as a place where people who have been transported for life may be kept. (Cries of: 'The Andamans.') My friends are aware that the Andamans are no longer available as a penal colony. It is therefore necessary to keep these prisoners who have been transported for life in some other place. Another suggestion is that this jail may be used for the purpose of confining the incorrigibles or habitual offenders. A third suggestion is that this building may be used as a jail where prisoners who could not be accommodated in other jails for want of room might be lodged. In any case, there is no hurry to come to a conclusion on this question as to whether this jail should be closed down altogether or kept on. (Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed: For another rebellion.)

"My hon. Friend Mr. Abdul Hye stated again, that there was no need to spend Rs. 60,000 on the construction of a Tuberculosis Hospital in connexion with this institution. I may say that his information is incorrect. No doubt a Tuberculosis Hospital is being constructed there. But that has nothing to do with the Alipuram Jail, where the Mappilla prisoners are kept. As a matter of fact medical authorities have reported that the climate of Bellary is quite fit for prisoners suffering from this disease and it is for this purpose, namely, for keeping those prisoners who are suffering from consumption that the tuberculosis hospital is being constructed there. It has nothing to do with the Alipuram Jail. So far, with reference to the suggestions and opinions that have been expressed with reference to this jail and the release of the Mappilla prisoners.

"My hon. Friend Mr. Thomas from Tinnevely referred to the grievances of the ryots in the matter of grazing and my Friend from Kurnool Mr. Sarabha Reddi also referred to the same point. I believe Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyyar also referred to it. With reference to this, What I have to state is this: On a former occasion I referred in this House to the fact of the whole scheme of the forest administration being under consideration. The Government have called for information on various points with reference to the detailed working of the forests from the Chief Conservator of Forests and that information is being collected. It will be some months before the information is placed before the Government. When that information is received the Government will consider and decide the whole policy inclusive of the policy relating to this question which has been raised by my friends. In the meanwhile I may tell my friends Mr. Sarabha Reddi and Mr. Thomas that if they will give me information with reference to particular villages naming them where this alleged grievance exists, I shall be glad to consider and remedy them even before the Government comes to a conclusion on the general policy and the working of the Forest Department.

"My Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar particularly referred to two aspects of this forest question. He referred to the working of the Chenat Nair Exploitation Scheme and also to the Saw Mill at Olavakkot. He stated

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that it has been a failure. He is quite right. It has been a failure commercially. (Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar: Why?) It was started as an experiment. Naturally, experiments sometimes end in success and sometimes in failure. After all, there is this fact that although commercially this has been a failure, we have gained considerable experience. (Dr. Mallayya: At whose cost?) The intention of the Government now is to close this mill; but where it is to be taken and when it is to be taken has not been decided. As a matter of fact there is a scheme relating to Amarampalam. The Government may remove this mill from Olavakkot to Amarampalam. That is all I can say. The Government have not yet come to any conclusion on this question.

"Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar again stated that the forests must be made a paying concern. He made this remark particularly with reference to sleepers. He says that there are iron sleepers used by the railways and that it is desirable to use our forest resources for the purpose of making and selling wooden sleepers. He also stated that the current opinion is that wooden sleepers are better than iron sleepers. I believe my friend is not wrong, but experts differ on this point. As a matter of fact there are some who believe that iron sleepers are very much better than wooden sleepers. (A voice: In what way?) Iron sleepers last for 30 years whereas wooden sleepers last only for 20 years. But there is this circumstance in favour of my hon. Friend's suggestion, namely, that the railway companies in Switzerland and southern parts of Germany are beginning to give up iron in favour of wooden sleepers. (Mr. S. Satyamurti: In America?) I do not know anything about America. I am perfectly at one with my friend in his suggestion that the policy of the department should be to utilize our forest resources for making and selling wooden sleepers. Sir, when the scheme on the general forest policy is decided upon, my friend's suggestion will be considered. (Mr. K. V. R. Swami: We have waited for years and years.)

"My hon. Friend Mr. Thomas referred to the question of the payment of allowances and batta to jurors and assessors. This question was several times considered by the Government. I believe, speaking from memory, that in 1913 and 1920 the question was considered in all its aspects and the Government came to the conclusion that it was necessary to pay travelling allowance to jurors and assessors called to sessions courts from places which are beyond five miles from court houses. They are paid second-class allowance and batta. (Mr. K. V. R. Swami: How much batta?) Batta admissible to persons drawing second class allowance. There is this further rule that jurors and assessors visiting scenes of offence should be given actual expenses of travelling from the district court to the places visited. Now, ultimately, the question is one of cost. Of course, if we are to pay allowance to all the jurors and assessors who are summoned to courts of sessions in all the districts of the presidency the cost will come to a very large amount. (A Voice: How much?) This I can state that the whole question will be carefully considered. What the conclusion of the consideration will be it is, of course, premature for me to say now.

"My Friend Mr. Ethirajulu Nayudu referred among other things to the hydro-electric scheme. I may tell my hon. Friend and other friends in this Council that the Chief Engineer for Hydro-electric working, Mr. Howard, has submitted a comprehensive scheme to the Government under which the scheme can be worked in different parts and when all those component parts of it are

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put into working order they will form one undivided and comprehensive scheme. One of these parts of the scheme has already been started and the work is proceeding very briskly. That scheme is known as the Glen-Morgan Scheme. It is expected that the scheme will be completed in the course of the year and that the Government will be able to distribute energy before the close of December. (Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar: 'That is only for Coimbatore.') This scheme will serve the Nilgiris and, I believe, the town of Coimbatore also.

"There is another part of the scheme with reference to the electrification of the railway from Mettupulaiyam to Podanur and from Erode to Shoranur. These electrification schemes of the railway can also be taken in different parts. This Government is in communication with reference to these schemes with the Railway Board. When the South Indian Railway Company and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company consent to have electrification of their railways by taking power from the Government, another part of the scheme will be put into operation. It is the ambition of the Government to have a network of electric stations throughout the Presidency. But that will take some twenty years.

"I do not know whether there are many other suggestions made in the course of the debate. However, I may tell my hon. Friends that all the suggestions made during the course of this debate will be carefully and sympathetically considered." (Many voices: 'Narayana Menon', 'Narayana Menon'.)

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"Mr. President, Sir, my hon. Friend Mr. Davis who always champions the cause of his community in this Council has, while thanking the Government for the very liberal building grant we have provided in the budget, asked us to show greater sympathy in dealing with the affairs of his community. I can assure my hon. Friend and the Members of this House that Government will always be sympathetic towards every community. With regard to the sympathy the Government have shown to the cause of the Anglo-Indian and European education this year, I may say, Sir, that when this House passed a resolution to remit the fees of poor girls in all Indian schools up to the third form, the Government on the representation of Mr. Davis adopted the same proposal with regard to the schools belonging to the Anglo-Indian and European communities and have provided Rs. 44,000 in this year's budget.

"My hon. Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar wanted that the claims of the depressed class Christians should not be overlooked by Government. As things stand at present except for some educational concessions which are looked after by the Director of Public Instruction, the Labour Department has been looking after the welfare of the depressed class Christians in the matter of assignment of lands and also in the matter of the grant of house-sites, etc.

"What I intend to tell my hon. Friend is that, whatever may be the agency 4 p. m. the Government may employ in order to carry on the work of ameliorating the condition of the depressed classes, whether it be the Labour Commissioner or the Director of Public Instruction, the claims of the depressed class Christians will not be overlooked. As things stand at present, except in the matter of educational concessions, both the Hindu depressed classes and

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the Christian depressed classes share the amenities of the Labour Department. It has been said that the activities of the Labour Department have not been growing more rapidly. I may just remind the House that the Labour Department came into existence in 1920 when work for the amelioration of the depressed classes was started in Tanjore, Godavari and Chingleput districts. From that time we have been extending the work of this department every year in some district or other. In 1921 we extended its work to Chidambaram taluk of South Arcot; in 1923-24 to the whole of South Arcot and to the districts of Kistna, Guntur, Bellary, Trichinopoly and South Kanara; in 1924-25 to the City of Madras. In 1925 we appointed an honorary Labour Officer in Malabar for ameliorating the condition of the depressed classes in that district; afterwards in 1926-27 the work was extended to Nellore and North Arcot districts; in 1927-28 the work was extended to Anantapur, West Godavari and Cuddapah districts and this year it is proposed to extend the work to Tinnevely, Coimbatore and Kurnool.

"Thus we have already extended the work of this department to sixteen districts and we propose next year to extend it to three more districts and we also intend to bring Malabar district under a salaried District Labour Officer. We think that the work there is so great that it is not possible for an honorary District Labour Officer to cope with it. Therefore it has been decided as has been desired by many hon. Members of this House that the work should be entrusted to a salaried officer in Malabar. It has been said by one hon. Member that one District Labour Officer will not be sufficient for Malabar. I can assure the House that after gaining some more experience if we find that more than one officer is required the Government will not shirk to perform that duty.

"Some hon. Members belonging to the depressed classes complained that their members did not get many appointments under Government. I would like to assure this House that nothing will give Government greater pleasure than to appoint members of the depressed classes to high and responsible posts. Government have already taken steps to see that encouragement is given to members of the depressed classes provided they are qualified. As a matter of fact, last year when an important post in the Labour Commissioner's office, viz., the Personal Assistant to the Labour Commissioner fell vacant, Government took steps to appoint a member of the depressed classes to that post.

"My hon. Friend Mr. L. C. Guruswami brought forward to the notice of this House certain difficulties which the community experienced in Madurantakam and Ponneri. I am sure if he brings it to the notice of the Commissioner of Labour the matter will be looked into. He also complained that nothing has been done for building houses for his community in Pulianthope. The difficulty is that the lands on which the houses are to be built belongs to the Military department and we have applied to the Government of India for securing it.

"It has been said that we spend too much in connexion with the motor vehicle traffic work. I find from the answer that I gave to this hon. House day before yesterday that the expenditure throughout the whole year amounts to about Rs. 3,27,000, whereas the income is about Rs. 7,74,000. Therefore our expenditure is less than half the income.

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"It has also been stated that we are not appointing more bus inspectors. Again I refer to the answer which I gave the day before yesterday in which I named the districts in which bus inspectors had been appointed. We have appointed up to this time bus inspectors for fifteen districts and the question of appointing them for more districts is under consideration."

Hon. Members:—"Non-Indians?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Both Indians and non-Indians."

"Sir, reference has been made to the reorganization scheme of the City Police. This time last year a number of questions were asked about the better regulation of motor traffic in the City of Madras. At that time we found the number of accidents were growing in the city. The Government drew the attention of the Commissioner of Police and he after going into the question came to the conclusion that the whole of the motor vehicle traffic in the city should be put under a Deputy Commissioner. Taking that standpoint he thought that, for the purpose of making the work more efficient, the whole of the City Police should be reorganized. Therefore he proposed that there should be a Deputy Commissioner in charge of traffic, one for law and order and one for crime. The reason is that the police force which suited the conditions of Madras about twenty years ago is no longer able to cope with the work now on account of the fact that the city has grown in every direction. We all know that Mambalam has been added to the City of Madras. (Laughter). Further the problem of motor vehicle traffic is becoming more and more complex and the proposals put forward by the Commissioner of Police have been accepted by the Government. I may say, Sir, when the scheme of reorganization comes into force, the subordinate staff will get a much-needed relief (Cries: Indians also, Sir?). They will get one day off duty every seven days. They will get one night duty for every three nights whereas at present they have to work two nights out of three nights. As I said, Sir, the conditions which existed about twenty years ago in Madras no longer do so at present, and we therefore find it necessary to reorganize the City Police force."

Hon. Members:—"Will the constable get more pay?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, when the reorganization scheme comes into force we will have a more efficient and contented police force in Madras."

Hon. Members:—"What about racial disparity? Will Europeans get more and Indians less?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"With regard to the high principle and the sermon preached by my hon. Friend Mr. Rangauatha Mudaliyar to the Indian members of the Reserved half, all that I say is I wish he had remembered those high principles when he was a Member of Government."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Why don't you do better than him?"

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Mr. President, Sir, as usual I must restrain my eloquence as I am sure everybody is waiting to hear the hon. the Finance Member (laughter). I do not wish that they should waste their time listening to me. I will therefore only briefly touch upon those points where I think there seems to be some misapprehension or lack of

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knowledge of exact facts, and not deal with matters which have been previously debated or of whose present position everybody in this House is perfectly well aware.

"Taking the subjects which come under the head of Revenue, I have noted that one hon. Member of the House made reference to the punctuality with which collections of revenue were being enforced in his particular district. Now, Sir, it may be that the kistbandi or the dates fixed for the payment of various instalments may not be quite appropriate or convenient and that they should be revised. But when the best arrangement practicable has been made, I would urge strongly that it is not good administration nor a kindness to the people to be lax in the collection of revenue on the dates on which it is due. Anyway the ryots have to pay the revenue, and it is no use keeping arrears hanging over their heads if they are to be collected at all.

"Another hon. Member referred to the case of village officers in Zamindari tracts. I am glad that he did so because it is a matter which has been under the consideration of the Government for some time and I should be very glad indeed to explore any suggestions which are calculated to enable Government to increase the salaries of the village officers without adding to the burden of the general tax-payer. His actual suggestion I am sorry I could not follow—I think it is the Zamindar of Gollapalli—and if he will kindly communicate it to me in writing I shall be greatly obliged to him.

"Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar stated that there was a considerable difference between the cost of the village officers' establishment now and that which the Government undertook they would work up to. He put it that it was according to the old figures Rs. 119 lakhs and according to the present figures Rs. 96 lakhs, and he pointed out therefore that there was a considerable difference which could be used for raising their salaries. I am sorry but he has omitted to include the salaries of talaiyaris. The Rs. 96 lakhs referred to do not include the pay of talaiyaris which comes to Rs. 26½ lakhs. The total cost of the village establishments is Rs. 122½ lakhs as compared with Rs. 119 lakhs which was the figure when I made the statement to which he referred. We have therefore not got this difference to spend. If we had, I would only be too happy to spend it in increasing salaries of the village staff. We are trying to find money if we can to meet the demands of village officers, but as I said on previous occasions, as far as we have examined the figures, the prospect is not bright.

"Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar further referred to the working of the Forest panchayats and suggested that Government was interfering with them.

"If I can say anything in secret here, I may say I am very much in agreement with him on that point and we are at present considering the revision of the standing orders to get rid of such difficulties in the working of the forest panchayats.

"One hon. Member from Tanjore who is not here to-day referred to a small matter about the collection of fees on nattam lands. I can assure him that such fees are charged not to obtain money but to prevent, or to act as a deterrent to, the bigger ryots appropriating a large share of the nattam at the expense of their smaller neighbours. Whether it has been effective for that purpose I do not know. I judge, from what he said, that it has not.

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"I now come to the subject of irrigation and there the first matter which was the subject of complaint was that there was no provision in the budget for the Tungabhadra project and that no information had been given regarding the progress of investigation. In answer to questions put yesterday and to-day information has been given as to the progress of the investigation and also as to the provision in the budget. The investigation of the matter is being pushed on; but it is a very large business and we cannot make definite statements that the project will be started at this place or that until we have the result of the investigation now being made.

"As regards Mettur and the distribution of water from the Mettur project which is a subject of great interest to most of the hon. Members of this House, the position of the Government is briefly that they would be very glad to distribute the area of supply so as to secure that as many districts as possible are benefited by it. But they will have to consider what it will cost to effect that supply, and what rate should be charged to enable that cost to be recovered. A special Engineering establishment has been appointed to make these detailed investigations and to prepare estimates and on them the Government must decide which schemes they will approve and which will be too costly.

"Connected with that subject are the suggestions made regarding the works at Kattalai. There are several projects there for the extension of irrigation, one of which is connected with the Mettur project while the others are not. The first project is to extend the southern bank canal—Uyyakondan channel—and irrigate large areas at the tail end of the existing channel. Another is to irrigate an additional area of some 9,000 or 10,000 acres by a high level channel taking off from the south bank canal. There is still another project, and that is connected with Mettur, which is to dig a canal from some place near Kattalai to irrigate an area of some 30,000 acres. All these schemes need careful investigation and plans and estimates. The charge that is brought against the Government is that they laid the foundation stone before such plans and estimates were ready. I cannot do anything but plead guilty to that charge. My extenuation must be that it was done in a spirit of optimism induced by the enthusiasm of the Members of those districts. We hope that the enthusiasm will be justified by the result but we cannot decide on the execution of all or any of these works until we have seen exactly what they involve from an engineering and financial point of view.

"Mention was made of the Thoppur project in Salem. I received the Engineering report of that project this week. I am sorry to say that it is not a very hopeful one; but without going further into the details—which I have had no time to do—I cannot say more about it just at present. The next is not an irrigation matter; but I may mention here the question of the Padme Bar. We had plans and estimates prepared by the Harbour Engineer to Government as to what would be necessary to cure the consequences of what some misguided people have done there. The amount was rather high and we asked the Public Works Department to examine these rates and let the Government know whether the work could be done for anything less. We are awaiting their report and on receipt of it, the Government will have to decide whether they can contribute anything from the public funds or not.

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"An hon. Member from Tanjore made, what I think was, I do not say unreasonable—but ungrateful—complaint that nothing had been done by the Irrigation department in that district. I have in my hand here a list of works which have been completed within the last four years and the total cost of all these works carried out for the improvement of the Cauvery delta was Rs. 19.49 lakhs. These works have been completed and works are now in progress which will cost Rs. 5.69 lakhs. In addition to that, provision has been made in the budget for an Engineering division to investigate the re-modelling and re-sluicing of the channels and rivers in the delta which will be necessary when the present system of the water coming down in floods is replaced by a steady flow from the Mettur reservoir.

"Another hon. Member said that nothing had been done in regard to minor irrigation works in the Kurnool district. I do not think he could have looked into the matter when he made that statement, because the amount of money spent on minor irrigation works in Kurnool in 1926-27 was about Rs. 28,000, in 1927-28 Rs. 49,000; and, whereas the number of minor irrigation works repaired in the whole Presidency was 8.6 per cent of the total, in Kurnool it was 22 per cent. The Government would like, no doubt, to do more but I do not think it is open to the charge of having neglected minor irrigation works in Kurnool district.

"On the general administration I wish to say a few words about the question of communal representation in the services. There were complaints that Muhammadan representation in the services was not adequate. It is in order to meet the demand for communal representation that the Government have proposed the rule by which there should be a communal rotation in recruitment and I would urge that it would not be just for the Government to do more than that or to apply the communal idea so as to deny the promotion of those who have served them well.

"In conclusion, Sir, I would thank Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar for his complimentary reference to me. His modesty has prevented him from saying at the same time that, in all matters that I have been able to do, I have received much assistance from his sincere advocacy of the ryot's point of view and his diligence in pressing their claims."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I understand that there is an understanding between the leader of the House and the leaders of the Opposition that the sitting may be continued till 5.30 in case the hon. the Finance Member should be unable to finish his speech by 5 p.m."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"Mr. President, we are at the close of a long and interesting debate which was initiated by the budget speech which I delivered last Tuesday and I am afraid I cannot accept the assumption of my hon. Colleague the Revenue Member that the House is particularly anxious to hear me again. I think we should have been much more contented if he had continued to inform us on those important subjects with which he has to deal. May I say, Sir, that I hope that I shall not trespass to any great extent on the period of grace which the House and you, Sir, have been good enough to permit me?"

"To begin with, perhaps it would be ungracious on my part if I do not acknowledge on behalf of the Finance Department the kind references to its work which many hon. Members of this House have been pleased to make. If I may say so, it is a well-earned tribute to the work of Mr. Watson and his

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men. One hon. Member went so far as to say that, in his opinion, the Secretariat was, at this time of the year, working under a continued risk of a breakdown. May I say that that remark is justified? For, I know the pressure under which these men have to carry on their duty from day to day from the first day on which budget papers begin to come in? Might I suggest—and here I am giving my personal opinion—that these men have to work under much harder conditions than those who were fortunate enough to be in the Secretariat before the Reforms? In those days the members of the Secretariat, however severe the strain they might have to go through at this season of the year, had at any rate a certain period of relaxation on the hills where they might recover strength, vigour and energy for the following year.

"But, I am not at all sure that it would not promote to the efficiency of the work in the Secretariat if, to some extent at any rate, the privilege of visiting the hills was restored to those servants of the public. I base these remarks on an observation which fell from the lips of Mr. Davis. He, of course, did not look at it from the same point of view. His suggestion, on the other hand, was that the stay of the Government in the hills should be extended, but in that case, under existing conditions, it would mean no relief to these officers. I may say that, so far as I am concerned, I would prefer, if anything were done in the matter, in the first place to see that privilege restored to them. It is not only a great boon to them, but also a great boon to their wives and families. I am inclined to think that nowadays the people of this presidency are beginning to realize that the cool hills are a valuable health resort, of which they themselves have hitherto made very little use and that they are beginning to realize that they form a great asset. At any rate, I think they are resorting to hill stations and making use of them to a much greater extent than they did even a few years ago. May I also say that, in referring to the Secretariat Departments, I did not wish to make any distinction between the Finance Department and others. They all have their time of pressure. After this digression may I proceed to say that the value of the method in which the budget has been prepared and illustrated this year has been amply demonstrated by the fact that there has been a much freer use of the figures in the budget and in the memorandum than has been usual in previous years, and that this has been greatly due to the diagrams to which reference has been made. I would, however, like to say a word on one or two points which apparently are not quite clear. The hon. Member from South Kanara, Mr. Saldanha, could not find in the budget any provision for free quinine. When he made that remark, convinced as I was that it was there, I felt that the rose had fallen from my chaplet; but when he went on to say that he had discovered some reference to it in the Budget Memorandum, I felt that it was an additional feather in Mr. Watson's cap. May I say that the provision is there in the budget. It provides for the distribution of 6,000 lb. of quinine in packet form, free at a cost of Rs. 1,14,000. If the hon. Member from South Kanara wishes to know how much of it is to go to his own district, I must, of course, refer him to the hon. Minister in charge of Public Health. In connexion with this, one point has occurred to me. When I came out to this country, if one got fever, his doctor generally told him to take five grains of quinine, or perhaps to take five grains for three nights before going to bed. Now, I understand that to-day even an ordinary treatment is supposed to contain at least 80 grains,

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and only the other day I met a young planter who was returning to the Anamalais, where, as we know, there is a great deal of fever and he informed me that he was undergoing a course of treatment which involved the taking of no less than 1,500 grains in three months. That of course means that the problem of the treatment of fever by quinine has greatly altered and I take it that this increased dosage represents the considered views of experts at the present time. Now, I am quite unable to say to what extent the quinine supplies of the world could provide for the treatment of malaria on that scale; and it only shows how very complex the problem is. There is a limit to the amount that we can spend on the eradication of any disease, and I think my hon. Colleague the Member for Public Health is proved to have been perfectly right in pressing for the appointment of a malarialogist, so that we may by exhaustive investigation know exactly how we stand and how this problem is to be dealt with in future. Apparently prevention may become cheaper than cure.

"Then another point that was referred to, and which was also referred to by my hon. Colleague the Revenue Member, is the fact that there was no provision for the Tungabhadra Project. I think he must have omitted to read the Detailed Irrigation Budget where it will be found on page 13 that no less than Rs. 1,52,600 is provided for investigation in 1929-30. If there are any other points on which hon. Members are not quite sure, might I remind them of the standing promise that the Finance Department will try its best to elucidate any problem in connexion with the figures if put before it.

"Now, Sir, I have to turn to one who, while closely connected with, in some ways, stands apart from the Finance Department, that is to say, the Finance Member. So far as he is concerned, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar summed up the positions in his usual robust way by saying that the Finance Member might be congratulated on two things only, one on an unusual measure of good luck and secondly on the possession of an excellent Secretariat. That, Sir, I have already admitted and now, Sir, while I may hope to retain the services of the latter, I am afraid it is not in my power to command the former and that fact must necessarily colour my anticipations and attitude towards the future. In ancient Rome, it was usual to allow slaves one day in the year on which they were at perfect liberty to do what they liked and to say what they liked of their masters. Well, Sir, once a year a similar opportunity comes to the Finance Member when he delivers his Budget speech and takes part in this debate when—of course within certain limits of time and with regard to the traditions of this House—he can say what he likes of his hon. Colleagues. Several Members have commented on the fact that this year he has used his privilege perhaps more freely than usual. Some indeed, I think, have been inclined to import into my speech rather more than was intended, and to cross the t's and dot the i's to an extent which perhaps I hardly anticipated. Anything I have said pales before the criticisms contained in the 60 and odd speeches to which we have listened during the last three days. To that I do not think my hon. Colleagues would object and, if I may say so, in those speeches there was much with which I agreed, much with which possibly I disagreed, and again much that seemed to me to deserve very careful consideration. At any rate they contain such mixed feeding for my hon. Colleagues; there are, if I may say so, 'thorns for

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the camel and fodder for the kine'. It is not for me of course to attempt to distinguish between the camel and the kine. May I suggest that in spite of all these criticisms that might be hurled against them, my hon. Colleagues have a policy, though this has been disputed by one or two members. Now, when I stated that the Government had a policy, I meant that the budget placed before the House is not a mere fortuitous concourse of atoms but that it is based on definite aims and on the adoption of definite methods by which to achieve these aims. I do not suggest that there can be no controversy as to whether the aims are good or as to whether the methods adopted are sound but it seems to me that after hearing their defence, the House will be more ready now to agree with me and that even behind what seems most liable to criticism are a definite policy and aims. I should be glad on this occasion to go further into matters which some of my hon. Colleagues referred to, but time does not permit, and there are other high-ways and by-ways which I should like to explore, such as the paradox announced by my hon. Friend from Coimbatore, namely that moral instruction is an incentive to crime. I must, however, confine my remarks mainly to the few points which concern Finance. I do not propose to refer once more, or to add to what I have said on previous occasions as to the inconsistency of urging a reduction of revenue combined with an increased expenditure, for I am quite aware of the exigencies and the conventions so to speak of the situation. On two points, which are general than financial, perhaps I may be allowed to make one or two remarks. The hon. Member from Rajahmundry complained of the poor provision for irrigation. I think, he forgot that after all we are providing a very large sum for Mettur and that the total amount that we can provide for irrigation must depend on the commitments at the time. But, as a matter of fact, excluding Mettur, the provision under the Revenue Budget for irrigation expenditure is 54½ lakhs, no less than two lakhs over the revised estimate for the current year.

"While referring to Mettur may I suggest to hon. Members of this House that while criticism is perfectly legitimate they should bear in mind that in the construction of this scheme are engaged a number of Indian officers and subordinates, who, perhaps in future years, will be called upon to take an important part in the construction of other large irrigation schemes in this Presidency like a Tungabhadra project, a Bhavani project, or a Kistna project which, it is hoped, will come into being in a not distant future. I would ask them to remember that if it is continually suggested that they are engaged in a work for which there is no justification and from which there is no hope that benefit will accrue—this is likely to have a depressing effect on them. The conditions at Mettur are not altogether easy. The work is hard; these men have to deal with unfamiliar machinery and have to lead a strenuous life. I think a great deal of this criticism might be otherwise put or directed into other channels, even if it does not, diminish in volume, if we remember the fact that men engaged in a work in which they ought to take a just pride are likely to be more sensitive to criticism than we who are here and more able to understand and to construe it.

"Another point raised to which I wish to refer is the employment of contractors. I have been advocating the larger use of private contractors. I do think the time is come when we ought to be able to depend much more largely than we were hitherto, on really large and competent firms of contractors.

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For I do not altogether appreciate or approve the process by which everything is sought to be carried out by a direct Government agency. The more complaints are raised against Government and its inefficiency the more they are called on to undertake fresh responsibilities. In this respect I do hope that an experienced engineering profession, independent of Government, will grow up to assist us in carrying into effect future schemes and I hope such participation will assume much more importance in the future than it has in the past. I am glad to say that something has been done in that direction already. I asked for the figures and I find that whereas in 1924-25 only 33 works had been given out in contract, in 1927-28, 353 works were so treated. I have not been able so far to get further figures illustrative of this somewhat bald statement.

"Perhaps I might now remove a misapprehension with reference to a particular item to which Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar referred, namely, the provision of Rs. 85,000 made for the incoming Governor. He seemed to think that this threw some light on the question as to who would hold that high office. May I explain that the matter is quite simple, that in the current year's budget a provision was made as it was anticipated that it would be required, but as it is now known that it is not required this year it has been transferred to the budget of the coming year in which presumably it will have to be utilized.

"Turning now to the general financial position the most important point in the budget is of course the provision for the reduction of debt. I feel some gratification that that provision has received the general approval of the House, and especially the approval of those Members who are connected with business. I do not think that the case for that reduction of debt could have been put more clearly and more succinctly than it was by the hon. Member from Coimbatore. And as far as I can gather, it received the entire approval of Mr. Gopal Menon and also of Mr. Hearson.

"Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar has in fact suggested that we ought not to have borrowed from the Government of India the sum required even for the Mettur project but met it also from balances. There is one difficulty about Mettur. We borrow from the Government of India under special terms. In the case of ordinary loans they are liquidated in fifteen equated annual instalments. But in the case of Mettur, we pay only simple interest every year and the repayment of the principal will not commence until the work begins to be productive; and when it does, the principal will be repaid in instalments spread over seventy years.

"One hon. Member indeed complained that what we have done is to redeem debt which ought justly to be borne by posterity. Now that is a criticism against us which might validly be urged if instead of borrowing we paid for the Mettur project from current revenues instead of leaving posterity to bear its fair share of the burden.

"Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar also asked me from what time we paid interest on our borrowings and how our borrowings are arranged. May I say, that when we approach the Government of India for a loan, from the date at our disposal we work out our anticipations as to the dates on which the money will be required and we ask the Government of India to let us have it in a number of instalments; in accordance with the amounts actually required at different periods throughout the year. One fraction may be required

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now, another three months hence and a third later on, and so on. We have, of course, to let them know beforehand. But we do not begin to pay interest on an instalment until the instalment is actually taken up. And the interest for the year is adjusted on the last day of the year. It is of course not always easy to anticipate exactly the date on which a certain amount will be required; but we attempt as far as possible to anticipate the situation."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"If you need no money at the time, what do you do with it?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"We have to take the loan; and in such cases we use it for some other connected purpose, if not for the exact purpose it was originally intended; for example where several municipalities have asked us to borrow for us; if one municipality cannot take up its loan another will take it up; and we adjust our borrowings as far as possible in this way.

"Mr. Narayana Raju also referred to the question of Mettur which I have attempted to explain. He asked also why it was we are repaying the outstanding balances of loans on which we pay only five per cent interest. He asked 'why not redeem those on which we are paying 5½ per cent or 6½ per cent?' Sir I do not think I will betraying any secret when I say that in the innocence of our hearts we made this very suggestion to the Government of India. (Laughter.) The Government of India coldly pointed out that while it would be advantageous for us to repay these loans they would have to continue to pay interest at the higher rate on the money they had borrowed for our purposes and that even if we repaid the principal, our obligation to pay the higher rate of interest would remain. The House will recognize that it was not unnatural that they declined to extend their benevolence towards us to that extent. (Laughter.)

"The hon. Member also suggested that it was a mistake to repay this sum because he anticipated that the rate at which the Government of India would have to borrow in future would go up to six per cent; because they could not get money for less. I do not know on what ground he bases these anticipations except that he seems to me to be in a generally pessimistic mood. There I am somewhat beyond my depth, but if there is that possibility, or probability, or contingency, surely the hon. Finance Member of the Government of India would not have drawn attention in his recent budget speech and that with satisfaction to the fact that India is able to borrow money at 5 per cent in the world's market, where Japan has to pay 6 per cent, if he anticipated that that advantage would now disappear.

"The diagram in the Budget memorandum has prominently and clearly brought to the notice of the House the fact that the gap between our revenue and expenditure which flattened our revenue resources is disappearing and many members have asked what about the future. The hon. Member Mr. Hearson voiced that feeling when he expressed the hope that when the surplus money is spent, Government would not find themselves unable to stop the annual rise in expenditure. That is a real danger; it is not immediate but it is latent.

"And again using that freedom which comes to me on this occasion 5 p.m. may I say just one word which may reach the ears of the departments of the Government that expenditure cannot continue on the upward grade shown in the last few years, (Hear, hear), and that the time when departments can

[Mr. T. E. Moir]

[2nd March 1929]

put forward 400 or 500 schemes which require the attention of the Finance Committee in connection with the budget over and above other existing commitments, has passed, that is to say, unless some entirely unanticipated event occurs to make our revenues expand at a more rapid upward rate than they at present display. As one hon. Member speaking in regard to Public Works very sensibly stated, it would be necessary for us to liquidate more of our existing commitments before we undertake fresh ones. With that hon. Member's opinion I entirely agree. Perhaps, Sir in conclusion, I might say one word with reference to the remarks of the hon. the Leader of the Swarajya party, and may I say, Sir, that I do so, not in any carping or hostile spirit but merely in the hope that he will be willing to listen to considerations which he may yet find pressing and unavoidable. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition claims that they represent the popular aspirations and the needs and desires of the country. I am not here concerned to challenge that but if I were to accept his assumption that those needs and aspirations and desires are represented to-day by Members of his party, may I tell him that if, as they hope it may perhaps happen that in the fairly near future it will be one of those Members who will stand here (Hear, hear), to defend a budget or the policy underlying it, he will be under the very difficult task of attempting to frame a budget on the basis of certain revenue resources which are to disappear entirely, of some which have to remain stationary, and of others which are to be reduced. At the same time he will have to face demands largely in excess of those which departments now make. In my budget speech I referred to my appreciation of the intensity of the demand that certain needs should be met. Nothing that has fallen from speakers on the benches opposite justifies me in assuming I have over estimated the intensity of those demands, and he will have to attempt to meet those demands from resources which are either not growing or are disappearing. Now, if I may put it in familiar language, when these chickens come home to roost, I hope that it will not be possible for the Finance Member of that day to say that he finds any of my birds on his perch. I cannot foresee the future in that respect, but I can only give this assurance to all parties, that so long as I remain here to be responsible in any way for the finances of this Presidency, I shall endeavour to ensure that nothing that I may do or consent to do, shall increase the difficulties which my successor, possibly a few years hence may have to face. As far as I am concerned, I shall continue to attempt to ensure economy and to protest against any measure which to my mind seems to take us towards the downward path to insolvency. As it happens, my own experience in this province has given me sufficient insight into the conditions that arise when a province or a Government has been struggling under incipient insolvency. I have no wish to undertake or to experience the same conditions again, and still less have I any desire when I vacate office, to leave the possibility of such conditions recurring as a legacy to my successor." (Cheers).

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on the 11th March 1929.

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

2nd March 1929]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1616 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd March 1929, page 365 supra.]

Year.	Amount spent on elementary education from provincial funds.	Amount spent from the funds of local bodies on elementary education.	Number of boys in elementary schools.	Number of girls in elementary schools.
	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)		
1910-11	13.03	12.42	787,040	181,396
1911-12	13.83	12.67	828,831	199,169
1912-13	15.23	17.26	888,859	223,254
1913-14	16.98	22.34	951,464	247,573
1914-15	20.34	25.01	999,077	264,881
1915-16	19.98	26.47	1,047,718	279,868
1916-17	21.63	27.93	1,070,942	292,470
1917-18	35.14	16.32	1,091,898	308,451
1918-19	42.00	16.33	1,081,167	318,470
1919-20	45.96	21.39	1,100,460	332,263
1920-21	51.21	28.23	1,153,210	339,456
1921-22	55.07	24.48	1,198,758	346,591
1922-23	63.17	25.86	1,276,738	365,440
1923-24	65.55	29.36	1,378,805	391,680
1924-25	69.30	36.38	1,474,325	422,271
1925-26	78.82	36.96	1,587,117	462,130
1926-27	85.88	47.54	1,713,631	500,334
1927-28	105.51	47.11	1,804,015	550,513

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1626 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd March 1929, page 371 supra.]

G.O. No. 1064, Public, dated 28th November 1928

Recorded.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Chief Secretary.

Editors' Table.

[Appendices.

APPENDICES.

I.—Statement showing the number and description of the licences in force during 1927 under the Indian Arms Act and the rules made thereunder.

Districts.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		Licence for the import of arms, ammunition or military stores by sea.	Licence for the import of arms, ammunition or military stores by land or river.	Licence for the export of arms, ammunition or military stores by sea.	Licence for the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores.	Licence to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale arms, ammunition or military stores (other than breach-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles).	Licence to sell and keep for sale arms, ammunition or military stores (other than breach-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores).	Keep for sale breach-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles.	Licence to sell and keep for sale breach-loading rifles, parts of breach-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles.	Licence for the possession by holders of licences in Forms IX, X, XI or XII of arms and ammunition deposited by their owners for safe keeping.	Licence for the possession of arms (other than pistols or revolvers) ammunition or military stores.	Licence for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for sport, protection or display.	Licence for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings or cattle.	Licence for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to crops or cattle.	Licence for going armed on a journey in or through any province.	Total.
1. Anantapur	..	..	..	..	13	..	9	..	1	..	1	1,820	1	2	..	1,833
2. Arcot, North	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	2,923	..	333	..	3,256
3. Arcot, South	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	2,212	..	136	..	2,348
4. Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	19	2,846	..	3	..	2,859
5. Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,355	..	1,105	..	2,460
6. Chittoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	1	..	1	1,149	47	2,749	..	3,898
7. Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1,529	..	128	..	1,657
8. Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,794	3	..	..	1,800
9. Ganjam	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	2,145	8	42	..	2,320

[2nd March 1929]

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2nd March 1929]

* Excludes 116 licences issued in other districts and renewed in this district.

† Do. 1 licence cancelled during the year.

‡ Do. 5 licences cancelled during the year.

§ Do. 2 licences transferred to Form XVI during the year.

|| Do. 8 licences in Form XVII.

¶ Do. 1 licence in Form XV and 1 licence in Form XVII.

** Includes 57 life licences and 12 licences free of fees.

[2nd March 1929]

II.—Statement showing the variations in the number of the principal forms of licences in force under the Indian Arms Act in the several districts during 1927.

Districts.	Form IX.	Form XII.	Form XIV.	Form XVI.	Form XVIII.	Form XIX.
1. Anantapur ..	..	..	..	— 284	..	— 1
2. Arcot, North ..	+ 3	..	+ 1	— 317	..	+ 131
3. Arcot, South ..	..	..	..	— 25	..	— 4
4. Bellary ..	..	..	— 1	— 120	..	..
5. Chingleput ..	..	..	— 1	+ 98	..	— 3
6. Chittoor ..	..	..	..	+ 69	+ 1	+ 101
7. Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	+ 32	..	— 17
8. Cuddapah ..	..	..	+ 1	+ 75	..	..
9. Ganjam ..	..	..	..	+ 465	..	+ 3
10. Godavari, East ..	..	..	..	+ 186	..	..
11. Godavari, West ..	..	..	..	+ 24	..	+ 1
12. Guntur ..	..	..	+ 1	+ 304	..	..
13. Kanara, South ..	— 1	..	— 2	+ 55	..	— 38
14. Kistna ..	..	..	..	+ 126	..	..
15. Kurnool ..	..	..	..	+ 113	+ 1	..
16. Madras ..	..	..	+ 4	+ 146	..	..
17. Madura ..	..	..	+ 20	+ 78	— 1	+ 43
18. Malabar ..	+ 1	..	+ 4	+ 536	..	+ 14
19. Nellore ..	..	..	..	+ 193	..	..
20. Nilgiris, The ..	..	..	— 10	+ 155	..	— 41
21. Ramnad ..	..	..	— 6	+ 195	..	+ 1
22. Salem ..	..	..	..	— 93	..	— 9
23. Tanjore ..	..	..	..	— 25	..	— 1
24. Tinnevely ..	— 1	..	..	+ 75	..	..
25. Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	— 318	..	..
26. Vizagapatam..	..	..	..	— 108	..	..

2nd March 1929]

III.—Statement showing the description and number of arms for which licences were in force during 1927.

Districts.	I. Rifled arms.			II. Smooth bore guns.						III.		IV.
	Magazine.	Double barrell.	Single barrell.	Double barrell. breach loading.	Single barrell. breach loading.	Double barrell. muzzle loading.	Single barrell. muzzle loading.	Match locks.	Flint locks.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Other weapons.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. ANANTAPUR.												
Number in forms.	XIV.	1	30	79	500	20	1,100	..	..	79	20	..
	XVI.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVIII.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XIX.	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	XX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. ARCOT, NORTH.												
Number in forms.	XIV.	1	38	94	281	96	2,385	1	..	62	12	3
	XVI.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVIII.	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XIX.	..	..	..	..	6	320	..	..	..	..	..
	XX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. ARCOT, SOUTH.												
Number in forms.	XIV.	..	13	85	160	82	1,720	..	..	154	11	..
	XVI.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVIII.	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XIX.	..	..	8	..	2	125	..	..	..	..	..
	XX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. BELLARY.												
Number in forms.	XIV.	1	6	50	330	1,240	110	964	..	151	16	..
	XVI.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVIII.	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
	XIX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. CHINGLEPUT.												
Number in forms.	XIV.	..	* 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVI.	..	34	90	270	42	809	..	..	139	8	..
	XVIII.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XIX.	..	..	5	49	28	1,022	..	..	1	1	..
	XX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. CHITTOOR.												
Number in forms.	XIV.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVI.	..	..	26	163	556	56	246	..	119	13	..
	XVIII.	..	..	..	..	5	42	..	..	..	..	..
	XIX.	..	..	..	..	201	2,483	65	..	..	..	..
	XX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Not reported whether it is double barrell or single barrell.

[2nd March 1929]

III.—Statement showing the description and number of arms for which licences were in force during 1927—*cont.*

Districts.	I. Rifled arms.			II. Smooth bore guns.						III.		IV.
	Magazine.	Double barrelled.	Single barrelled.	Double barrelled breech loading.	Single barrelled breech loading.	Double barrelled muzzle loading.	Single barrelled muzzle loading.	Match locks.	Flint locks.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
7. COIMBATORE.												
Number in forms.	XIV. XVI. XVIII. XIX. XX.	3 19	114 3 ..	269 14 ..	502 38 ..	52 6 ..	256 69 ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	388	37 .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..
8. CUDDAPORE.												
Number in forms.	XIV. XVI. XVIII. XIX. XX.	.. 3	15	107 .. 1	651 .. 2	68	720 .. 3 .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. 4	162	17 .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..
9. GANJAM.												
Number in forms.	XIV. XVI. XVIII. XIX. XX.	18 9	26	298 .. 1 2 ..	692 .. 2 4 ..	49 2 ..	* 1,000 34 ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	47	6 .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..
10. GODAVARI, EAST.												
Number in forms.	XIV. XVI. XVIII. XIX. XX.	.. .. .. .. ..	† 82	234	469	164	1,059 .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	105	14 .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..
11. GODAVARI, WEST.												
Number in forms.	XIV. XVI. XVIII. XIX. XX.	.. 3	10	98	290	56	950	3	6	58	3 .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..
12. GUNTUR.												
Number in forms.	XIV. XVI. XVIII. XIX. XX.	2 3	28	147	668	17	374	105 4 ..	.. .. .. .. ..	194	16 .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..

* Includes Oriya guns and cap guns.

† Includes magazine and double barrelled.

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III.—Statement showing the description and number of arms for which licences were in force during 1927—*cont.*

Districts.	I. Rifled arms.			II. Smooth bore guns.						III.		IV.
	Magazine.	Double barrelled.	Single barrelled.	Double barrelled breech loading.	Single barrelled breech loading.	Double barrelled muzzle loading.	Single barrelled muzzle loading.	Match locks.	Flint locks.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Other weapons.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
13. KANARA, SOUTH.												
Number in forms.	XIV. XVI. XVIII. XIX. XX.	3 4	1 26	162 398	398 1	152 130	1,801 8 3,855 2	2 2	18 31	83	25 .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..
14. KISTNA.												
Number in forms.	XIV. XVI. XVIII. XIX. XX.	.. 2	26	174	337	104	1,171	83	1	72	11 .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..
15. KURNOOL.												
Number in forms.	XIV. XVI. XVIII. XIX. XX.	15 5	8	1,046	334 .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. 35 8 ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	149	16 .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..
16. MADRAS.												
Number in forms.	XIV. XVI. XVIII. XIX. XX.	.. 1	8 38	87 310 2	28 520	18 406	.. 32	.. 123 .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. 553	.. 224	.. 50
17. MADURA.												
Number in forms.	XIV. XV. XVI. XVII. XVIII. XIX. XX.	 1	 4	3 6 52	 351 1 2 34 ..	 677 .. 2 104 ..	 125 55 ..	 787 .. 1 406 ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. 211 1	 12 .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. ..
18. MALABAR.												
Number in forms.	XIV. XVI. XVIII. XIX. XX.	.. 37	.. 149	.. 369 .. 115 ..	.. 823 .. 705 ..	.. 117 .. 230 ..	.. 1,055 .. 4,155 ..			.. 99	40	*1,887

* Includes 1,874 swords and 13 daggers.

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III.—Statement showing the description and number of arms for which licences were in force during 1927—*cont.*

Districts.	I. Rifled arms.			II. Smooth bore guns.						III.		IV.
(1)	Magazine.	Double barrelled.	Single barrelled.	Double barrelled breech loading.	Single barrelled breech loading.	Double barrelled muzzle loading.	Single barrelled muzzle loading.	Match locks.	Flint locks.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Other weapons.
19. NELLORE.												
Number in forms.	XIV.	1	3	61	115	933	47	504	17	182	24	..
	XVI.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVIII.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XIX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. NILGIRIS, THE.												
Number in forms.	XIV.	1	9	24	12	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
	XVI.	47	78	227	457	165	15	21	..	136	46	..
	XVIII.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XIX.	1	..	12	199	295	149	335	..	..	..	..
	XX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. RAMNAD.												
Number in forms.	XIV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVI.	6	..	14	192	385	67	241	..	140	19	..
	XVIII.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XIX.	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..
	XX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. SALEM.												
Number in forms.	XIV.	..	..	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	..
	XVI.	7	10	48	195	716	243	2,983	25	253	34	..
	XVIII.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XIX.	..	..	..	1	17	19	1,189	5	..	..	..
	XX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. TANJORE.												
Number in forms.	XIV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVI.	..	..	35	131	254	192	1,575	..	185	6	..
	XVIII.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XIX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	XX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. TINNEVELLY.												
Number in forms.	XIV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVI.	..	..	38	341	495	289	1,058	..	169	24	4
	XVIII.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XIX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes double-barrelled rifles also.

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III.—Statement showing the description and number of arms for which licences were in force during 1927—*cont.*

Districts.	I. Rifled arms.			II. Smooth bore guns.						III.		IV.
(1)	Magazine.	Double barrelled.	Single barrelled.	Double barrelled breech loading.	Single barrelled breech loading.	Double barrelled muzzle loading.	Single barrelled muzzle loading.	Match locks.	Flint locks.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Other weapons.
25. TRICHINOPOLY.												
Number in forms.	XIV.	7	7	35	162	357	101	1,562	..	222	46	..
	XVI.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVIII.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XIX.	..	..	..	..	5	73	..	..	..	..	..
	XX.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26. VIZAGAPATAM.												
Number in forms.	XIV.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVI.	..	7	68	383	519	89	785	..	48	12	..
	XVIII.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XIX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of all forms.	XIV.	1	13	116	41	20	2	17	..	..	..	..
	XV.	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVI.	112	239	1,563	6,573	13,078	2,385	25,259	236	86	4,160	1,944
	XVII.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVIII.	..	..	..	4	7	5	97	..	4	..	..
	XIX.	1	..	15	373	1,231	833	14,084	76	31	1	..
	XX.	..	..	..	4	1	..	2	..	1	..	..
		114	252	1,700	6,996	14,337	3,225	39,459	312	121	4,162	1,944

IV.—Statement showing the number and description of licences issued under the Indian Explosives Act during 1927.

Districts.	Form A. (2)	Form B. (3)	Form C. (4)	Form D. (5)	Form E. (6)	Form F. (7)	Form J. (8)	Form K. (9)	Form L. (10)	Form I. (11)	Form II. (12)	Total. (13)
	Licence to manufacture, possess and sell explosives under article 4 of Schedule II to the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914.	Licence to possess and sell explosives under article 5 of Schedule II to the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914.	Licence to possess explosives under article 6 of Schedule II to the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914.	Licence to manufacture, possess and sell, or to possess fireworks in a village or other local area under article 7 of Schedule II to the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914.	Licence to possess gunpowder or other explosives required <i>bona fide</i> for blasting purposes under article 8 and 9 of Schedule II to the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914.	Licence to possess explosives under article 12 of Schedule II to the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914.	Licence to possess explosives in and to sell explosives from a magazine under articles 13 and 14 of Schedule II to the Indian Explosives Rules, 1924.	Licence to possess explosives in a floating magazine under article 16 of Schedule II to the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914.	Licence to sell explosives.	Licence to import explosives under articles 1 and 2 of Schedule II to the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914.	General licence to transport explosives required for blasting purposes under article 3 of Schedule II to the Indian Arms Rules, 1914.	
1. Anantapur ..	8	41	2	4	46	4	4	..	..	..	..	106
2. Arcot, North ..	(e) 49	(b) 124	2	..	26	4	(d) 3	..	..	..	..	217
3. Arcot South ..	32	113	..	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	162
4. Bellary ..	8	37	1	..	31	..	1	..	..	..	..	81
5. Chingleput ..	14	92	1	25	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	144
6. Chittoor ..	24	50	..	6	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	94
7. Coimbatore ..	82	198	..	..	5,414	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,703
8. Cuddalore ..	20	15	..	14	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
9. Ganjam ..	21	55	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	81
10. Godavari, East ..	20	74	..	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	118
11. Godavari, West ..	23	56	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	84
12. Gunur ..	16	(c) 57	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
13. Kanara, South ..	11	39	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	119
14. Kistna ..	19	(d) 72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
15. Kurnool ..	6	12	..	8	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	34

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16. Madras ..	11	254	1	..	2	1	6	..	..	156	135	566
17. Madras ..	38	138	..	..	2,519	..	2	..	..	12	..	2,709
18. Malabar ..	35	96	3	101	162	..	..	..	..	..	..	459
19. Nellore ..	20	49	16	1	99	16	2	..	..	..	18	220
20. The Nilgiris ..	..	(f) 27	..	..	52	2	..	..	..	..	..	81
21. Rannad ..	30	126	..	..	167	..	2	..	..	..	..	328
22. Salem ..	44	121	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	2	..	175
23. Tanjore ..	53	181	1	(h) 318	2	..	14	..	..	15	..	582
24. Tinnevely ..	53	128	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	184
25. Trichinopoly ..	70	(i) 191	1	..	1,482	..	(j) 6	..	..	6	..	1,759
26. Visagapatnam ..	23	16	..	27	26	..	3	..	5	2	..	101
Total ..	729	2,363	27	641	10,094	34	51	..	13	223	164	14,329
Total for 1926 ..	701	2,186	33	584	5,737	33	51	..	9	171	126	9,631

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- (e) Three cancelled during the year.
 (f) Two cancelled during the year.
 (g) Of three J Form licences one was cancelled during the year.
 (h) 52 are Deepavali licences.
 (i) 68 were temporary licences issued during Deepavali festival.
 (j) 24 licences were issued for selling crackers during Deepavali festival.
 (k) 161 licences in Form B were granted for the possession and sale of China crackers.
 (l) All these were issued for the possession and sale of China crackers.
 (m) 183 licences were issued for the sale of crackers.
 (n) All licences were for storing crackers.

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V.—Statement showing the extent to which shops licensed under the Indian Arms and Explosives Acts were insufficiently inspected during 1927.

Districts.	Number of shops licensed in Forms IX, X, XI and XII of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, including shops covered by licences in Forms A, B, D, J and L of the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914.	Number of instances in which inspectors of police failed to inspect in the				Total for the year.	Number of omissions on the part of		Number of shops kept wholly uninspected during the year.
		First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.		Superior officers of Police.	The Magistracy.	
1. Anantapur ..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Arcot, North ..	193	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Arcot, South ..	154	3	4	4	..	11	..	37	..
4. Bellary ..	67	3	17	2	..	22	..	11	..
5. Chingleput ..	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Chittoor ..	86	4	1	..	18	23	56	78	..
7. Coimbatore ..	315	11	7	9	10	37	11	19	..
8. Cuddapah ..	51	2	1	2	..	5	3	5	..
9. Ganjam ..	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Godavari, East.	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Godavari, West.	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Guntur ..	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..
13. Kanara, South.	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
14. Kistna ..	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Kurnool ..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Madras ..	295	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Madura ..	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Malabar ..	339	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Nellore ..	72	2	1	1	7	11	..	..	..
20. Nilgiris, The ..	83	..	..	2	2	4	..	8	27 (a)
21. Ramnad ..	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Salem ..	193	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Tanjore ..	572	2	3	..	..	5	..	..	..
24. Tinnevely ..	172	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Trichinopoly ..	286	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26. Vizagapatam ..	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Licences in form B issued for selling crackers during Deepavali.

* All shops except one have been inspected.

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VI.—Statement showing the number of prosecutions instituted under the Indian Arms Act and the Indian Explosives Act during 1927.

Districts.	Number of prosecutions.	
	Instituted.	Resulting in conviction.
1. Anantapur...	14	11
2. Arcot, North ..	30	29
3. Arcot, South ..	44	37
4. Bellary ..	39 *	34
5. Chingleput ..	15	15
6. Chittoor ..	16	16
7. Coimbatore ..	60	55
8. Cuddapah ..	8	7
9. Ganjam ..	11 *	9
10. Godavari, East ..	11 †	10
11. Godavari, West ..	8	7
12. Guntur ..	14 ‡	7
13. Kanara, South ..	17 §	14
14. Kistna ..	4	4
15. Kurnool ..	19	13
16. Madras ..	4 ||	1
17. Madura ..	18	11
18. Malabar ..	38	33
19. Nellore ..	4	3
20. Nilgiris, The ..	4 ¶	3
21. Ramnad ..	11	7
22. Salem ..	47	47
23. Tanjore ..	11	7
24. Tinnevely...	11	8
25. Trichinopoly ..	15	15
26. Vizagapatam ..	12	10
	485	413

* Two cases were pending at the end of the year.

† One person was still under trial at the end of the year.

‡ Six cases were pending at the end of the year.

§ Includes 3 cases relating to 4 persons pending at the end of the year 1926.

|| One case is pending trial. Two were released under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code.

¶ One case is pending.

VII.—Statement showing the transactions in sulphur in the Madras Presidency during 1927.

Districts.	Number of licences issued or in force.			Quantities for which licences were issued during 1927.				Stock of sulphur.															
	1926.	1926.	1927.	TONS.	CWT.	GR.	LB.	Balance on 1st January 1927.				Purchased or imported during 1927.				Sold or utilized during 1927.				Balance on 31st December 1927.			
								TONS.	CWT.	GR.	LB.	TONS.	CWT.	GR.	LB.	TONS.	CWT.	GR.	LB.	TONS.	CWT.	GR.	LB.
1. Anantapur ..	7	8	6	1	5	3	16	1	2	3	4	16	8	..	12	15	1	..	1	..	2	3	3
2. Arcot, North ..	8	9	9	..	11	..	4	1	18	..	6	11	22	22	9	26	1	..	1	..	2	8	..
3. Arcot, South ..	5	5	5	..	6	2	12	(a)	6	2	22	..	8	9	5	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Bellary ..	9	9	7	2	16	3	19	8	1	2	14	7	1	24	6	12	..	19	6	3	3	26	5
5. Chingleput ..	3	3	3	..	2	3	12	1	..	3	9	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Chittoor ..	3	3	3	..	4	2	12	..	6	2	15	13	6	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Coimbatore ..	31	27	27	5	36	12	16	(b)	10	3	14	22	6	19	19	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Cuddapah ..	5	4	3	..	..	..	20	5	5	2	2	8	8	4	2	22	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Ganjam ..	19	24	23	1	11	3	20	1	10	..	13	8	14	2	15	8	7	1	..	..	..	..	..
10. Godavari, East ..	13	17	16	5	66	2	12	2	9	..	5	19	15	..	15	19	8	3	7	2	15	1	13
11. Godavari, West ..	9	8	8	1	13	..	..	..	11	1	13	8	18	3	23	7	14	3	7	2	15	1	13
12. Gunter ..	13	11	11	2	10	5	6	2	18	2	12	9	16	3	27	1	8	2	15	2	2	2	15
13. Kanara, South ..	28	29	24	1	38	4	..	5	10	2	23	17	8	2	4	15	19	3	19	3	19	2	8
14. Kistna ..	10	11	10	1	61	..	..	..	9	3	24	22	16	1	18	25	13	3	17	2	12	1	11
15. Kurnool ..	4	4	4	..	454	9	4	74	..	2	302	7	7	..	19	302	18	1	18	74	6	1	11
16. Madras ..	17	18	17	..	10	10	17	1	15	3	2	13	7	3	26	12	3	..	22	3	..	1	14
17. Madras ..	5	7	6	1	17	9	3	8	16	2	27	69	15	..	66	11	..	..	22	12	..	1	13
18. Malabar ..	29	32	32	3	97	3	1	2	2	2	23	1	..	1	17	1	3	1	27	1	19	2	15
19. Nellore ..	9	9	9	1	5	8	20	3	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Nilgiris, The ..	7	11	10	2	28	18	..	3	16	..	21	..	5	..	..	..	1	18	3	15	3	3	3

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[illegible]

(a) Balance shown in last year's return was 8 cwt. 1 qr. and 4 lb. The difference due to the fact that the balance of stock shown against two shops in last year's statement was incorrect.

(b) The balance shown in the return for 1926 was 5 tons, 4 cwt. 1 qr. and 4 lb. This was incorrect.

(c) Deficiency 4 lb.

(d) Balance shown in last year's return was 5 tons 3 cwt. 1 qr. and 17 lb.

	TONS.	CWT.	QR.	LB.
Opening balance for 1926	136	18	1	26
Add quantity purchased	£46	2	3	6
Total quantity	683	1	4	
Deduct quantity sold	548	11	0	20
Balance	134	10	0	12
Deduct quantity due to waste, elimination of fraction, etc.	..	6	0	27
Closing balance	134	3	8	13

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1628 asked by Mr. J. Bheemayya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd March 1929, page 372 supra.]

G.O. No. 1041, Revenue, dated 25th October 1905.

The management of the following ferries to which the Canals and Public Ferries Act, 1890 (Madras Act II of 1890), was extended will be withdrawn from the District Board, Godavari, and assigned to the District Board, Kistna, under section 11 of the said Act:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Doddipatta. | (6) Kalipatnam. |
| (2) Madhavayapalem. | (7) Mutyalapalli. |
| (3) Yenuguvani Lanka. | (8) Narsapur. |
| (4) Chinchinada | (9) Kumaradevam. |
| (5) Antervedhi. | (10) Prakkilanka. |

APPENDIX IV

[Vide answer to question No. 1633 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd March 1929, page 374 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 54 I., dated 9th January 1929.

READ—the following papers:—

From the ryots of Kadarambam parts of the Kulittalai and Trichinopoly taluks.

From the representatives of the Trichinopoly District Landowners Association.

From the Landowners of Musiri taluk, Trichinopoly district.

From the Landowners of Musiri taluk on the North Bank of the Cauvery, Trichinopoly district.

Order—Mis. No. 54 I., dated 9th January 1929.

The memorials read above urge—

(1) that the Kattalai Canal originally proposed in connexion with the Cauvery-Mettur Project, and since dropped in favour of the Grand Anicut Canal, may be constructed;

(2) that, in the alternative, a high level channel may be excavated from above Kattalai to irrigate at least 50,000 acres in Kulittalai and Trichinopoly taluks;

(3) that the Kattalai scheme may be carried out soon and that either the High Level Channel (apparently the one to branch from the South Bank Canal and to irrigate about 9,000 acres) may be excavated, or that the Kattuvai drainage scheme may be carried out immediately; and

(4) that the head of the Thottiam Chinna Voikal be shifted to a point higher up the river in advance of the North Bank Canal Scheme.

As regards item (1), apart from other objections on account of which the scheme was dropped in 1910 in favour of the Grand Anicut Canal on the advice of Sir John Benton, Inspector-General of Irrigation, the construction

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of the Kattalai Canal now will add heavily to the capital cost of the Mettur Project involving the write-off of the expenditure already incurred on the Grand Anicut Canal, while the irrigable area will be constant.

The Government therefore consider that it is an impracticable proposition.

As regards items (2), (3) and (4), the Government propose to await the results of the investigation which is to be made by a special staff in 1929-30.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

C. A. SOUTER,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1654 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd March 1929, page 387 supra.]

THE INDIAN ARMS RULES.

Form XV—(See Rule 32).

- Fee.—(a) For each breach-loading pistol or revolver,—TEN RUPEES.
(b) For any other breach-loading weapon—FIVE RUPEES.
(c) For other weapons—EIGHT ANNAS in disarmed districts, and FOUR ANNAS elsewhere, for each weapon.

The abovementioned fees are for licences granted for periods of one year or less. A licence in this Form may be granted for any period exceeding one year and not exceeding three years, in which case a compounded fee shall be levied.

Licence for the possession and use, for the purpose of target practice of firearms and ammunition.

Serial number of licence.	Name, description and location of mess, club or association.	Arms or ammunition that licensee is entitled to possess.		Place within which the licence is valid.	Date on which the licence expires.
		Description.	Quantity.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

The of 19 . (Signature.)

Commissioner of Police

District Magistrate
of the district

Subdivisional Magistrate of the
district,

(Seal)

[2nd March 1929]

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. It covers only the mess, club, or association named and the arms and ammunition described therein.

3. The mess, club or association, at the time of purchasing any new arms, and in the North-West Frontier Province at the time of purchasing ammunition, and elsewhere at the time of purchasing ammunition for rifles other than 22 bore revolvers or pistols shall cause the following particulars, to be endorsed upon its licence under the vendor's signature, namely:—

(a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased on behalf of the mess, club or association;

(b) the nature and quantity of the articles purchased; and

(c) the date of purchase;

and, if the arms or ammunition are purchased from any person other than a licensed dealer, shall also cause the particulars specified in clauses (b) and (c) to be furnished in writing to the authority who granted this licence within such period as may be prescribed by that authority for this purpose.

4. The mess, club or association shall not purchase ammunition in excess of the maximum which may from time to time be fixed by the Local Government.

5. This mess, club or association shall forthwith give information at the nearest police station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the licence.

6. The licence does not authorize any member of the mess, club or association to keep Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

(a) 'Government arm' means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government;

(b) 'Government ammunition' means ammunition manufactured in a Government factory or prepared for and supplied to Government.

7. The Local Government may require any firearm or ammunition possessed by the mess, club or association to be registered in such manner as the Local Government thinks fit.

8. The authority granting the licence has the right to inquire at any time during the currency of the licence whether the weapons for which it has been granted are still in the possession of the mess, club or association and to require the production of such weapons for the purposes of such enquiry.

NOTE—Licensees are warned that in case they sell any arms or ammunition covered by the licences possessed by them to any person (other than a person exempted under section 27 of the Act) they are required to give notice forthwith of the sale together with particulars as to the name and address of the purchaser to the magistrate of the district or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station. Failure to give notice as required above is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Monday, the 11th 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.
Sethurathnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Abdul Razaq 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.
Bashreef Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Bhaktavatsula Nayudu, Mr. P.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. O. W. E.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur, P. C.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Hariservottama Rao, Mr. G.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr.
James, Mr. F. E.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Kaleeswara Rao, Mr. A.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
Krishnan, Mr. K.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, Mr. Alladi.
Krishnaswami Nayar, Mr. K. V.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.
Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.
Mahmud Sohammad Sahib Bahadur.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Nayar, Mr. M. A.
Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. O.

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.
Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. O. N.
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Narayana Rao, Mr. Mothay.
Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. B.
Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramaachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Robertson, Mr. R. J. O.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
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.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Subrahmanya Mooppanar, Mr. S.
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. O.
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Vanayudaiya Goundar, Mr. S. V.
Venkatapathi Raju, Mr. P. C.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. G. V.
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wood, Mr. O. E.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Zamindar of Gollapalli.
Zamindar of Kallikota.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
Zamindar of Seithur.
Zamindar of Singampatti.

[11th March 1929]

I
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Assignment of lands

Assignment of lands free of assessment to the depressed classes.

* 1667 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: With reference to the answer to question No. 1012 answered on 28th January 1929, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have considered the question of giving the lands free of assessment to the depressed classes till they become productive?

A.—The question is under the consideration of the Government as far as the South Kanara district is concerned.

Inland waterways

Opening of the Narsapur Steam ferry.

* 1668 Q.—Mr. J. BHREMAYYA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the authority and the necessity under which the President, District Board, addressed the Government to declare a line of navigation under section 4 of the Canals and Public Ferries Act (II of 1890);

(b) whether the Government are not aware of the fact that there are independent ferries separately auctioned every year by the District Board at Narsapur (Madhavayapalem), Yenugavanilanka and at Ohinohinada within the limits of Narsapur Steam ferry;

(c) the special reasons for the declaration of the Narsapur Steam ferry while there are three independent separate ferries intervening the same; and

(d) whether there is any other ferry in the Presidency which corresponds to the Steam ferry at Narsapur?

A.—(a) In view of the recent High Court's decision declaring *ultra vires* the Notification of 1895 regarding the Narsapur Steam ferry, the President, District Board, West Godavari, has only suggested that the Vasishtha Godavari river below the anicut may be declared a line of navigation under the Canals and Public Ferries Act.

(b) The Government are aware of the existence of the three ferries mentioned.

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (b) of question No. 1627.

(d) So far as the Government are aware there is no other ferry in the Presidency similar to the Steam ferry at Narsapur.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—“With reference to clause (a) of the answer, may I know whether Government are contemplating to accept the suggestion of the District Board President, West Godavari, mentioned therein?”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“What should be done is under consideration; whether we will be able to adopt that suggestion or something else I cannot say at present.”

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Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—“May I know whether Government will give an opportunity to the public to make their representations also in the matter before they come to a final decision?”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“That will be considered, Sir.”

Revenue from and expenditure on the Buckingham canal.

* 1669 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the total capital expenditure on the Buckingham canal;

(b) the annual revenue in each year from the time the canal was opened;

(c) the annual expenditure during the same period;

(d) the loss or gain in each year; and

(e) the percentage of profits, if any, in each year from 1900 to 1928?

A.—(a) The total capital outlay to the end of 1927–28 was Rs. 90,57,596 inclusive of indirect charges.

(b), (c) & (d) Figures only from 1916–17 are readily available. They are given below:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Loss.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
1916–17	... 0·67	1·24	0·57
1917–18	... 0·79	1·42	0·63
1918–19	... 0·87	1·97	1·10
1919–20	... 0·81	2·25	1·44
1920–21	... 0·77	2·25	1·48
1921–22	... 0·79	2·46	1·67
1922–23	... 0·74	2·70	1·96
1923–24	... 0·79	2·96	2·17
1924–25	... 0·80	3·32	2·52
1925–26	... 0·78	3·37	2·59
1926–27	... 0·75	3·25	2·50
1927–28	... 0·75	3·04	2·29

(e) There are no profits.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“May I know whether the hon. Member intends to close the canal seeing that there are losses year after year?”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“From previous discussions it was understood that the House was strongly in favour of the continuance of the canal and wanted money to be spent on its improvement.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know, in view of the losses, whether the Government have any proposal to increase the fees so as to make the canal self-supporting?”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“Yes, Sir; I think in reply to questions that have been asked, the Government announced that they propose to increase the fees gradually.”

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Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know whether the Government propose to increase the licence fees on boats plying on the Buckingham canal alone, or also on boats plying in other parts, for instance, in the Godavari and Kistna deltas ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The proposal that I referred to was only with regard to the Buckingham canal."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Apart from the increase of fees, may I know whether the Government have any other measures in contemplation to make the loss less than what it is now ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" At the present moment I cannot remember anything else ; any suggestion will be welcome."

Irrigation

Investigation of the Vemanda branch project.

* 1670 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the investigation to carry on the Vemanda branch project in Kistna district has been completed ;

(b) when the project will be executed ; and

(c) what is the number of acres likely to be benefited by it ?

A.—No such project is under contemplation. If the hon. Member refers to the Vempad branch project, estimates for the scheme to irrigate about 4,500 acres of short crop in the Kistna Eastern Delta have been received from the Chief Engineer, and referred to the Board of Revenue for report on its financial aspect. On receipt of the Board's report the scheme will be taken up for consideration.

Issue of water from the Red Hills lake for irrigation purposes.

* 1671 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) when the issue of water for irrigation from the Red Hills lake was started last year ;

(b) what the level of water in that lake was ;

(c) whether the issue of water for irrigation is still going on ;

(d) what the amount of water issued for irrigation from the Red Hills lake up to 10th February is ;

(e) what the quantity of water that is issued daily is ; and

(f) how long the Government propose to issue water at this rate to the ryots without causing anxiety to the city supply ?

A.—(a) 5th December 1928.

(b) + 44.47 feet.

(c), (e) & (f) The answer to clause (c) is in the negative.

(d) 62.75 m.c.ft.

[11th March 1929]

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether there is any fixed date for the issue of this water ? In the previous Government Order that date was 15th December, but this time the Government have anticipated by ten days."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I believe the hon. Member is right, Sir. But if he wishes to have an authoritative answer I must ask for notice."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know, Sir, with reference to clause (e) to which the answer is in the negative, whether the Government are not in a position to know how much water is let out every day from the lake, whether there are not any measurements kept and whether the Government are aware that there are scandalous practices going on for want of accurate measurements at the outlet ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The hon. Member's question was understood to refer to issues that are now being made. As no water is being issued daily, that answer was given. But if he wishes to know what quantity can be issued daily, I will enquire if notice is given of the question."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I believe the Government have completed the improvements ; I wish to know if they have noted the results of that work, whether it resulted in increase of supply ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The work is not yet finished ; but if the hon. Member wishes to know whether it has had any real effect, I must ask for notice."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether the Government have any proposals to acquire the lands irrigated by this tank with a view to secure adequate water-supply to the City of Madras ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" So far as I am aware, such a proposal is not under consideration at present."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether the Government think it possible for them to meet the needs of the cultivators as well as of the city ? "

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

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether the Government will consider a certain proposal to that effect sent by the Corporation of Madras ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMIED KHAN :—" May I know if the Government are aware that, on account of leakage, a lot of water is going out without being of use to anybody ? "

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

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether this leakage was brought to the notice of the Government two years back, the water leaking at night

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in sympathy with the cultivators, no measurement being kept for the water issued, and whether the Government held any enquiry and the man in charge, the overseer, was taken to task for these malpractices?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I must ask for notice of that."

Land Revenue

Extent of assessed land in the Wynad taluk, in Malabar.

* 1672 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what the total extent of land assessed to revenue in the Wynad taluk, in Malabar, under the former settlement was and what the extent of such land under the present settlement is;

(b) what the total revenue assessed under the former settlement was and what the total assessment under the present settlement is; and

(c) what the total extent of the uncultivable lands assessed to revenue under the present settlement is and what the revenue assessed thereon is?

A.—(a) & (b) The information asked for in (a) will be found in Appendix I and that asked for in (b) in Appendix II of the Special Settlement Officer's letter which is among the papers printed with G.O. No. 2850, Revenue, dated 6th December 1928. The Government Order has been published with the connected papers.

(c) The information will be found in paragraph 5 (b) (ii) of the same letter.

Restoration of the jamabandi allowances to village officers.

* 1673 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what is the estimated amount of annual savings to Government by the discontinuance of the jamabandi allowances to village officers in ryotwari areas;

(b) whether any representations have been made to the Government requesting them to restore the jamabandi allowances; and

(c) whether the Government propose to give these allowances hereafter?

A.—(a) Rs. 2,05,615.

(b) The Government have not received any such representations.

(c) The Government will consider the question if the financial results of the restoration measures show a sufficient saving.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know if the financial results of the restoration measures have been ever examined and, if so, what they are?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"They are under examination now; they have not yet finished examining them."

[11th March 1929]

Police

Alleged irregular conduct of Police in Kistna.

* 1674 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to question No. 1786 answered on 23rd March 1928 regarding alleged irregular conduct of Police in Kistna, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state what action has been taken on the charges framed against the Deputy Superintendent of Police concerned?

A.—The Government have ordered a fresh departmental enquiry into one of the charges against the Deputy Superintendent of Police. Pending the completion of the enquiry he has been placed under suspension.

Budget

Utilization of the remitted provincial contributions.

* 1675 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state in what manner the remitted provincial contributions were utilized in each year?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to—

(i) the report of the Finance Committee on the utilization of the amount released by the remission of the Provincial contribution during the years 1925-26 to 1927-28 communicated to the Legislative Council on the 1st November 1927, and

(ii) the answer to question No. 1019 by Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju, M.L.C., at the Council meeting on 28th January 1929 regarding the utilization of the sum of Rs. 48.73 lakhs permanently remitted from 1928-29.

Criminal Justice

Punishment given to Mr. White for shooting a coolie in the Harbour.

* 1676 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what was the punishment awarded to Mr. White for shooting a coolie in the Madras Port Trust compound last year?

A.—A fine of Rs. 300; in default to suffer simple imprisonment for six months.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know whether there is any proportion in punishment between one killing another and another selling fruits in the City contrary to police regulations, whether the British law contemplates that for killing a man the fine is Rs. 300 and for selling fruits against police regulations a poor woman is to be fined Rs. 10 and to be detained in jail?"

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know if this sentence has been considered as inadequate?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Yes; the Government have advised the Crown Prosecutor to present a petition for enhancement of the sentence."

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Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know if the Government have issued instructions that they wanted the enhancement of the fine and did not want imprisonment being given to him?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"That is a matter of detail to be disposed of by the Court."

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether such instructions were passed on to the Crown Prosecutor? He made a statement yesterday in Court."

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

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether any instructions were issued at all to the Crown Prosecutor as to whether any enhancement should be asked for?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"That was what I stated. I want notice; I do not remember."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know whether there is one law for the white man and another for the Dimmakka?"

Mr. SATYAMURTI:—"Of course there is."

Forests

Experiments in the Anamalai forests.

* 1677 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to question No. 482 answered on 9th October 1928 regarding the staff appointed for experiments in the Anamalai forests, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to give an idea of the staff and of the work they will be engaged in?

A.—The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer furnished to question No. 1440 on 25th February 1929.

Purchase and installation of three-ply plant for Anamalais.

* 1678 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the experimental three-ply plant for Anamalais has been purchased; and if so, at what cost; and

(b) the stage at which the work of installation is?

A.—The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to question No. 1440 on 25th February 1929.

Education

Spinning, weaving, etc., in Government educational institutions.

* 1679 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Government educational institutions in which spinning, weaving and other textile classes are conducted either exclusively or otherwise;

(b) the number of such classes in Government recognised educational institutions;

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(c) whether the District Educational Officers and Deputy Inspectors are qualified to inspect these classes and if not, what provision has been made for such inspection;

(d) the number of qualified instructors of such classes and how many of them have been trained at Serampore, how many at Madras and how many are unqualified; and

(e) whether the Government propose to consider the question of appointing proper inspectors or supervisors of such classes?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the statements on pages 68 to 75 and 84 to 97 of Volume II of the Report on Public Instruction for 1927-28.

(c) & (e) No. Manual training classes are inspected by the Adviser to Government on Manual Training.

(d) The information is not available.

Purchase of books by public libraries out of Government grant.

* 1680 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 when public libraries have to purchase books out of Government grant the Government have ordered that all the books have to be approved by the District Educational Officer;

(b) whether it is a fact that the District Educational Officers have been compelling the libraries to purchase only books approved by the Text Book Committee and thus preventing the libraries from going for up-to-date books with good reputation available in the market; and

(c) whether the Government in allotting grants propose to give complete freedom to the libraries to purchase any books they like provided they are not proscribed?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) No.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"With reference to the answer to clause (a), may I know whether Government have given any instructions to the Educational officers as to what books they should approve of and what to reject?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"No such instructions have been issued."

Medical inspection of girls in secondary schools.

* 1681 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether medical inspection of girls reading in secondary schools is optional at present; and

(b) whether the Government propose to make it compulsory and, if not, why not?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The feasibility of making it compulsory is being examined.

[11th March 1929]

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether medical inspection of girls will be made compulsory in the coming year in case it is found feasible ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Not in the coming year; the proposals are under consideration."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether they follow up their reports by further action ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" When the inspection reports are received they are communicated to the parents."

Opening of girls' schools in South Kanara.

* 1682 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of girls' schools have been opened in South Kanara and other districts either in a portion of school buildings used for boys or in their close neighbourhood; and

(b) whether the Government have considered how they could avoid payment of double grants in such cases?

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

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether the Government will be pleased to get the necessary information on this matter ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Yes, Sir. We have asked the Director of Public Instruction for it."

Vocational schools in the Presidency.

* 1683 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many vocational schools there are in this province;

(b) where they are situated;

(c) the strength of each;

(d) which of them are under private management;

(e) whether any grants are given and if so, how much for each;

(f) whether any schools were started during the current year; and

(g) the nature of vocational training in each school?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the Annual Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency, particularly the statistics under the head 'Special Education' in Volume II and the subsidiary tables appended to the volume.

Local Boards

Renewal of the lease of the steamer 'Nell' by the West Godavari District Board.

* 1684 Q.—Mr. J. BHREMAYYA : With reference to the answer given to the supplementary question to question No. 483 answered on 28th March 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have called for an explanation from the President, District Board, West Godavari, for the renewal of the lease of the District Board steamer 'Nell' without stipulating the payment of any money to the District Board;

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(b) if so, what action the Government have taken on the same; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to lay the explanation and their orders on the table of the House?

A.—The Government have not called for any explanation as under the rules the grant of a ferry lease is a matter within the discretion of the President, District Board.

Alleged suspension of a teacher in the Board High School, Angadipuram.

* 1685 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a teacher named M. K. Raman Nayar employed in the Board High School, Angadipuram, was suspended for two months by the District Board President, Malabar, for observing hartal on the 3rd February 1928;

(b) whether the said teacher had stated in his application for casual leave for that day that he wanted to observe hartal;

(c) whether the Government have issued instructions that mere absence on leave with whatever motive is tantamount to participation in a political movement under rule 99 of the Madras Educational Rules;

(d) whether there is any rule that a teacher employed in Government school or board school should entertain particular views on politics and none other;

(e) whether the said teacher when threatened with punishment had expressed regret for his conduct and whether he was suspended in spite of such expression of regret; and

(f) whether the hon. Minister proposes to interfere in the matter and cancel the said order?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) No.

(e) Yes.

(f) No.

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" May I know for what offence under the Educational Code or any other Code this man was punished ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It is within the discretion of the District Board President to award any punishment he chooses to his subordinates."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" For what offence has he been punished ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is a matter for the District Board President."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" May I know, Sir, from the hon. the Minister for what offence this M. K. Raman Nayar has been punished, is it for observing hartal or for being absent from school ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" For breaking the discipline of the school."

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Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—"What breaking of the discipline he is guilty of?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"A servant of the local board must observe the rules of the board."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—"To be at his home on a particular day is a breach of discipline?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"After hearing the reasons for the absence and if such reasons are not satisfactory, the President, District Board, has the power to punish the man."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—"Is entertainment of a certain political opinion and keeping at home on that account an offence?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"That is for the President, District Board, to decide."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know from the hon. the Education Minister under what rule of the Educational Rules, this man was punished?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"As I have stated, there is no question of educational rule; it is a matter of departmental action taken by the President, District Board, Malabar."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—"What exactly the rule was under which he was punished?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"He must ask that of the President, District Board."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know why the hon. the Minister does not choose to interfere in the matter to find out what the particular offence was for which he was punished?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"There is no necessity for finding out any such thing."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"May I know whether this particular President was elected or nominated by the Minister? (Laughter.)"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Notice. (Renewed laughter.)"

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know if the hon. Minister has satisfied himself as to the exact reason why this man was punished before he declined to interfere in the matter?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I think the President, District Board, took action rightly."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Am I to understand that the hon. Minister does not know that the President was nominated by him?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is giving information."

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Medical

Restrictions on the dress regulations in the Madras Medical College.

* 1686 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that grown up students of the Medical College, Madras, are compelled by the college authorities to wear 'open' coats;

(b) whether these students are compelled to wear neck-ties; and

(c) under what authority these regulations are sought to be enforced?

A.—(a) & (b) An extract^a from the dress regulations of the College is appended.

(c) The regulations were framed by the Medical College Council in 1892, were approved by the Director of Public Instruction in whom the general control of the College was vested at the time and have been in force ever since.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know, with regard to appendix I what is meant by 'English shoes'? Does it mean shoes manufactured in an English factory?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Also in an Indian factory as I understand it and of English pattern."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know why such meticulous details with regard to dress are sought to be insisted upon in this College?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"They were considered necessary in the year 1892. Subsequently, the matter has not been reconsidered. It is a matter of detail."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Will the hon. Minister look into the matter and see if these rules cannot be brought up-to-date?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"If the students or professors of the College make any representations in the matter, it will be reconsidered."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know if the matter is under reconsideration in view of the answer given?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"No."

Transfer of Mr. Nallathambi Pillai, Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Kulittalai.

* 1687 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received petitions and telegrams from the residents of Kulittalai praying for the transfer of Mr. Nallathambi Pillai, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the place;

(b) whether any enquiry was held by the District Medical Officer on the matter and what the conclusions of the enquiry were; and

(c) whether the Government propose to transfer Mr. Nallathambi Pillai from Kulittalai and if not, why not?

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 537 infra.

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A.—(a) One telegram was received on the subject in April 1928 signed Ramaswami Sholayar.

(b) Yes. There was no complaint as regards his professional work, but the complaint was that he was siding with the opponents of Ramaswami Sholayar.

(c) The question of transfer will be dealt with according to the rules.

11-15 a.m. Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know, Sir, at what stage the matter stands at present especially with regard to answer (c), and whether the matter has taken a further turn?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The transfer of sub-assistant surgeons and assistant surgeons is a matter for the Surgeon-General to deal with."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government intend communicating to the Surgeon-General this question and the answer?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"If the hon. Member will state the necessity for it, I will do so."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYA:—"May I know whether there is any rule restricting the transfers to five years of an officer in a place?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I am thankful for the information. There is such a rule."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With reference to answer to clause (b), may I know what the nature of the enquiry was? Also the nature of the complaint?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The complaint was that he was opposed to a particular person."

Public Health

Distribution of quinine in Koilkuntla taluk.

* 1688 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of doses of quinine supplied to the several distributing agencies in the taluk of Koilkuntla of the Kurnool district for free distribution during the months of August, September and November 1928;

(b) the number of doses actually distributed;

(c) the number of attacks of malaria during these three months in the taluks of Sirvel and Nandyal; and

(d) how the people of Nandyal and Sirvel taluks have been provided for in the matter of treatment for malaria?

A.—(a) Free distribution of quinine was commenced only in November 1928. During that month 1,335 packets or quinine (each packet containing twenty 5-grain tablets) were supplied.

(b) One thousand three hundred and seventeen packets were distributed in November 1928.

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(c) The Government have no information.

(d) Treatment is provided in the Government and Local Fund dispensaries situated in these taluks. Health Inspectors employed in these taluks also distribute quinine supplied by the taluk boards?

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Minister for Public Health in view of the answer given to clause (c) that the Government have no information, if the Government will call for the information."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I do not think it will be possible as there are registered and unregistered cases."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Whether the Government are aware that in the Sirvel and Nandyal taluks the toll from Malaria was very heavy last season?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I am not quite sure, but that is my impression."

Opening of a dispensary at Feroke, South Malabar.

* 1689 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a memorial from the inhabitants of Feroke in South Malabar about the opening of a dispensary in that place;

(b) whether two dispensaries have been opened by the Ernad Taluk Board recently, one at Areakode and another at Tirurangadi; and

(c) what action the Government have taken or propose to take on that memorial?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Ernad Taluk Board proposes to open two dispensaries, one at Areakode and the other at Tirurangadi.

(c) The Government have approved the proposals of the taluk board within whose province this matter lies.

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—"After receiving the memorial in question, have the Government considered the reasonableness of the taluk board's proposals?"

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

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—"Are the Government prepared to modify the proposal in any way?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"No, Sir."

Acquisition of a site of Basel Mission Institution for Government Hospital at Calicut.

* 1690 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state what orders have been passed on the proposed acquisition of the site and building of a Basel Mission Institution for Government Hospital at Calicut?

A.—The matter is still under the consideration of the Government.

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Water-supply*Extension of the water-supply scheme in Bellary.*

* 1691 Q.—Mr. P. SIVA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Municipal Council of Bellary has applied for the extension of the water-supply scheme and the increase of water-taps at Brucepet and Cowl Bazaar in the town of Bellary;

(b) if so, whether its proposals have been sanctioned by the Government; and

(c) whether the Municipal Council, Bellary, has applied for house connexions also and whether its proposal has been sanctioned?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The scheme already sanctioned provides for the construction of a limited number of taps in Cowl Bazaar and Brucepet areas. A scheme for the construction of additional fountains in Brucepet is separately under consideration. The proposal to increase the number of taps in Cowl Bazaar will be considered after the receipt of plans and estimates therefor.

(c) Yes. The Municipal Council was informed in 1927 that the question of granting house connexions had been deferred until the construction of the head works had been completed and the supply had been extended to the Cowl Bazaar, to the Fort and the Cantonment area. This question will now be considered.

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—“With reference to answer to clause (b), will the hon. Member be pleased to say with reference to the construction of additional fountains when orders are likely to be passed?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“The construction of head works is nearing completion and this matter of house connexions will be considered soon.”

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—“With reference to answer to clause (c) i.e., the last sentence ‘the Question will be considered,’ may I take it that the question relates to granting of house connexions?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“Yes.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether the Government are satisfied with the supply.”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“The complaint is that it is not satisfactory.”

Agriculture*Progress of agricultural education in the Presidency.*

* 1692 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of agricultural colleges in this province;

(b) the number of agricultural schools in the Presidency;

(c) where the colleges and schools are situated;

(d) the strength of each;

(e) how many of the pupils or students are sons of ryots;

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(f) the capital and annual cost of each;

(g) when they were established;

(h) how many students have completed their studies till last year since the date of establishment of each institution; and

(i) what is the present avocation of the various students that underwent instruction in the said agricultural colleges and schools?

A. — (a) One.

(b) One.

(c) At Coimbatore and at Taliparamba respectively.

(d) The hon. Member's attention is invited to paragraphs 16 and 21 of the Administration Report of the Agricultural Department for 1927-28.

(e) It may be taken that all the pupils are sons of agriculturists since this condition is one which alone renders a student eligible for admission to the Agricultural College and Agricultural middle school.

(f) Statements * showing the capital and annual cost of the middle schools and annual cost of the college are appended. The Government have no information at hand as to the capital cost of the college.

(g) The Agricultural Middle school at Anakapalle was established in 1922-23 and closed in 1927. The Agricultural Middle school at Taliparamba was established in 1922-23. The Agricultural College at Coimbatore was established in June 1908.

(h) Agricultural Middle school, Anakapalle	...	...	27
Agricultural Middle school, Taliparamba	...	...	60
Agricultural College, Coimbatore	...	...	469

(i) The Government have no information beyond that the majority of the students who have passed through the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, are employed in Government service.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“May I know from the hon. the Minister for Development whether he intends to open an agricultural school in the Telugu districts?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“Yes, Sir. We propose to open one at Kalahasti.”

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—“Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether, in view of the fact that it costs annually about Rs. 7,000 for each student, they have taken any steps to reduce the cost per year?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“That will be considered.”

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI:—“Do Government propose to open an agricultural school in the Northern Circars?”

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

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister what the average acreage is which every demonstrator serves in the Kurnool district ? "

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

Work of the agricultural demonstrators in each district.

* 1693 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of agricultural demonstrators in each of the districts;
- (b) the number of villages visited by each last year; and
- (c) whether any printed instructions are distributed by the demonstrators?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement is appended.*

(c) Yes; they are distributed to such ryots who are literate but in the case of the majority who are illiterate verbal instructions also are given. It is however part of the regular propaganda duty of every Demonstrator to keep his public informed of departmental literature and to supply it, if necessary.

Agricultural motor exhibition lorries.

* 1694 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) the names of districts to which the motor exhibition lorries have so far been sent; and
- (b) whether they will be sent to South Kanara and if so, when?

A.—(a) Salem, Coimbatore, Malabar, North Arcot and Chingleput.

(b) The lorries are too big and heavy for safe transport across the rivers on the ferries and therefore it is not possible to send them to South Kanara.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether the lorries cannot be taken in the train or by road from Malabar to South Kanara via Mercara ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" It is not worthwhile doing so."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, what arrangements the Minister has made to find out the opinions of the ryots concerned as to the utility of these lorries ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I do not quite understand the question."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" What good purposes the lorries are serving ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" They serve the very useful purpose of educating the illiterate ryots in modern scientific methods of cultivation, etc."

* Printed as Appendix III on pages 539-549 infra.

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Agricultural motor exhibition lorries for Andhra districts.

* 1695 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Andhra districts will be provided with a motor van to demonstrate agricultural propaganda; and
- (b) if so, when?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government propose to provide motor exhibitions vans for the northern part of the presidency in the new financial year and provision has been made in the budget for that purpose. If this is voted by the Council, work on this van will be begun at once and it should be on the road by September or October next.

Industries

Qualifications of the present Research Assistant at the Tanur Experimental station.

* 1696 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state what qualifications the present Research Assistant at the Tanur Experimental station has for research work?

A.—For higher technological work, the present assistant is not qualified; but he has the requisite experience and knowledge to attend the manufacturing work now done at the station, such as curing of fish, extraction of fish oil, manufacture of fish meal and guano, etc.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister whether the research assistant is employed for manufacturing work only or for research work also ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" For both."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Then why do they not keep a Research Assistant ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" There is no qualified man available at present. We are awaiting the report of the Fisheries Committee and on receipt of the same the matter will be considered."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether it is the proposal of the Government to appoint a real expert for the work ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Everything will depend upon the report of the Fisheries Committee."

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

II

AMENDMENTS TO STANDING ORDERS.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I do not propose to present the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider certain draft amendments to Standing Orders 4, 8, 15, 20, 28, 30, 36, 38, 40, 41, 46, 52, 65, 67, 68, 80 and 80-A of the Madras Legislative Council."

[11th March 1929]

III

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE FOR 1929-30.

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I beg to move, Sir—

'that with a view to the Constitution of a Committee on Public Accounts for the year 1929-30 this Council do proceed on a date to be fixed by the hon. the President to elect seven members to be members of the said Committee.'

"I move this motion, Sir, with reference to Legislative Council Rule 33, sub-clause 1, which says

'As soon as may be after the commencement of each financial year, a Committee on Public Accounts shall be constituted for the purpose of dealing with the appropriation of the accounts of the Province and the report of the Audit Officer thereon and such other matters as the Finance Department may refer to the Committee.'

"When the Council has elected seven members to serve on this Committee, its constitution will be completed by the action of the Governor in nominating three members bringing the total up to ten."

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

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is about the Constitution of the Public Accounts Committee."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Before this question is put to the vote, I should like to know whether it is necessary at all to have a fresh Committee for this purpose. Will it not be sufficient if a resolution were passed saying that the existing committee might continue for two months more? If there is any possibility or certainty of elections coming on soon, I propose that the present Committee be continued."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Perhaps, I may explain that this Committee is to function for the year 1929-30. The existing Committee under the terms of its constitution continues only up to the end of the current year but a Committee is required to do the business of the Public Accounts Committee which generally comes before it in June. Every year we get through as much of the work which comes before the Finance Committee as possible at Ootacamund. This will also be done in the current year though I am unable to anticipate when work which will have to be done in the year 1929-30 will be completed."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I do not think I have made my point clear."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. I do not think the hon. Member can have another chance."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I would just say, Sir, that the suggestion of Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar which I also repeat was this. That if the Council is to be dissolved very soon, there would be only about two or three months for this Committee to work, that is to say during April, May and June or about that time. I think we had a precedent in 1926. The present Committee for 1928-29 may by a resolution of this House be asked to continue for 1929-30 also. I do so because the period is a short one and further the House wants to know whether the House is likely to work for a long period or for a short period. If it is only for a short period, I propose, Sir, that the present Committee may continue to function for that period."

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* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Unfortunately I cannot give any information at all. Normally the Council ends in December this year and whether it will be dissolved by His Excellency earlier or no, I cannot say. I believe there is also a provision in the Act for its extension. At present there is no proposal to extend the Council."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" The point at issue raised by Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar is whether the Finance Member or this House is agreeable for the present Committee to continue for the next few months. That point has not been answered by the Finance Member. Is the House disposed to continue the present Committee? That is Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar's motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Hon. Members would have done well if they had handed a motion to me to the effect that the present Committee may continue to function instead of bargaining after the motion had been tabled."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" I move, Sir, that the House do pass on to the next item on the agenda."

* Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is the House do pass on to the next item on the agenda."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Perhaps, I might supplement my explanation by stating that under the rules of the Council this Committee of Public Accounts shall be constituted as soon as may be after the commencement of each financial year. The constitution of the Committee is not completed until His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to nominate three members to the Committee. In order to enable the constitution of the Committee to be completed it is necessary as the Council rises, I believe this year on the 27th of March, that the preliminary stage of the election of seven members of the Committee should be completed before it rises. Otherwise steps for the constitution of the Committee cannot be taken until the first meeting of the Council in the following financial year which, as a rule, takes place about the month of August, that is to say, there will be no Committee to carry out the business of the Public Accounts Committee until some time in the month of August or later. It is in order to avoid that contingency that this motion is moved about this time each year. If no Committee is constituted, then, of course, the Public Accounts Committee will not exist and none of the work awaiting it (and some work is generally ready by the month of May or June) can possibly be undertaken."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, rule 33 to which the hon. the Finance Member referred begins thus : 'As soon as may be after the commencement of each financial year, a committee on Public Accounts shall be constituted . . . ' The financial year has not yet closed. We are to-day on the 11th March and there are twenty days more before the close of the financial year. In order to enable His Excellency the Governor to nominate three members, this Council is now asked to elect seven members, three weeks before the close of the financial year. Normally, there can be no objection. That is to say, if this is a year in which the term of this Council would not expire, there can be no objection and it will be quite proper for us to go on with the election. We are not told whether that is so or not. The hon. the Revenue

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Member has given us only a blank reply to our enquiry. The Treasury bench, whether wittingly or unwittingly, will not take us into its confidence as to the life of this Council, and we are told 'you had better elect this Committee in the hope that it will continue to serve for another year.' I think the motion to pass on to the next item in the agenda will not defeat any real purpose in forming this Committee.

"The only argument which the hon. the Finance Member mentioned, to which some importance should be attached, is that work which should normally be done at Ootacamund during the months of May and June may not be done this year. Assuming that it is not done, what happens? The Committee can meet in Madras after the Government returns to Madras. It is not a Committee which meets all the months of the year. Suppose the Government returns in August, the Committee can meet in September. That would suffice, seeing that generally the report of the Committee does not come to us till about the month of March of the next year following. I therefore submit that nothing serious will be lost by putting it off.

"So far as we are concerned, we want to know what we are doing. We want to know whether the term of the members whom we elect to the Committee will close with the close of the next financial year or whether they will cease to be members some time in September, October or November. I think it is proper that before the Government come to us with a motion asking us to elect members to a committee we should at least know the life of that Committee. It seems to me that the question of the remaining members being nominated by the Governor may as well be done even on the 31st March. Assuming that this motion is carried and this item is passed over, there is nothing in the rules or the Standing Orders which prevents a similar motion being tabled for the 27th March, that is, the last day on which the Council will sit before the end of this financial year. I hope then it may be possible for the hon. the Revenue Member to give us some information as to the life of this Council. He shakes his head to indicate a negative reply. Probably he has no information to give now. Anyhow, there are fifteen days more for the last sitting of the Council in this financial year and within that time I am almost certain there will be some information on which we can act with a little more knowledge. Therefore I think this House will be consulting its own best interests to agree to this motion and leave the Government to bring it, later on, on a more suitable date."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Mr. President, I do not quite agree with my hon. Friend for the University. I do not see why he should make so much ado about this matter of election to the Public Accounts Committee. He wants to know whether the life of this Council will be prolonged. I think that normally the Committee we are asked to elect will function for two or three months. If we do not at this meeting and to-day elect or make arrangements for election of the members of the Committee, we would not have time to do that. From to-morrow we have twelve days allotted for budget motions and if we do not make arrangements to-day to elect these members, it will be impossible for us to elect them until we meet in July or August. Therefore, I think, we should proceed to elect on a date to be fixed by the hon. the President seven members to be members of the Committee."

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* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I do not think that the arguments advanced by my hon. Friend Mr. Arpadaswami Udayar are serious. If a Committee is going to function for one year it is one matter, but if it is to function only for two or three months it is quite a different matter. The present members who are on the Committee have gained some experience in regard to the examination of details and coming to conclusions thereon. Therefore, if it is only a question of two months, it is better that these people who are there on it continue; but if it is for one year we may think of changing the personnel of the Committee."

The motion that the Council do pass on to the next item on the agenda was then put and lost.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar proposes to move the following motion as a substitute for the motion of the hon. the Finance Member :—

'The present elected members of the Public Accounts Committee do continue for 1929-30 as members thereof.'

"He has referred only to the elected members. I think it is in order."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, I beg to move the following which stands against my name, namely :—

'that the present elected members of the Public Accounts Committee do continue for 1929-30 as members thereof.'

"The object of this motion is not in any way to fetter the discretion of His Excellency in the matter of nominating three members to the Public Accounts Committee—a right and a privilege which inheres in him. It seeks to limit its scope to the elected members of the Public Accounts Committee. The hon. the Leader of the House has not taken us into his confidence in the matter of the duration of this Council. He seems to be as ignorant of the future possibilities in this respect as we on this side of the House are. Anyhow, our experience shows that in the year 1923 and 1926 the Council was dissolved by about the 15th September. Likewise, this Council will normally be dissolved somewhere about the middle of September this year unless its life is extended by six months or one year or, as people in some quarters believe, by two years consequent on an amendment which may be eventually passed at one of the short sittings of the House of Commons. If this House is to have its normal life only, the new Committee, which is attempted to be ushered into being, can be expected to function only for five months. For that short period I do not think there is any necessity to have a different set of men or the present majority displaced by a few new men. So far as we are concerned, we have every confidence in the present members of the Public Accounts Committee and we do not want to throw them overboard by having a different set of men. For the sake of three or four months it is hardly desirable that all the formalities connected with an election should be gone through. We expected the Leader of the House to tell us something more and, in the absence of further information on the subject and in the absence of any help which we have a right to expect from the hon. the Leader of the House, the only course open to us is to have the existing men on the committee and thereby preserve the *status quo ante*."

[11th March 1929]

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I beg to second this motion and in so doing I would like to ask whether anything has been done to hold the election this year. I think it is usual about this time of the year to ask the village officers. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" For this motion, I am afraid, a reference to the postponement of the elections will not be relevant."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I mention that only as one of the reasons why we should. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I hope the hon. Member will not develop it too much."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I simply want information whether any steps have been taken or any correspondence is going on between this Government and the Government of India regarding a short postponement if not a long postponement of the elections."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Sir, I have two difficulties in dealing with this motion. In the first place I have no more information to give on the point raised than my hon. Colleague, the Revenue Member. It seems to me however that this question itself is extraneous to the motion before the House. However much it may have been relevant to the previous motion that we should proceed to the next item on the agenda, it does not seem to me to be very relevant to the question of the constitution of the Public Accounts Committee. Personally I feel unable to accept the motion for the following reasons: While I entirely agree with the hon. Mover of the motion as to the fact that we have an efficient Committee at present, I have to remember that it is and has been the privilege of this House year by year to elect members to this Committee and I cannot see any special circumstance why I should join my hon. Friends opposite on this motion to deprive the House of that privilege. In the second place, to serve on the Public Accounts Committee is, I believe, an object of ambition of a large number of Members of the Council and I am afraid I cannot agree with the hon. Mover in saying that we should deprive such hon. Members as are anxious to serve on that Committee of the opportunity of seeking that privilege in the ordinary course."

The motion was put and declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 12. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 2. " S. Satyamurti. | 13. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. |
| 3. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 14. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 4. " J. A. Saldanha. | 15. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 5. " Abdul Hameed Khan. | 16. Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 6. " L. K. Tulasiram. | 17. Mr. C. B. Parthasarathy Ayyangar. |
| 7. " K. V. B. Swami. | 18. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 8. " D. Narayana Raju. | 19. " R. Nagan Ujwala. |
| 9. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 20. " O. Gopala Menon. |
| 10. " A. Parasurama Rao. | |
| 11. " I. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Macjoribanks. | 4. The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. |

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Noes—cont.

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| 7. The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 29. Mr. S. Venkiah. |
| 8. Mr. Hilton Brown. | 30. " C. E. Wood. |
| 9. " H. A. Watson. | 31. " F. E. James. |
| 10. " C. A. Souter. | 32. " R. J. C. Robertson. |
| 11. " S. H. Slater. | 33. " H. F. P. Hearson. |
| 12. " A. McG. C. Tampos. | 34. " S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 13. " C. W. E. Cotton. | 35. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 14. " V. Ch. John. | 36. " U. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 15. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 37. " V. Ramjee Rao. |
| 16. " Syed Tajadin Sahib. | 38. " P. Siva Rao. |
| 17. " A. B. Shetty. | 39. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 18. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 40. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 19. " Mahmud Sohamnad. | 41. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 20. The Zamindar of Singampatti. | 42. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 21. Mr. J. Kuppuswami. | 43. " T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar. |
| 22. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 44. " Abdul Razack Sahib. |
| 23. Mr. K. Krishnan. | 45. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 24. " N. Siva Raj. | 46. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur. |
| 25. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. | 47. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 26. Mr. V. I. Maniswami Pillai. | 48. The Kumararaja of Venkatagiri. |
| 27. " W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar. | 49. Mr. A. V. Bhanaji Rao. |
| 28. " S. Subrahmanya Moopanar. | |

Neutral.

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| 1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 5. Mr. K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 2. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 6. " Muhammad Meera Ravuttar. |
| 3. " O. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 7. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 4. " K. Madhavan Nayar. | |

Ayes 20. Noes 49. Neutral 7.

The motion was lost.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that with a view to the constitution of a Committee on Public Accounts for the year 1929-30, this Council do proceed on a date to be fixed by the hon. the President to elect seven members to be members of the said Committee." 11-4 a.m.

The motion was put to the House and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" In accordance with the regulations framed under Standing Order 68 for the election of the Members of the Public Accounts Committee by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 2 p.m. to-morrow (12th March 1929) as the time within which notice of nominations should be given."

IV

FINANCE COMMITTEE FOR 1929-30.

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I beg to move—

that, in accordance with Resolution No. 17 passed at the meeting of the Council on 1st April 1921 regarding the constitution of a Finance Committee, this Council do proceed, on a date to be fixed by the hon. the President, to elect six Members to be Members of the Finance Committee for the year 1929-30."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUMAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I second it."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I beg to move that in place of the word 'six' in line 4 of the motion the word 'eight' be substituted. My reasons are

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

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these: The Finance Committee is a most important committee. We have got to function in connexion with the finances of this Province. It is . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Before the hon. Member proceeds with his amendment, I should like to point out that the amendment will not fit in with the motion which proposes the election of members in accordance with a resolution passed by the Council. That resolution refers to a certain number and out of that number six are to be elected."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I would omit the words . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat. I will give him a chance to explain how his amendment will fit in with the motion."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"What I want is there should be a change in the rule itself."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid the hon. Member has not put his motion in a suitable form."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Then you will give me an opportunity to bring forward my motion in a suitable form."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Yes, but that cannot be done now."

The motion of the hon. the Finance Member was put to vote and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I fix 2 p.m. to-morrow as the time by which nominations for election should be sent to the Secretary. The election will be according to the method of single transferable vote."

V

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1928-29

GRANT I—LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT—RESERVED.

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I beg to move—

'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,350 under Grant I—Land Revenue Department—Reserved.'

"Sir, as has been explained in the printed paper, this excess over the grant which was voted by the Council is due to the fact that Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazi-ul-lah Sahib was appointed for a time as the Third Member of the Board of Revenue and his pay came under the head of 'Voted' instead of 'Non-voted' as he is a member of the Provincial Civil Service. It is in effect an adjustment of a small sum between 'Voted' and 'Non-voted.'"

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur. "I second it."

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

GRANT VIII—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—HEADS OF PROVINCES—RESERVED.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I beg to move—

'that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 2,050 under Grant VIII—General Administration—Heads of Provinces—Reserved.'

[11th March 1929]

[Sir Muhammad Usman]

"Sir, of this amount Rs. 600 is necessary for the purchase of kit and equipment to the Indian Aide-de-Camp of His Excellency the Governor. The remaining portion of the grant asked for is necessary for the purpose of the upkeep and renewal of furniture of the three Government Houses and for this about Rs. 3,500 is required. The Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor reports that Rs. 4,228 was left unspent from the maintenance grant for 1927-28 and that this amount is to be spent in the current year. He also reports that he is able to reappropriate Rs. 728 only from the savings in the budget head under his control. The Chief Engineer has reported that according to the revised budget estimate for 1928-29 Rs. 2,450 will be available. I therefore come before the House for a grant of Rs. 2,050."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"I second it."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, it is probably some satisfaction that this demand is being made in the name of Indian Aide-de-Camp. However, it must be granted that the staff and household of His Excellency the Governor has begun to consume a great deal more than what is reasonably to be conceded in democratic countries for such matters. It is no doubt necessary that the Governor should keep up. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think the hon. Member will be in order in referring to the general question of His Excellency's household. It is only to the Indian Aide-de-Camp that he is entitled to refer to."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"It is a part of the larger question under which the demand is made."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is already aware that under supplemental demands general issues cannot be raised."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Anyhow I desire to make an appeal to the Government to see that the money of the poor ryot is not spent upon mere luxuries. By this demand it is intended to purchase dress for the Indian Aide-de-Camp, but there is the second portion in the demand which includes furniture . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will be in order to refer to the Indian Aide-de-Camp and not to any subjects under the general head."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"The difficulty for people like me is this: how in the twentieth century it is easy to satisfy ourselves with these demands. The spirit of the age has materially changed and every country in the world is beginning to have less and less of show. That the British Government is conservative is a known fact. All the same conservatism should not be allowed to ride over the sentiments of the age. The age is there and it has to be respected even by a powerful Government like the British Government. I am afraid that in such items of expenditure in this country there is a great deal of latitude that the Government allows itself. It is high time that the Government took stock of the situation and desisted from making demands of this nature not in consonance with the spirit of the times. There is already a hue and cry that this country is called upon to bear, in the name of administration, a top-heavy expenditure and to add to that expenditure in the name of State keeping is really very hard to the poor

[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao] [11th March 1929]

ryots of this country. The noble gentleman for whom such sort of expenditure is intended will certainly appreciate if the Government should take a reasonable view and come to the conclusion that such expenditure should be minimized as much as possible and in fact given up as a general rule."

12 noon. "To ask for grants of this nature every year for repairs to furniture or for dress, which are intended to be mere ornaments, is not right; this is not in keeping with the spirit of the age and the sooner it is given up, the better for the Government, for the country and for the poor ryots of India."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I oppose this grant for the following reasons. It is a wonder to me how this sum of Rs. 600 was found wanting, whether any amount was ear-marked specially for an Indian Aide-de-Camp and how it was found that this amount was wanting. I think that a certain amount had been fixed for Aides-de-Camp and that no fixed amount is set apart for any one Aide-de-Camp."

"It is stated that a certain sum of money is required for furniture. Last year, a sum of Rs. 20,000 was spent; this year there is a proposal to spend about Rs. 27,000 for furniture alone. These sums are granted every year for furniture. Now it is stated that an additional amount is required and a supplementary grant is moved now for Rs. 2,050. This is not commendable at all. The expenditure is very much higher than what it ought to be. The Government could have seen that the grant made by the Council for this purpose had not been exceeded. It is only playing with this House and the money of this province, to ask for a supplementary grant for an item of expenditure which is already enormous and which is not required at all, if any economy is to be effected at all. It is not possible for the House to understand how the furniture disappears year after year. A sum of Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 25,000 is sanctioned every year for this purpose. The officer in charge of His Excellency's household should see that the grant is not exceeded, and that the additional sum of Rs. 2,050 asked for now is not required. For these reasons I oppose the demand."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, it is clearly stated in the explanatory note that Risaldar Major Hamir Singh was granted an Honorary King's Commission with the rank of Honorary Lieutenant with effect from 8th September 1928. That is the reason why this supplementary grant is moved. Under the rules he is entitled to get this sum of Rs. 600 for his kit and equipment required for the rank."

"As regards furniture, a sum of Rs. 4,228 was left unspent in the year 1927-28. It is usual to utilize in the next year the balance of the maintenance grants unspent at the close of the financial year. The Military Secretary is able to reappropriate only a sum of Rs. 728 from the savings in the budget heads under his control. I am, therefore, asking for the money which was already sanctioned by this House for the year 1927-28."

The motion was put and carried and the grant made.

11th March 1929]

GRANT XV—POLICE—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 the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,49,000 under Grant XV—Police—Reserved'

"As put down on the paper, this demand provides for the additional appropriation required for the Police department in the current year. From the note which has been placed in the hands of hon. Members they will see that a sum of Rs. 94,000 is required on account of the widespread trouble on the South Indian Railway. A sum of Rs. 10,400 is asked for to meet the increased expenditure on postage, tour charges and purchase of furniture for several police stations. A sum of Rs. 7,000 is required to meet the additional expenditure under '26. c. Police—i. District Police—Honoraria' owing to the recent South Indian Railway strike. It is found that a sum of Rs. 50,000 is required under Non-contract contingencies. Details for this sum are given at page 4 of the explanatory memorandum. A sum of Rs. 33,500 is required under supplies and services. The necessity for other items is given in the printed note. We therefore require a sum of Rs. 2,04,400. As stated in the note, owing to the abolition of the East Coast Special Police a sum of Rs. 55,400 has been reappropriated. I therefore come before the House for a supplementary demand for Rs. 1,49,000."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"I second it."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Sir, with regard to the statements in the explanatory memorandum, I submit this point of order, about the distinction to be drawn between what are known as 'excess demands' and what are known as 'supplementary demands.' You know that, if money has actually been spent, beyond the amount voted by this House, on any service, that should come before the House as an 'excess grant.' It is only in cases where excess expenditure is anticipated but not incurred, the Government can come before the House with a 'supplementary demand.' You will notice, Sir, that a demand for a grant of Rs. 1,49,000 is moved before this House, by my hon. Friend, as a supplementary demand. If you will kindly turn to the explanatory note, you will find at page 4, paragraph 2, item (i) 'the actual expenditure, however, has increased during the last and the current years.' I submit that itself is self-revealing that that part of the expenditure has been incurred already. Apart from that, these are travelling allowances which should have been paid. I invite your attention to 26. c. Police—i. District Police—Supplies and Services—Item (v) in the same page. 'These represent the cost of food and transport for the extra police and are estimated at Rs. 28,500. Unforeseen expenses had to be incurred under this head in connexion with the police arrangements during the South Indian Railway strike.' I submit that also is an item, which, on the face of it, should have been incurred. Again, Sir, at page 5, item (vii) 'Rs. 5,800 required under this sub-head is due to the purchase of equipment for the Police Hospital at Anantapur.'

"I do not know what other items there are which have already been spent. I have drawn your attention to three items, which, on their face, represent expenditure already incurred."

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[11th March 1929]

"If you will kindly turn to rule 31 of the Legislative Council Rules, you will find that 'when money has been spent on any service for which the vote of the Council is necessary during any financial year, in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year, a demand for the excess shall be presented to the Council by the Finance Member and shall be dealt with in the same way by the Council as if it were a demand for a grant.' I submit that part at least of these sums, *ex hypothesi*, has already been spent on a service for which the vote of the Council is necessary for the year over and beyond the amount actually sanctioned by this Council. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is it during the current year? This demand refers to the previous year."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"The rule says, Sir, when money has been spent on any service for which the vote of the Council is necessary in any financial year; it does not matter what year. It is in excess of the amount granted for the service for the year. My submission is, if the Government did spend these sums, the hon. the Finance Member should, after satisfying himself as to the need for the excess demand, come before the House and present this excess demand. Whereas, supplementary demands can arise only in cases where the amount voted is found to be insufficient for the purposes of the current year and in cases of future expenditure not already incurred by the Government. Only in those cases this House can be asked to vote for a supplementary demand. In cases where the money has been spent, I submit it should be in the form of an excess demand and should be moved by the hon. the Finance Member. I submit these points for your considered ruling."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I wish to know whether these items of expenditure have already been incurred."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"Mr. President, Sir, as far as the Finance Department is aware this is not expenditure which has already been incurred. We have received no intimation from the Accountant-General or Inspector-General that the total appropriation for the year has been exceeded. I am partly responsible for these supplementary grants not having been put before the Council earlier, my object being to avoid the possibility that later it might be found that this demand was necessary. We have, as the Council is aware, been presenting supplementary demands of this kind and finding afterwards that these were unnecessary as the total appropriation for the department concerned had not been utilized; to that the Council have, from time to time and rightly, demurred. As far as we are aware, the allotment for the year has not yet been exceeded and this demand is to meet expenses which will be incurred in addition to the sanctioned allotment for the current financial year, for which three weeks have still to go. These are the circumstances, and as far as I am aware, there is no indication that the total appropriation has yet been exceeded. It seems to me that this demand would correctly come under the Legislative Council Rule 32 as a supplementary or additional grant."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I take it that no appropriations have till now been made for these expenses. Am I correct in assuming that no appropriations have been made for these expenses up to the present moment?"

11th March 1929]

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"Reference has been made to this point in the note, from which it appears that some appropriations have already been made by the Inspector-General. The Finance Department is entitled to be assured that all reappropriations which could be made had been made and that the allotment sanctioned would be insufficient to meet this demand. After all these careful calculations this demand was put before the House. I believe that, as far as the Finance Department is able to do so, it has satisfied itself that, in order to meet the total expenditure anticipated by the close of the current year, this supplementary demand will be necessary."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"As far as I understand, rule 31 applies to all cases where the total appropriation is less than the grant made by the Council."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"Yes, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. the Finance Member will kindly say whether reappropriations have already been made, and whether the allotment under the head is found insufficient, or whether reappropriations will be made hereafter by the department if the grant is made by the Council now."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"Sir, I might explain further. Reappropriation can be made from one sub-head to another sub-head only where it is definitely ascertained that a sum can be released from one sub-head to another sub-head for reappropriation. So far as that is possible, the expenditure has been met as stated in the note by such reappropriations but they are not sufficient to meet the charges that will be coming in or to pay all the bills which will come in in regard to the Police Department before the end of the current year. It will therefore be necessary to find money for such items. That is why we are asking the Council to grant this additional sum."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"On the facts stated by the hon. the Finance Member I think this case comes under rule 32 (1)."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"As far as reappropriations are concerned, whatever they are, the Finance Department must have full knowledge of the same. It is not open to my hon. Friend to say, under the rules as they stand, that he is not in a position to satisfy the House how much of the demand has been reappropriated and from what head to what head."

"Devolution rule 38 deals with reappropriations by Government. 12-15 p.m.
There are two classes of reappropriations: one is from one major head to another, which can be done only by the Finance Department and another is from one minor head to another, which can be done by the Member or Minister in charge, but has got to be reported to the Finance Department. Devolution rule 38 says: 'The Finance Department shall have power to sanction any reappropriation within the grant from one major, minor or subordinate head to another; the Member or Minister in charge of a department shall have power to sanction any reappropriation within a grant between heads subordinate to a minor head which does not involve undertaking a recurring liability, provided. . .'"

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[11th March 1929]

"If you will kindly turn to rule 31 of the Legislative Council Rules, you will find that 'when money has been spent on any service for which the vote of the Council is necessary during any financial year, in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year, a demand for the excess shall be presented to the Council by the Finance Member and shall be dealt with in the same way by the Council as if it were a demand for a grant.' I submit that part at least of these sums, *ex hypothesi*, has already been spent on a service for which the vote of the Council is necessary for the year over and beyond the amount actually sanctioned by this Council. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is it during the current year? This demand refers to the previous year."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"The rule says, Sir, when money has been spent on any service for which the vote of the Council is necessary in any financial year; it does not matter what year. It is in excess of the amount granted for the service for the year. My submission is, if the Government did spend these sums, the hon. the Finance Member should, after satisfying himself as to the need for the excess demand, come before the House and present this excess demand. Whereas, supplementary demands can arise only in cases where the amount voted is found to be insufficient for the purposes of the current year and in cases of future expenditure not already incurred by the Government. Only in those cases this House can be asked to vote for a supplementary demand. In cases where the money has been spent, I submit it should be in the form of an excess demand and should be moved by the hon. the Finance Member. I submit these points for your considered ruling."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I wish to know whether these items of expenditure have already been incurred."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"Mr. President, Sir, as far as the Finance Department is aware this is not expenditure which has already been incurred. We have received no intimation from the Accountant-General or Inspector-General that the total appropriation for the year has been exceeded. I am partly responsible for these supplementary grants not having been put before the Council earlier, my object being to avoid the possibility that later it might be found that this demand was necessary. We have, as the Council is aware, been presenting supplementary demands of this kind and finding afterwards that these were unnecessary as the total appropriation for the department concerned had not been utilized; to that the Council have, from time to time and rightly, demurred. As far as we are aware, the allotment for the year has not yet been exceeded and this demand is to meet expenses which will be incurred in addition to the sanctioned allotment for the current financial year, for which three weeks have still to go. These are the circumstances, and as far as I am aware, there is no indication that the total appropriation has yet been exceeded. It seems to me that this demand would correctly come under the Legislative Council Rule 32 as a supplementary or additional grant."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I take it that no appropriations have till now been made for these expenses. Am I correct in assuming that no appropriations have been made for these expenses up to the present moment?"

[11th March 1929]

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"Reference has been made to this point in the note, from which it appears that some appropriations have already been made by the Inspector-General. The Finance Department is entitled to be assured that all reappropriations which could be made had been made and that the allotment sanctioned would be insufficient to meet this demand. After all these careful calculations this demand was put before the House. I believe that, as far as the Finance Department is able to do so, it has satisfied itself that, in order to meet the total expenditure anticipated by the close of the current year, this supplementary demand will be necessary."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"As far as I understand, rule 31 applies to all cases where the total appropriation is less than the grant made by the Council."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"Yes, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. the Finance Member will kindly say whether reappropriations have already been made, and whether the allotment under the head is found insufficient, or whether reappropriations will be made hereafter by the department if the grant is made by the Council now."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"Sir, I might explain further. Reappropriation can be made from one sub-head to another sub-head only where it is definitely ascertained that a sum can be released from one sub-head to another sub-head for reappropriation. So far as that is possible, the expenditure has been met as stated in the note by such reappropriations but they are not sufficient to meet the charges that will be coming in or to pay all the bills which will come in in regard to the Police Department before the end of the current year. It will therefore be necessary to find money for such items. That is why we are asking the Council to grant this additional sum."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"On the facts stated by the hon. the Finance Member I think this case comes under rule 32 (1)."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"As far as reappropriations are concerned, whatever they are, the Finance Department must have full knowledge of the same. It is not open to my hon. Friend to say, under the rules as they stand, that he is not in a position to satisfy the House how much of the demand has been reappropriated and from what head to what head."

"Devolution rule 38 deals with reappropriations by Government. 12-15
There are two classes of reappropriations: one is from one major head to another, which can be done only by the Finance Department and another is from one minor head to another, which can be done by the Member or Minister in charge, but has got to be reported to the Finance Department. p.m.
Devolution rule 38 says: 'The Finance Department shall have power to sanction any reappropriation within the grant from one major, minor or subordinate head to another; the Member or Minister in charge of a department shall have power to sanction any reappropriation within a grant between heads subordinate to a minor head which does not involve undertaking a recurring liability, provided. . .'"

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"As far as I am concerned, Police is a major head and there are no minor heads and all the appropriations under a major head may be made by the Member in charge of the portfolio without the knowledge of the Finance Department."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Provided that a copy of any order sanctioning such a reappropriation shall be communicated to the Finance Department as soon as it is passed." I am not now concerned with the authority that authorizes the reappropriations as to whether it is my hon. Friend the Home Member or the Finance Member. But the Finance Member should get knowledge as to all reappropriations. I want to know how much of this Rs. 1,49,000 represents reappropriations already made from one head to another head and how much of it represents liability which has already been incurred and which has got to be met by a further vote of this House. It is by no means clear from the Explanatory Note. You will notice at the end. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"As far as the President is concerned, he has only to see whether it is an excess grant or a supplementary demand."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"The President must be in full knowledge of the facts to see which is an excess grant. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The President is not expected to be the Accountant-General. . ." (Laughter.)

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"The President has got a right to know. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. the Finance Member has stated that there were reappropriations within the grant and that there was no expenditure incurred regarding the amount for which the demand is now moved."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I want that statement to be examined by you, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am sure the hon. Member is aware of the existence of the Public Accounts Committee whose duty it is to go into the question of these reappropriations."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I would like to draw the attention of the House to rule 33. The existence of an *ex post mortem* remedy, does not prevent the application of an earlier remedy to prevent the disease. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think, the moment the Finance Member makes the statement that the expenditure has not been incurred and that the expenditure is yet to be incurred within the course of the year, it is easy to decide whether it is an excess or supplementary grant. The moment he makes that statement, the grant comes within rule 32 (1) and not 31."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I take it that according to the statement of the hon. the Finance Member, you understand it to mean that not one pie of this Rs. 1,49,000 has yet been spent, but is going to be spent hereafter, although the note gives the other impression? If that is so, I am helpless."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"Perhaps I might make it a little clearer if I put it in this way. In the budget for the year there is a certain appropriation under the head 26. Police. If the supplementary grant is passed by the House, the appropriation under that head will be increased by Rs. 1,49,000

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and that will be the total amount at the disposal of the Inspector-General of Police for expenditure. So far as the Finance Department was aware when this demand was framed the amount actually spent under that head had not yet exceeded the total existing appropriation for this demand but it is expected that the total amount spent by the close of the financial year will exceed the total appropriation by Rs. 1,49,000 and therefore we come under Legislative Council Rule 32 (1) for this additional amount. We understand that that additional amount with the original appropriation will cover all the bills that may be presented to the treasury by the Inspector-General in the current year and the reasons why we have to ask for an additional grant are explained in the note."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I now rise to oppose this motion. . ."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—(On being called by the hon. the President) "I move, Sir, that the allotment of Rs. 1,49,000 for additional appropriation under 26. Police be reduced by Rs. 100, to elicit further information regarding the extraordinary expenditure alleged to have been incurred in this department."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"For eliciting information, the hon. Member need not move any token out."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"I thought I could reduce the demand by Rs. 100."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Not necessary for eliciting information. The question may be put and the hon. the Finance Member or the Home Member may reply."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"I want to know whether the whole amount is meant only for contingencies that have arisen in connexion with the South Indian Railway strike or also for other matters connected with the Police. People have a suspicion that this whole extra expenditure is not due mainly to the South Indian Railway strike, but it must be also due to various other things, especially the visit of the Simon Commission to this Presidency. I would like to know what amount of this excess demand is for meeting the expenditure incurred or to be incurred in connexion with the visit of the Simon Commission and the police arrangements made therefor, as under travelling allowances I have a suspicion that nearly Rs. 94,000 cannot be required for travelling within a distance of 300 or 400 miles in the South Indian Railway; and I know only a few police men who were transferred from one place to another. There was no extra police employed, no recruitment and no training during that short period and for mere transport from one place to another during that short season there cannot be and ought not to have been such a large expenditure; and there is no justification for an expenditure of Rs. 90,000. I would like to know whether the amount includes anything more than what has been incurred in connexion with the South Indian Railway strike. So also with regard to the other items. It is very curious that the hon. the Home Member has included everything except plague and hospital charges, under the pretext of the South Indian Railway strike. The South Indian Railway strike was after all a spasmodic affair and it was also not so serious. Of course it is natural for Government to find opportunities to terrify and terrorise people and

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utilize public funds therefor. I would therefore like to have further details with regard to the actual expenditure and the items in detail."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I oppose this motion. I see that the hon. the Finance Member has certainly put it on a clear and sound basis, but the explanatory note certainly does not make that point clear at all. It is confusing to a degree, and I am sure you will agree with me, if you follow this paragraph, as I read one or two sentences from the explanatory note : ' Despite all possible reappropriations within the grant the sanctioned appropriation is found insufficient to meet actual requirements.' Then, if you go to the actual requirements, Sir, the first item is travelling allowances to the District Police. The provision made in the budget under this item is Rs. 14,96,000. The estimate was framed in September 1927 and the actual expenditure has increased during the last and the current years. What I want to know is how much of this Rs. 15,19,000 of the actual expenditure has already been incurred or whether the whole of it has not been incurred. My own suspicion is, I do not want to use a stronger word, that practically most of it should have been spent without the knowledge of the Finance Department, because of the very nature of the expenditure. For example, take travelling allowances, is it suggested that travelling allowance bills are still pending payment and that they have not been paid? The expenditure is mainly due to the widespread trouble in the South Indian Railway which necessitated the employment of a large police force in the affected areas, men having to be moved from one district to another. I want to make one or two criticisms on that. Why should not the South Indian Railway Company pay a portion of this cost? (Hear, hear, from the Opposition Benches.) It is perhaps right that when there is serious danger to private life or private property the State should, if it can, come to the help of private individuals for the protection of life or property, but when it involves continuous and large expenditure of the State's resources, I submit that it is an elementary canon of public finance that the party benefited by the employment of the police force maintained by the taxpayer, should find at least a portion of the cost. I have no doubt in my mind, Mr. President, that the South Indian Railway Company benefited at least as much as the general public by the maintenance of the police force. I know, Sir, that for some days the whole of the South Indian Railway was watched by the police and the officials of the Railway department and a large army of reserves of police constables were stationed at various important stations and moving about from place to place. I want to know why the poor taxpayer should be asked to pay the whole cost of it. I want to ask the hon. the Finance Member to open his eyes and see whether he cannot allocate some portion of it as due rightly from the South Indian Railway Company.

" Moreover, the police have developed latterly an over-anxiety for the display of their force. I am sure, Sir, that although you live in Mambalam, you will have sometimes witnessed in your journey from Mambalam to this place and back, car-loads of police constables with armed rifles, going about the streets of Madras for nearly two or three weeks. Why? For the purpose of protecting the seven Members of the Simon Commission. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has introduced the question of the police arrangements during the visit of the Simon Commission. I wish to know whether any of the items mentioned here cover the expenditure incurred during that period? "

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* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" No, Sir. "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think the hon. Member will be in order if he refers to that question. The hon. the Home Member says that the supplementary demand does not refer to any expenditure incurred for that purpose. "

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I was developing an argument on the tendency of the police to display themselves for unnecessary purposes as was displayed during the Simon Commission's visit. I am charging the Government for extravagance. As you must have seen with your own eyes, Sir, when Madras was absolutely peaceful and quiet, peace was sought to be disturbed by this very police force. I am suggesting that this expenditure might have been saved, or at least a portion of it, if they had not indulged in this display of unnecessary police force. My argument was only for the purpose of analogy. . . . Sir, I should like to know from the hon. the Home Member whether private companies or private individuals, whatever may be the nature of their concern—there is no shadow of doubt whatsoever that the South Indian Railway Company is a private-managed company—are to be allowed to have the use of the police maintained at the expense of the taxpayer, without any payment in return. Is it contended that the South Indian Railway Company is a Government concern? I hope and trust it will not be so contended. But at the same time, I agree that the travelling public should be protected and to that extent, I agree it is a legitimate demand on the public purse, and we should not grudge sanctioning it. But I know from my personal knowledge, and it will be known clearly if the detailed account of the expenditure is prepared, that the money was used more for the purpose of terrorising the strikers, for the purpose of putting into the hearts of the strikers the fact that they will be punished severely like criminals for their action and that he who strikes work is a criminal, than for the purpose of protecting the interests of the travelling public. Sir, the help of the police force is always on the side of the capitalist as against the employees or workmen whatever their grievances may be or however legitimate their grievances may be.

" Then, Sir, the explanatory note to 26-c. Police—i. District Police—Contract Contingencies—reads almost poetically. It runs thus :—" He has since had repeated demands from the District Superintendents of Police who were in dire straits for want of money to meet increased expenditure on postage, tour charges and purchase of furniture for several police stations.' Sir, this certainly takes my breath away. The note continues thus :—" The additional appropriation for which the Inspector-General applied to Government is Rs. 10,400. This was reappropriated from the savings resulting from the abolition of the East Coast special police.' Sir, the whole police comes under a major head, and the East Coast special police comes under it; and according to this supplementary grant it is proposed to spend the amount sanctioned under one item to another. This is a dangerous state of affairs. To do such an act as is proposed to be done now is, certainly, trifling with this House. Government must know what they want. To abolish the service for which the money was asked for and granted by this House and to spend that amount on an item wholly alien to that is, I fear, a serious encroachment on the already truncated financial powers of this House."

" Then comes the subject of ' Honoraria ' to the extent of Rs. 7,000. What are these honoraria? Are these euphemistically called honoraria? "

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

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To be paid to whom? For what purpose? Is it to the agents of those who terrorised the strikers? What does this represent? Is it to be paid in connexion with the strike? If it is, why should Government come with a budget estimate and say 'we want to pay honoraria to these people.'?

"Then comes, Sir, the next item, which perhaps is the only innocent item in the whole demand. It deals with repairs of damages to some police stations caused by the recent cyclone. Then comes our familiar friend, the South Indian Railway Company with a demand for Rs. 28,500, which sum represent the cost of food and transport for the extra police. Sir, this sum is for the food of the police to watch the railway company's property. You will see, Sir, that all this Rs. 1,49,000 so far as the first item is concerned it is not clear, probably it will be about a lakh, then you have seven thousands for honoraria and Rs. 28,500 for food for the South Indian Railway. Thus you will see the bulk of the expenditure is necessitated by the strike. It seems to me that this House should not agree to this demand being voted for. For it is a very large supplementary demand; supplementary demands ought to bear some proportion to the whole demand.

"This very large sum of Rs. 2,04,400 is sought to be brought in as supplementary demand for purposes, most of which relates to the South Indian Railway strike. Under these circumstances, Mr. President, I submit this House cannot support this demand. I therefore declare that this demand should be rejected."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Sir, I oppose this demand. Of course it is very conveniently put in that greater part of the sum was required for the purpose of defending the interests of the South Indian Railway, and also on account of the strike. Did the Finance Department or hon. the Member in charge of the Finance Department receive this demand for travelling and other allowances after similar demand in connexion with arrangements for Simon Commission. The hon. Member says now that this expenditure was due to the strike, thereby avoiding the real expenditure, namely, that incurred for the Simon Commission. The total amount that was granted for the purpose of travelling allowances during the current year by this House was about 16 lakhs. All this sum was spent; and the hon. the Home Member says he wants 1½ lakhs more. Why, because almost the whole sum had to be spent on the South Indian Railway strike. The hon. Member for University has been saying that the Railway company should pay a portion of it. This may look strange, because whenever private individuals are protected by the police no contribution is asked for. But the Council must be aware of the fact that so far as police help to the railway companies is concerned a contribution is always made by the railway companies for the services rendered by the police department in their interests. And also with regard to building grants a portion of the grant is contributed by the railway companies; and so this additional amount ought to have been asked for from the railway company. Besides that, the total amount granted for the current year under Police is Rs. 1,97,89,300 and the amount now required is 1½ lakhs. Whether it would have been possible for the hon. the Home Member to make up this sum from other sources without asking for it from the Council is the point that the House has to consider. This can be done by curtailing the expenditure on other items. For example, the question of repairs and such other things which are not very urgent may be left over to the next year. But the hon. the Home Member is always sure of the support of this House and therefore he does not think it necessary to

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curtail the expenditure, and so he comes to this House with a supplementary grant, and this he presumes will readily be granted. Hon. Members of this House will see that an enormous amount of expenditure is being incurred under the head of Police. It is increasing year by year; in 1921 it was one crore and twenty lakhs and at present it is one crore and ninety-seven lakhs. Next year it will be two crores. While the expenditure is increasing like that it is very strange the hon. Home Member has made no attempts to curtail the expenditure.

"He has given one of the best reasons for this demand and that is the strike. Because it is an item of expenditure which cannot be anticipated. But has he made any attempts to meet this by other means? He would have been able to do this, because there was nothing to be done under other heads. It is high time he should practise economy. He should not come to this House for further grants for any and every sum; and therefore I beg hon. Members of this House to refuse this grant and thus show their dislike for further grants under this head."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am surprised at the way in which these supplementary grants are hurled at us. The amount required under this head is on account of the South Indian Railway strike as also to meet certain requirements in Anantapur and Bellary. That is a small matter, and there is a principle involved which I desire to object. (A voice: Is not plague a legitimate cause?) Yes, Sir, this supplementary grant is really a plague. It is a strange coincidence that these two things have been combined in this grant. There is a great deal of complaint against the expenditure on the police. I know the hon. the Home Member is the thickest and the largest wall on the treasury bench against which the opposition may strike. But I hope he will appreciate the fact that Government have to protect not only capital but also labour, not only the employer but also the employee. As it is, it has attempted to protect the employer and the South Indian Railway being the biggest employer in South India, has come in for a share of material patronage in the way of this protection. Protection of public interest is a different thing from protection of employers. When it is a question of labour and capital, when police arrangements have to be made during strikes, and when the Government have to interfere to keep peace under circumstances where the employer and the employee fight with each other, it is essential that the Government should call upon the employer to bear a part of the expenditure. It must be a part of the policy of the Government to see that the employer pays for the protection he gets, or in other words, for the suppression that the labourer is made to suffer under a Government that is itself capitalistic. The present Government in this country has not been very sympathetic either towards labour or towards the poorer classes. And in all possibility the so-called police arrangement made for the South Indian Railway strike had in a large measure the influence of coercing the labourer into submission to the dictates of the employer. Therefore it is upto a Government like the British Government which puts itself forward as the champion of the oppressed and the depressed classes, to see that they do not appear in these transactions as the supporters of the employers. They must make it clear to the world that whenever trouble arises on account of relationship between the employer and the employee that they do demand a certain portion of the burden to be borne by the employers as such. As between the employer and the employee, a Government probably has to be

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just. I have no objection to concede that position. But the position of the employee is always very difficult, handicapped as he is by poverty and ignorance. Therefore it becomes the duty of a Government not to undertake lightly expenditure in matters of this nature, without asking the employer to contribute his own share towards the expense. I feel that any person in whom there is the instinct of democracy will be able to understand and appreciate my point. The day has gone when the Government can combine with the employers and give them all the protection that a powerful Government can give to suppress and oppress their employees. Therefore it must be an essential feature of all Government policy to see that labour is adequately protected and that every step in the right direction is taken to see that no facilities are given to the employer to suppress and oppress the labourer even in the name of police protection. The point that I was thinking of even with regard to the question of plague was this. There is a provision asked for for augmenting police or employing special staff of police in view of services to be rendered in plague-affected areas. The Government goes about the wrong way in all these matters. The people have to know more of the dangers in the way of their lives. They have to be educated to take steps to put themselves out of danger. Coercive processes are always dangerous. Even in regard to plague, the police should not be employed in any large measure to enforce plague regulations. I do not know whether the sum demanded here is likely to be utilized for purposes of coercing people into obeying plague rules, but still if there is the least occasion for the use of such police power, it is likely to be most dangerous to the people concerned. Therefore I feel that in asking for a grant for the police on account of plague, the Government must think thrice before they spend this money upon using special police for enforcing plague regulations. Enforcement of plague regulations is best done by non-official agencies and is best carried out by educative propaganda. If the Government had asked for more money to be spent in that direction, I could have understood the demand. But now that the Government comes forward and asks us to give them more money for employing special police in this behalf, I wanted to sound a note of warning in that matter.

"Now, Sir, I must refer to the poor district police superintendents who have not—it is almost a pitiable matter—got money for postage, tour charges and purchase of furniture, etc. I want, Sir, that this House should note the peculiar want in which the police superintendents are said to be at present in regard to postage. They are said to be in need even of postage. I do not know whether the hon. the Home Member wants us to jump to the conclusion from this that all care is being exercised in his department to see that not a pie is spent unnecessarily, and that all economy is being observed in the Police Department and police officers are put to such a trouble as not to be able to get enough of money for postage. It is a real wonder how a Government like this could come forward and ask for supply of money for postage to police superintendents. It is notorious that money is spent lavishly on the Police Department. It is notorious that these officers are very well paid. You must have observed, Sir, a particular reply that the hon. the Revenue Member gave this morning upon the floor of this House. It was with reference to the jamabandi allowances. No question of justice was ever considered in that reply. He said that if there was some saving somewhere, they would be allowed. . . ."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will not be justified in commenting upon an answer given on a different subject. I cannot allow it."

* Mr. G. HARISERVOTTAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I obey your ruling, but I was just saying that in so far as the Police Department is concerned, the Government appears to be absolutely anxious that every facility should be provided. Plenty of money could be found for this department to spend even at the expense of starving very many other demands which are most essential in the interests of administration and which are most conducive to the proper fulfilment of administration otherwise. I was drawing attention to that particular aspect and therefore I feel that further demands for police—at least they appear to me like that—have been thought of only to strengthen the hands of the department which is capable of a great deal of repression in this country. Except for that reason I do not see why the hon. the Home Member should have asked us to grant such an amount as this, a lakh and 49 thousand, to-day. Really the police have already had a great deal more than they really deserve. And if the money is being asked for to-day in this particular manner, it is also doubtful whether it will be spent in this particular manner. The Home Member has got the power to dispense with this money as he chooses. He has got a carte blanche of power, and he can utilize this amount as it suits his purpose. He has got many purposes and of them the political purposes are the biggest. When the House makes a grant of this nature, it is necessary that this House should be on its guard, and it should decline to make grants that have a special significance with regard to general questions of policy. The South Indian Railway strike is one point that is to be remembered, and the claims of labour must not be overlooked. I therefore feel, Sir, that this grant should not be made, and I oppose it for that reason."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Mr. President, Sir, when my hon. Friend Mr. Basheer Ahmed wanted some information about the extraordinary expenditure which we intend to provide for, I suppose he had in his mind the expenditure which we incurred in connexion with the Simon Commission. As I have told you, Sir, the demand for which I now come before the House does not include that."

"With regard to certain remarks that have been made by the hon. Member for the University, I should just like to say that when there was a strike on the South Indian Railway line, immediately there were many acts of sabotage and there were derailments of trains, etc., so much so that there was a great fear that train service would be stopped and there was also a great deal of fear entertained by the travelling public as to whether they could safely go on their journeys or not. Under these circumstances we thought it was our duty to bring in police force from various parts of the country to be located along the line for about a month or so in order that there may be a feeling of security and satisfaction in the minds of the travelling public and in order to see that the train service was well protected. It was for that purpose and that purpose alone that we brought the police force, but not for terrorising the strikers, as has been suggested by my hon. Friend."

"With regard to the honoraria of Rs. 7,000, I learn that this amount is to be provided for giving honoraria to a number of police officers who have

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done very good service during the strike in giving security and protection to the public. Most of these police officers I think are subordinates.

"As for the remark that has been made by my hon. Friend that we ought to economise the expenditure in the department, I may say that the Government have often impressed upon the Inspector-General the necessity for economy and, as has been stated at page 3 of the memorandum, every effort to economise expenditure has been made by the Inspector-General, but in spite of this there has been an increase over the budget provision on several items. My hon. Friend has quoted the following passage from the memorandum: 'He (the Inspector-General) has since had repeated demands from the District Superintendents of Police who were in dire straits for want of money to meet increased expenditure on postage, tour charges and purchase of furniture for several police stations, etc.' All that goes to show how economy has been practised in the department.

"With regard to the reason why we have to incur expenditure in connexion with the outbreak of plague in Anantapur and Bellary, I may say this. Whenever plague breaks out, we have the police to vacate the houses, to watch and protect the evacuated houses and that is the purpose for which we require the money. I can assure the House that I have been trying to economise the expenditure of the department as much as possible, and most of the expenditure for which I now come before this House has been unforeseen. In the circumstances, I would request the hon. Members to pass this demand."

Mr. W. P. A. SOUNDARAPANDIA NADAR:—"I move that the question be now put."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, I am afraid that much more than what is necessary has been said about the South Indian Railway strike. The question now is not whether the South Indian Railway strike was a cause of any expenditure. From what has been said, it is clear that that expenditure has already been incurred. The Government have spent the money on it, whether rightly or wrongly. They are not here now to put that question before the House and take its vote on it. They have spent the money and they now want to use it as a reason. The whole question is not whether more money is required for the South Indian Railway strike expenses or whether more money is wanted for other expenses. I think, Sir, the Government must have been able to save at least 1½ lakhs out of 1½ crores. Our point has always been that the police has been a big white elephant, and the hon. Member in charge of that department used to say 'Give us the money, it is not that we will spend the whole money; we will try to economise as much as possible, save as much as possible; it is only with a view to save the time of the House, in order that we may not come to you for supplementary grants, that we want that money.' That was the burden of the speech of the hon. Law Member who was in charge of the police department in previous years. We are not now called upon to see whether that money has been spent rightly or not. We are now to see whether in view of that so-called extraordinary expenditure we should have taken more out of the general police grant already made or from the general revenue which will be a burden on the taxpayer. There is no use of making the general remark that the police department will make their best efforts to curtail the expenditure. The Inspector-General of Police may say, and the Police Commissioner may say that they tried their best

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and were not able to reduce the expenditure. We approach this question from the point of view of compelling the Government to cause retrenchment in these 25 days. They can certainly do it. Apart from travelling allowances and all those questions we do think that it is the duty of the Government to retrench at least 1½ lakhs, and it is on that ground that we are opposing this motion."

* Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—"Sir, in opposing this motion I want the House to realize that by making the grant, the House will be placing a premium upon the sins of omission and the sins of commission of this Government. I say sins of omission because Government want a portion of this money to meet the travelling expenditure of the police force that had to be taken to the place where the strike was going on. If only the Government had handled that situation tactfully, if they had intervened in time, and if they had approached the matter with sympathy, this strike would not have assumed the proportions that it ultimately assumed; and no police force would have been necessary to be taken thither; and it is simply because the Government were guilty of a gross dereliction of duty and because they had incurred expenses to meet a situation that they themselves created, this demand is made. Therefore I say we cannot be a party to encourage them in the sins of omission they were guilty of.

"Then, Sir, they want more money to finance their sins of commission. Their policy is one of repression, they want to terrorize the people. The natural tendency of the people of this country is to obey law and order and not to commit breaches of peace. The various riots, the various disturbances that disturbed the peaceful atmosphere of this province were more due to the mentality of those in power than the inherent mischievous proclivities of the people of this country. I may give an instance in point. I refer to what happened in Madras on the 3rd February last year and the 18th February this year. On the 3rd February, the mentality of the Government made the people believe that in their eyes to beat boycotters of the Simon Commission was a virtue, and because they created this impression in the mind of the people, we had several disturbances in Madras. On the 18th February this year, their mentality underwent a change. They wanted, somehow, to avoid troubles. Therefore it was there were no disturbances on that day. The remedy for these evils is not more money for police, but following the old maxim 'Physician, heal thyself'."

Mr. W. P. A. SOUNDARAPANDIA NADAR:—"I move that the question be now put."

The motion was put and carried.

* Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao asked for a poll and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Macjoribanks. | 8. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 9. " Hilton Brown. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 10. " H. A. Watson. |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 11. " C. A. Souter. |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 12. " A. MoG. C. Tampoe. |
| 6. " S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 13. " C. W. E. Cotton. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 14. " V. Ch. John. |
| | 15. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| | 16. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. |

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Ayes—cont.

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| 17. Mr. A. B. Shetty. | 38. Mr. U. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 18. „ J. Bheemayya. | 39. „ V. Ramjee Rao. |
| 19. „ P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 40. „ B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 20. Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur. | 41. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 21. The Zamindar of Singampatti. | 42. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 22. Mr. J. Kuppuswami. | 43. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 23. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 44. „ T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 24. Mr. K. Krishnan. | 45. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyyar. |
| 25. „ N. Siva Raj. | 46. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaack Sahib Bahadur. |
| 26. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. | 47. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 27. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 48. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 28. „ W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar. | 49. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur. |
| 29. „ S. Venkiah. | 50. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 30. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. | 51. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 31. Mr. C. E. Wood. | 52. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao. |
| 32. „ F. E. James. | 53. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. |
| 33. „ R. J. C. Robertson. | 54. Mr. S. H. Slater. |
| 34. „ H. F. P. Hearson. | 55. „ P. Siva Rao. |
| 35. „ S. N. Dorai Raja. | |
| 36. „ S. Arpudawami Udayar. | |
| 37. The Zamindar of Kallikota. | |

Noes.

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| 1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 14. Mr. P. Anjaneyulu. |
| 2. „ B. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 15. „ A. Parasurama Rao. |
| 3. „ S. Satyamurti. | 16. „ T. Adinarayana Chettiyyar. |
| 4. „ C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 17. „ P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 5. „ J. A. Saldanha. | 18. „ A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 6. „ G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 19. „ C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. |
| 7. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. | 20. „ K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 8. Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 21. „ K. P. V. S. Meera Ravuttar Sahib. |
| 9. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur. | 22. „ C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 10. Mr. L. K. Tulasiram. | 23. „ A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 11. „ K. V. R. Swami. | 24. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 12. „ D. Narayana Raju. | 25. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 13. „ K. Madhavan Nayar. | 26. „ R. Nagan Gowda. |

Ayes 55.

Noes 26.

The closure motion was carried.

The demand was then put to the House and carried.

* Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao demanded a poll and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

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|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks. | 15. Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 2. „ Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 16. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. |
| 3. „ Mr. T. E. Moir. | 17. Mr. A. B. Shetty. |
| 4. „ Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 18. „ J. Bheemayya. |
| 5. „ Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 19. „ P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. |
| 6. „ „ S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 20. Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur. |
| 7. „ Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 21. The Zamindar of Singampatti. |
| 8. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar. | 22. Mr. J. Kuppuswami. |
| 9. „ Hilton Brown. | 23. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| 10. „ H. A. Watson. | 24. Mr. K. Krishnan. |
| 11. „ C. A. Souter. | 25. „ N. Siva Raj. |
| 12. „ C. McG. C. Tampoe. | 26. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. |
| 13. „ C. W. E. Cotton. | 27. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 14. „ V. Ch. John. | 28. „ W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar. |
| | 29. „ S. Subrahmaraya Moopanar. |
| | 30. „ S. V. Vanavudaiya Gounder. |

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Ayes—cont.

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| 31. Mr. S. Venkiah. | 46. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 32. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. | 47. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyyar. |
| 33. Mr. E. C. Wood. | 48. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaack Sahib Bahadur. |
| 34. „ F. E. James. | 49. Muhammad Khadir Mohideen Sahib Bahadur. |
| 35. „ R. J. C. Robertson. | 50. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 36. „ H. F. P. Hearson. | 51. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur. |
| 37. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja. | 52. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 38. Mr. S. Arpudawami Udayar. | 53. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 39. The Zamindar of Kallikota. | 54. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. |
| 40. Mr. U. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 55. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao. |
| 41. „ V. Ramjee Rao. | 56. „ S. H. Slater. |
| 42. „ B. Ramachandra Reddi. | 57. „ P. Siva Rao. |
| 43. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | |
| 44. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | |
| 45. Mr. P. T. Rajan. | |

Noes.

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| 1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 15. Mr. A. Parasurama Rao. |
| 2. „ R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 16. „ T. Adinarayana Chettiyyar. |
| 3. „ S. Satyamurti. | 17. „ P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 4. „ C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 18. „ A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 5. „ J. A. Saldanha. | 19. „ C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. |
| 6. „ G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 20. „ K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 7. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. | 21. „ K. P. V. S. Meera Ravuttar Sahib. |
| 8. Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 22. „ C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 9. „ Abdul Hameed Khan. | 23. „ A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 10. „ L. K. Tulasiram. | 24. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 11. „ K. V. R. Swami. | 25. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 12. „ D. Narayana Raju. | 26. „ R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 13. „ K. Madhavan Nayar. | |
| 14. „ P. Anjaneyulu. | |

Neutral.

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| 1. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. | 3. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 2. Mr. Ramanatha Goenka. | |

Ayes 57.

Noes 26.

Neutral 3.

The demand was carried and the grant made.

GRANT IX—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—LEGISLATIVE BODIES—RESERVED.

* 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. 100 under Grant IX—General Administration—Legislative Bodies—Reserved.’

“ This is a token motion, Sir, as the amount for which this is intended can be met by reappropriation. But under the new Legislative Council Rule, a token motion can be made where any new service not included in the budget is proposed the cost of which can be met by reappropriation. Sir, the Government first sanctioned to the Committee, which this Council elected for conferring with the Statutory Commission, travelling and daily allowances at the rates admissible to them as Members of the Legislative Council. Subsequently representations were made that this was insufficient as their employment on this Committee prevented them from attending to their own affairs and thus involved them in greater expenditure than ordinary attendance at the Council or a Select Committee would entail. It was also pointed out that two other Provincial Councils have granted increased allowances to

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their Members on such committees. The Government, therefore, considered the whole matter and came to the conclusion that it would be reasonable to give them Rs. 40 plus Rs. 10 already sanctioned, so that they could attend to this business without suffering any pecuniary loss. It is to get the approval of the House for the grant of this increased allowance that this token motion is moved."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I second it."

1-15 p.m. * The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is ' that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 100 under Grant IX—General Administration—Legislative Bodies—Reserved '."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" I beg to oppose this motion as I think that the cut motion given notice of by me is technically inadmissible. Therefore I take this opportunity of opposing this motion as it stands at present.

" I should like, with the leave of the House, to give a brief—a short—history of the circumstances connected with this motion, and I will try as much as possible not to step into the regions of irrelevancy. The House may be perfectly aware of the fact that in January 1928 a motion was carried by an overwhelming majority of this House that the House cannot co-operate with the Simon Commission as it was then constituted. Later on the then Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Swami Venkatachalam Chetti, sought the leave of the House to bring a censure motion against the Chief Minister on the ground that he was found co-operating with the Simon Commission in utter disregard of the wishes of this House. He was not able to secure the necessary majority with the result that failure on the part of the Opposition to secure a majority was considered as an indication of the mind of the House that it was prepared to reverse its previous decision or that the House was willing to go back on the resolution passed by it previously. This construction was placed upon it with the result that two hon. Ministers had to resign their places from the Cabinet. Later on, on the 3rd of September of last year, the Leader of the House, Mr. Marjoribanks, brought a motion on the floor of this House for the constitution of a Committee to consist of seven elected members. After a great deal of heat, debate and discussion, it was carried with some amendments of a substantial or unsubstantial nature, it is not necessary to say.

" Probably, I am right in saying that the majority of the members of this House who voted in favour of the motion thought that it was a great honour to serve on the Committee and from their point of view it carried with it a certain amount of dignity and prestige. But now what are the facts. At that time there was no promise of any increased travelling allowance for these seven (saptha rishis) nor was there any idea to compensate them for the extra burden thrown upon them or to compensate any loss or inconvenience which a continuous sitting of the Committee in Madras or elsewhere was likely to entail. But so far as we, the Swarajists, were concerned we were under the impression that as far as travelling allowance was concerned they were to be treated like ordinary members of the Legislative Council entitled to the travelling allowance then in force. I have no doubt that the seven gentlemen (the saptha rishis) who were elected by a majority of this House, though we the Swarajists refrained from taking part in the ballot, took it more as an honour to themselves than evaluating their services in the light of rupees, annas and pies. But that was not to be.

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" Some months ago there was some rumour afloat that these gentlemen have been asking for better rates of travelling allowance. On the floor of this House, questions after questions were raised and interpellations were put to the hon. the Revenue Member and he gave us only a bland or if, I may say so, a non-committal reply. The Explanatory Note however confirms the suspicion we had and bears out to a certain extent the rumours that reached us. What does the Explanatory Note show? It shows that the Government at the outset had no idea of granting them more allowance than is allowed to Members of the Council. It goes on to say ' that the Committee has represented that the study of questions involved in their present duties presents a much more onerous and exacting task than the ordinary duties of a Member of the Legislative Council and that in the months of February and March their time will be so occupied with their Committee that they will not be able to attend to their own private business or profession at all.' There was no ban on these seven elected members. Even now there is no compulsion that they should serve on the Committee. If after having got into the Committee, they find their purse affected professionally or otherwise, the only honourable course for them is to say good-bye to the Committee and say ' We shall have nothing to do with it.' That would be an honourable course for these gentlemen to take rather than accept the post and then ask for more saying ' Well, we do not care for the outside public but let us have a satisfactory sum. That would give us some comfort or consolation. We do not want to make any sacrifice. Let there be adequate compensation. Give us from the Public Exchequer Rs. 40 extra.' That, I submit, is a most undignified and highly improper course on the part of the hon. Members of this House to follow. They should have foreseen all these things. At the time when they took up the office there was no promise of any kind. It is not proper now to impose a burden on the Government and on the tax-payer. This is a very bad precedent. If they are satisfied with Rs. 10, all right. They may consider it a pittance but from the tax-payers' point of view it is a great sacrifice. There is no compulsion. There is also no obligation, however, moral, legal, statutory or otherwise, on their part to continue a minute longer as members of this Local Committee and therefore we want to convey to this House our feelings in this matter, that they shall not get this.

" One word more, Sir, and I shall be done. I expect these seven gentlemen, at any rate, not to vote in favour of this motion because they are the gentlemen who are directly and may I add pecuniarily interested in the result of this motion. I appeal, therefore, to them and also to the other sections of this House to preserve and maintain the honour and the dignity of the House.

" In paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Note it is stated that ' the expenditure during the current year on account of the travelling and daily allowances of the Members of the Madras Provincial Committee at the rates proposed by the Government is estimated at Rs. 22,500.' It is not a flea-bite. It is fairly a large sum.

" I know the mind of this House. This is not a small matter likely to commit the Government only to a few thousands. What is to become of this Rs. 22,500?

" Then, again, Sir, I have one precedent in my favour. The Government in their Explanatory Note say ' This involves on them considerable pecuniary loss for which payment of travelling allowance and daily allowance at the

[Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar] [11th March 1929]

usual rates will be wholly inadequate compensation.' Well, Sir, so far as we lawyers are concerned, the lawyer members of this House are being put to a heavy loss but on that ground have we been asking the Government to increase our travelling allowances and to increase our daily allowances? But if we want to serve the country, we must be prepared to make some kind of sacrifice. We cannot have both ways. It is stated that these considerations have been recognized in the case of the Indian Central Committee and the Committee of two other provinces. This increase was allowed only in those two provinces and the others seven in number are either against this increase or have come to no conclusion. At any rate, as things stand at present, only two out of seven Provincial Councils appear to have tackled this question. Two councils can only represent a minority. For reasons with which I am not familiar they seem to have agreed to an increase in the travelling allowance and the other Councils have not moved their little finger in the matter. On this ground alone apart from anything else, I submit that this motion be turned down. I oppose the motion."

* Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—" My hon. Friend has traversed a good deal of ground bearing on the history of the constitution of this Committee. It is impossible not to take notice of the half-hearted way in which the Leader of the House moved this motion or the underlying sneer that one can detect behind the speech that he delivered in support of this motion. These distinguished gentlemen under the pretence of discharging a patriotic duty had shouldered a responsibility of conferring with the unwanted Members of the Commission and now it is belated on their part to come and say ' We have rendered a service and therefore the coolie wages that are now proffered to us are anything but sufficient and not commensurate with the work we are putting forth.' It is the experience of most of us that when we engage a conveyance that the people who deal in this conveyance business are glad to have an opportunity given to them but at the end of the journey they turn round upon us and say ' We had not bargained for this small pittance you are going to give us. We think you have enough good cash in your purse and it is not commensurate with your honour that for our arduous duties of having traversed so many roads and having done so many other things that you should compensate us only to a small extent.' Their present attitude and their presenting the begging bowl to this hon. House is not different from being at a par with that suggestion."

" We have heard of the experience of Samuel Piowick, Esq., when he made that ride in a cab, when he was rescued by that gentleman of the green coat. On the way to his destination Mr. Pickwick in all his innocence was asking a number of questions regarding things interesting on the route, and the cabman with all the urbanity was telling him more things than were true and more things than were necessary to the astonished delight of the estimable gentleman Pickwick and at the end of the journey when the esteemed gentleman handed the usual customary charge, the cabman turned round and charged him with under payment, with the result that there was a scuffle between him and the unfortunate gentleman which put him under a very great physical discomfort and but for the rescue of him by that gentleman of the green coat things might have gone on worse."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will continue his speech after the lunch interval."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

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

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Council will now resume discussion of supplementary demand on Grant IX."

* Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, I was alluding to the clamour of a particular class of labourer pleading for higher wages. The claim now put forward on behalf of these seven who are now labouring or still propose to labour for the good of the country is that their duties are more onerous and exacting than the ordinary duties of a member of the Legislative Council especially during particular months and that the pecuniary loss that they sustain should also be compensated. It will be interesting to note what the value or appraisal of these labours is by the head of that Joint Conference, Sir John Simon himself. Speaking in reply to an address or a couple of addresses presented to him on the cool heights of Ootacamund . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am unable to understand how that reference is relevant to the question of allowance to the Members."

* Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—" I am speaking of the appraisal of their labour. They say or the hon. the Leader of the House says in the note explaining this demand that their present duties present a much more onerous and exacting task than . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" However ingenious it may be, it is not for payment to be made for their service. It is only for allowances to be given to them that this demand has been moved."

* Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I am reading only from the Explanatory Note and not even adding anything to it. It is stated in the note ' that the study of the questions involved in their present duties presents a much more onerous and exacting task than the ordinary duties of a member of the Legislative Council and that in the months of February and March their time will be so occupied with their Committee that they will not be able to attend to their own private business or profession at all. This involves on them considerable pecuniary loss for which payment of travelling allowance and daily allowance at the usual rates will be wholly inadequate compensation.' Therefore, Sir, I am comparing briefly the value that they put upon their own services with the value put upon it by the Chairman of the Joint Conference, Sir John Simon. As I was saying, he, in a few words has appraised their value like this: ' No one should regard the Statutory Commission, or its colleagues, as though we were settling and deciding the constitution of British India.' That part of the function has been truly done by the hon. the Leader of the House when he presented the Government memorandum. Therefore that function of settling or deciding the constitution of British India has not, or that part of British India which relates to Madras Presidency has not devolved, and did not devolve upon the seven members of this hon. House. Therefore, that part of the case fails on merits."

" Sir, I wish to say a word about the depressed classes, one member of whom is on this special committee of the House. Cruelly enough, Sir John Simon brushes aside their claims with this observation: ' Their grievances rest more on the social side than on the political side and he warned them to make no mistake in realizing that the problem of the depressed classes was to a large extent not political but social.'"

[11th March 1929]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is not quoting relevant portions."

* Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, in the latter portion of his remarks or reply, Mr. President, he says that they must depend more upon the growth of citizenship rights of their fellow-citizens and not upon the labours of a Commission."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is not in order in referring to it."

* Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, one of the reasons put forward by the Leader of the House is that the amount of expenses will be something like Rs. 22,500. It is very ingeniously put that the expenditure during the current year on account of travelling and daily allowances will be about Rs. 22,500. We are not sure that this amount is the maximum that will be exacted from the public purse (Mr. S. Satyamurti: Hear, hear.), because the Leader of this party has made proposals and has been in correspondence with the presidents of the various local committees to have a conference at Delhi to which all those people may go on a jolly trip and spend several days. There is also a proposal to spend the summer vacation in England and that might mean a large expenditure. All these things are not put before us. We are asked by the Leader of the House adroitly to sanction a token motion for a hundred rupees which means that if the House passes it, it gives its approval for whatever expenditure may be incurred on behalf of this Provincial seven. Therefore it is a dangerous thing to agree to this token motion. Not only this sum of Rs. 22,500 will be spent this year, but substantial sums will be required for the coming financial year for expenditure on their voyage, equipment, etc. on their way to England: After all, to what purpose is all this expenditure incurred? They have not got to do anything particular. Sir John himself has stated that the Parliament and certain Indian representatives from India who are not connected with any of these committees are, after all, to settle the future constitution of India. Therefore, it is absolutely clear that the labours of these people are going to be wasted labour and that the tax-payers' money is going to be spent for nothing at all. Further, Sir, no cogent reasons have been put forward why these gentlemen who undertook this job without any promise of remuneration should get this."

"Referring to the division list, Mr. President, taken when this House adopted the resolution that the Viceroy be told that this House has no confidence in and will not in any way co-operate with the Simon Commission, I find amongst people who voted for this the names of Messrs. Kumaraswami Reddiyar and Siva Rao."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Order, order. I allowed Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar to refer to the previous proceedings in order to refresh the minds of hon. Members. But I do not think the hon. Member will be in order in referring to the division list and saying who voted one way and who the other on that occasion. The motion on which he is speaking refers only to the question of allowances."

* Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—"I bow to your ruling, Sir. My only point in referring to it was to show how things have changed."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is not right in referring to it again."

[11th March 1929]

* Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—"When they agreed to serve on the Committee, they did not bargain or ask for payment. I will not refer to the resolution moved in . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"When I ruled him out of order, the hon. Member was referring to the vote of January 1928."

* Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—"Yes."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"But they were appointed in September 1928. The hon. Member may refer to that."

* Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—"That is what I am doing."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"There was no division list then."

* Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—"I am aware of it. Sir, I was saying that when the appointment of the seven took place, it was understood that with their changed angle of vision when they accepted this responsibility of co-operating with the Commission that was coming out to settle the future constitution of India that they did it from an utter sense of patriotism. But now it has changed into one of commercialism. If this House had been made aware of their future intentions of asking for enhanced wages, then the mood of the House might have been different and the vote of the House, if it had been divided on the question, might have been different. Therefore, it is unfair to the House to come before it and say 'We have done so much. It is *factum valet*. Therefore you should pay us a higher rate than you ever bargained for.' Times have changed and it is a matter not for congratulation that eminent Members of this House should come forward with this begging bowl and ask the House to pay them more than what the merits of the case entitle them to or the circumstances require. In times of yore, the bargain was struck at a low figure of 30 silver pieces, but the times have changed and the depreciation in the value of silver makes it obviously possible for them to put the value at 50 pieces per day. I appeal to every part of this House, Mr. President, to realize that this demand is inequitable and that they must turn it down with the determination of the trustees, that they are, of the tax-payers' purse."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"I oppose this motion both on principle and on merits of the case. On principle I oppose it as a Member of the Congress Party, because we are opposed to the formation of any committee at all to co-operate with the Simon Commission. I do not want to adduce any argument in support of that position, because these arguments have been repeated from time to time both in and outside this House. Going into the merits of the question, I submit that it is now sought by the Government to increase the daily allowance of these seven hon. Members who have sought with a great deal of zeal and enthusiasm to become Members of the Provincial Committee of the Simon Commission. The reasons urged to increase the daily allowance of these Members are (1) that their task is onerous and exacting and (2) that they are losing their income because of their being unable to attend to their professional duties. It is proposed that for these two reasons they ought to be paid some compensation. With regard to the onerous and exacting nature of the task that these gentlemen have to perform, I do not know what that great and tremendous task is. Of course travelling in special trains along with the Simon Commission, being garlanded by got-up deputations, attending tea parties and other social functions—all these things may be very onerous for them to discharge. Here and there,

[Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao]

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probably more often, the sight of black flags and also cries of 'Go back' may be very irksome and exacting to the brains of these gentlemen and therefore really we must sympathize with them and give them some compassionate allowance. It may be that these gentlemen have accepted a task which is very unpopular. It is not palatable to their constituencies and that itself is a very irksome task to them. Even if they do not agree with me that their constituencies are against their accepting the membership of the Committee, I ask why should these gentlemen be paid more. We are representatives of the people. When we went to elections, we gave them pledges that we were prepared to make the necessary sacrifice of our time, energy and capacity and to serve the interests of the people in all the capacities that we would be called upon to do by virtue of our membership of the Legislative Council, I mean both in the Legislative Council and in all matters supplemental to the work of the Legislative Council. It is only as Members of the Legislative Council and as representing the majority view, whatever might be the reasonableness or otherwise of the majority view, that these seven gentlemen have become Members of the Provincial Committee, are travelling and are doing all kinds of work that are necessary for a Member of a Commission to do, viz., sifting of evidence, cross-examining the witnesses and reading documents. This is the same thing that we are doing as Members of Select Committees, the Finance Committee, Public Accounts Committee, etc. Therefore I think it is a breach of faith to the electorates which we represent that we should demand an increase of allowance. Regarding the argument that this demand is made by way of compensation for the loss sustained by the Members on account of their being unable to attend to their professional duties, I would point out that we have come here only after agreeing that we are prepared to undergo all such losses, and also that we are prepared to serve on any committee on which we might be called upon to serve. Under these circumstances, I should think that the claim made on behalf of these Members is beneath the self-respect of the Committee itself. It is not self-respect to beg the Government to increase one's allowance. After all, Rs. 40 is either too much for people who are not able to get so much, or too low for those who are earning more in their profession as is the case in the case of some leading lawyers. I do not know on what standard this Rs. 40 is put there. Therefore, I think it is not self-respect if these Members were to demand more allowance. If they cannot afford to spare their time, let them resign and join our ranks and we shall call them patriots, heroes and so on. What is the meaning of their seeking to be elected and then asking for more allowance? What competition there was between one gentleman and another when they sought the vote of the Members of this House for membership of the Committee! and now as soon as they went in they have begun to clamour for more allowance, and the Government come forward with this proposal, of course, in the hope that somehow or other, by hook or by crook, whether their demand is reasonable or otherwise, they would be able to carry through their measure. I should think that this is a bribe to the Members of the Committee for the unpopular business which they are doing. I therefore strongly oppose this motion."

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" I feel somewhat embarrassed to have to observe that this demand is good neither for those who ask for it nor for those who grant it. These gentlemen have put us in an embarrassing situation, first by accepting membership of the Committee and then by making a demand of this nature. Those of us who represent certain constituencies and are fully

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responsible to them were not at all prepared to accept membership of the Committee, the mandate of our constituencies being that we should in no manner co-operate with or help the Simon Commission or the Committees who are helping them. In that view we feel embarrassed to give our vote in favour of this demand. For those who have elected these hon. Men, for those who come forward with this demand at this late stage and for those who are somewhat, not silver but brazen, to the public opinion of this country it may appear that these men should be paid, for their onerous task, some consolation, prize or compassionate allowance as my hon. Friend from Bezwada put it. If the Government thought that these men should be compensated for their work, then the Government ought to have come forward with their demand for Rs. 50, or Rs. 100, or whatever they thought fit, at the beginning of things. That would have been more generous for the Government and more decent for the Members to accept it. Now at this stage to come forward with a proposal of this nature is neither honourable nor graceful of those who ask for such allowance or for those who propose it. Was it that this Government did not consult other Provincial Governments or the Central Government as to how much allowance they should pay when they were making their proposals? All I can say is that it is after all the people's money that Government want to pay to the Members as allowance and that they (Government) and hon. Members opposite should not think that they are paying from their own pockets. If at one time they were convinced that the daily allowance given to hon. Members of this House was sufficient, I ask, is it the importunity of the Committee Members that makes them go further than their old proposals now? It is said in the explanatory memorandum 'They have pointed out that these considerations have been recognized in the case of the Indian Central Committee and the Committees of at least two other Provincial Councils.' I can sympathize with those hon. Gentlemen that have acted against the wishes of the nation. They want to be on a par with the Committee Members of other provinces who have likewise asked for a higher allowance. If the Government or these Members thought that the allowance given to them was too low, the Government should have brought forward their proposal at the beginning of things and not come forward with their demand at this stage which, to say the least, is indecent and is wanting in grace. There seems to be some higgling about it or bargaining inasmuch as they come forward with their proposal just now. Under these circumstances we have no other go but to reject this demand, if it is pressed. I would therefore advise those hon. Members for whom this demand is being made to intimate to the hon. the Leader of the House not to press the demand at all. For these reasons, I find it incumbent upon me to oppose this motion."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" To repeat the oft-quoted expression of my hon. Friend Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar, our friends, in so far as they have spoken, have absolutely no case made out in their favour. A committee has been appointed in accordance with the resolution that was passed on the floor of this House on the 4th September 1928, and the first clause of that resolution provides: 'that the representatives of the Select Committee should be allowed absolutely the same status and powers as regards examination of witnesses and access to confidential papers and documents.' (Hear, hear: 'No salaries.') According to that resolution the Council went to elect a committee and the committee thus elected have been given all the privileges that have been mentioned in clause (a) of that resolution.

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3 p.m. "They had access to confidential records; they have been given the privilege of examining witnesses just like the Members of the Central Committee and the Members of the Simon Commission. The resolution passed by a democratic body like this has been accepted and given full effect to. Any Member of any democratic institution like this ought to feel that, once a decision has been reached by the Council, it should automatically be given effect to. We have had obstruction here and there. If those Members who have opposed this grant so far have got in their mind the idea of obstructing the administration, I would have no complaint against them. We find here and there co-operation. Some hon. Members have been expressing that they will co-operate with the Government by accepting office long before we have any hope of provincial autonomy . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am sorry I am not able to follow how his is relevant."

MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"Now, Sir, if obstruction is not their game and if co-operation is offered by them in all seriousness, I find no reason why they should oppose this motion at all. Every one knows how arduous the task of the Committee has been. They have spent long days and longer nights in discussions and in study of the vast literature that has been placed before them. I feel very strongly and sincerely that they have sacrificed a good deal of their time and energy in furthering the cause that has been placed in their hands by a resolution of this House."

"Objection is taken to grant the amount that has been asked for the Provincial Committee. They have not made any extravagant demand on the purse of the province. They have asked only for equal status with the Members of such other committees. They have asked only for an allowance of Rs. 50 and not more. I know there are several Members of the Committee who will be able to earn several times more than that amount every day; yet they have been working just for the sake of what they thought to be their duty. It was never intended to be a remunerative affair at all. It is not a bribe at all, neither does it indicate any want of sacrifice on the part of those Members. There has been a good deal of sacrifice on their part. If lessons have to be taken in self-sacrifice, it is certainly not from my hon. Friend, Mr. Kaleswara Rao. The amount that is asked for is not an additional provision that is going to be sanctioned by the House. As has been pointed out in the explanatory note placed on the table of the House, the expenditure is going to be met only from the savings of Rs. 25,000 sanctioned for the travelling allowances allowed for legislative bodies. Even when the Provincial Committee passed a resolution on that subject, I learn they had in mind mostly the question of principle and dignity and not the question of remuneration at all. To safeguard the dignity of the representatives of the august House it is but right that we should vote for this sum so that it will be in keeping with the dignity of the Committee as well as this House. We have already heard that two provinces have already passed a resolution to allow the same scale of allowances, the Punjab and the United Provinces."

"Those who have spoken of self-sacrifice ought to remember several moves of this Council regarding travelling allowances. You know, Sir, very well that a motion was moved and accepted by all that daily allowance should be given to Members for one day before and one day after the meeting days of the Council. That was allowed very easily by hon. Members of this House. As it is suggested to me, the move came from the Swarajist

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benches. I think, Sir, the motion was moved by the hon. Member, Mr. Saldanha. I take it that Mr. Saldanha is a member of the Swarajya Party." (Voices: "Not then.")

"Further there was another move in this Council that daily allowance should be given to local Members. I certainly think that a sum of Rs. 10 will not go a great way to enrich them. It was in keeping with the dignity of the House. Basing his argument on that principle, the hon. the Leader of the House moved the motion and it was accepted by the Council. There was, some time back, some discussion in this House about the reduction of the rate of travelling allowance given to hon. Members. I know very well there were some lukewarm people here who did not care what the result of that discussion would be. But there were others here who were anxious to see that the present rate of allowance was maintained. The question of self-sacrifice was not raised by my hon. Friends at all then. All I can say is that the House must be prepared at all times to safeguard the privileges of this House and in so doing they should not care for a few rupees more here and there to be cut from their allowances. I may repeat once again that this is not going to make their financial position any the better; I should certainly say that, if there is any decrease in the amount of allowance that is going to be allowed to them, it will be beneath the dignity of the Members of the House who represent this House on the Committee."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to oppose the motion. I do so entirely on a question of principle and not with reference to any political considerations at all. When this House elected, by a majority, this Committee to co-operate with the Simon Commission, I believe the Members so elected and the House itself were certainly under the impression that the usual rate of travelling and other allowances that have been in vogue up to now will apply in their cases also. Surely, those Members themselves or the Government, had they thought, that their labours required higher scale of remuneration, should have given us an indication of what they meant to do. To come before the House now and say that the usual scale of allowance allowed to Members of this Council serving on committees is insufficient in this particular case is an argument which we cannot at all accept."

"Supposing, Sir, that the Government entered into a solemn contract for a certain work at certain rates, and supposing that the contractor after starting the work and finishing half of it put in an application for increasing the rates, the Government will oppose the proposal very violently. I think, Sir, that the Members of this Committee entered upon their duties knowing full well that the usual rates of travelling and other allowances allowed to Members working on committees will apply to their cases also. It seems to me to be most unfair to come before the House now and demand higher rate of allowances. Besides, it would be setting up a dangerous precedent, for, if we sanction to-day this enhanced scale of allowance to Members of the Simon Committee, it means that we are laying down a new principle. It will mean that each committee will have to consider the scale with reference to the work it does, the amount of study which the Members have to bestow to the subject that is referred to them and so on, and then Government will have to fix a varying scale of allowances to the Members of that committee. Besides it will be argued that the rate of allowances allowed to Members of committees should depend upon their earning capacity. There are many hon.

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Members of this House who are earning not tens but hundreds of rupees; there are others who may be earning nothing at all. It seems to me most unfair that we should try, by passing this grant to-day, to depart very materially from the principles underlying the grant of allowances to Members of committees hitherto.

"Let me state what is being done with reference to some committees that were recently appointed, for instance, the Mettur Committee and the Committee to go into the question of resettlement in Godavari and Kistna districts. The Government have sanctioned only a daily allowance of Rs. 7½, not even the sum of Rs. 10 usually granted to Members of this House serving on committees. The question of resettlement in the districts mentioned above will certainly engage the attention of the committee for a good deal of time and it requires a good deal of study also. I ask 'are we Members of these committees to go up to the Government in each case and state our case; that we have to leave our work and go to the mufassal; that we can earn so many rupees here; whereas you are giving us only Rs. 7½; and that our allowances should be enhanced.' I think it is a bad principle for hon. Members of this House to look upon this business as a paying one. We have come here not to earn money. In that sense, it seems to me, Sir, that the grant of this enhanced allowance will certainly not be to the credit of the Members of the Simon Committee. I think, Sir, that we should feel in our hearts that we have come here to serve the country. I believe these Members joined the Simon Committee in order to serve the country to the best of their lights. I think they would be falling in public estimation if and when they ask for this increased rate of allowance. I suppose they ought to be very glad to serve on these committees on the same terms as many other Members of this House are doing. It is certainly not going to add to the reputation of the Members of the Committee, if they ask for an increased rate of allowances.

3-16 p.m. "I am surprised that the hon. the Revenue Member, who, we usually know, takes generally very clear views of things, has not turned this down. It certainly will not enhance the reputation of Government. I should have rather expected that he would have opposed this and not lent his support. For these reasons I appeal to the Members of the Committee to drop this question, even at this late stage, for I feel that they would rise in the estimation of the public, and if they do not withdraw it, I suppose they must take the consequences as they come. It may be that they do not care for it, but I would even now appeal to them to drop it and put themselves on a level with the other Members of committees. I would also appeal to Government not to tolerate this any more and if possible to withdraw it. I do not think I need repeat the arguments that have been brought forward by previous speakers, but I feel, as I said before, that, if this is passed, it would almost amount, to some extent, to a breach of faith. When the Committee was first appointed, many Members would have competed if they had known that they would get more travelling allowances and daily allowances. It is not fair, as I said, at this stage to come in and ask for this enhanced allowance, because it would mean that in the case of the committees already appointed and those committees to be appointed in future we shall have to start on a new principle. It would mean the assessment on the personal earning value of each Member and I should on that account oppose it, because it would involve Government in larger expenditure than what was contemplated for their allowances. For these reasons, I oppose this motion."

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* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"Sir, on questions like this we have to be fair with the Members who have undertaken the task. They are doing this work at great odds. The question is whether that work is onerous and exacting and the point raised by my hon. Friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar that the motion for extra remuneration should have been turned down by Government is not at all fair to Government, because they have been appointed by this House and it is only proper and just that this question should be brought up before this House in the form of a token motion. Therefore, it is but right that this question has come up before this House for sanction. The discussion that ranged so far is whether any work is onerous and exacting. With regard to that, I may point out that these Members ever since they were appointed in September last had to read several books on constitution and particularly, Sir, when we are asked to do similar work." (Several voices: "Oh, Oh!")

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I request the hon. Member to address the Chair."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"Not only have they to study constitutional procedure but have to wade through the voluminous evidences placed before them, and I understand they are something like 150 to 200. They have also to wade through the Memorandum sent to them for perusal. They are sitting continuously since September last and they have to be fully engaged on that work till they go to and return from Delhi. They have to go to Delhi now and probably spend about a month's time there, sitting there for about a week or ten days and a number of days to go and come back. There they have also to sit with the other Provincial Committees, take evidence and confer with the Central Committee and other Provincial Committees. Then, they have to write out a report and that report has to be submitted, as we are all aware, to this House for our approval, as decided upon, on the last occasion. All these involve a good deal of work on their part."

"The question is whether the remuneration that they have asked for, namely, Rs. 50, is fair or not. We shall now consider what the other committees who have undertaken similar work have been paid in the past or are generally paid. I understand that the Members of the Educational Auxiliary Committee appointed to help the Simon Commission are drawing Rs. 50 and the Members who are returned by this House to the Industrial Board and to the Railway Advisory Committee are also getting Rs. 30 or Rs. 35, so that I do not consider that the sum of Rs. 50 which they are now asking for this special work is too much."

"With regard to the point raised by Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar that this question should not have come up now, I understand that this Committee asked for an increase even from the beginning. In matters like this, a compromise can be effected at any stage. (Voices from the Congress benches: 'Twenty rupees.') Whatever that might be. We have come here not merely to speak, but to vote a right."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"On a point of order, Sir. Can the representative of the South Indian Chamber of Commerce speak in his own capacity?"

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"As a Member of this House, Sir. Then, I do not consider that the enhanced remuneration sought to be given by this token out is either heavy or too much. When their report is received here,

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you will find what return they had made for the amount which we are asked to sanction now. (Several voices from the Congress benches: 'Hear, hear: Then adjourn: We will pay more'; and so on:)

"We should vote on this motion with a fair mind. I therefore have great pleasure in supporting this motion."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I shall not quarrel with my Friends as to the amount and rates that they have claimed. I shall discuss the question from principle under lying, a principle which goes to the root of the matter. Now, in the explanatory note, it is stated that the Government think that the Members are entitled to Rs. 40 plus 10. This Rs. 10 is drawn under Travelling Allowance rule 4, under which Members are entitled to allowances for duties done as Members. I ask, is it the function of any Member of this House or of this Council to draw up a constitution? I say I have gone through all the laws and rules on this subject and this duty of drawing up a constitution does not come in under any statute or rule or law. Take an extreme case; suppose we decide to send a committee to tour round the world to study constitutions and to draw up the best constitution for India. We can send such a committee as a matter of joke or fun but have we got the power to sanction travelling allowances for that committee appointed to go round the world? Our powers are not residuary but are delegated, definite and clearly laid down by statute and rules. Section 84 of the Government of India Act empowers the Parliament to appoint a commission to investigate into the question of responsible government, but neither the Secretary of State nor the Government of India nor a Commission has power to get this Council to appoint a committee to help it in drawing a constitution, the cost of which is to be borne out of our revenue. I challenge any hon. Member to show under what section or under what rule this committee can be appointed to draw up a constitution. As a member of this House I ask whether any Member of this House has power to draw up or help anybody in drawing up a constitution for the Government of India or for the Government of this Presidency and draw upon our revenues for travelling and daily allowances in connexion with such duty. It is not within their jurisdiction and they have absolutely no power. It is clear that travelling and daily allowances can be drawn only for duties done as Members of this House. See rule 4 of the Travelling Allowance Rules. I raised this question when the committee was appointed. The hon. the President asked me what about the Finance Committee. The Finance Committee is appointed to control expenditure for the province and it is within our province to appoint and pay such committee. Sir, this is a matter which should go to a court of law, if it is not satisfactorily settled. I think it would be *ultra vires* of the Council or Government to sanction the allowance. The Secretary of State has of course unlimited powers whereas this House has no such powers. So, I would go and fight it out in a court of Justice. I challenge the hon. the Finance Member and the hon. the Leader of the House to answer this question of mine." (Laughter.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think the hon. Member will be justified in offering a challenge to this side of the House. The hon. Member has got various other channels open to him."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I will not challenge, but I will go to court, Sir. (Loud and continued laughter.) Sir, I have put the question very clearly and I want it to be answered. I hope the House will agree with me when I say

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that it would be *ultra vires* for us to pass this grant and it would be illegal for the Members to draw the allowance, even if it were granted. If they are entitled to it, let them draw even Rs. 100. There are some Members of this House who spend hours together more than even the hon. Members on the Treasury Bench in preparing for the Legislative Council work and they deserve larger sums than these members of the Madras Simon Committee demand. In conclusion, I once more say this House has not the power to decide this matter and, even if this were passed here, I hope it will not be granted until the question of *ultra vires* is set at rest by a competent court of justice."

* Mr. C. E. WOOD :—"I rise to try and protect the Members of the Provincial Committee who, as a result of Mr. Saldanha's impassioned speech seem about to lose even the Rs. 10 which was coming to them. (Laughter.) My hon. Friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, who is an expert engineering administrator, likened them to contractors, and said that it would be most irregular for contractors, once they had accepted rates, to apply for an enhancement. Well, I seem to remember a time when, as a member of a certain committee, I had the pleasure of hearing evidence by Mr. Arogyaswami who said then that if the rates given to a contractor were found to be unremunerative he, as one in authority, always endeavoured to give an enhancement if he considered a hardship was entailed otherwise. The hon. Member seems to have grown a harder heart since those days. (Laughter.) We, on these benches, do not consider that the additional Rs. 40 proposed is proper remuneration for the work entailed, especially remembering all the labours necessary to cope with the vast number of entertainments to which the Commission was subjected. (Laughter.) But, joking apart, we feel most sincerely that consideration should be shown by this House for the fact that the work was of national importance, that it involved most anxious thought and study of voluminous papers and literature, quite apart from the attendance at committees."

"We do not suggest that the enhancement of the allowance by Rs. 40 will pay for the work and time involved, but we do think that the Madras members should be placed on the same footing as their colleagues and that it will involve shame to this House if it does not grant at least what other provincial councils have seen fit to grant."

"We therefore support the motion."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Mr. President, I am surprised that a keen business man like my hon. Friend who spoke last should have suggested that the work of the members of the Legislative Council in any capacity should be assessed in terms of money. I know, if they spend their time and energy which they spend here elsewhere, it would secure for them vast sums of money. I look forward to the day when hon. Members of this House will be paid for; otherwise we may not be able to secure the services of able, independent and efficient men to man the Legislature. But there should be no distinctions. Now, however, what do we get? For the thirty or forty days' work we are paid at the rate of a petty sum of Rs. 10 a day. Surely it is no compensation for our work. Surely it seems to me to be strange that for the members of the Simon Committee alone a new canon of assessing public service should be created, when other members have wisely kept silent. To adopt such a principle is surely to lay the axe at the very foundations of public life. As I said, Mr. President, I look forward to the time when there

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will be payment of allowances to the members of the legislatures; otherwise it seems to me that you cannot secure and retain the services of those competent, able, honest and impartial men in increasing numbers, which you should secure, if India is to be democratically and honestly and wisely governed. But for the time being there ought to be no distinction between the services of one member and another. I do not like to speak about myself. Sir, let me say this, that it takes me two to three hours a day to prepare on all the subjects included in the agenda for a day. And especially during budget time I have to devote six to eight hours a day and for this I am paid the small sum of ten rupees a day. Do my hon. Friends, Sir A. P. Patro and others not feel that they are spending anxious days and are bestowing much thought, because they feel they are rendering highest service to their country and to their Government according to their best lights? If that is so, should they not be satisfied with that? Why should they come here and say 'we want forty rupees more', because forsooth the members of the Central committee are drawing that allowance."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"They draw Rs. 75."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Then you must congratulate yourself on your modesty. Is it a question of equality of status? If they wanted some more money, is it then right to ask for it on the plea of equality? No, they want forty rupees. I ask, why this want of method in this madness? (Cries of 'no, no'.)"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member should address the Chair."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Yes, Sir. It is a monologue of my Friend, and I do not propose to answer him. But I propose to thank the hon. the Revenue Member for the small mercy of reducing Rs. 75 to Rs. 50. Then Sir, why should the hon. the Revenue Member take the initiative in this matter? Why not let Sir A. P. Patro bring up this motion? By bringing this demand, he brings down the prestige of Government all the while telling us that he is fighting for it. Is it fair, I ask, or is it chivalrous? Why should not Government remain neutral and say 'we will give only Rs. 10'. To this, we are told in reply that their work is very onerous, very responsible. I have read the memorandum of the Government of Madras. I do not think the members of the committee could have done better with their limitations than the Madras Government have done. I should like to know what is the work this committee has done which the Government of Madras have not done. Although the Government Members have drafted the memorandum, have they claimed any extra allowance for it? Or has the Secretary to Government claimed any allowance for it? The Hon. the Revenue Member had to do this work along with his other work, like irrigation, elections, revenue and various other things. And for drafting this report he does not get any remuneration. My friends sit there and assist the Simon Commission in cross-examining the witnesses who very rarely appear. I should like to know for how many hours they have sat. What is the nature of the work they carried out there? Was it not attending entertainments? Can it be called work? Surely, the man who gets entertainments must be satisfied with that. He should not ask for more money for attending those entertainments."

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"Coming to the point raised by my Friend Mr. Saldanha, I want to submit to the hon. the Revenue Member and to the hon. the Finance Member that this Council has got the power to deal with the revenues of this province only for the purposes of this province. But can this Council appoint a committee which may be a law unto itself, go wherever it likes sit as long as it likes, on the principle—कालोद्यं निरवधिः विपुलं च पृथ्वी। 'Time is endless and the world is wide'; 'I will sit as long as I like and I will go where I like,' when the members of that committee are members of this House and when that House does not agree to that motion at all? Now, Sir, is there no limit to this committee's existence? The hon. the Revenue Member said nothing about the winding up of this committee, and it seems the committee will go on sitting forever and visiting endless places. When do they go to Delhi? How long are they going to stay there? What is the work they are going to turn out there?"

"Then, Sir, what is the additional allowance for? For the work they have already done. They have lost their precious time, their precious business and they have done their work. Why give them retrospective consolation? I can understand, if it is for the work they are going to do hereafter. Therefore viewed from any point of view I think this motion is untenable. Hon. Members of this House have more than once sat as members of select committees and devoted their undivided attention to the work. Mr. President, Sir, you yourself have presided over the Andhra University Bills Select Committee and spent a long time over it; and yet nobody asked for more than ten rupees. And what did the witnesses say with a view to reform Government? They said 'Whatever reforms you may give us, we want the minority communities to be protected.' Minority communities should get representation. They should get such representation that the minorities should be able to defy the majority. 'We want one-third in the services and one-third in the Council.' What solid contribution to constitution-making have these gentlemen made? As I said, there ought to be no attempt to assess public work in terms of money; for to do so will be to degrade public life; it will be cutting at the very roots of public life."

"It is degrading to public life. It lays the axe at the very basis of honourable public life. If members of this House are hereafter going to p.m. sell their services for Rs. 50 a day, then woe unto this province. I oppose this motion."

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

Ayes.

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|--|---|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Macjoribanks. | 12. Mr. A. McG. C. Tampoe. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Uman Sahib Bahadur. | 13. " C. W. E. Cotton. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 14. " V. Ch. John. |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 15. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturathnam Ayyar. | 16. " Syed Tajuddin Sahib. |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 17. " C. D. Appavu Chettiyar. |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 18. " A. B. Shetty. |
| 8. Mr. Hilton Brown. | 19. " J. Bheemayya. |
| 9. " H. A. Watson. | 20. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. |
| 10. " C. A. Senter. | 21. " Mahmud Eshammad Sahib. |
| 11. " B. H. Slater. | 22. The Zamindar of Singampatti. |
| | 23. Mr. J. Kuppuawami. |
| | 24. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |

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Ayes—cont.

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| 25. Mr. K. Krishnan. | 39. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 26. „ V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 40. Mr. C. Gopala Menon. |
| 27. „ W. P. A. Soundarapandya Nadar. | 41. „ B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 28. „ S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar. | 42. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajula Nayudu. |
| 29. „ S. Venkiah. | 43. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 30. Rao Sahib K. Srinivasan. | 44. „ T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 31. Mr. C. K. Wood. | 45. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |
| 32. „ W. O. Wright. | 46. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Rasook Sahib Bahadur. |
| 33. „ F. E. James. | 47. Mr. Muhammad Khadir Mohideen Sahib. |
| 34. „ R. J. C. Robertson. | 48. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidu Sahib Bahadur. |
| 35. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja. | 49. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 36. Mr. S. Arpudawami Udaiyar. | 50. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao. |
| 37. The Zamindar of Kallihota. | |
| 38. Mr. U. Ramaswami Ayyar. | |

Noes.

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| 1. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao. | 16. Mr. P. Anjaneyulu. |
| 2. „ P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 17. „ A. Parasurama Rao. |
| 3. „ R. Srinivasa Ayyanger. | 18. „ T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. |
| 4. „ S. Natyamurti. | 19. „ A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 5. „ C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 20. „ M. Narayana Rao. |
| 6. „ J. A. Saldanha. | 21. „ C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. |
| 7. „ G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 22. „ C. Marudavanam Pillai. |
| 8. „ Basheer Ahmed Sayeed. | 23. „ Muhammad Meera Kava'tar Sahib. |
| 9. „ C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 24. „ C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 10. „ Abdul Hameed Khan. | 25. „ A. Kanganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 11. „ L. K. Tulasiaram. | 26. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 12. „ K. V. R. Swami. | 27. Mr. Ramnath Goenka. |
| 13. „ D. Narayana Raju. | 28. „ C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 14. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. | 29. „ B. Nagan Gowda. |
| 15. Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar. | |

Neutral.

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| 1. Mr. N. Siva Raj. | 4. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 2. The Zamindar of Seithur. | 5. Diwan Bahadur M. Kumarawami Reddiyar. |
| 3. Mr. P. Siva Rao. | 6. Kumararaja of Venkatagiri. |

Ayes 50.

Noes. 29.

Neutral 6.

The motion was carried and the grant was made.

VI.

MOTION *re* SITTINGS AT OOTACAMUND OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE BROTHELS BILL.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“Sir, I move—

‘that this Council authorizes the Select Committee appointed by it to report on the Bill for the Suppression of Brothels and Immoral Traffic (Bill No. 16 of 1928) to hold its sittings at Ootacamund, to hear witnesses and to draft the report.’

“Sir, at the outset I may make it clear that I move this motion as the Chairman of the Committee at the instance of the hon. the President. I may inform the House that after the Select Committee was formed and it met twice or thrice, it decided to send a questionnaire to about sixty persons in the Presidency. About 29 of them have responded, and at a subsequent meeting of the Select Committee it was decided almost unanimously that all the witnesses who had answered the questionnaire should be called upon to attend for oral examination. It was practically on the last day of the last sitting of this Council that we had a meeting of the Select Committee, and it was at that meeting that we came to a decision that, in view of the fact that the Government

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[Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan]

Members would not find it convenient since they as well as the other Members of this Council had to consider the budget during the whole of this month, it would not be possible for them and the other Members of the Council to meet during the month of March for the purpose of examining the witnesses or to write the report. Therefore some of the Members suggested that the Committee might meet early in April. The Government Members said that it would not be possible for them to attend the meetings of the Select Committee if that Committee met at Madras, because it was suggested that His Excellency the Governor would be leaving Madras for Ootacamund on the 27th of this month and that the Members of the Executive Council might be called up to Ootacamund any day. They were not sure whether they would be in Madras during the first week of next month. Therefore it was suggested that if we could not meet in the month of April either at Madras or at Ootacamund, it would not be possible for us to draft the report in time for being presented at the next meeting of the Council. Therefore it was with the approval of the Members of the Government on the Select Committee, and I may say it was even at the suggestion of some of them and with the majority vote of the Committee, that it was decided that the Select Committee should meet in the first week of May next not only for hearing witnesses but also for preparing the report. Sir, I leave the matter to this House to decide whether it would permit the Select Committee to examine witnesses and also to make the report at Ootacamund or not, because it is the opinion of the President, and I may say I agree with him, that if the Select Committee that was formed by this House wished to meet in a place other than Madras, it should come before this House which appointed this Committee for its vote, so that not only the question of expenditure but also of the principle involved thereunder might be settled once for all. Therefore, Sir, I move this motion for the acceptance of the House.”

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“I second the motion, Sir.”

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“Mr. President, Sir, I am afraid that this is a motion which we cannot accept. (Hear, hear.) There is a great deal that may be said from the Government benches in support of a motion which makes it convenient for the Government Members to remain in Ootacamund and transact business of this nature. There has been enough of time to discuss this particular Bill and the Committee might have done it in the time that was available till before the end of this month. Not having done it, they might have allowed matters to stand where they were till there was an opportunity to meet again. There is the other aspect of it also. If a meeting were necessary, it could be held in Madras and the few official Members who are on the Committee might come and attend the meeting here. None of these courses is followed and we are asked to vote upon a resolution which practically means the sanction of the expenditure necessary to take all the Members of the Select Committee at the expense of the public tax-payer to Ootacamund. It is already very heavy for the province to bear the expenses of the administration in this country and we are asked to be adding to that expenditure. I myself feel, Sir, that if any committee has to meet in Ootacamund, there should be no sanction from this House. It is not a small committee either. It is a committee consisting of about 30 members and if all these 30 members have to go on an exodus to the hills we will

[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao] [11th March 1929]

have to bear the expenses of that exodus. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: 'Many of us would get much less.') I know my hon. Friend from Coimbatore who is so near to Ootacamund may get less, but 30 or 32 members have to travel to Ootacamund and it is not right on principle to allow the select committees to exceed the limits of expenditure that should ordinarily be observed, and this is a case which must come within the ordinary rule. There is nothing very special especially with regard to this Bill that there should be such a hurry about it. I know it is a crying evil and we all wanted legislation as quickly as possible, but when there was an opportunity to have finished the work during the course of these long months that the Committee should have not done the work and that they should now come up through their Chairman with this motion is not reasonable. I would therefore say that a vote in favour of a meeting at Ootacamund appears to be more in the nature of an extravagance, and I do feel that such extravagances should not be permitted. Exodus to the hills should be minimised to the extent to which it may be minimised.

4 p.m. "We are every year spending lots of money on the exodus against our will and we ought not to be adding to that expenditure. I therefore oppose this motion made by my Friend the Member from Madras who explicitly told us that he was doing it as the Chairman of the Select Committee and he had no option except to do it because he held that office."

* Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"I rise to oppose this motion. The proposal is that not only the members of the Select Committee have to go to Ootacamund, but all the witnesses are to be examined at Ootacamund. I hear there are about 28 or 30 witnesses to be examined. All these witnesses are residents of Madras and they can very well be examined here. It is a surprise to hear that all these witnesses should be taken to Ootacamund at the expense of the tax-payer just to satisfy the whims and fancies of some members of the Select Committee. It does not stand to reason that these 28 or 30 witnesses should be taken all the way to Ootacamund and there examined by the Select Committee. We have heard of select committees meeting at places where they had to come into touch with local feelings. But here the Select Committee wants to go away from a place where only they can get into touch with the actual conditions which they are out to study. I suppose the House would vote down this motion unanimously."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, one reason, and a very important reason, advanced for the proposition before the House is that the Members of the Government find it inconvenient to come down to Madras in April or very soon after to consider the provisions of the Bill. Sir, under ordinary circumstances, I should appeal to them to calculate the expenses which they would have to incur if the Select Committee was held firstly in Madras and then at Ootacamund. If it was restricted only to members of the Select Committee, it would be a matter of doubt which would have been a better or a more economical course. It is conceivable that the expenses might be equal in either case. But inasmuch as we have to examine 30 or more members as witnesses, I have no doubt whatsoever that the expenses of the enquiry would be far heavier were we to conduct it at Ootacamund rather than at Madras. I therefore appeal to the hon. the Home Member to reconsider his decision in the matter and to kindly see his way to come down to Madras and assist the members of the Select Committee in

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going through their work. He is as much interested in expediting the Bill as any. I therefore appeal to him and his Colleagues to make it convenient to come down here and expedite the work, as otherwise the House would vote against it."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I am opposed to this motion, not only on account of the expenditure that would be incurred, but on account of the convenience of hearing witnesses at Madras. I think it is the duty of the members of the Select Committee, though it will be unpleasant, to visit those places which are considered to be disreputable. When this Bill was sent to the Mangalore Municipal Council for its opinion, they referred it to myself and they wanted to hear some witnesses. I said 'What is the use of hearing witnesses; you must visit those places.' We visited some places and saw a lot of things undreamt of before. This Committee should go out and find out for themselves the true state of affairs."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I presume that the hon. Member is aware that the standing order provides only for the examination of expert witnesses. There is no provision to visit any places."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I want to know who are the expert witnesses. It looks very funny to take the witnesses all the way to Ootacamund to find out what is going on in Madras. The Bill concerns itself primarily with the Madras City. I think the witnesses can be examined on the spot and the Committee can find out for themselves whether what is stated is true or not."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, at the last meeting of the Select Committee it was suggested that it would be rather difficult for members of the committee to come here and attend its meetings in April. But now there seems to be a good deal of difference of opinion. If it is possible for hon. Members to meet during the first week of April at Madras, we may sit for two weeks and finish our work. Anyhow I leave the question to the hon. Members to decide as they please. The Government will remain neutral."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I withdraw in view of the fact that the Government are prepared to come down to Madras to attend the Select Committee meeting in the first and second week of April."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

VII

RESOLUTION UNDER SECTION 8 OF THE COTTON TRANSPORT ACT, 1923.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATHNAM AYYAR:—"Sir, I move—

This Council recommends to the Government that the following notification submitted to the Council for approval under section 8 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), as amended by the Cotton Transport (Amendment) Act, 1925 (XXXIV of 1925), be issued by the Local Government in the form in which it has been so submitted:—

Notification.

"In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), as amended by the Cotton Transport (Amendment) Act, 1925 (XXXIV of 1925), read with

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section 21 of the *General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897)*, the Governor acting with his Ministers is hereby pleased to make the following amendments to the notification of the Local Government in Development Department, No. 278, dated 19th September 1928, published at pages 1455 to 1461 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 25th September 1928:—

Amendments.

"In paragraph 2 of Schedule II of the said notification, after the words 'from Villupuram to Shinnababusamudram both inclusive' the words 'from Villupuram to Trichinopoly both inclusive', after the words 'from Trichinopoly to Erode both inclusive' the words 'from Dindigul to Pollachi both inclusive' and after the words 'from Madura Junction to Tuticorin both inclusive' the words 'from Madurai Junction to Bodinayakanur both inclusive' shall be inserted.

Explanatory Memorandum.

"Paragraph 2 of Schedule II to the notification issued under the Cotton Transport Act on 25th September 1928 mentions the railway stations in the southern protected area of which the delivery to, and the taking of delivery by, any person of any cotton (kapas, ginned cotton or cotton waste) when such cotton has been consigned from a railway station not situated in the said area is prohibited unless such person holds the prescribed licence for its import into the said area. Consequent on the opening of new branch lines on the South Indian Railway recently from Dindigul to Pollachi, from Madura to Bodinayakanur and from Villupuram to Trichinopoly the existing notification becomes incomplete without the inclusion of the stations situated on these lines in Schedule II. Hence the need for the present notification."

"Sir, it is a simple matter and also non-controversial, and the reasons have been given in the explanatory memorandum. Since the issue of the notification some new lines have been opened in the South Indian Railway. Hence the necessity for this amendment now."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I second it."

The motion was carried.

VIII

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT, 1914.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, I beg to introduce a Bill* to amend the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914. I move that this Bill be taken into consideration. Section 14 of this Act provides for the registration of any medical practitioners. As stated in the statement of objects and reasons, the Government of India have consulted the Local Governments as to the necessity of establishing a sort of reciprocal relationship with regard to registration fees in the provinces. This Government have agreed with that view and hence the necessity for amending this Act."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"I second it."

* Published in the Fort St. George Gazette on 19th February 1929 as Bill No. VIII of 1929.

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The motion was carried.

Clauses 1 and 2 were put, passed and added to the Bill.

The preamble was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, I now move that the Bill be passed into law."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"I second it."

The motion was carried, and the Bill was passed into law.

IX

A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS PORT TRUST ACT, 1905.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, I introduce a Bill* further to amend the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration at once."

"I may just say one word as to what the Bill is. The Port Trust Act enables the Port Trust to allot money for different purposes. But it does not contain any provision for allotting money for forming a reserve fund. Now, sometimes, unexpected expenditure occurs and unexpected diminution in income also happens. Sometimes there are damages due to unforeseen circumstances, such as fires, cyclones and so on. For these reasons, it is necessary that the Port Trust Act should have a provision enabling the Trust to allot money for forming a reserve fund. This is the main object of the Bill. Now that this Bill is being introduced, opportunity is taken for making some verbal and formal changes in the Act. Originally, when the Port Trust Act was passed, the Port Trust was authorized to issue only debentures for raising money. Subsequently, by an amendment introduced in 1923, the Port Trust was also authorized to issue bonds and stock certificates in addition to debentures. Provision is made in this Bill to insert in the relevant sections the expression 'Port Trust security' for 'debenture' wherever 'debenture' occurs. The Bill is thoroughly non-controversial."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

As there were no amendments, clauses 1 to 7 were put, passed and added to the Bill.

The preamble was put, passed and added to the Bill.

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I now move that the Bill be passed into law."

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

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed into law.

X

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE FOR 1926-27

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"Mr. President, I move that the report^(b) of the Public Accounts Committee on the Audit and Appropriation Accounts of the Presidency of Madras for 1926-27 be taken into consideration."

"Sir, I make this with reference to rule 34 (2) of the Legislative Council Rules and at this stage I do not propose to say anything more than to

* Published in the Fort St. George Gazette on 19th February 1929 as Bill No. 7 of 1929.
^(b) Printed separately.

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express my appreciation of the services of the members of the committee to whose labours we are indebted for the report which has already been placed on the table of the House."

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

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"I move, Sir,—

'Add the following at the end:

"(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

(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 recommendations of the Accountant-General that the Leather Trades Institute should be closed."

"In moving this amendment I would like to say only a few words.

4-15
p.m.

"With regard to the first portion of this amendment, I may say this. The Government have invested nearly a sum of 22 lakhs in this business and during the year 1926-27 the loss on this business was nearly Rs. 3,00,000. This loss is a recurring one. There is no prospect of earning any profits on this business. Therefore, on the consideration of the merits of this case, the Accountant-General has recommended that the Government should take a review of this departmental exploitation of the timber resources of this Presidency. By a majority the Public Accounts Committee has turned down the proposal of the Accountant-General. I propose that this Council should accept the proposal of the Accountant-General in this respect and urge on the Government that they should take a separate review of the departmental exploitation of forests of this Presidency. Of course, I am aware that the Government are examining the whole policy of the Forest department. But it may take a very very long time for the Government. Therefore this is a matter which requires urgent attention of the Government. Therefore this departmental exploitation of the forest may be reviewed separately to see that something is done to prevent the recurring loss of three lakhs every year to the Government.

"Now, with regard to the second part of the amendment, namely, 'the classification of Indian Civil Service officers under judicial training as non-vacation officers,' the Government of India have laid down certain principles on which this classification should be done. In this respect they make a distinction between an officer's duties which require his presence at his place of duty and those which do not require his presence at the place of his duty; and they say that a Government servant who has routine duties to discharge during vacation, which does not require his presence at his place of duty and which can be performed at any place may be considered to have availed

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himself of the vacation. As regards the Civil Service officers in question, their duty is to study law books and it certainly comes under the term routine duty which can be performed even during the vacation at any place. It is not a duty which requires his presence at any particular place. To get over this difficulty the Government of Madras say that the whole of India is his place of duty. Government of Madras in their anxiety to grant a privilege to these officers also contend that the study of law books is not routine matter which can be performed even during the vacation. But this is all against common-sense. In those cases where these officers go away from the places to which they were attached to any other place during the vacation to study their law books at leisure, they must be considered to have availed themselves of the vacation and therefore all the disadvantages which attach to the officers availing vacations should be attached to their case also. The position taken up by the Madras Government and by the majority members of the Public Accounts Committee is not reasonable in this matter. The contention of the Accountant-General is much more reasonable. I hope this Council would accept the recommendation of the Accountant-General in this respect also.

"Now with regard to the third paragraph 'Failure to treat the formation of the Mettur district as a new service:' With regard to the Mettur Project certain expenditure was sanctioned by this House. On the strength of that the Government have constituted the Mettur Project area as a separate district altogether. Now the Accountant-General took objection to that procedure. He says this new subject of constituting the Mettur Project area into a separate district should go again to the Council for vote. But the Government's answer to that is that when the Council sanctioned expenditure on the Mettur Project they impliedly consented to constitute the Mettur Project area into a separate revenue district. That is to stretch the language and the implications of the vote of the House. The Council voted only the expenditure on the engineering works and other things connected with the project. They have never voted that the whole area can be constituted into a separate district with a separate Collector and other district officers. That is clearly a new service which was not contemplated when the Council voted for the expenditure on the project itself. Here also I hope the Council would accept the recommendations of the Accountant-General and not the views of the Government in this respect.

"The remaining part of my amendment is 'that in regard to paragraph 42 of the report this Council agrees with the recommendation of the Accountant-General that the Leather Trade Institute shall be closed.'

"With regard to the Leather Trade Institute the previous Public Accounts Committee recommended that this Trade Institute should be closed at once. The Government have not acceded to the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee. What they have done with regard to that is they have dispensed with the services of certain menials and clerks while retaining the services of the Leather Experts there. It is a funny way of accepting the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee. They wanted to dispense with the services of the experts who are very expensive to the Government and not to dispense with the services of a few clerks and peons. It is not fair to deal with the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee in that way. From the accounts given by the Government as well as by the auditing staff there is a clear case for closing down

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this Leather Trade Institute. Therefore I request that this Council will accept the recommendations of the Accountant-General and not the recommendations contained in the report of the Public Accounts Committee."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I beg to second this amendment of the hon. Member. I do not desire to repeat the arguments which he has urged in support of the motion. But I would only add certain remarks as to the other points on which, I think, we should require further elucidation and some explanation.

" Last year this House had the services of the hon. the Law Member who began the attack on this Public Accounts Committee. It was a vehement attack especially in connexion with the Forest administration. Now he holds the Forest portfolio and I am afraid he now finds everything best in the best of worlds. However, the hon. Member has promised a comprehensive enquiry into the policy of that department. I hope he will approach the question from the point of view with which he had approached it when he attacked the forest policy of the Government from this side of the House.

" One of our puzzles is that this report deals with the year 1926-27. When I received it I thought it was handed to me by mistake and I wanted to return it saying that it was an old one and that there ought to be one for 1927-28. I do not know whether the hon. Members have noticed it. Most of them I think when they received the report would have consigned it to the waste paper basket. What is the use of giving us a report for 1926-27 two years after, that is, in the month of March 1929, dealing with the affairs two years previous to the present year. We are also told that the misdeeds of those years cannot be undone in this year 1929. Some of the officers who were responsible for several irregularities have already retired and Government think it impossible to do anything. They no doubt get their pension but the Government will have nothing to do with it. It is not possible to get even their explanation. So things are going on merrily in this way. We the non-official Members can assure the Government that we always find time to read these reports and would request the Government to furnish us with the report for the year 1927-28 so that we may take a keen interest in the affairs of the year and see that things are mended as quickly as possible.

" Now turning to the report itself, I am at a loss to see on page 25 where reference is made to a project which is as follows :—

" The Accountant-General has pointed out that an estimate for an irrigation project to cost Rs. 3.2 lakhs was sanctioned by Government in February 1924, that in December 1926, a revised estimate involving an excess of .28 lakh with a corresponding diminution in the anticipated return was submitted by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) and that thereupon the Government in February 1927 ordered the project to be abandoned. The works expenditure already incurred amounts to .52 lakh of which .83 lakh represents unprofitable outlay."

" I do not know to which project this refers. It is well I think to have more indications of the project. As it is the report is difficult to go through. We have got cross references and other references which may be clear to an expert but we are lay men and as such are unable to understand what it contains. I request the Government to make it a little more intelligible.

" The Accountant-General's report is not here. I think that it would be well if the Government will take us into their confidence and place before

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[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

us the whole report of the Accountant-General and I am sure it will not be adding to their troubles if a more intelligible review is placed before the House."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Am I to understand that the Members of the Council were not supplied with Appropriation Reports of the Accountant-General ?" 4-30 p. m.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I am sorry for the remarks I made. We were supplied with the report of the Accountant-General, but that was some time ago. I threw it aside when I found that it was about the year 1926-27, an old story. Sir, in the report reference has been made to the constitution of the new Mettur district. I may refer to the remarks of the Finance Department with which this Committee agrees. I think in this respect this House ought to be taken into more confidence in the matter of details. Only crores and crores of items of expenditure on machinery, etc., are given and no details."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" In seconding the motion of Mr. D. Narayana Raju I do not think the hon. Member will be in order in referring to machinery, etc."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, in seconding his motion I am making certain remarks in general. I think it has been the practice here to make general remarks in considering the report as a whole."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" This is the first time that an amendment to the report has been moved."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I not offer a few remarks on the report in general ?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think it is better to dispose of the amendment."

" Is it the wish of the House to discuss the amendment as well as the report together ? If the amendment alone is to be discussed hon. Members will have to confine their remarks to the items mentioned in the amendment. But if they want to discuss the report as well as the amendment together, then all the paragraphs of the report will be before the House for discussion. I want to consult the wishes of the House."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I think it is better to take them together."

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MANJORIBANKS :—" Sir, so far as the Government are concerned, if it suits the convenience of the House to discuss the amendment as well as the report together, we have no objection."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The amendment as well as the report is for the consideration of the House. Mr. J. A. Saldanha will continue his speech."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, regarding the details of the Mettur Project, I wish to say that there are several Members who would be glad to have a comprehensive survey of all items of expenditure connected with it. Sir, there are five engineers working within a compass of one square mile. We are at a loss to know what work each is doing."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Is it a matter referred to by the Accountant-General in the report ?"

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* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I am referring to the remarks of the Finance Department."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" May I ask where, Sir ?"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" At page 36."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I realize that the House may be very anxious to go through the various remarks in the Public Accounts Committee's report. If any matter has been dealt with by the Committee, hon. Members may refer to it, but they are not at liberty to deal with matters not dealt with by it nor considered by the Accountant-General, nor with matters which the Finance Department did not bring to the notice of the House. I do not think hon. Members will be justified in now reviewing the whole administration. If any particular paragraph in the report refers to the matter referred to by Mr. Saldanha he will be in order."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I shall read the exact words :

We have been furnished with a note prepared by the Finance Department in which it is pointed out :—

'(b) The execution of the project has been approved by the Legislative Council both by its acceptance of a resolution moved by the Government and by voting the funds required for its execution from year to year. The legislature, having accepted the project, should be deemed to have authorized the executive Government to take such measures as are necessary for its proper execution. Deviations from the original scope or plan of the project are matters of detail to be settled by the executive. The constitution of the project headworks area into a district which was considered necessary for the proper execution of the project is therefore, part of the Cauvery-Mettur Project which is a sanctioned service.'

"I take objection to the remarks of the Finance Department which are quoted with approval below :

'We consider that the attitude of Government is reasonable, as full detailed reports of the expenditure relating to the project are regularly placed before the Legislative Council.'

"I say, no detailed reports are placed before the Council ; at any rate no sufficient details are shown to enable us to know exactly what is going on there. Unless all of us are taken there, I do not know whether we shall be able to know the details.

"I am glad that details are furnished in the Finance Memorandum which gives us some idea of the working of the project, etc. But to one who has not got a more comprehensive and detailed report, it will be unintelligible. It will be a revelation to hon. Members to be told that there are 5 different departments working with 5 different executive engineers within an area of one square mile. What are they doing in different departments ? These are all things which are a secret to this House. Although we are sitting at a short distance from Mettur, the Government have no inclination to take us there or to appoint a standing committee to watch the whole thing. Why on earth should we not be taken into more confidence in regard to the details of this costly scheme ? The complacent view taken by the Public Accounts Committee is one with which this House cannot agree easily. I therefore urge that the Government should place before the Public Accounts Committee, before the Finance Committee and before this

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House much more detailed information with regard to this project. I do not think I have got many more remarks to make."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, I should like to associate myself with the hon. the Finance Member with the expression of our obligation to the members of the Public Accounts Committee. I should like to add, however, to those to whom our gratitude is due, the Accountant-General. There is a refreshing candour and desire to criticise where criticism is due in his report which we find lacking usually in Government reports. The Accountant-General is the only officer from whom we expect criticisms on acknowledged defects of the Government. This Public Accounts Committee is about the only statutory committee of this House and is intended, in the words of the distinguished parliamentary writer May, 'to secure an effectual examination of the accounts of the Province'. It seems to me that an earlier and a more detailed consideration of this report is required before we can bring to bear upon the spending departments the vigilant control of this House. I am sure the Finance Department is doing its best, but at the same time, I think it will strengthen the hands of the Finance Department if the spending departments know that the eyes of the Legislative Council are wide open and that they are not going to tolerate laxity either in budgeting or in expenditure.

"The first point to which I should like to make reference is that in Parliament the forms of the estimates as they are presented cannot be changed except with the consent of the Public Accounts Committee. This is a matter which has been recently engaging your attention, Mr. President, to a certain extent, the form in which the estimates ought to be presented. Under the existing Acts and rules, the whole thing is vested in the Finance Member as to the form in which the estimates ought to be presented. I do suggest that it will be better if that power is controlled by this House through the Public Accounts Committee, as to the form in which the estimates ought to be presented. That will affect to a very large extent the nature and the extent of the financial control exercised by this House over the whole expenditure of this Province.

"The next thing to which I would like to invite the attention of the House and of the Government, if I may, is that referred to at page 4 of the Public Accounts Committee's report, that is, the chronic disease of this Government of over-budgeting. With regard to expenditure, against the total grant aggregating to Rs. 1,535.26 lakhs, the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,364.74 lakhs—a saving of Rs. 170.52 lakhs or 11 per cent. This certainly is remarkable and shows that the spending departments budget without any reference to actualities and the savings which have occurred under some of the departments are of immense significance—

	LAKHS.		LAKHS.
Under Irrigation ...	65.49	Under Public Health ...	10.25
„ Education ...	5.72	„ Civil Works ...	24.13
„ Medical ...	3.33		

"These show that in the case of departments whose activities have a direct relation to the well being of the people as a whole, there has been an under-expenditure which to me seems to be wholly unjustified, if there was any kind of business instinct in the framing of the demands of these departments at the time of budgeting.

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"Sir, a little more light is thrown upon this matter at pages 69-70 of the book, that is the Auditor-General's comments on the appropriation accounts for 1926-27. He says: 'I fully endorse what the Accountant-General has written in this paragraph. However efficient control over expenditure may be, it cannot entirely neutralize the effects of an over-liberal budget estimate.' Then he goes on to recommend a system of lump cuts against which I am afraid this Government and the Finance Department have been protesting unreasonably. The Government of India also have passed orders in this matter. 'I hope', the Auditor-General says, 'that the Public Accounts Committee will endorse my view that the adoption by the Local Government of a procedure akin to that of the Government of India will improve the budgeting in the province'. . . 'The Governor-General in Council notes with interest that the system of lump cuts introduced in the civil estimates during the year 1925-26 has been justified by results'. . . He agrees with the Committee that wherever possible, the necessary reduction in the estimates should be made under the various detailed heads. It must once more be impressed upon all officers and departments concerned that a careful calculation of requirements in respect of such expenditure is imperative so that, as pointed out by the Committee, the estimates under other heads such as interest and establishments may not be widely disturbed.

4-45 P.M. "That is a matter to which I know the attention of the Government is just now being drawn but at the same time I wish the Government accept, unless they are willing to offer some other remedy, the suggestion of the Accountant-General and the Government of India of introducing lump cuts in the budget estimates. In order to show how important this matter is I should like to draw the attention of this hon. House to the remarks of the Accountant-General at page 28 of this red book in which he says: 'After a close study of the figures for 1926-27 the Accountant-General is left with the impression that proper constitutional control is largely frustrated by the inaccuracy of the original estimates.' He refers to 'conspicuous over-estimation'. He refers to lump cuts and says 'The Government would decide the amount of the cut on the basis of the past proved capabilities of each department'. I think the hon. the Finance Member in his speech had some pointed remarks to make on the tendency of spending departments to budget for more sums than they can usefully or effectively spend in the course of the year. I wish that more scrutiny were exercised and better results achieved. I am simply stressing the utter futility of the Finance Committee sanctioning all the estimates that come up before them, which might result in starving the activities of other departments or might enable a department to reappropriate more sums continuously for which if proposals of expenditure had been received from other departments they would have normally been sanctioned by the Committee. This is what the Accountant-General says: 'They would give the concerned officers complete authority to spend in accordance with the details of his initial demand only requiring him to give timely warning if he did in fact seem likely to exceed the reduced grant'. Then he refers to the usual practice of these officers. He is using the word 'fluctuation'. This is what he says: 'Scattered over the budget are items described by controlling officers as fluctuating and when they have said this these officers seem to feel that departures from estimates

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are sufficiently explained. This might indeed be so if at the same time it were not the fact that such items almost invariably show savings. The practice appears to be to budget for such fluctuating items on such a maximum figure as will obviate the necessity for a supplementary appropriation. If this is the prevailing principle it is subversive of constitutional control. The estimate should be what is truly expected to be required even though its only basis may often be an intelligent interpretation of the figures of the past, with perhaps the most approximate forecast of conditions during the next eighteen months or so. The term 'fluctuating' is, at least, as sufficient an explanation of an excess (in due course provided for) as of a saving.

"I desire to draw the attention of the House to a few individual items to which, at the beginning, he has referred. In connexion with those items I wish the Government had been a little stronger than it has been.

"Thus in regard to certificates given by officers at page 17 of the Report of the Public Accounts Committee it is found 'Government will themselves take and look to the heads of departments likewise to take, a very serious view of all cases in which an officer is found to have signed an incorrect certificate'. I have found, Mr. President, that when an officer is to be given a punitive sentence, the order of the Government always refers to the future. I have never seen a single instance in which a single officer has been punished. They are not even told something to the effect that they are to make improvement or to be more careful in future. It is something like suspending a cane and just hanging it over his head saying that he will be punished but never punishing him for the mistake he has committed.

"I am much obliged to my hon. Friend the Revenue Member for pointing out to me the case of a Deputy Collector in which the gentleman concerned has been reverted to his permanent post. However I wish that the responsibility for such mistakes is traced a little higher. I believe the certificate was passed by the various superior officers. Although I am thankful to the Government for this punishment, I wish that a severer punishment had been given to these officers, which I am sure would make them more careful in matters in which higher officers are also involved.

"There is one item, which example is, I am afraid, being copied by local bodies, viz., withdrawal of moneys in advance of requirements. The Committee says on page 18 'we understand that these remarks are being borne in mind by departments of Government in dealing with individual cases'. Further you will find 'the officer in the Agricultural department referred to in paragraph 9 (a) on page 138 of the Accountant-General's report was censured by Government. We wish to record the view that similar conduct should in future receive more severe punishment than a mere censure'. Here I am fully justified in remarking that it is a case again of postponing punishments to the future. I wish that Government were a little stronger than they have been in the past. Last year's budget showed that the local bodies and the Corporation of Madras were equally to be blamed for drawing more money than they could spend. They borrow money and pay interest on the money but the money is not spent, and allowed to lie over idle. This is a matter which requires very careful scrutiny by the Government.

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"Then there is the joke of the Forest Department which is running more or less always at a loss. That is a very peculiar case which seems to me to show that there is something rotten in the way in which these items are dealt with. This is what the report says: 'the Accountant-General has remarked that the book value of a water-supply line relating to a commercial forest undertaking was given at Rs. 14,550 in the balance sheet of the concern for the years ending 31st March 1922 and 31st March 1923 that a report of the Forest Engineer showed the actual expenditure on the work to be Rs. 11,067 and that the asset revalued on 31st March 1925 at Rs. 1,470' and then the conclusion of the Government is 'the attention of the Chief Conservator should be drawn to the inaccuracy of his original revaluation and that greater care should be taken by him in future'.

"Again comes the case of postponing punishments to the future.

"Then we go to the Irrigation Department. In 1926-27 the Council voted 206 lakhs of rupees and only 141 lakhs was spent. As regards this matter the Committee says: 'We consider that there was a grave mis-calculation as to the date by which construction on sanctioned estimates could be commenced'.

"My hon. Friend Mr. Narayan Raju has referred to the refusal of the Government to accept the recommendations of the Accountant-General that these Judicial officers should not be classed as non-vacation officers. He has dealt with it fully and I believe the Government ought to treat them as the Accountant-General has recommended them to be treated as Vacation department officers.

"Under Public Health, a number of *new schemes* have been introduced; but the Public Accounts Committee has come to the conclusion that 'the utilization of savings on new schemes should receive the sanction of the Legislative Council'. It is a very important matter and I do not know what the Government are going to do. Whether it is a case of using the savings from grants or asking for extra demands it is very important that when important new schemes are contemplated, they should obtain the previous sanction of the Legislative Council.

"Reference has also been made to the Leather Trades Institute, to the way in which that institute is being kept up. I do not believe that the continuance of that institute can be justified on any grounds at all. The loss has been very great and there is no chance of its working on any financial basis. I do not see why it should be kept on. The only thing that Government say is 'It is expected that a decision on these points will be arrived at at an early date'. That means years.

"Then there is this point about the special pay of Rs. 100 to the Principal, Lady Willingdon Training College. The Committee says: 'The Accountant-General was informed that the approval of the Secretary of State would be obtained to the grant of special pay'. I do not see why this expenditure should have been incurred without proper consent. There was no urgency about it.

"As regards the constitution of the new Mettur district I submit that the Government's attitude is wholly unreasonable. Of that the Committee says: 'The attitude of the Government seems to be reasonable'. It seems to me that whenever there are large schemes such as the formation of a district and so on, they have to come to the Council for sanction.

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"Then I want to refer to a few details, very briefly to show how there are still many figures in the matter of expenditure to which the attention of this House should be drawn. The Accountant-General has observed that the budget estimates under almost all items were less accurate than in 1925-26. The Government give their explanation but I think their explanation is not satisfactory, and they should see that this sort of practice should not be allowed to go on any further.

"As regards the Police Department the Committee has made certain recommendations. I do not know whether those recommendations have been taken into consideration by the Government. This is what the Committee has recommended:—'the possibilities of recruitment could be more carefully estimated'. I do not know if this has been done. If it has not been done, it should be done.

"Sir, with regard to the Agricultural Department at page 59 this is what the Committee says:—'The Committee observes that the audit irregularities noticed in the Agricultural Department indicated the ignorance of the accounts and the rules and procedure on the part of officers and asked Government to consider the desirability of prescribing Accounts test for all officers of the department'. Do you know what the Government have done? This is what they say:—'The Accounts test has since been prescribed for the subordinates of the Agricultural Department also and orders have been issued directing that the Accounts test or some other simple test in accounts should be prescribed for officers and subordinates in all departments'. It seems to me that we must have only one test which can be recognized. Some other test may mean any test or no test.

"There is only one other matter I should like to refer. At page 64 of the report the Committee says:—'The attention of the Commissioner of Labour should be drawn to the fact that the supplementary grant for the construction of wells, pathways, etc., for the depressed classes in 1925-26 was unnecessary'. May I know how this supplementary demand was passed and by which Finance Committee? And what was the Finance Department doing?

"These are only examples to show how lax financial control has been over the various departments of Government. I want to reinforce my point by referring to the observation of the Committee at page 65 which says thus:—'Breaches of the well-known rule that money should not be drawn in advance of requirements are far too frequent and very severe notice should be taken of them when they occur'.

"As regards the position of the Finance Committee, Government state it is merely an advisory committee. As to whether the Finance Committee should not have some kind of preliminary control over original or supplementary demands before they are placed before the Legislative Council, at least over voted items, is a matter which will have to be examined by you some time or other. As to whether under the exception provided by law under section 72-D of the Government of India Act travelling allowances and some other items relating to officers should be treated as a non-voted item because the pay of those officers is non-voted as a service provided by law or whether they should be subject to the vote of the House—just as other items in other cases are subject to the vote of the House—is a matter which requires your careful scrutiny."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member cannot address the Chair on that subject at this stage. He has to take a more suitable opportunity."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I am merely mentioning how the Government are encroaching upon the powers of this House by suggesting that voted items should become non-voted. I say that even in regard to other non-voted items just as these incidental charges are subject to the vote of the House, these items also should be so subject. There is no provision of law or Standing Order under which they can treat these items as non-voted and they will have to come before us only as demands."

"I have merely referred to some salient items in the report but it seems to me that this post-mortem examination of the Government will serve no useful purpose, unless the Government take vigorous and prompt action. It is in the hope that these remarks will help the Government to exercise a stricter control over the various items that come up before them that I have made these criticisms."

The Council then adjourned to meet again the next day at 11 a.m.

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

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1686 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 11th March 1929, page 473 supra.]

*Extract from the dress regulations for Indians in force in the
Madras Medical College.*

First—The typical dress.—Turban, a long or short coat buttoned up to the neck, trousers, socks and English shoes. Underclothing according to choice; but, where the material of the coat is not washable, e.g., tweed, a linen collar should be worn, and, if the coat does not button up to the neck, collar and tie must always be worn, whatever the material. The Parsee hat and Burma headcloth are, for the purposes of these regulations, to be regarded as turbans.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1692 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 11th March 1929, page 476 supra.]

Agricultural Middle schools.

Name of institution.	Number of pupils admitted.	Capital cost.	Annual cost.	When established.	Number of students who have completed their studies.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Agricultural Middle school, Anakapalle—		Rs.	Rs.			
1922-23	18	10,149	3,263	1922	.. 5	School was closed in December 1927.
1923-24	7	12,155	4,512		6	
1924-25	29	1,296	7,272		10	
1925-26	18	..	8,862		6	
1926-27	4	..	5,948		..	
1927-28	9	..	5,091			
Total ..	75	..	..	..	27	
Agricultural Middle school, Taliparamba—						
1922-23	20	25,477	5,751	1922	.. 14	Out of four, one failed. Out of eleven, three failed.
1923-24	16	1,856	8,578		18	
1924-25	27	3,795	11,522		18	
1925-26	14	..	11,023		4	
1926-27	19	..	10,578		11	
1927-28	38	..	13,085			
1928-29	19	The year is not yet over.			..	
Total ..	153	..	..	..	60	

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Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

Name of institution.	Number of pupils admitted.	Capital cost.	Annual cost.	When established.	Number of students who have completed their studies.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Agricultural College—						
1908	18	..	..		..	
1909	14	..	..		..	
1910	20	..	..		..	
1911	18	..	..		..	
1912	20	..	..		14	
1913	20	..	..		10	
1914	20	..	..		12	
1915	42	..	..		9	
1916	42	..	..		14	
1917	41	..	..		40	
1918	52	..	..		81	
1919	49	..	..		44	
1920	26	..	..		31	
1921	28	..	..		51	
1922	27	..	..	1908	54	Annual cost—
1923	12	..	..		37	Rs.
1924	..	..	..		16	1923-24—1,11,488.
1925	..	..	..		20	1924-25—1,03,880.
1926	..	..	..		10	1925-26—1,02,029.
1927	..	..	..		..	1926-27—1,02,342.
1928	..	..	..		..	1927-28—1,03,165.
Degree course—						
1920	18	..	..		..	
1921	19	..	..		..	
1922	20	..	..		..	
1923	7	..	..		..	
1924	20	..	..		8	
1925	28	..	..		11	
1926	40	..	..		11	
1927	41	..	..		7	
1928	41	..	..		20	
Total ..	696	..	..	..	469	

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1698 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 11th March 1929, page 478 supra.]

Name of the district.	Number of Agricultural demonstrators employed.	Number of villages visited in each circle during 1928.	Remarks.
Vizagapatam—			
Ganjam	4	} 1,628	The number of villages visited by each demonstrator each month depends upon circumstances and it is not a constant quantity. On the average, however, it may fairly be taken at 100.
Vizagapatam	6		
East Godavari	2		
West Godavari	3		

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Name of the district.	Number of Agricultural demonstrators employed.	Number of villages visited in each circle during 1928.	Remarks.	
II CIRCLE.			D	
Guntur—				
Kistna	4	} 1,838	V 211, 32' N 29	
Guntur	3		N 29, 47, 3	
Nellore	5			
III CIRCLE.				
Bellary—				
Cuddapah	8	} 1,057		
Kurnool	5			
Bellary	6			
Anantapur	3			
IV CIRCLE.				
St. Thomas' Mount—				
Chingleput	6	} 2,222		
South Arcot	5			
North Arcot	3			
Chittoor	5			
V CIRCLE.				
Trichinopoly—				
Tanjore	10	} 2,243		
Trichinopoly	10			
VI CIRCLE.				
Madura—				
Madura	9	} 1,726	Figures available for six months only, say, 8,400 for the year.	
Ramnad	4			(8,400)
Tinnevelly	7			
VII CIRCLE.				
Tellicherry—				
Malabar	10	} 2,138		
South Kanara	5			
VIII CIRCLE.				
Coimbatore—				
Salem	7	} 2,561		
Coimbatore	15			
Total ...	140	16,587		