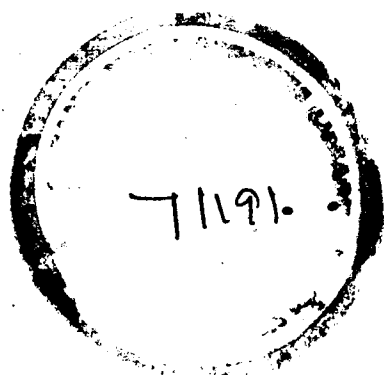


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## PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

### *Governor of Madras.*

His Excellency the Rt. Hon. *Viscount Goschen of Hawkhurst*, G.C.I.F., 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Assessment and collection of land revenue.</li> <li>(b) Maintenance of land records; survey for revenue purposes; records of rights.</li> <li>(c) Laws regarding land tenures; relations of landlords and tenants; collection of rents.</li> <li>(d) Court of Wards, encumbered and attached estates.</li> <li>(e) Land improvement and agricultural loans.</li> <li>(f) Colonization and disposal of crown lands.</li> <li>(g) Management of Government estates.</li> <li>(h) Panchayat forests.</li> </ul> <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> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Economic condition including wages and prices and famine-relief.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>6. Development of mineral resources.</li> <li>7. Protection of wild birds and animals.</li> <li>8. Agency tracts.</li> <li>9. Pounds and prevention of cattle trespass.</li> <li>10. Elections for Indian and Provincial legislatures.</li> <li>11. Fortnightly reports and preliminary special reports to the Government of India.</li> <li>12. General service questions.</li> <li>13. Provincial Gazetteers.</li> <li>14. Office procedure.</li> <li>15. Secretariat.</li> <li>16. Yeomias, inams and hereditary pensions.</li> <li>17. Matters of a general nature not allocated elsewhere.</li> </ul> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## II.—Central Subjects.

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

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

### I.—Provincial Subjects.

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

## II.—Central Subjects.

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

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

### I.—Provincial Subjects.

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

## II.—Central Subjects.

- |                                                                                                              |                                                                              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. (a) Defence of India.<br>(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. SATAGOFA ACHARIYAR AVARGAL, B.A.

# ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

| Name of member.                                                       | Name and class of constituency.                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Abdul Hamid 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 cum Chingleput, Muhammadan Rural.    |
| 4. Abdul Wahab 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 cum Madura (Christian). |
| 11. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.                               | Central Districts, Muhammadan Rural.             |
| 12. Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E., Khan Bahadur Muhammad. | NOMINATED.                                       |
| 13. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, P. ...                                      | Madras City, N.-M. Urban.                        |
| 14. Bhanoji Rao, A. V. ...                                            | Vizagapatam City, N.-M. Urban.                   |
| 15. Bheemayya, J. ...                                                 | NOMINATED.                                       |
| 16. Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.                                   | Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.                             |
| 17. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, T. K.                                  | Tinnevely, N.-M. Rural.                          |
| 18. Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., C. W. E.                                  | NOMINATED.                                       |
| 19. Davis, J. A. ...                                                  | Anglo-Indian.                                    |
| 20. Dorai Raja, S. N. ...                                             | NOMINATED.                                       |
| 21. Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.                                 | Salem, N.-M. Rural.                              |
| 22. Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.                            | Guntur, N.-M. Rural.                             |
| 23. Foulkes, R. ...                                                   | NOMINATED.                                       |
| 24. Gangadhara Siva, M. V. ...                                        | NOMINATED.                                       |
| 25. Gnanaavaram Pillai, P. J. ...                                     | NOMINATED.                                       |
| 26. Gopala Menon, C. ...                                              | Southern India Chamber of Commerce.              |
| 27. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, C. S. ...                                  | Madras City, N.-M. Urban.                        |
| 28. Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C. ...                                    | NOMINATED.                                       |
| 29. Hampayya, Rai Sahib M. ...                                        | NOMINATED.                                       |
| 30. Harisarvottama Rao, G. ...                                        | Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.                            |
| 31. Hearson, H. F. P. ...                                             | Madras Chamber of Commerce.                      |
| 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 cum 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 (Raja Velugoti Sri Govinda Krishna Yachendralavaru). | North Central Landholders.                               |
| 50. Mahmud Schamnad 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 cum 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 alias Kumaran Raman.                                                  | West Coast Landholders.                                  |
| 61. Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.                                                       | Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.                                     |
| 62. Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S. (Minister).                                                    | Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.                                    |

| Name of member.                                                   | Name and class of constituency.             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 33. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.)<br>(Deputy President).         | NOMINATED.                                  |
| 64. Muthuranga Mudaliyar, C. N.                                   | Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.                    |
| 65. Nagan Gowda, R. ...                                           | NOMINATED.                                  |
| 66. Nanjappa 'Bahadur', Subadar-<br>Major S. A.                   | NOMINATED.                                  |
| 67. Narasimha Raju, The hon. Rao<br>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-<br>tion. |
| 71. Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao<br>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<br>A. P.                          | Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.                        |
| 77. Premayya, G. R. ...                                           | NOMINATED.                                  |
| 78. Raja of Jeypore (Maharaja Sri<br>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.<br>Urban. |
| 86. Ramjee Rao, V. ...                                            | NOMINATED.                                  |
| 87. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, A. ...                                  | Bellary, N.-M. Rural.                       |
| 88. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao<br>Bahadur C. 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.<br>M. R. (Minister).           | Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.                  |
| 96. Shetty, A. B. ...                                             | South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.                  |
| 97. Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur<br>K.                             | South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.                   |
| 98. Siva Raj, N. ...                                              | NOMINATED.                                  |
| 99. Siva Rao, P. ...                                              | Bellary, N.-M. Rural.                       |
| 100. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, K. S.                                 | Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.                       |

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

## SPECIAL MEMBERS.

133. Corley, F. E. ... ... NOMINATED for Bills to amend the Madras University Act.
134. Ramalinga Reddi, C. ... ... NOMINATED for Bills to amend the Andhra University Act.
135. Smith, W. E. ... ... NOMINATED for Bills to amend the Madras University Act, the Andhra University Act and the Annamalai University Bill.
136. 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.
137. Narayanaswami Chetti, Diwan Bahadur G. ... ... NOMINATED for the Bill further to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888.

## PROCEEDINGS OF 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 XLVI.

Monday, the 28th January 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. Mr. 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. Seturathnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.  
 Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K. Abdul Rizaq Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi. Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T. Anjaneyulu, Mr. P. Appava Chettiyar, Mr. C. D. Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. Bazi-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E., Khan Bahadur Muhammad. 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.C.S., Mr. C. W. E. Davis, Mr. J. A. Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N. Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S. Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. O. Foulkes, Mr. R. Gangadhara Siya, Mr. M. V. Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J. Gopala Menon, Mr. C. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S. Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C. Hampayya, Rai Sahib M. Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.

Hearson, Mr. H. F. P. James, Mr. F. E. John, Mr. V. Ch. Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A. Karant, Mr. K. R. Kavalappira Muppil Nayar alias Kumaran Raman. Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad. Koti Reddi, Mr. K. Krishnan, Mr. K. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Mr. Alladi. Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Survagnya Kumara Krishnaya Shendra Bahadur Varu). Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K. Maharaja of Venkatagiri, K.C.I.E., Capt. Sir the (Raja Velugoti Sree Govinda Krishna Yachendralavar). Mahmud Sahamnad Sahib Bahadur. Mallayya, Dr. B. S. Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A. Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M. Muniawazi Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I. Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Muthalakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) (Deputy President). Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N. Nagan Gowda, Mr. R. Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A. Narayana Raju, Mr. D. Narayana Rao, Mr. Motbay. Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. A. Ar. Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M. Obi Reddi, Mr. C. Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A. Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Premayya, Mr. G. R.

PRESENT—cont.

[28th January 1929]

Rajan, Mr. P. T.  
 Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.  
 Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.  
 Ramanath Goenka, Mr.  
 Ramasamayajulu, Mr. C.  
 Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.  
 Ramalinga Reddi, Mr. C.  
 Ramawami Ayyar, Mr. U.  
 Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.  
 Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Babadur C. S.  
 Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.  
 Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.  
 Saldanha, Mr. J. A.  
 Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.  
 Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.  
 Satyamurti, Mr. S.  
 Shetty, Mr. A. B.  
 Siva Raj, Mr. N.  
 Siva Rao, Mr. P.  
 Slater, C. I. E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.  
 Smith, Mr. W. E.  
 Soundarapandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.  
 Souter, I.C.S., Mr. C. A.

Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.  
 Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.  
 Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.  
 Subrahmanya Mooppanar, Mr. S.  
 Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.  
 Swami, Mr. K. V. R.  
 Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.  
 Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.  
 Thomas, Mr. Daniel.  
 Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.  
 Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.  
 Vanavudaiya Goundar, Mr. S. V.  
 Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.  
 Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.  
 Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.  
 Venkataratnam, Mr. B.  
 Venkiah, Mr. S.  
 Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.  
 Wood, Mr. C. E.  
 Zamindar of Gollapalli.  
 Zamindar of Kallikota.  
 Zamindar of Mirzapuram.

## I

## NEW MEMBERS.

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

Mr. C. E. WOOD.

Mr. ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR.

Mr. R. J. C. ROBERTSON.

Mr. F. E. JAMES.

## II

## HIS MAJESTY THE KING-EMPEROR'S ILLNESS.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—Before entering on the business of the House I desire to refer to the serious illness of His Majesty the King-Emperor. We have all read with anxiety the bulletins about the grave illness of His Majesty. It is with the greatest thankfulness we have learnt recently that the prospects of an early convalescence are now much brighter. We all pray to God for his early and complete recovery. In the name of this House I propose to send a message to this effect. I am sure that in doing so, I am voicing the sentiments of the hon. Members of this House who have been watching the progress of his illness with the greatest anxiety.

## III

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

## STARRED QUESTIONS

## Agency

*Grant of a sanad to Mr. K. Viranna of Polavaram by the Government Agent, Gollavari.*

\* 997 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to question No. 741 answered on 28th November 1928 whether it is a fact that no period has been specified in the order passed by the Government Agent in granting the sanad to Mr. K. Viranna of Polavaram?

28th January 1929]

A.—The Government Agent made a direction to the office to prepare a sanad permitting Mr. K. Viranna to practise in the Agency Munsif's Courts and the sanad actually issued by the Agent specifically stated that it was valid only up to 31st December 1927.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether it is the practice to issue these sanads year by year?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"They are renewed, Sir, year by year; that is my information."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know why in this particular case the sanad is not issued?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I should like to have notice of that, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Is Mr. K. Viranna, a private vakil, or an unlicensed pleader, Sir?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"That is my impression, Sir, but I must ask for notice."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Have the munsifs concerned no voice in the matter, Sir, as the Magistrates have in regard to pleaders appearing before them?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"If the hon. Member wishes to know whether the munsif was consulted,—the munsif in this case is the Deputy Tahsildar of the locality—I must ask for notice."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I just want to know whether as is the case with regard to criminal courts (in which the Magistrate is the person to grant permission to private persons to conduct cases before him), it is not so with regard to munsifs also."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"No, Sir; the sanads are issued by the Agents, I am told."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know whether the hon. Member will consider this case and see that the sanad is issued, as there are no objections against it?"

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It is not a matter of public concern whether a sanad is to be issued to a particular individual or not."

## Assignment of lands

*Assignment of the disafforested area in Pallalakuppam, North Arcot district, to caste ryots and Adi-Dravidas.*

\* 998 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what is the extent of the disafforested area in Pallalakuppam, Gudiyattam taluk, North Arcot district, and how much of it was transferred to 'ayan';

(b) whether it was the original intention to assign this area both to caste ryots as well as to Adi-Dravidas;

[28th January 1929]

(c) whether the District Collector, North Arcot, has directed that these lands should not be assigned to caste Hindus and that the Sub-Collector should consult one Rev. Blaess in the matter of assigning these lands;

(d) whether there is any order of Government that lands available for assignment in the North Arcot district should be assigned to European padres or their congregations; and

(e) whether Government will, with reference to the Proceedings of the Collector of North Arcot, dated 29th October 1927, D. Dis. 7490/27, place the concerned papers on the table of this House and stop the execution of the Collector's Proceedings in the matter in the meantime?

A.—(a) The extent of the disafforested area in Pallalakuppam is 462.86 acres, of which an extent of 206.34 acres has been transferred to ayan.

(b) The original intention was to assign the lands for an Adi-Dravida settlement.

(c) The Collector did not direct that the land should not be assigned to caste Hindus. The Sub-Collector was asked to report in consultation with Mr. Blaess whether any portion of the lands could be set apart for caste Hindus. The reason why it was thought desirable to consult Mr. Blaess was that it was at his instance that the scheme had been started.

(d) No.

(e) A copy of G.O.<sup>a</sup> Mis. No. 1816, Development, dated 18th December 1925, is laid on the table. The Government see no cause for intervention.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"I want to know if the Government cared to ascertain whether the whole area of 260 acres was really necessary for the colony proposed by the Rev. Mr. Blaess."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I cannot conceive a colony with much lesser area, Sir."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"What is the number of people proposed to be settled in the colony?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Has any portion of the land been assigned to the caste Hindus?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Notice, Sir."

### Constitution of districts, divisions and taluks

#### *Proposed shifting of the Nuzvid Divisional office.*

\* 999 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government intend to shift the Nuzvid Divisional office from Bezvada (Kistna district) to any other place in the division;

(b) what will be the taluks to be included in the Nuzvid division;

(c) whether any site has been acquired in Nuzvid for constructing the Divisional office; if so, at what cost;

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix I on page 126 infra.

[28th January 1929]

(d) whether plans and estimates have been passed or prepared;

(e) whether the Government are aware that Nuzvid is in one corner of the division and that Gannavaram is much more central and easily accessible to all parts of the division; and

(f) whether Government have received any representations that it should be located at Gannavaram?

A.—(a) Yes. The decision to make Nuzvid the headquarters of the division was taken long ago.

(b) The Nuzvid division consists of the Gannavaram taluk and the Nuzvid (Independent) Deputy Tahsildar's division.

(c) A draft notification and a draft declaration have been published for the acquisition of a site in Nuzvid for the construction of a Revenue Divisional office. The acquisition proceedings have not yet been completed.

(d) Plans and estimates have been approved by the Government.

(e) The Government have considered the merits of Nuzvid and Gannavaram as divisional headquarters and have found that the balance of advantage is in favour of Nuzvid.

(f) The answer is in the negative.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"With reference to clause (e), may I know what the merits of Nuzvid as against Gannavaram are?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Nuzvid, the Government consider, is a more important place, the headquarters of the proprietors of that area. Gannavaram is not so well situated and is a mere village."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"May I know whether the existence of big zamindars is a good point in its favour?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I think so, Sir."

### Floods

#### *Villages affected by the recent floods in the Vizagapatam district.*

\* 1000-A Q.—Mr. P. C. VANKATAPATI RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the villages in the Vizagapatam district that were seriously affected by the recent floods;

(b) the extent of loss of life and property under the following heads: (1) persons drowned, (2) cattle perished, (3) houses collapsed, (4) crops and other property destroyed, and (5) lands silted or scoured; and

(c) the relief the Government propose to afford to those sufferers?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (a) of question No. 730-A.

(b) & (c) The hon. Member is referred to the report of the Collector of Vizagapatam, dated 7th November 1928, and the Government orders on the subject which have been placed on the table <sup>a</sup> of the House.

<sup>a</sup> Laid on the table on 26th November 1928.



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*Recurrence of floods in the same localities in the Vizagapatam district.*

\* 1000-B Q.—Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many times during the last decade have the same localities in the Vizagapatam district suffered damage by floods;

(b) what are the other contributory causes that have led to such floods in those areas whenever there were heavy rains;

(c) whether any investigations were made as to the cause of the floods and whether any steps were taken to prevent damage by floods;

(d) whether there are any proposals now under consideration to prevent such devastation in future; and

(e) whether it is a fact that railway high banks and new irrigation works by Government and Zamindars in the locality without adequate provision for free drainage have contributed to floods in the locality?

A.—(a) A portion of the Sarvasiddhi taluk was affected both by the floods of 1924, and by the recent floods in October 1928.

(b), (c) & (d) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clause (c) of question No. 730-G at the meeting held on 27th November 1928. The Government are not aware of contributory causes other than abnormally heavy rains.

(e) The Government have called for a report on the subject from the Chief Engineer.

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—“With reference to the answer to clause (e) will the hon. Member be pleased to state whether the report has been received even now, and if it is not received, whether he would place it on the table as soon as it is received?”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“It has not been received yet, and the question of placing it on the table will be considered when it is received.”

### General

*His Excellency the Governor's refusal of sanction to Mr. Saldanha's Revenue Settlement Bill.*

\* 1001 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether any advice was given by him to His Excellency the Governor not to accord sanction to my Revenue Settlement Bill and, if so, for what reasons?

A.—The Government regret they cannot give the hon. Member the information he desires as it is in their opinion against the public interests that information should be published regarding consultations between His Excellency the Governor and Members of his Executive Council.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“May I enquire for what reasons this sanction was refused?”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“I cannot answer on behalf of His Excellency the Governor, Sir.”

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### Panchayat Forests

*Rules for the conduct of forest panchayats.*

\* 1002 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. 928 answered on 29th November 1928—

(a) whether the Government have considered the draft standing order for the administration of forest panchayats; and

(b) if they have, whether he will be pleased to place on the table the standing order as it is being issued?

A.—The draft standing order is still under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member about what time the Board's Standing Order is likely to issue?”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“I am afraid I cannot prophesy, Sir.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“May I know if it may be issued within the next three months, Sir?”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“If it lies in the power of the Government, it will be, Sir.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“May I know under what statutory provision these rules will be issued?”

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“I am not able to find any reference to the authority under which the rules are framed. How does the supplemental question arise out of this answer here?”

\* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“The Government say that they are going to issue certain orders. I want to know under what authority they do so.”

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“It is not a supplemental question arising out of this.”

### Irrigation

*Supply of water for lands under Red Hills and Cholvaram tanks.*

\* 1003-A Q.—Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have completely stopped water for lands under Cholvaram and Red Hills tanks;

(b) if so, whether the Government are aware of the fact that the major crops raised under those tanks will require at least water for one month before they will be fit for full harvest; and

(c) if so, whether the Government will consider the advisability of letting water for such crops at least for a month or so under the Red Hills tank and especially under the Cholvaram tank?

A.—(a) to (c) Water was issued for irrigation from the Cholvaram tank on 28th November 1928. In the case of the lands under the Red Hills tank, on the recommendation of the Collector orders were passed to issue water sufficient for a single watering. It was actually issued on 5th December 1928. From the 15th December onwards water under the existing orders is issued for the irrigation of first crop as long as the level of the Red Hills tank is above +38.

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Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the Government have any proposals of so improving the supply to the Red Hills and Cholavaram tanks that there will be no need to cut off water for irrigation with a view to ensure supply of drinking water to this City ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" That is exactly the object with which the present improvements are being carried out."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, Sir, if these improvements are confined to the improvements contemplated for the upper supply channel alone, and whether it is not proposed to obtain more water than would be possible under the scheme of widening the upper supply channel within the radius of the Cholavaram and the Red Hills tanks ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" If the improvements do not lead to a practical solution of the difficulties that have been experienced, investigation will be made with the object of seeing whether anything further can be done."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether the improvements have improved the supply at present ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" It certainly did have a beneficial effect when the works got to such a stage that they became operative, but owing to the time that it took to get the work done it was not till after the end of November really that any improvement could be seen."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Sir, the monsoon this year was normal. If it was abnormal, or if the quantity of rain was less, how would the improvements to these tanks add to the quantity of water in the tanks ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" By letting in more water which would otherwise go waste into the sea."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Regarding the question No. 1003-B it has been brought to my notice that the question given notice of was slightly different from the question as admitted by me. Therefore there is some confusion in the clauses of the answer, and so it will be put on the question paper to-morrow."

*Report on the reinvestigation of the Gudemupad project.*

\* 1004 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, in reference to answers given to question No. 895 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) & (b) No. The project is being re-examined by the Executive Engineer, Kurnool division, and it will take some time before the final report is received.

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*Inclusion of lands in Kistna Ayacut.*

\* 1005 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer to starred question No. 458, dated 10th October 1928, and to the supplemental question put by Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar—

(a) what is the correct extent of the lands proposed to be included in the ayacut of Kistna Eastern Delta in connexion with the extension of irrigation facilitated by the raising of shutters of the Kistna Anicut;

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

(c) whether the Government will place the correspondence on the Council table;

(d) whether any special staff has been appointed to fix the lands proposed to be included in the extended ayacut; if so, what it is;

(e) how many acres of lands in each taluk under the Kistna Eastern Delta are proposed to be included;

(f) whether the Government intend to collect any inclusion fees on these lands; if so, how much per acre, and for what purpose; and

(g) whether all the lands now under non-guaranteed wet will be included in the ayacut?

A.—(a) 35,000 acres.

(b) No.

(c) The question will be considered after orders have been passed by Government.

(d) It is proposed to sanction, subject to the vote of the Legislative Council, a special division with two subdivisions to investigate the scheme from 1st April 1929 (one subdivision for each of the Kistna Eastern and Kistna Western deltas).

(e) & (g) The information is not available and can be correctly given only after the special staff has finished the investigations.

(f) Yes. Rs. 25 per acre of dry land, Rs. 12-8-0 per acre of eksal land which has been continuously under irrigation for five years, and more will be collected towards the cost of the works necessary to give water for the irrigation of the proposed short crop area of 35,000 acres.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" With reference to (c), I want to know whether the report of the Chief Engineer will be placed on the table of the House before Government pass their orders thereon."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The report of whom, Sir ? "

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" The report of the Chief Engineer."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" There is no report. There is to be an investigation by two subdivisions. Does the hon. Member mean the results of those investigations ? "

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Yes, Sir."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" After the Government consider the matter, they will consider whether it is to be placed on the table of the House."

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Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Will it be placed on the table before orders are passed thereon ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I cannot give such an assurance, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know if it is the intention of the Government to take into consideration the fact that the construction of the higher shutters in the Bezvada anicut would increase the supply of water for irrigation, and whether with reference to the altered conditions, the Government propose to increase the ayacut."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am not able to follow how it is connected with this question."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I believe, Sir, the question of ayacut has been under consideration for a long time from a date anterior to the fitting up of the higher shutters in the Kistna anicut. The putting up of these shutters has altered the situation. Since the question of ayacut has been under consideration, higher shutters have been put up in the Kistna anicut, and I want to know whether the Government in proposing the extension of the ayacut are contemplating a further addition in view of the fact that a further supply of water has become available."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Yes, Sir. As I understand it, that is what is going to be investigated."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know the extra cost that would be involved in supplying water to these additional acres of land, whether the Government have calculated it, and whether the Government have calculated what they would get in the shape of this nazarana of Rs. 25 ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I must ask for notice of that, Sir. But I would remark that the payment of Rs. 25 is a voluntary one. If the people do not wish to pay, they need not pay it."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Will the Government place on the table a comparative statement of the cost and the income that will be realized ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" That will have to be worked out, Sir."

*Removal of certain lands in Pedalanka village from the Kistna Eastern Delta Ayacut.*

11-15 a.m. \* 1006 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received complaints that the Pedalanka channel is not being repaired properly by the Public Works authorities in its last portions ;

(b) whether the Government are aware that in the village of Pedalanka and other villages a large extent of wet lands has been removed from the ayacut of the Kistna Eastern Delta and that many ryots have become consequently very poor ; and

(c) whether the Government intend to assign again to the ryots all the lands thrown into assessed waste on account of the denial of irrigation facilities and include them under the ayacut and supply water to them ?

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A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (a) of question No. 655 given on 22nd October 1927 under question No. 833 from which it will be seen that certain areas were not included in the ayacut of the Pedalanka channel. The Government are not aware that as a consequence many ryots became poor.

(c) So far as the Government are aware the lands were not relinquished. The special division which is proposed to be sanctioned from 1st April 1929, for the investigation of the " Short crop " scheme in the Kistna delta will consider the question of the inclusion in the short crop ayacut of the lands not included under the Pedalanka channel.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether it is a fact that in the tail end of the channel, on account of want of repairs, the ryots are suffering very much ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" It is not a question of lack of water but it is one of too much of water. The drainage is defective."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" I am speaking of the want of repairs to the channel in the tail end ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Repairing the channel won't help them if arrangements are not made for the large volume of drainage water to be discharged into the sea with sufficient quickness."

*Damages to roads in Cocanada by the recent rains.*

\* 1007 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether large volumes of water from the uplands and other areas flowed through the Yeluru bridge of Cocanada during the recent rains ; and

(b) whether on account of the inundation the adjacent roads were washed away ?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Executive Engineer's report, dated 1st November 1928, which has been laid on the table \* along with the Collector's reports on the floods in Vizagapatam and East Godavari. The Government have no further information on the matter.

*Alleged modifications in the supply of water by turns to the irrigation channels from the Lower Anicut.*

\* 1008-A Q.—Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Lower Anicut was intended more for the benefit of the South Arcot district than for that of the Tanjore district ;

(b) whether any alterations or modifications in supplying water in turns (at the Lower Anicut) to the different irrigation channels originating from the Lower Anicut have recently been effected by the Public Works Department ;

(c) if so, when and why ;

\* Laid on the table on 26th November 1928.

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(d) whether the Collector of South Arcot and the ryots affected were consulted before such alterations were made;

(e) whether turns and supplies are given to each irrigation channel originating from the Lower Anicut in proportion to the extent of the ayacut under each such channel;

(f) whether it is a fact that the Khan Sahib's canal was irrigating its ayacut from the supply of the Coleroon North Rajan channel;

(g) if the answer is in the affirmative, why such supply from Coleroon North Rajan channel to the Khan Sahib's ayacut has been stopped and what is the present irrigation source for the ayacut under the Khan Sahib's canal;

(h) what are the circumstances that led the department to stop the above supply from Coleroon North Rajan channel to the ayacut under the Khan Sahib's canal without consulting the ryots affected thereby;

(i) whether the Lower Anicut originally consisted of 36 vents of each side of the central plateau;

(j) what led to the recent inclusion of fourteen more vents on the south side alone; and

(k) when the dispute about the source of the Khan Sahib's canal was settled and what are the decisions of such settlement, if any?

A.—(a) The areas irrigated by the Lower Coleroon Anicut System in the South Arcot (including Veeranam tank) and Tanjore districts during 1926-27 were 89,567 and 24,946 acres respectively (1st and 2nd crop). In this sense the system may be said to benefit South Arcot more than Tanjore.

(b) Yes.

(c) During times when water was scarce in 1927 and 1928 the local officers distributed the available supply according to the ayacuts under the several channels.

(d) A report was sent to the Collector; the modified regulation was only temporary.

(e) Yes, as a temporary measure.

(f) The Khan Sahib's canal generally depends on drainage flow for its irrigation. If there is water to spare from the North Rajan channel after meeting its own requirements, it is given to the Khan Sahib's canal. For this purpose a vent was opened in the Puliyangudi aqueduct of the North Rajan channel.

(g), (h) & (k) There is no change in the source of supply. The canal is given a supply from the North Rajan channel through the Puliyangudi aqueduct, when water is available.

(i) & (j) The Lower Coleroon Anicut had originally 30 vents in each of its north and south branches. The floods of 1924 showed that the number of vents was inadequate. Therefore ten more vents have been added to the south branch. Two of these are on the southern side of the south branch and are intended to keep the approach to the South Rajan channel clear of silt. The location of the other eight vents on the northern side of the south branch was determined by considerations of convenience of construction.

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Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ With reference to the answers to questions (g) & (h), may I know why the new clause is added ‘when water is available’?”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ Because we cannot give water when it is not available.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ As far as I know, I would like the hon. Member to contradict me, there has been no such limitation hitherto.”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ I cannot conceive of there ever being a rule that water is to be supplied when it is not available; but if the hon. Member could explain more clearly what he has in his mind, I shall certainly be prepared to make enquiries.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I ask, Sir, that the Government be pleased to make enquiries as to whether it has not been the practice to divide the water in times of scarcity also between the North Rajan Channel and the Khan Sahib's Canal?”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ Possibly, the Chief Engineers may understand what the hon. Member means and I shall be glad to ask them about it.”

*Supply of water to Veeranam tank from Vadavar.*

\* 1008-B Q.—Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Vadavar has been the feeding source for Veeranam tank from time immemorial;

(b) whether it is still continued as such; if not, why not;

(c) what are the original sources of supply to the Veeranam tank;

(d) what is the quantity of supply allowed in Vadavar now;

(e) whether the quantity of water supplied is intended for irrigating the ayacut under it alone which is only 14,000 acres or for feeding the Veeranam tank also whose ayacut is 56,000 acres; and

(f) if it is intended for the former only, what were the circumstances that led to the omission of the supply to Veeranam tank?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Rain falling on its own catchment of 195 square miles, besides the supply received from the Vadavar, and a supply from the Vellar during north-east monsoon.

(d) The supply depends on the flow available in the Coleroon. The Vadavar carries a supply of 2,200 cu secs, whenever the supply in the Coleroon permits this.

(e) The excess supply available after meeting the demands of direct irrigation will feed the Veeranam tank.

(f) Does not arise.

*Irrigation of lands under the Veeranam tank.*

\* 1008-C Q.—Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Veeranam tank water is often taken for irrigating the ayacuts under the Vellar; and

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(b) if so, whether any additional source of supply to the Veeranam tank has been provided for to meet this demand of the ayacut under the Vellar?

A.—(a) Yes; when the Veeranam tank surpluses.

(b) The Vadavar has been widened and the capacity of the Veeranam tank increased from 918 million cubic feet to 1,489 million cubic feet; and other improvements have been carried out for the purpose of—

(a) giving increased supply to the Veeranam tank and thence to the Shatiatope anicut system during the south-west monsoon when the Coleroon is in floods; and

(b) supplementing the supplies to the Veeranam tank from the Vellar when that river is in floods during the north-east monsoon.

*Distribution of water to the Cauvery and Coleroon rivers.*

\* 1008-D Q.—Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government distribute the water at the Upper Anicut to the Cauvery and Coleroon rivers in the same proportion in which they take the combined supply needed for both the Cauvery and Coleroon ayacuts from the Kannambadi dam of the Mysore Government;

(b) if so, what is the ratio, and if not, why not;

(c) whether it is not a fact that Coleroon at the Upper Anicut was having the spill over the middle shutters in previous days and that after the introduction of the screw gearing system the Coleroon has been deprived of such an advantage; and

(d) if the answer is in the affirmative, what are the compensatory provisions that have now been made after the introduction of screw gearing system?

A.—(a) & (b) The distribution will arise only when the flow at the Cauvery dam exceeds a certain limit. If the supply thus received in the Cauvery below the Cauvery dam exceeds the requirements of the delta it will be surplus into the Coleroon through the Grand Anicut.

(c) & (d) A report has been called for.

*Investigation of the Seethapalliyeru and Pamularu projects.*

\* 1009 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with regard to the investigation of Seethapalliyeru and Pamularu projects in East Godavari—

(a) whether the report said to have been called for by the Government in the answer to question No. 835 answered on 22nd October 1927 has been received;

(b) whether the same will be placed on the Council table;

(c) whether the staff mentioned in the answer to question No. 438 answered on 21st March 1927 was appointed; and if so, when;

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(d) for what period the staff worked;

(e) whether the investigation has been completed; and

(f) if so, with what result?

A.—(a) to (d) A copy<sup>a</sup> of the Chief Engineer's letter No. 67/27-C-3, dated 1st December 1927, together with the Rajahmundry Sub-divisional Officer's letter No. 711 E., dated 29th July 1927, is laid on the table.

(e) & (f) The investigation has not yet been completed. The staff will work from 1st February 1929 to 31st May 1929 and it is expected that it will complete the investigation in that period.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether the necessary funds will be sanctioned for the entertainment of the staff for four months to complete the work?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Yes, Sir, unless the Council raises any objection."

*Progress of the Polavaram Island project.*

\* 1010 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) in what stage is Polavaram Island project in East Godavari; and

(b) whether the Coringa Island project in East Godavari is proposed to be taken up by Government as soon as the above project approaches completion?

A.—(a) The execution of the Polavaram Island project is in progress. The probable outlay to the end of the current official year will be about Rs. 10.35 lakhs as against the estimate of Rs. 14.06 lakhs for the project. By the 31st March 1929 all the important component works will have been completed.

(b) For the Coringa Island project, the Chief Engineer submitted an estimate of Rs. 14.03 lakhs in July 1927. The Revenue estimates showed that with a water-rate of Rs. 6-4-0 per acre, the return that could be expected was only 3 per cent on the capital outlay including arrears of simple interest. A water-rate of at least Rs. 12-8-0 would be required to make the scheme productive, and it is very doubtful whether such a rate would be profitable or could be realized as the cultivable lands in the island are reported to be saline. The tract is not subject to famine and hence the project could not be taken up as a protective work. In these circumstances further consideration of the project was abandoned.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know whether any enquiries were made to show that the ryots concerned are not prepared to pay more than 3 per cent?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"The difficulty is that although it might be possible to get a few optimistic ryots to agree to pay more,

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix II on pages 127-128 infra.

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the land is reported to be saline and it is very doubtful whether it will be productive and whether it will pay them, in which case it would be useless for Government to impose high rates."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know whether if the income is not more than 3 per cent the Government would not take it up?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"No, Sir, that is not the point."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"May I know whether the Government have any fixed standard of income in view before they take up any work?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Yes, Sir; the work must pay 6 per cent in ten years of the completion of the work. That is a well known rule."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know what the rule is with regard to Mettur?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"That is the rule, Sir."

*Cost and utility of the Pottanur project in East Godavari.*

\* 1011 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the consideration of the Pottanur project in East Godavari has been completed;

(b) what the project is likely to cost; and

(c) what purpose it is expected to serve?

A.—(a) & (b) An estimate amounting to Rs. 40,000 has been sanctioned and an allotment of Rs. 20,000 has been made for the work in the current year's budget. The work is in progress.

(c) The scheme is for the extension of irrigation under the Ellore canal in the Godavari western delta. It provides for the irrigation of 1,922 acres of dry lands and an extent of 574 acres of settlement wet and bapat wet lands under two existing tanks which are at present fed by channels from the Ellore canal but will be abandoned after the execution of the scheme under reference.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"May I know, out of this year's allotment of Rs. 20,000, what amount has been spent up to date?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Notice, Sir."

**Land Revenue**

*Lands resumed on account of the assignees' failure to pay the assessment.*

\* 1012 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: With reference to the answer to question No. 527, answered on 11th October 1928, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the table of the House the report he has received from South Kanara regarding the lands resumed year after year on account of the assignees' failure to pay the assessment?

A.—The report<sup>a</sup> received from the Collector of South Kanara is laid on the table.

<sup>a</sup> Circulated separately.

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Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether the Government propose to help the depressed classes in any way to enable them to bring these lands under cultivation?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I do not follow that question, Sir."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether, in view of the fact that these are dry lands which are difficult to be brought under cultivation, Government would consider the desirability of giving these lands free of assessment for the first few years."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"The suggestion will be considered, Sir."

**Public Service**

*Communal representation in public service.*

\* 1013-A Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have issued an order fixing a percentage for the representation of various communities in several departments of the public services both as to recruitment and promotion;

(b) if so, what departments it covers;

(c) whether promotions have been made in the Registration department on the basis of that order; and

(d) whether they will be pleased to place before the Council the several Government Orders passed on this subject recently and a list of promotions, if any, made on that basis in every department?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 740—C. answered on 27th November 1928.

(c) The order applies to recruitment to the Madras Registration service and not to promotions in that service.

(d) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to clause (C) of question No. 614 answered on the 26th November 1928, as regards the first part of the question. As regards the second part of the question, the hon. Member is referred to the answer given above to clause (c).

\* 1013-B Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the table the various orders of the Government in the different departments, with regard to the introduction of communal representation in public services in the matter of recruitments, promotions and selections?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 614 (C) on 26th November 1928.

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\* 1013-C Q.—Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have adopted it as a principle in making promotions of public servants that a public servant should not be promoted, even if he is qualified on grounds of seniority and merit, by reason of the fact that he belongs to a particular race, creed, class or community or in order to secure proportionate representation of communities; and

(b) if so, when this principle was adopted?

A.—(a) & (b) The answer to clause (a) is in the negative. The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 740-C answered on 27th November 1928 for information as to the nature of the orders that have been passed regarding recruitment to Provincial Services.

### Reforms

*Approximate cost of the Legislative Council Committee for conferring with the Parliamentary Commission.*

\* 1014 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the approximate cost of the Legislative Council Committee appointed to jointly confer with the Parliamentary Commission regarding reforms and for holding its meeting at Madras and elsewhere, separately from or in collaboration with the Commission; and

(b) from what sources and under what headings in the budget estimates it will fall, what appropriations the Government will make and whether any and, if so, when a demand for additional or supplementary grant will be made in the Council?

A.—(a) The estimated cost at the rates already sanctioned by the Government is detailed below:—

|                                                                                                                                                        | RS.    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| (1) Travelling and daily allowances of the Chairman and Members (including the travelling and halting allowances of the staff of the Committee) ... .. | 21,000 |
| (2) Pay and allowances of the Secretary to the Committee ... ..                                                                                        | 14,000 |
| (3) Pay of establishment, contingencies, etc. ... ..                                                                                                   | 10,000 |
| Total ... ..                                                                                                                                           | 45,000 |

The Committee has however asked for higher daily allowances and if these rates are sanctioned, the estimated cost will be increased by Rs. 37,000; the Committee's request is under the consideration of the Government.

(b) The cost of the Committee is debitable to the head "22. R.B.a. General Administration—Legislative Bodies—Provincial Legislative Council." The expenditure during the current year on item (1) above will be met from the sanctioned

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appropriation under "22. R.B.a. General Administration—Legislative Bodies—Provincial Legislative Council—Allowances—Voted—Travelling allowances." Item (2) which is non-voted, will be sanctioned by Government and taken against probable savings. Item (3) will be met from the savings anticipated under the minor head "22. R.B.b. General Administration—Legislative Bodies—Elections for Indian and Provincial Legislatures." No supplementary grant will be required to meet expenditure at the rates already sanctioned.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"With reference to clause (a) (1), may I know what the programme of the Committee is and also of the daily allowance that is allowed to the president and the individual members of the Committee?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I do not know their programme; but as regards the daily allowance, under the present orders they would get the daily allowance admissible to Members of the Legislative Council attending the meetings of the Council."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"It has been said that these gentlemen have claimed a higher daily allowance; may I know how much, and whether the question has now, i.e., by this date, been decided?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"The question has not been decided, and I want notice."

Mr. A. RANGANAIHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the work of the Members will be in the Province only or outside it also?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"So far as I know, only in the Province."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"May I know whether it is to be confined to the City of Madras or extend outside it too?"

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

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Have these Members applied for a trip to England, Sir?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I must ask for notice of that question; I don't recollect."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"On what grounds have they applied for higher rates of allowance?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Because they have to sacrifice their own work for a considerable period while studying the subject on which they are engaged."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether this Committee is going to North Arcot district also where there is plenty of repression going on?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I can't say, Sir."



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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know, in view of the fact that it was said that these Members are drawing the allowances that are permissible to Members of the Legislative Council, whether they are drawing such allowances in addition to the Legislative Council allowance on the days on which the Legislative Council meets here ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I should not think so ; but I would like to have notice."

### Depressed Classes

*Repairs to the wells for the depressed classes in Kurnool district.*

\* 1015 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the District Collector of Kurnool has caused a programme to be drawn up of repairs to the wells of the depressed classes in the district ;
- (b) whether he has also caused a programme of new well works for the same classes ;
- (c) if the answers to (a) and (b) are in the positive, whether the Government are making provision for the same in the next budget ; and
- (d) what the amount so allotted is ?

A.—The Government have no information as to clauses (a) and (b) of the question. It is proposed to extend the operations of the Labour Department to the Kurnool district during 1929-30 and to make a provision of Rs. 9,000 in the budget estimate for 1929-30 for well works, etc., for depressed classes in the district.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether he will be pleased to get the information asked for in (a) and (b), in view of the fact that they are sanctioning an allotment for 1929-30 and some programme should be ready for the Labour Commissioner to begin with ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I shall consider the suggestion, Sir."

### Labour

*Extension of the operations of the Labour Department to Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts.*

\* 1016 Q.—Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the Government intend to extend the operations of the Labour Department to the districts of Vizagapatam and Ganjam next year ?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the reason why there is no intention of extending these operations to Vizagapatam, whether there is no necessity or they do not find it convenient ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The Labour Commissioner recommended three districts."

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Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Is Vizagapatam one of the three districts ? "

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

*Tours of the Labour Commissioner and the travelling allowances drawn by him.*

\* 1017 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) the date when the present Labour Commissioner took charge of the office ;
- (b) the places he toured in each year from the date of his taking charge of the office and the travelling allowance drawn by him ;
- (c) the names of his predecessors and their tours and the travelling allowance drawn by them ;
- (d) the amount of allotment for the Labour Department for the years 1926-27 to 1928-29, the amount spent during those years and the amount that lapsed to the Government and the reasons therefor ; and
- (e) the amount that lapsed to the Government in the said department during the tenure of office of Sir George Paddison and of his predecessors in office ?

A.—(a) 23rd July 1927.

- (b) & (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the annual administration reports of the Labour Department which have been placed on Editors' Table and which show the tours made by the Commissioners. The actual expenditure incurred under ' Travelling Allowance ' by the Commissioner of Labour and his office staff is given in the Civil Budget Estimates. The amount of travelling allowance drawn by the Commissioners alone during 1927-28 was Rs. 5,362. Similar information in regard to previous years is not available.

(d)

| 1926-27.         |                  |                 | 1927-28.         |                  |               | 1928-29.         |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Allotment.       | Amount spent.    | Savings.        | Allotment.       | Amount spent.    | Savings.      | Allotment.       |
| RS.<br>13,64,700 | RS.<br>12,54,010 | RS.<br>1,10,690 | RS.<br>17,09,034 | RS.<br>16,75,950 | RS.<br>33,084 | RS.<br>19,46,500 |
| For loans.       |                  |                 | For loans.       |                  |               | For loans.       |
| 5,04,500         | 4,14,225         | 90,275          | 5,22,400         | 3,30,134         | 1,92,266      | 4,37,800         |

Information regarding the amount spent and savings for the year 1928-29 cannot now be given as the year has not yet closed.

The reasons for the savings in the year 1926-27 are given in the Accountant-General's report on Appropriation Accounts for 1926-27 and the attention of the hon. Member is invited to it. The savings in the year 1927-28 accrued mainly under establishment charges, construction of buildings connected with Kallar reclamation work and under the allotment for the Kavali



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Settlement owing to rigid economy. The savings under loans were mainly due to the curtailment of work relating to the acquisition of house-sites for caste labourers, delay in the formation of co-operative societies for building purposes in certain districts and the non-availability of military land required for construction of houses for Puliantope labourers.

- (e) The information will be found in the reports of the Accountant-General on the Appropriation Accounts for the various years, copies of which are available in the Legislative Council Library.

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—" With reference to clauses (b) and (c), will the Government be pleased to call for the information ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I don't think it is necessary. "

### Police

*Appointment of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras.*

\* 1018 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that an acting vacancy occurred recently in the post of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Northern Range, Madras ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Khan Sahib Muhammad Ziauddin Sahib Bahadur was appointed to the vacancy ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the gentleman referred to in clause (b) was Deputy Superintendent of Police, acting as District Superintendent of Police prior to his appointment ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the gentleman referred to in clause (b) was junior in service to another Mussalman Police Officer, namely Khan Bahadur Muhammad Kalimulla Sahib Bahadur ;

(e) if the answer to (d) be in the affirmative, the reasons why the claims of a senior Mussalman officer were overlooked in favour of a junior Mussalman officer ; and

(f) whether it is a fact that Khan Bahadur Muhammad Kalimulla Sahib Bahadur has acted previously on more than one occasion, as Deputy Commissioner of Police in the Madras City ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) & (e) The answer to (d) is in the negative.

(f) Yes.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know from the hon. the Home Member, with reference to clause (f), whether it is not conducive to efficiency if, when a man is given a chance in a vacancy once or twice, his claims are not set aside, and when there is a permanent vacancy, he is given the opportunity and not anybody else ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" In making the recommendation to His Excellency the Governor, every aspect of the case was considered. "

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Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" If that is so, what is the reason for the Home Member ignoring the claims of the gentleman who has acted once or twice ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am sorry I cannot give the information as my recommendation to His Excellency is confidential. "

### Budget

*Utilization of the amount released by the remission of provincial contribution. \**

\* 1019 Q.—Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state how the additional amount released this year by the remission of contribution by this Province to the India Government is utilized or is proposed to be utilized during the current year ?

A.—The budget for the current year, as presented to the Legislative Council, provided for the Provincial contribution of Rs. 48.73 lakhs to the Government of India as an item of expenditure, and showed a deficit of 50.20 lakhs. The effect of the permanent remission of this contribution which was announced by the Government of India after the budget had been prepared and the voting of further demands by the Council was to reduce the deficit, which would have to be met by drawing on the opening balance to Rs. 8.30 lakhs.

*Investment of Government deposits in the Postal Savings Bank.*

\* 1020 Q.—Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased—

(i) to lay on the table a statement of lapsed deposits on 1st April 1928 in each district ; and

(ii) to state what action in detail has been taken by Government on the suggestion made by me on 13th March 1928 regarding the investment of all deposits entrusted to the civil, revenue and criminal courts, in the Postal Savings Banks or in the Post Office Cash Certificate system and the issue of registered notices to the parties concerned ?

A.—(i) A statement<sup>a</sup> obtained from the Accountant-General is enclosed, showing the lapsed deposits on 31st March 1928 in each district which have been adjusted to the credit of Government in accordance with article 359 of the Madras Financial and Account Code.

(ii) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to Legislative Council question No. 815 at the meeting held on 31st March 1927. Under certain Acts, such as the Land Acquisition Act, money received by courts can be invested in securities approved by them. There is also nothing to prevent courts ordering the deposit in a bank of moneys in dispute produced before them, provided all the parties concerned consent. All such money as is not invested has to be remitted to the treasury to the credit of deposits, and it is not open to the Local Government to withdraw the amounts from the

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix III on page 129 infra.

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Treasury, as such a course is opposed to the statutory rules issued by the Governor-General in Council with the previous approval of the Secretary of State in Council.

Repayment of deposits can, according to the rule laid down in article 351 of the Madras Financial and Account Code, be made only on the appearance and on the receipt of the person entitled to it, although in the case of deposit amounts which do not exceed Rs. 100, repayment may be made by money order.

In the case of lapsed civil court deposits, notices are usually given to parties through the *Fort St. George Gazette* or District Gazette, a month before the date of the lapsing of the sums to Government.

The Government do not consider it necessary to modify the existing rules, as it is primarily for the party concerned to make arrangements for receiving the amount due to him, and as the adoption of the course suggested is open to *obvious objection*.

### Railways

*Construction of a new railway to connect Bhadrachalam with the Madras-Calcutta main line.*

\* 1021 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a new railway line connecting Bhadrachalam with the Madras-Calcutta main line either at Ellore or at Nidadavole in the West Godavari district; and

(b) if so, in what stage the said proposal is?

A.—(a) & (b) An Engineering Reconnaissance Survey has been carried out for a line of railway from Ellore to a point on the Godavari river opposite the mouth of the Sabari river, a distance of about 70 miles. No decision can be arrived at until a Traffic Survey of the Ellore-Sabari Valley Railway for which the Railway Board's sanction has been applied for, is carried out.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"May I know, Sir, whether the relative advantage of taking a new railway line from Nidadavole to Sabari Valley instead of from Ellore to Sabari Valley has been considered, and if not, whether Government propose to advise the authorities concerned to examine the matter?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"I must ask for notice, Sir."

*Alleged inconveniences in Railway stations in the M. & S. M. Railway.*

\* 1022 Q.—Mr. C. VENKATARANGAM NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government Inspector of Railways has been drawn to the inconvenience and risk of falling into the railway line on account of the distance that separates the platform from the footboard of railway carriages at Mailpati Railway station of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway;

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(b) whether the attention of the Government Inspector of Railways has been drawn to the inconveniences and dangers the passengers are subjected to on account of the ground level platform in Ranipet station of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, and whether the Government will draw the attention of the authorities concerned as to the desirability of constructing a raised platform as early as possible;

(c) whether passengers are put to inconvenience in purchasing tickets owing to the location of the booking office upstairs at the Jalarpet Railway station; and whether the Government propose to direct the Railway Company to keep the booking office on the ground floor; and

(d) whether, in view of the fact that prisoners intended for the Torappadi Jail have to be escorted occasionally all the way from Katpadi to Torappadi, a distance of six miles by walk, the Government propose to instruct the South Indian Railway to open a station at Torappadi which will also be very convenient for the inhabitants of the surrounding villages?

A.—(a) & (b) The Senior Government Inspector of Railways has been consulted in the matter and he does not consider that any alteration is necessary.

(c) The Senior Government Inspector of Railways has reported that there have been some complaints but he and the Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, consider that the location of the booking office upstairs is the most convenient and suitable arrangement.

(d) No complaints have been received of any inconvenience caused by the absence of a station at Torappadi and the Government see no necessity to address the South Indian Railway authorities as suggested.

\* Mr. C. VENKATARANGAM NAYUDU:—"Will the hon. the Finance Member be pleased to forward the answer to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway for favourable consideration?"

### Books and Publications

*Alleged seizure by the Police of copies of Bharathi's songs.*

\* 1023 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the City Police have taken possession of a large number of copies of Bharathi's songs under a search warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras;

(b) whether the search warrant was issued in consequence of an order of the Government of Burma forfeiting the books;

(c) whether the Burma Government sent a copy of their order to this Government and, if so, whether this Government took any action on the same;

(d) whether the Government of Madras have issued an order permitting the use of songs in schools recognized by the Government and, if so, the date and number of the order;

(e) whether the order referred to in (d) is still in force or whether it has been cancelled; and if so, when;

(f) whether the Chief Presidency Magistrate took action of his own accord or on a requisition by the Police or otherwise;

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(g) whether the Chief Presidency Magistrate made any report as to why he has exercised his discretion in the face of the order of this Government permitting the use of the songs in recognized schools;

(h) whether the Government have taken any action or intend to take any action to rescind the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate; and

(i) whether the Government have taken any steps to prevent such orders being issued by magistrates in mufassal towns?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. The notification was republished in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) On a requisition by the Police.

(g) This Government have not issued any order permitting the use of Bharathi's songs in schools.

(h) Orders have been issued to the Police to return to the owners the copies of Bharathi's songs seized.

(i) The Government have issued instructions to the Police and the Criminal Investigation Department not to make any seizures.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“With reference to the answer to clause (g) of this question, may I ask the hon. the Law Member and also the hon. the Education Minister, if I may, whether on a reference, the Government have not permitted the use of Bharathi's songs in schools aided by the Government of Madras?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“My friend must ask the Education Minister.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“The answer is ‘This Government have not issued any order, etc.’”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“No supplementary question can be put to a member of the Government on an answer given by another Member of the Government.”

*Return of the forfeited copies of Bharathi's songs to the owners.*

\* 1023-A Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether in view of the withdrawal of the case of the Hindi Prachar Press against the Government for the forfeiture of copies of Bharathi's songs from the High Court, the Government propose to return the forfeited copies to the owners;

(b) if so, when, and

(c) if not, why not?

A.—(a) The Police have been asked to return the copies to the owners;

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“May I ask, with reference to (a), whether the Police have actually returned all the copies of the songs?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“I do not know; I believe they must have.”

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### Forests

*Action taken by Government on the resolution recommending the appointment of a committee to enquire into the forest grievances of ryots.*

\* 1024 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what action Government have taken on the resolution passed in this Council on 6th September 1928 recommending the appointment of a committee to enquire into the grievances of ryots in forest areas; and

(b) whether Government propose to invest forest panchayats with judicial functions in respect of minor forest offences?

A.—(a) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to question No. 726 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty.

(b) If the hon. Member means to suggest that forest panchayats might be empowered to try minor forest offences as a Court, the proposal would seem open to the objection that it would make the prosecutor the Judge. If the hon. Member means something else, perhaps he would state his suggestion more clearly.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—“May I know whether any progress has been made in the consideration of the question, such as the appointment of a committee, etc., since the answer to Mr. Shetty's question has been given?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“The Government has not come to any conclusion.”

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—“May I know whether any of the recommendations that have been made are under consideration?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“The Government have been considering and have not yet come to any conclusion.”

Mr. K. B. KARANT:—“Is this a case where Government do not want to appoint a committee?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“The Government have not come to any conclusion; it is not possible to say anything more at present.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“When is the Government likely to come to a conclusion on this point?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“After the budget discussion is over.”

*Permission to villagers for hunting wild animals in the forests of South Kanara.*

\* 1025 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: With reference to the answer to clause 11-3 (c) of question No. 368, answered on 8th October 1928, regarding permission to villagers for hunting wild animals in the forests of South Kanara will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what decision the Government have arrived at regarding the permission to be obtained for hunting in the reserves?

A.—The Government have authorized the Collector to delegate his powers of granting permission to the local Revenue Divisional officers.

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether this permission is restricted only to South Kanara ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It is restricted to South Kanara. "

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether the forest officers in the area concerned cannot be authorized to give permission in this matter ? "

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

### Marine

#### *Election of representatives of the Indian Chamber of Commerce for the Tuticorin Port Trust Board.*

\* 1026 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have called upon the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Tuticorin, to select only two representatives instead of three for the Port Trust Board and if so, for what reasons ?

A.—The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Tuticorin, has been asked to elect three trustees to the Tuticorin Port Trust Board.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire whether in the first instance the Government asked the Chamber of Commerce to elect two members only ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" With reference to the ancient history of the matter I am not in a position to say anything now. "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" It is a recent instance. I want to know whether recently the Government did not ask that only two members should be elected ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I want notice, Sir. "

#### *Progress of the Tuticorin Harbour Scheme.*

\* 1027 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) in what stage the projected Tuticorin Harbour Scheme is;

(b) whether there is any proposal to confine the scheme only to the Hare Island and if so, whether such a proposal has received the approval of Government;

(c) whether any works are being carried out on the Hare Island and if so, what and at what cost per month approximately, and with what dredgers and machinery; and

(d) what the scheme has cost up to date ?

A.—(a) The Harbour Engineer-in-Chief is preparing detailed plans and estimates for the construction and maintenance of a complete harbour (a) at Hare Island, and (b) at the site fronting Tuticorin.

(b) No.

(c) All capital works at Hare Island were stopped in November 1927.

(d) The expenditure on capital works at Tuticorin up to end of 1927-28 was Rs. 27,37,411.

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Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know whether any works are going on at all at Hare Island ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No capital works. "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire what they mean by capital works ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Only maintenance works are going on. "

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—" May I know, with reference to the answer to clause (c), whether the whole of the engineering and other staffs are still being retained ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I want notice, Sir. "

### State Prisoners

#### *Detention of Mr. Santa Singh in the Madras Penitentiary.*

\* 1028-A Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the circumstances under which one Mr. Santa Singh is detained in prison;

(b) whether he is confined in the Penitentiary, Madras;

(c) what is the offence for which and under what procedure or regulation the said Santa Singh is being confined;

(d) whether Mr. Santa Singh was duly tried before any magistrate and if so, when and on what charges;

(e) whether any police officer from the Punjab visited Mr. Singh in the prison;

(f) whether he had a talk with Mr. Singh in the Penitentiary recently; and

(g) whether any 'statement' was recently taken from the said Mr. Singh and if so, to what effect ?

A.—(a) to (g) As the hon. Member is aware the Local Government are merely the agents of the Government of India in regard to this matter. Mr. Santa Singh is detained under the orders of the Government of India; this Government cannot undertake to answer any questions in regard to the action of the Government of India or any of its officers.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" I suppose the hon. the Law Member can state without referring to the Government of India whether he had a talk with Mr. Santa Singh ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" There is no such question on paper. The question was whether a police officer visited Mr. Santa Singh. "

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know whether the hon. the Law Member had a talk with Mr. Singh ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir if you think that that supplementary question arises from this answer I am prepared to answer. "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It does. "

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I had a conversation."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"What was the thing which the hon. the Law Member gathered from that conversation?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I am not prepared to divulge that."

*Detention of Mr. Santa Singh in the Madras Penitentiary.*

\* 1028-B Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that one Mr. Santa Singh of the Punjab is a State Prisoner in the Madras jail;

(b) whether Mr. Santa Singh was arrested on 5th November 1927 and whether he has been in jail since that date;

(c) whether any enquiry has been held relating to Mr. Santa Singh and whether any charges have been framed against him;

(d) the circumstances under which the Government have caused the detention in jail of Mr. Santa Singh without any judicial trial and without any judicial finding against him; and

(e) whether the Government propose to enquire into the case of Mr. Santa Singh?

A.—(a) to (e) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 1028-A (starred).

*Detention of Mr. Santa Singh in the Madras Penitentiary.*

\* 1028-C Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) when and for what offence Mr. Santa Singh of Contepent, Amritsar, was arrested and confined in the penitentiary;

(b) how long he has been in jail;

(c) what was the state of his health on 5th November 1927 when, as alleged, his car was stopped on the way to Tindivanam by the Criminal Investigation department;

(d) what are the reasons for keeping him in jail without any trial;

(e) whether he has been made aware of the charges against him;

(f) if not, whether the Government will be pleased to acquaint him of the charges against him, and give him an opportunity to defend himself in a Court of Law;

(g) whether any, and if so, how many persons there are in the Madras jails similarly imprisoned; and

(h) when the Government propose to release him?

A.—(a) to (f) & (h) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 1028-A starred.

(g) There are no other State prisoners detained in Madras jails under the orders of the Government of India.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I know, Sir, seeing that the answer to clauses (a) to (g) and (h) is that the Madras Government are only the agents of the Government of India in arresting him, whether they are not the

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agents to give reasons for his arrest? I should also like to know from the hon. the Law Member whether it is in keeping with the good traditions of British justice that a man should be arrested without any reason being given and detained indefinitely by their agents."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is not admissible."

**Education**

*Qualifications of the Women Specialist in Physical Education.*

\* 1029 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self Government be pleased to state, in view of clause (3), sub-clause (b) of G.O. Press No. 925, Public, dated 20th October 1928—

(a) whether the Liverpool Physical Training College has any course of training dealing specially with systems of physical culture in India;

(b) whether there are any other institutions already recognized by the Government as equivalent to the said institution or are under consideration of Government for such recognition and if so, what they are;

(c) whether any knowledge of Indian History and Indian social conditions is considered by the Government as a necessary qualification for the post of Women Specialist in Physical Education; and

(d) what the qualifications of the present incumbent are, more especially in reference to Indian systems of physical culture and the social conditions of Indian women?

A.—(a) & (b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) The present incumbent holds a teacher's diploma of the Liverpool Physical Training College. She has experience of Indian systems of physical training and the social conditions of Indian women.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know from the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government what exactly the experience of the present incumbent spoken of in clause (d) is?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"She has had experience of teaching in Indian schools and so could understand the needs of Indian women with regard to physical training."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know for how long she has been teaching in Indian schools?"

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

*Decrease in the revenue from the supply of electric energy to the Engineering College, Guindy.*

\* 1030 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state the reasons for a decrease in revenue by Rs. 3,200 from the supply of electric energy to the Engineering College, Guindy, in spite of an increase by more than 13,000 units in the number of units of electrical energy generated between years 1926-27 and 1927-28?

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A.—The decrease in revenue actually recovered was Rs. 1,600. The decrease was due to the fact that the number of units of electrical energy supplied on payment to institutions other than the Engineering College and to private residences fell from 84,112 in 1926-27 to 78,967 in 1927-28. The number of units of electrical energy consumed by the Engineering College, Guindy, however, increased from 97,977 in 1926-27 to 116,957 in 1927-28 due to the increase in the quantity used by the several college laboratories, the sewage pump and the power house.

The figures given in the last column of the statement embodied in paragraph 12 of the College Administration Report for 1927-28 show the amount of revenue booked and not the amount actually recovered.

*Scheme for medical inspection in elementary schools.*

\* 1031 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government have under consideration any scheme for medical inspection in elementary schools and what it is?

A.—Medical inspection has been made compulsory with effect from 1st April 1928 in elementary schools for boys in areas where compulsory elementary education has been introduced. No proposals for the extension of the scheme to other elementary schools are under consideration at present.

*Number of elementary schools for girls in each district.*

\* 1032 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state the number of elementary schools for girls in each district in 1927?

A.—A statement <sup>a</sup> is laid on the table.

**Local Boards**

*Nominations to the Kuditini Union Board.*

\* 1033 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any member of the depressed classes in the Union Board of Kuditini, Bellary district; and

(b) whether there is a vacancy of membership in the board now and if not, when there was one last and how it was filled?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A vacancy which occurred in the first week of November 1928 was filled by the appointment of a Lingayat.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—“May I know how many Lingayat members are there on this Union Board?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I am afraid I shall have to make an enquiry.”

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix IV on page 180 infra.

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**Excise**

*Action taken on the report of the Opium Enquiry Committee, East Godavari district.*

\* 1034 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have passed any orders on the report of the Opium Enquiry Committee, East Godavari district; and

(b) if so, whether the same would be placed on the Council table?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 566 at the meeting of the Council held on 12th October 1928.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—“May I take it that the Government have not yet passed orders on the Opium Enquiry Committee's report?”

The hon. Mr S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“No, Sir.”

*Toddy and arrack shops in East Godavari.*

\* 1035 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of shops for arrack and toddy in East Godavari in each of the years from 1920-27;

(b) the total consumption under each head for the same period;

(c) how many of these shops are within municipal areas;

(d) whether any of the municipalities requested the Government to remove these shops from within their limits; and

(e) whether the Government propose to comply with their request?

A.—(a) & (b) The number of arrack and toddy shops and the quantity of arrack consumed are as shown below:—

| Year.                | Arrack shops. | Toddy shops. | Consumption of arrack in proof gallons. |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1919-20 <sup>a</sup> | 276           | 383          | 80,803                                  |
| 1920-21              | 249           | 390          | 79,182                                  |
| 1921-22              | 168           | 336          | 58,224                                  |
| 1922-23              | 170           | 337          | 62,987                                  |
| 1923-24              | 245           | 381          | 73,219                                  |
| 1924-25              | 237           | 379          | 72,394                                  |
| 1925-26              | 242           | 360          | 71,292                                  |
| 1926-27              | 248           | 368          | 79,324                                  |
| 1927-28              | 245           | 368          | 78,871                                  |

The figures given for 1921-22 and 1922-23 exclude the figures for the Agency tracts of the district. The statistics relating to those tracts for the two years were included in the figures relating to the Agency division which existed in those years. Statistics relating to the consumption of toddy are not available.

(c) Arrack shops ... .. 11  
Toddy shops ... .. 10

(d) & (e) It has not been possible to trace the receipt of any such representation.

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Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know the reason why the consumption was low in 1921-22 and 1922-23?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"If the hon. Member will read the two lines just below the figures given he will see that the figures for those years do not include the figures for the Agency tracts of the district. These were included under another category. Subsequently they were included for the years following."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether the Government are prepared to order the removal of arrack shops in the municipalities if the municipal councils concerned propose that step?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I have already said that no such proposals have come from the municipal councils. When proposals are received they will be considered."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether some municipal councils have not asked for the removal of toddy shops from their limits?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"There were I think one or two instances in which the municipal excise advisory committees recommended like that and orders were passed on them."

### Medical

*Alleged changes in the rules regarding L.M.P. course.*

\* 1036-A Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the reasons for the promulgation of G.O. No. 1919, Public Health, dated 4th October 1927, to the effect, that even if the candidates for the Diploma of L.M.P. secured the required number of marks in the Board examination, they may be remanded after a scrutiny of the results of the class examination;

(b) whether such a course is followed with regard to any other examination in the province;

(c) whether four teachers in the Rayapuram Medical School have been asked to scrutinize the class marks of all the L.M.P. students in the province and to recommend candidates who may be declared to have passed;

(d) whether the teacher members of the Board in the Rayapuram Medical School have condemned the Government Order and requested its withdrawal;

(e) whether any, and if so, how many candidates have been declared to have failed in the examination because of deficiency in class marks only; and

(f) whether the Surgeon-General recently proposed the abolition of the L.M.P. course and whether the Ministry turned it down, and if so for what reasons?

A.—(a) The rules as they stood prior to the issue of the order referred to by the hon. Member required that every student should have passed all his class examinations before he could be permitted to appear for the Board examination. The Government considered that this restriction was a hardship to the students. They therefore decided to mitigate it; but, in order to ensure

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that every successful candidate has been a steady worker and that no candidate who was below the average and who had an unsatisfactory school record was allowed to pass the Board examination by cramming just before the examination and managing to secure the minimum number of marks required for a pass, they gave discretion to the Board of Examiners to scrutinize the school records of candidates before deciding whether they should be declared to have passed or not in the examination.

The rules have since been further amended so as to make it clear

(1) that no candidate whose school record is not satisfactory shall be permitted to appear for the Board examination; and

(2) that, in assessing the marks to be allotted to each candidate, the Board may take into consideration his record in the Medical School as attested by the Superintendent and the marks obtained by him in the class examinations.

(b) It is understood that in the examinations conducted by the University of Madras the examiners take into consideration the practical work turned out by each student in class by referring to his class notes and records. The General Medical Council of Great Britain also recommends this procedure.

(c) No; the marks were tabulated by the President and scrutinized by the Board.

(d) Only one member protested against the order.

(e) Fifteen out of 754 candidates who appeared for the examination.

(f) The Surgeon-General recently suggested the appointment of a committee to examine and report on certain questions connected with the future of medical education in the Presidency. One of the questions was the need for a uniform minimum standard of medical education, which will be higher than the present L.M.P. standard. A committee has accordingly been appointed to examine the proposal.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With reference to clause (a), may I ask the hon. the Minister to state whether the assessing of the marks is in the case of all students or only those students who have failed in the examination to enable them to get more marks by credit being given to the marks for work at school?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I think the assessing of the marks is in the case of all students, but previous records will be looked into."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With reference to the answer to clause (a), may I know whether these 15 students are students who passed the examination and would have been declared to have passed the examination but for their pass marks in the examination being reduced by credit or discredit being given to them on account of their school marks being low?"



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The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Unfortunately the hon Member for the University has not perused the order passed recently. The failure of the 15 students referred to in clause (e) has reference to the original order."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I take it therefore that according to the revised orders, any student who has passed the examination will not be declared to have passed the examination because of his school marks ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Exactly so."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Is the hon. the Minister aware, Sir, that in this case the Principal and the President are one and the same person ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Will the hon. Member kindly repeat the question ? "

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Is the hon. the Minister aware that in this case the Principal and the President are one and the same person ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" It is so."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Is the hon. the Minister aware that the advantage intended to be given to such students as do not secure sufficient number of marks in the school examination is nullified by one and the same person being there ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The Government presume that persons who are in charge of such institutions would act fairly and impartially."

*Amendment to rules regarding the admission and training of L.M.P. candidates.*

\* 1036-B Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : With reference to the answer to clause (f) of question No. 389, answered on 8th October 1928, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Government have withdrawn the amendment to rule 33 (c) of the rules for the admission and training of L.M.P. candidates ?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clause (a) of question No. 1036-A 345.

**Public Health**

*Action taken on the recommendations of the Indian Delegation of the British Social Hygiene Council.*

\* 1037-A Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

- (a) whether orders have been passed by the Government on the various recommendations contained in the report of the Indian Delegation of the British Social Hygiene Council on the subject of venereal diseases ;
- (b) whether he will place the orders on the table of the House ;
- (c) whether the Madras Branch of the Social Hygiene Council has formulated any programme of propaganda work and whether any application for grant for the purpose has been made to Government ; and
- (d) whether the creation of mutassal committees of the Social Hygiene Council has been undertaken ?

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A.—(a) Orders have been passed on some of the recommendations. The others are under consideration.

(b) A summary <sup>a</sup> of the orders passed is laid on the table.

(c) The Government have no information as to whether the Madras Branch has formulated any programme of propaganda work. In November 1927 the Council applied for a grant of Rs. 500 for propaganda purposes in connexion with venereal diseases. The Government refused the request as they considered that funds for the purpose should be allotted to the propaganda section which has been established in the office of the Director of Public Health.

(d) The Government have no information.

*Action taken on the recommendations of the Indian Delegation of the British Social Hygiene Council.*

\* 1037-B Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to lay on the table a report of the action taken by Government on the recommendations made by the Indian Delegation of the British Social Hygiene Council for dealing with the problem of venereal diseases in Madras ?

A.—A summary of the orders passed by the Government has been laid on the table in answer to question No. 1037-A.

*Distribution and price of quinine.*

\* 1038-A Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

- (a) how much quinine has been distributed or is to be distributed in the year 1928-29, and in which taluks, and through which agencies ;
- (b) why there has been so much delay in carrying out the projected measure ;
- (c) at what price Government quinine is sold ;
- (d) what the market price of quinine of corresponding kind is, and if it is less than that of the Government quinine, how can the difference be accounted for ;
- (e) whether the Government quinine sold is issued by the Government of India or the Local Government, from which depot, and to which Government are the sale-proceeds credited ; and
- (f) what profit was made from such sale-proceeds in the years 1926-27 and 1927-28 ?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clauses (c) and (d) of question No. 106.

(b) The Superintendent, Government Press, had to make special covers, for making the pill packets and the first supply of 25,000 covers was made to the Superintendent of Prisons on 12th September 1928 ; the first instalment of supply of quinine packets to the Director of Public Health for distribution was made on 29th September 1928 and the distribution was started on 15th October 1928.



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- (c) Rs. 18 per lb. is the lowest wholesale price of quinine sulphate.
- (d) The wholesale market price per lb. of quinine in London is Rs. 18. At Calcutta the wholesale market price is about Rs. 18 per lb. The retail price at which quinine is sold by Chemists in India ranges from Rs. 24 to Rs. 32 per lb.
- (e) The quinine is issued by the Local Government through the agency of the Madras Penitentiary and the sale-proceeds are credited to the Local Government.
- (f) The net profits made by the sale of quinine in bulk and pice packets during 1926-27 and 1927-28 were Rs. 94,723 and 64,119 respectively.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know why the Government do not reduce the price of quinine sold ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The matter is receiving the attention of the Government. "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" How long will the Government consider this question, Sir ? They have been considering it for the last three years. "

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is furnishing information. "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I am asking what time they will take to come to a decision on this matter ? "

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is admissible. "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I cannot give a definite answer. I am sure the Government are not intentionally or unnecessarily delaying it. "

#### *Free distribution of quinine in malarial tracts in South Kanara.*

\* 1038-B Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to the answer to question No. 423, answered on the 9th October 1928, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have ascertained whether there are other taluks and other parts of the South Kanara district than the villages mentioned in the Karkal and Uppinangadi taluks which are afflicted with malaria and if so, what they are; and

(b) whether Government have received complaints that the orders of Government regarding free distribution of quinine have not been carried out and if they have not been carried out, why ?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to item (19) on page 220 of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council, dated 9th October 1928. The Government have asked the Special Malaria Officer to carry out malaria investigation in the Puttur taluk and if necessary to extend the investigation to the other taluks in the South Kanara district.

(b) No complaints have been received. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (b) of question No. 1038-A.

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Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I know how they arrived at the conclusion that no complaints have been received when the fact is that the orders of the Government have not yet been carried out in certain parts of the taluk ? I have myself heard a complaint ? "

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is furnishing information. "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I ask whether they ascertained from the local officers that no complaints have been received ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I may say, Sir, that the Government do not call for complaints. The Government have not received any complaints. "

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I know whether at least now the Government will order proper distribution ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The distribution began in October. If there is any irregularity and if the hon. Member makes a representation, matters will be set right. "

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" Is it not a fact that I have myself made a representation in writing saying there has been no proper distribution at all till now ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" My information is that the distribution was begun only in October. I do remember the receipt of a letter from the hon. Member and I have asked for a report. "

#### **Co-operative Societies**

*Alleged interference of the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Vellore, in the elections to the Urban Bank, Tirupattur.*

\* 1039 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Acting Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Vellore Circle, recently interfered with the elections to the Urban Bank, Tirupattur (North Arcot district);

(b) whether he issued what he called 'an interim stay order' with the intention of prohibiting the holding of the election;

(c) whether it is a fact that neither party sought the help of the Deputy Registrar or asked for his intervention;

(d) whether under the rules a Deputy Registrar has powers to issue such an 'interim stay order';

(e) whether the present Acting Deputy Registrar was promoted to that cadre overlooking the claims of many of his seniors in service;

(f) whether it is a fact that the 'stay order' was ignored by the Urban Bank and the elections were held; and

(g) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Registrar threatens to proceed against the Urban Bank authorities for 'contempt of court'?

A.—(a) It is incorrect to say that the Deputy Registrar interfered. On the petition of T. S. Srinivasa Ayyar and five others he took up an arbitration case under rule XIV between the petitioners and the Directors of the Bank.

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- (b) Yes.
- (c) No.
- (d) The Deputy Registrar's action was *bona fide* and purported to be taken under rule XIV of the rules under the Act.
- (e) The present acting Deputy Registrar was appointed by the Government. It is a selection appointment to which no one has any claim.
- (f) Yes.
- (g) The petitioner in the arbitration case urged the Deputy Registrar to take action on the criminal side but the Deputy Registrar did not make any such recommendation to the Registrar.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"My question was whether the Deputy Registrar had power to issue an interim stay order and the answer is that the Deputy Registrar's action was *bona fide*. I want to know whether he has the right to issue such an order?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"He appears to have no right to issue such an order legally but this is purely a matter of law."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Is it not a fact that he did issue the order most illegally?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"The notice purports to issue under Rule XIV."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"If it is illegal, will he take notice of the conduct of this officer?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"I shall take notice of it."

*Alleged memorial regarding the affairs of the Urban Bank at Tiruppattur.*

\* 1040 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether some of the members of the Urban Bank, Tiruppattur, North Arcot district, sent a Mahazar on 7th September 1928 to the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Vellore, alleging certain serious irregularities such as benami transactions and criminal misuse of funds by the Secretary and asking for a thorough enquiry into the affairs of the said Urban Bank;

(b) what action, if any, has been taken by the Co-operative Officers on the above Mahazar; and

(c) if the enquiry asked for or any enquiry under section 35 of the Co-operative Societies Act has not been held, the reasons why no such enquiry has been held?

A.—(a) A large number of members of the Bank asked the Deputy Registrar to hold an enquiry on the allegation of numerous irregularities and abuses by the present management.

(b) & (c) The Registrar camped at Tiruppattur on 6th December 1928 and received deputations on both sides. He visited the Bank subsequently, looked into some of their books and discussed the matter with the directors and other members present. An enquiry under section 35 of the Co-operative Societies Act is being held,

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*Calculation of interest on loans granted by Co-operative Societies.*

\* 1041 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether Mr. Bhupathi, Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, IV Circle, Vellore, held a conference or class of the supervisors and inspectors in the Salem district, early in October 1928 at Salem;

(b) whether it is a fact that he gave instructions to auditors (inspectors) in the Salem district to calculate interest on all loans outstanding, at a uniformly lower rate, viz., 9½ per cent per annum even on loans granted to members on the original stipulated higher rate of 10 per cent or more, even during the currency of the contract stipulating to pay at the higher rates of 10 per cent or more; and

(c) whether the Government will take steps to prevent the giving of such instructions by their officers?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The question does not arise.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know how the hon. Minister obtained the information? Was it from the person complained against?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"It is a report from the Registrar."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Did the hon. Minister take any pains to ascertain the facts?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"We credit our departmental heads with honesty unless the contrary is proved."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"If some half a dozen instances of the officer having acted as reported to me are brought to his notice will he enquire?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Certainly I will enquire."

*Utilisation of the Cinema for co-operative propaganda.*

\* 1042 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the measures taken by the Government for utilizing the cinema for co-operative propaganda;

(b) whether any prize has been offered for the best drama on any co-operative subject; and

(c) if so, of what sum and with what result?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The question of utilizing the cinema as a medium of co-operative propaganda as in the Punjab has been under the consideration of Government for some time past. A proposal to offer a prize for the best drama on a co-operative subject in order to attract a suitable play for the film is under correspondence with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

[28th January 1929]

**Industries***Development of the coconut fibre industry.*

\* 1043 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what steps Government have taken (i) for encouraging scientific retting of coconut husk fibre, (ii) for making coir or yarn out of the fibre, and (iii) for manufacturing ropes and mats out of the coir;

(b) whether training in these industries has been introduced in any of the Government or aided Industrial schools or Trades schools; and

(c) whether the Industrial Department has made a survey of the possibilities of the industry mentioned above as a cottage industry?

A.—(a) (i) Proposals for the conduct of certain experiments in regard to speedier methods of retting of coconut husks are under the consideration of Government.

(ii) & (iii) Improved spinning wheels, rope manufacturing appliances and looms for manufacturing mattings and brush mats are exhibited at the Textile Institute and can be made available to the public.

(b) Yes. The Madras Textile Institute provides instruction in the weaving of coir mats and matting.

(c) This will be considered in the light of the information collected by the Special officer for the survey of cottage industries on the conclusion of the experiments referred to in answer (a) (i).

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“May I know by whom the proposals were made and when?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“The proposals were made by the Director of Industries very recently.”

*Investigation into the prospects of the tile industry in the West Coast.*

\* 1044 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to conduct any inquiry into the position and prospects of the tile industry in the West Coast and assist it to recover its falling markets; and

(b) whether the Government have passed any order regarding the proposal to employ a special officer to investigate the possibilities of developing the ceramic industry in connexion with the depressed condition of the tile industry?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have had under consideration in connexion with the Budget of 1929–30 a scheme for the survey of the ceramic industry in the Presidency which included within its scope an enquiry into the specific case of developing the tile industry on the West Coast but had to postpone it for the present in view of the recommendation of the Finance Committee.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“May I know what the recommendations of the Finance Committee are in this matter?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“They have placed the scheme under class IV. That is to say, no provision has been made for it.”

[28th January 1929]

*Improvement of the local varieties of tobacco.*

\* 1045 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the Department of Industries have made any proposals regarding the improvement of the local varieties of tobacco and the development of the cigar trade in this Presidency, and if so, what they are?

A.—The Director of Industries suggested that in order to develop the cigar trade, it will be necessary to produce a leaf of better quality, milder flavour and finer texture. The suggestion is now under the consideration of the Director of Agriculture.

\* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“Is the hon. Minister aware that in Pusa experiments have been made and have proved successful in the production of a leaf of better quality and finer flavour and whether he is prepared to start experiments in this Presidency on those lines?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“I am not aware of it, but I will look into the matter.”

*Loans under the State Aid to Industries Act.*

\* 1046-A Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether any applications have been made for loans under State Aid to Industries Act by those who are engaged in the cottage industries;

(b) if so, how many;

(c) whether any loans were granted to them;

(d) if the answer to clause (c) is in the affirmative, to whom, when, and how much; and

(e) if the answer to clause (a) is in the negative, the reasons for the scarcity of applications?

A.—(a) No.

(b), (c) & (d) Do not arise.

(e) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the Statement of Objects and Reasons annexed to the State Aid to Industries Act (Amending Bill) recently passed by the Legislative Council.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state why there are no applications at all from those engaged in the industry?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“The question has been answered.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“Has he enquired into the reasons?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“The Government do not make enquiries in such cases. It is for the people who require aid to apply for it.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“Is the absence of applications due to the conditions attached to the grant of loans?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“Not that I am aware of.”

[28th January 1929]

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Did the Government help to start any cottage industry under the State Aid to Industries Act ? "

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

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the Government have framed any rules in regard to the giving of aid to cottage industries, whether such rules have been published and whether under those rules applications have been received ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The matter is under consideration. "

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" What are the existing cottage industries, I mean the nature of the industries that are existing at present ? "

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question does not arise on this. "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire what steps have been taken for popularising the new provisions of the Act for bringing home to the people the advantages which this new Act confers on the people in the development of cottage industries ? "

\* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The Act has been published in the Gazette. "

#### *Loans under the State Aid to Industries Act*

\* 1046-B Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether any applications for aid from co-operative societies and small industrial concerns have been received since the passing of the amendment to the State Aid to Industries Act; and

(b) how such applications have been disposed of ?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

#### Assignment of Lands

##### *Report of the Board of Revenue regarding the disposal of lands in Nedungal Reserve.*

1047 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to question No. 204 answered on 6th September 1928—

(a) whether the report called for from the Board of Revenue regarding the disposal of lands in Nedungal reserve has since been received; and

(b) whether Government will be pleased to lay the same on the table of this House, together with the final orders of Government in the matter ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A copy <sup>a</sup> of G.O. Mis. No. 2211, Revenue, dated 25th September 1928, containing the reports of the Board of Revenue and the Collector is laid on the table.

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix V<sup>1</sup> on pages 131-134 infra.

[28th January 1929]

#### *Assignment of disafforested lands in Nellimalai reserve.*

1048 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether lands to the extent of about 150 acres disafforested in Nellimalai reserve, for assignment to the ryots of Varudalampet village and the neighbourhood, have been so assigned;

(b) how many caste-Hindus and how many Adi-Dravidas of these villages applied for these lands and how many of these were people who did not own any lands;

(c) whether it is a fact that the caste-ryots have spent money and labour in the disafforestation of these lands;

(d) whether it is a fact that there are proposals to assign these lands to Adi-Dravidas coming from outside these villages or whether such assignments have as a matter of fact been already made; and

(e) whether the Government propose to assign these lands to landless caste-ryots also ?

A.—(a) to (c) About 750 acres being the plains portion of the Nellimalai reserve forest was thrown out of reservation because the growth was poor and there was a demand for land for cultivation. No portion of the area was reserved for assignment to the ryots of any particular village. The tree growth was ordered to be sold by auction. The Government are not aware of any proposals for the assignment of the land to any particular class or caste.

#### *Transfer to 'ayan' of the 'mandaveli' poramboke in Kil Kolathur village.*

1049 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Collector of North Arcot district has recently ordered the transfer to 'ayan' of a 'mandaveli' poramboke S. No. 207 Kil Kolathur village in Cheyyar taluk, North Arcot district, and whether he proposes to reserve this land for assignment to Adi-Dravidas;

(b) whether the Tahsildar and the Revenue Divisional Officer refuse to so assign these lands and if so, on what grounds;

(c) whether Government propose to assign all such lands to Adi-Dravidas to the exclusion of caste-ryots irrespective of merits;

(d) what is the extent of land reserved at the time of re-survey for assignment to Adi-Dravidas; and

(e) whether there are proposals to assign more lands for the Adi-Dravidas than so reserved ?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government are not aware of the case and have received no representation regarding it.

(c) If the hon. Member refers to all lands transferred from poramboke to ayan, the answer is in the negative.

(d) & (e) No land is reserved for any purpose at a re-survey.

[28th January 1929]

*Assignment of lands to Adi-Dravidas in Matam village.*

1050 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report called for in respect of question No. 792 answered on 28th November 1928 regarding assignment of land to Adi-Dravidas in Matam village, Wandiwash taluk, has been received; and

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

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A copy\* of the communication already sent to the hon. Member is laid on the table.

*Transfer of certain porambokes to ayan in Paravathoor village.*

1050-A Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: With reference to the answer to question No. 84-A answered on 29th November 1928, regarding the transfer of certain porambokes to ayan in Paravathoor village, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the 238.41 acres of tank-bed in Paranji eri were available for grazing even at the re-settlement when an extent of 127.04 acres was reserved for grazing poramboke in Paravathoor village;

(b) whether it is a fact that Paranji is a separate village and that Paravathoor village could not claim the right of grazing within its area;

(c) whether it is a fact that the tank-bed is a waterspread area not available for grazing when all the cultivable lands are under cultivation and that the cattle have to seek waste lands for grazing; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to cancel the transfer of 78.94 acres of the grazing poramboke to ayan?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Paranji is a separate village but there is no reason why the cattle of Paravathoor village should not graze in that village as they apparently did at the time of the resettlement.

(c) The tank bed is available for grazing only when, and to the extent that, it is dry.

(d) The Government see no reason to do so.

**Inams***Temples in the Presidency getting Mohini allowance.*

1051 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the table of the House a list containing the names of temples in the Presidency for which the Mohini allowance is granted and the amount in each case?

A.—Lists of allowances paid by the Government to religious institutions are being compiled and, when they are ready, copies will be placed on the table.

\* Printed as Appendix VII on page 135 infra.

[28th January 1929]

**Irrigation***Action taken on Mr. Stoney's report on the Kattalai Bed Regulator and the North Bank Channel.*

1052-A Q.—Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether any action has been taken by the Government on the report of Mr. Stoney on the Kattalai Bed Regulator and the sites proposed to be irrigated by the North Bank Channel and the High Level Channel and if so, what?

A.—A further report has been called for from the present Chief Engineer for Irrigation and his final reply is awaited.

*Construction of the Kattalai Bed Regulator and the excavation of the North Bank Channel.*

1052-B Q.—Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether Mr. Greg, the present Chief Engineer for Irrigation, inspected the sites in connexion with the construction of the Kattalai Bed Regulator and the excavation of the North Bank Channel and the High Level Channel;

(b) whether he has made any report to Government on this scheme and if so, whether they will be pleased to lay the same on the Council table;

(c) whether they have been advised by their experts that the South Bank Channel would be fruitless and ineffective without the Bed Regulator; and

(d) what action, if any, the Government have taken to ensure the safety of irrigation in the Trichinopoly district?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A preliminary report has been received and the Chief Engineer for Irrigation states that he will submit a complete report after making further investigation which he considers to be necessary. The question of placing the papers on the table will be considered when they are complete.

(c) No.

(d) The Government have no reason to think that irrigation in Trichinopoly district is unsafe, but will be prepared to enquire into any specific case which may be brought to their notice.

*Levy of penal rates for breach irrigation in Government jirayati lands.*

1053 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether according to the practice now obtaining in the East Godavari district penal rates for breach irrigation of Government jirayati lands are being levied in multiples of the consolidated assessment, whereas in the case of inam lands and zamindari lands for a similar breach irrigation, penal rates are being levied in multiples of water-rate only;

(b) whether the consolidated wet assessment which Government jirayati lands are now paying is made up of land assessment and water-rate;

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(c) whether the expression 'water-rate' in rule (5), page 28 of Volume II, Board's Standing Orders, is intended solely to refer to the water-rate portion of the consolidated assessment; and

(d) what amount was collected during the last three faslis in the East Godavari district as penal water-rate for breach irrigation on Government jirayati lands?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. Mis. No. 2818, Revenue, dated 3rd December 1928, a copy <sup>a</sup> of which is attached.

(c) The answer is in the negative, as the hon. Member will see if he refers to Rule VI.

(d) The Government have not the information nor could it readily be obtained as charges for irregular irrigation are not classed in the accounts with reference to the nature of the irregularity.

*Alleged modification in the supply of water by turns to the irrigation channels from the Lower Anicut.*

1054 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) (i) whether it is a fact that the Lower Anicut is intended for the benefit of the South Arcot district;

(ii) whether any alterations or modifications in turns (at the Lower Anicut) to the different branches taking off for irrigation from the Lower Anicut have been effected by the Public Works Department without the approval of the District Collector and without consulting the ryots affected thereby;

(b) if so, when and why such alterations or modifications were effected;

(c) whether proportionate turns and supplies are given from 1927 to each irrigation channel taking off from the Lower Anicut in consideration of the ayacuts under each channel;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Khan Sahib's canal was irrigating its ayacut from the supply of the Coleroon North Rajan channel;

(e) if the answer is in the affirmative, why the Khan Sahib's canal ayacut has now been deprived of such supply from Coleroon North Rajan channel and what is the present irrigation source for the ayacut under the Khan Sahib's canal; and what are the circumstances that led the department to stop the above supply from Coleroon North Rajan channel to the ayacut under the Khan Sahib's canal without consulting the ryots affected thereby;

(f) whether the Lower Anicut originally consisted of 36 ventways on each side of the central plateau;

(g) what led to the recent inclusion of 14 vents on the south side alone; and

(h) when the dispute about the source of the Khan Sahib's canal was settled and what are the decisions of such settlement, if any?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1008-A.

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix VIII on page 136 infra.

[28th January 1929]

*Supply of water to Veeranam tank from Vadavar.*

1055 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Vadavar has been the feeding source for Veeranam tank for a long time and whether Vadavar is still continued as such;

(b) if not, why not, and what are the original sources of supply to the Veeranam tank;

(c) what is the quantity of supply allowed in Vadavar now;

(d) whether it is for the ayacut under it alone (i.e.) for the irrigation of 14,000 acres only or for feeding the Veeranam tank also whose ayacut is 56,000 acres;

(e) if for the former only, what were the circumstances that led to the omission of Veeranam tank supply;

(f) whether it is a fact that the Veeranam tank supply is being taken for irrigating the ayacuts under Vellar; and

(g) if so, whether any additional source of supply to the Veeranam tank has been provided for to meet this demand of the ayacut under Vellar?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers to questions Nos. 1008-B and 1008-C.

*Distribution of water to the Cauvery and Coleroon rivers.*

1056 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government distribute the water at the Upper Anicut to the Cauvery and Coleroon rivers in the same proportion in which they take the combined supply needed for the ayacuts both under Cauvery and Coleroon at the Kannambadi dam of the Mysore Government;

(b) if so, what is the ratio and if not, why not;

(c) whether it is a fact that Coleroon at the Upper Anicut was having the spill over the middle shutters in previous days and whether after the introduction of the screw-gearing system the Coleroon has been deprived of such advantage; and

(d) if the answer is in the affirmative, what are the compensatory provisions that have now been made after the introduction of screw-gearing system?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1008-D.

*Silt clearance in Thimmaraju tank.*

1057 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of land irrigated by Thimmaraju tank in Peddapur taluk, East Godavari;

(b) the water-cess derived from the lands irrigated by this tank;

(c) whether it is a fact that the water sources of this tank require improvement;

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(d) whether it is a fact that this tank itself has to be cleared of silt; and

(e) whether the Government are considering the question of undertaking these improvements?

A.—(a) The wet ayacut under the tank is 4,492 acres and the extent of dry land irrigated by it in fasli 1335 was 312 acres.

(b) The total revenue derived from the lands irrigated by the tank is Rs. 15,781 as shown below:—

|                                                  | RS.    |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------|
| (i) Wet assessment on the ayacut ... ..          | 13,264 |
| (ii) Water rate on dry lands irrigated ... ..    | 998    |
| (iii) Charge for second crop on wet lands ... .. | 1,519  |
| Total ... ..                                     | 15,781 |

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

(e) The Tank Restoration Scheme party is dealing with this tank, and if the estimate is sanctioned, the repairs or improvements required will be undertaken.

*Estimate for the Thorrigedda sluice.*

1058 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the estimate for the Thorrigedda sluice in East Godavari is now ready; and

(b) whether the same will be provided for in the next budget?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 661 answered on the 26th November 1928. The Collector of East Godavari has since reported that some of the leading ryots who were consulted by him have expressed the opinion that the amount of Rs. 66,000 estimated by the Chief Engineer was insufficient and that the scheme should be thoroughly investigated and details of work to be done with estimates of cost published in the Gazette. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation has since been asked what the cost of the detailed investigation of the scheme would amount to.

### Land Revenue

*Levy of fines by the Tahsildar on the villagers of Santhavasal for cutting stones to repair the local Hindu temple.*

1059 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 911 answered on 29th November 1928, regarding levy of fines by the Tahsildar on the villagers of Santhavasal for cutting stones to repair the local Hindu temple, whether the report called for has been received and if so, what it is?

A.—The report<sup>a</sup> received from the Collector of North Arcot is attached.

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix IX on page 137 infra.

[28th January 1929]

*Deduction of bonus from the earnings of copyists and copyist examiners in Revenue offices.*

1060 Q.—Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what the rate of the bonus deducted from the earnings of the copyists and copyist examiners in the Revenue offices in the Presidency is;

(b) what the total that has been so far deducted is;

(c) whether the Government propose to give the bonus or at least a portion of the same to the respective copyists and copyist examiners; and

(d) if not, what they propose to do with the same?

A.—(a), (b), (c) & (d) The hon. Member's question is not understood.

The rules relating to the remuneration of copyists and examiners in the Revenue Department will be found in Board's Standing Order No. 173, paragraphs 13 and 15. They do not refer to any deduction of bonus.

### Minor Irrigation

*Repairs to the irrigation channel from Olayar.*

1060-A Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that an irrigation channel from Olayar was maintained at the cost of the ryots of Devanandal, hamlet of Nallampithepettai village, Tiruvannamalai taluk, North Arcot district, for irrigating the wet lands in that village;

(b) whether the ryots requested the Government to repair the ancient when they found themselves unable to do so;

(c) whether any investigation was made in the matter and whether any estimates were prepared; and

(d) if the Government have no information, whether they will be pleased to call for same?

A.—(a) to (d) A report has been called for.

### Navigation

*Raising of the fees for plying boats on the Buckingham canal.*

1061 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether, with regard to the Buckingham canal, the question of raising the fees, in order to meet part of the heavy expenditure, has been considered by the Government; and

(b) if so, with what result?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have decided to raise the fees for licences and wharfage, the enhancement to be effected by degrees. The fees have been raised by 50 per cent with effect from 1st May 1928.



[28th January 1929]

**Public Service***Representation of Vaisyas in public service.*

1062 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of appointments held by Vaisyas in this Presidency in the cadres of Deputy Collectors, District Munsifs, Tahsildars, Sub-Magistrates, Sub-Registrars, Police Circle Inspectors, Revenue Inspectors and Police Sub-Inspectors;

(b) the total number of posts in each of the above cadres?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the concluding sentence of G.O. No. 658, Public, dated 15th August 1922. The Government regret they are unable to order the compilation of the information asked for.

**Village Establishments***Receipt of remuneration from ryots by village karnams.*

1063 Q.—Mr. V. KAMESWARA RAO NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government servants, while in service, can render service to private persons and take remuneration from them; and

(b) whether village karnams can take money from ryots for furnishing them with information from village accounts about their lands or their subdivisions?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to section 124 (5) of the Government of India Act

(b) Ryots have been permitted to inspect and make notes, without payment of fee, of entries in certain village accounts relating to land in which they are interested. For the karnam to make a charge for such inspection would be wrong.

**Labour***Drawbacks in the Labour Department.*

1064 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Mr. M. C. Raja, M.L.A., regarding fourteen drawbacks in the Labour Department;

(b) what action the Government have taken on the same; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The hon. Member apparently refers to the representations made by himself, Mr. M. C. Raja and other deputationists to the Home Member on the 18th June 1928. They were carefully considered by Government but no special action was taken as none was found to be necessary.

28th January 1929]

**Budget***Examination of the question of making up the probable loss as a result of prohibition.*

1065 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of meetings held by the Finance Committee to examine the question of making up the loss that would be occasioned by introducing prohibition either partial or total;

(b) whether any meeting was held after 3rd March 1927, when it called for certain information from the Government;

(c) whether the Government have supplied any such information; and

(d) whether Government have given facilities for the Finance Committee to meet and consider the question further?

A.—(a) Two meetings, the first on the 11th January 1927 and the second on the 3rd March 1927.

(b) No.

(c) Papers relating to the rationing system adopted in Bombay and extracts from the Taxation Enquiry Committee's Report on the subject of total prohibition were furnished to the members of the Finance Committee on the 23rd June 1927.

(d) Information regarding the cost of the preventive staff which will be necessary, if total prohibition is adopted, is awaited from the Excise Commissioner. The subject was not therefore included in the agenda for the meetings of the Finance Committee held subsequent to the 3rd March 1927.

**Civil Justice***Proposal to make the posts of copyists and copyist examiners permanent and pensionable.*

1066 Q.—Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is now any proposal to make the posts of copyists and copyist examiners permanent and pensionable;

(b) how their memorial to make their posts permanent and pensionable has been disposed of; and

(c) whether the Government propose to equalize the salary of the copyists and examiners in the Judicial and Revenue Departments?

A.—(a) In the Judicial Department there are already permanent posts of copyist and copyist examiner.

The service of copyist examiners is pensionable. There is no proposal at present for making the service of copyists pensionable.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the answer to question No. 578 given on 12th October 1928.

(c) The answer is in the negative.



[28th January 1929]

*Circular issued by the District Magistrate of Tinnevely.*

1066-A Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to question No. 859-A answered on 29th November 1928 regarding the circular issued by the District Magistrate of Tinnevely—

(a) whether the report called for from the District Magistrate, Tinnevely, has been received, and

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

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No, as the matter is still under the consideration of Government.

### Criminal Justice

*Alleged irregularities in the conduct of a raffle for a motor car in North Arcot district.*

1066-B Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: With reference to the answer to question No. 861 answered on 29th November 1928, regarding the irregularities in the conduct of a raffle for a motor car in North Arcot district, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have ascertained whether the motor car for which a raffle was conducted by Dinadhayalu Mudaliyar, member, District Board, North Arcot, was one really belonging to the President, District Board, North Arcot, Rao Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Nayudu Garu;

(b) whether the necessary permission for a raffle was obtained from Government;

(c) whether it is a fact that one district board teacher got the car in the lottery;

(d) whether it is a fact that it was again bought by the President, District Board, at a nominal price and is now owned by him;

(e) whether it is a fact that the subscribers to the raffle were mainly district board servants;

(f) whether it is a fact that this matter was brought to the notice of the board by some of the members; and

(g) whether the Government will be pleased to make an inquiry into the matter?

A.—(a) Yes. Mr. Dinadhayalu Mudaliyar is not a member of the District Board.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

(e) No.

(f) No.

(g) The District Magistrate, North Arcot, has made enquiries into the matter and was satisfied that the conduct of Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Nayudu Garu in the matter was honest and straight. The Government see no reason to make any further enquiries.

[28th January 1929]

### Forests

*Number and service of forest rangers.*

1067 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to lay before the House a statement showing—

(a) the total number of forest rangers in service during the last five years;

(b) the number of forest rangers who died while still in service or within three years of their retirement during the last five years;

(c) the average period of sick leave availed of by each forest ranger during the last five years; and

(d) the average period of service put in by the rangers who retired or died in service during the last five years?

A.—(a) to (d) A statement <sup>a</sup> is appended.

*Closing of a path in Odagathur reserve forest.*

1068 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: With reference to the answer to question No. 864 answered on 29th November 1928 regarding the closing of a path in Odagathur reserve forest, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report called for in the matter has been received; and

(b) whether he will be pleased to place it on the table of this House?

A.—(a) & (b) The information <sup>b</sup> asked for is appended.

### Education

*Closing of the Engineering School at Trichinopoly.*

1069 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether Government will be pleased to lay all the papers regarding the closing of the Engineering School at Trichinopoly on the table of this House?

A.—G.O. No. 1410, Law (Education), dated 15th July 1927, and the connected papers<sup>c</sup> are laid on the table.

*Increased pay for attenders in the Educational department.*

1070 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the attenders in the Educational department memorialized the Director of Public Instruction and His Excellency the Governor in Council praying for increased pay and better prospects;

(b) whether any and if so what orders have been passed on these memorials; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the pay of attenders in the other departments of Government has been raised?

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix X on page 138 infra.

<sup>b</sup> Printed as Appendix XI on pages 138-139 infra.

<sup>c</sup> Printed as Appendix XII on pages 139-141 infra.

[28th January 1929]

A.—(a) & (b) Some memorials have been received by Government from attenders employed in the offices of Deputy Inspectors of Schools for an increase of their pay. Proposals in that regard are under consideration.

(c) No.

*Inclusion of Sathanivaishnavas in Northern Circars in the list of backward communities.*

1071 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the non-Brahman community called the Sathanivaishnavas in the Northern Circars has been treated as a backward community and if not, why not?

A.—The Sathani vaishnavas are not included in the list of backward classes appended to the Madras Educational Rules in view of the comparatively high standard of literacy attained by them.

*Management of the Municipal Secondary School, Rajahmundry.*

1072 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Municipal Council, Rajahmundry, has been maintaining a secondary school at an average loss of about Rs. 4,000 for the last six years;

(b) whether the Government are also aware that this school is without a building of its own and that the accommodation in the present rented building is insufficient; and

(c) whether the Government will consider the desirability of making this school a net cost school and giving a building grant for the same?

A.—(a) From the accounts of the Municipal Council, Rajahmundry, it is observed that the council has had to meet from its own funds an expenditure of about Rs. 4,500 on an average, in the last six years, on the maintenance of the secondary school under its management.

(b) The school is reported to be badly in need of better accommodation.

(c) A fixed subsidy of Rs. 400 is paid from Provincial funds towards the cost of maintenance of the school. The Government are unable to accept the proposal that they should meet the entire net cost of the school. The application of the council for a subsidy from Provincial funds towards the cost of purchase of a building for the school is under consideration.

*Number of elementary schools in the Presidency.*

1073 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 villages in this province with a population of 500 and over;

(b) how many of these had schools in 1926-27;

(c) the number of elementary schools opened after 1920;

[28th January 1929]

(d) whether Government have any scheme to provide every village with a population of 500 and over with a school; and

(e) if so, when?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to tables III and IV in Volume XIII, Part II, of the report of the census of 1921 and to table (46) of the supplemental statistics in Volume II of the Report on Public Instruction for the quinquennium ending with 1926-27.

(c) The net accession to the total number of elementary schools for boys and girls from 1st April 1920 to 31st March 1928 was 19,095.

(d) & (e) Yes. The Government have been sanctioning since 1924-25 subsidies to taluk boards and grants to village panchayats and private managements for the opening of schools in such school-less centres.

*Sectarian schools and colleges maintained by Government.*

1074 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of sectarian schools and colleges maintained by the Government for the benefit of special communities or classes with their names;

(b) whether there is any school or college maintained by them solely for the benefit of the Adi-Dravidas; and

(c) whether Government intend opening such schools or colleges for the benefit of the Adi-Dravidas?

A.—(a) The Government maintain a college for Muhammadans at Madras. There are also secondary and training schools chiefly intended for this community. The names of these will be found in the subsidiary tables appended to Volume II of the Annual Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency. It is presumed that the hon. Member does not want information about elementary schools.

(b) No.

(c) No.

*Adi-Dravida girls' schools in the Presidency.*

1075 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state the number of Adi-Dravida girls' schools in the Presidency?

A.—The total number of public institutions in the Presidency chiefly intended for Adi-Dravida girls on 31st March 1928 was 191.

*Local Boards*

*Action taken on objections to rules regarding the marking of ballot-papers for local board elections.*

1076 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they have issued rules regarding the marking of ballot-papers in G.O. No. 1957, L. & M., dated 2nd May 1928;

[28th January 1929]

- (b) whether the President, Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board, North Arcot district, protested against the policy adopted in the above rules;  
 (c) whether any other local bodies similarly objected to the above rules; and if so, what are the grounds of objection raised by them; and  
 (d) whether those objections were considered by Government?

- A.—(a) Yes, for criticism of the draft.  
 (b) Yes, but the protest was received after the rules had been confirmed by Government.  
 (c) & (d) A single municipal council objected to the new procedure on the ground that there should be uniformity in the marking of the ballot-papers in order to maintain secrecy. The objection was overruled.

*Resolutions of the Salem District Board regarding the work done by Mr. M. K. Duraiswami Ayyar.*

- 1077 Q.—Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—  
 (a) whether any resolutions of the Salem District Board have been received by him regarding the work done by M.R.Ry. M. K. Duraiswami Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.E., District Board Engineer, Salem; and  
 (b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

- A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answers given to clauses (a) and (c) of Legislative Council Question No. 836.

*Nomination of a depressed class member for Chidambaram Taluk Board.*

- 1078 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—  
 (a) whether the nominated member for the depressed classes in the Chidambaram Taluk Board is a Pennayal of the Taluk Board President;  
 (b) whether the nomination was announced on the day of the President's election in that taluk board; and  
 (c) what steps will be taken to avoid such nominations in future?

- A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information.  
 (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to section 9 (4) (b) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, under which the power to appoint members of taluk boards is vested in presidents of district boards.

*Expenditure from 1927-29 on roads, rural education and public health.*

- 1079 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to place before this House a statement showing the allotments made and spent in 1927-28 and up to June 1928 in 1928-29 for roads, rural education, water-supply, hospitals and public health?

- A.—A statement<sup>a</sup> is appended. It is assumed that by 'rural education' the hon. Member means 'elementary education'.

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix XIII on page 141 infra.

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### Municipalities

*Introduction of Provident Fund scheme for teachers in the schools of Tiruppattur and Tiruvannamalai Municipal councils.*

- 1080 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Government have perused the resolution passed at the Fourth Annual Session of the North Arcot Secondary School Teachers' Guild;  
 (b) whether they have taken any action on the resolution requesting the Municipal Councils of Tiruppattur and Tiruvannamalai to introduce Provident Fund scheme for teachers in schools under them;  
 (c) whether Government advised these municipalities in the matter and whether those municipal councils have adopted the suggestions; and  
 (d) whether the Government propose to ask all municipalities which receive subsidies from Government to adopt the scheme of Provident Fund in the schools under them?

- A.—(a), (b) & (c) The resolution has not been received by the Government.  
 (d) No.

*Amelioration of the status of scavengers in municipalities.*

- 1080-A Q.—Mr. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government have placed the question of the amelioration of the status of scavengers in municipalities before the Local and Municipal Advisory Committee or the Select Committee appointed to consider the draft amending Bills to the Local Boards and District Municipalities Acts?

- A.—No.

### Religious and Charitable Endowments

*Introduction of a Bill to amend the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.*

- 1081 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) when the Bill to amend the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act will be introduced in the Council; and  
 (b) for how long this matter is pending consideration?

- A.—(a) It is not yet possible to announce a definite date, but the Bill will be introduced as early as practicable.  
 (b) For over a year.

### Medical

*Reduction of the charge for Wasserman test.*

- 1082 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the question of abolishing or reducing the charge of Rs. 32 for Wasserman test for syphilis has been considered; and  
 (b) if so, with what result?

- A.—(a) & (b) The question is under consideration.

## Public Health

[28th January 1929]

*Ayurvedic dispensaries in the Presidency.*

1083 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the information asked for in clauses (b), (c) and (d) of question No. 754 answered on 20th October 1927 has been called for and whether it has been received;

(b) how many of the dispensaries are Ayurvedic;

(c) the number of patients that are annually treated by these; and

(d) the persons in charge of these and their qualifications?

A.—(a) Information has been received from all local bodies except Udumalpet and Vizagapatam Municipal Councils.

(b) 102.

|             |     |     |     |     |           |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| (c) 1924-25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 646,958   |
| 1925-26     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 922,946   |
| 1926-27     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,395,611 |

(d) A statement<sup>a</sup> containing the information is laid on the table

*Alleged abolition of the rural dispensary at Amadalavalasa.*

1084 Q.—Mr. V. KAMESWARA RAO NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chicacole Taluk Board have abolished the rural dispensary at Amadalavalasa; and if so, on what grounds;

(b) whether the local people have prayed for its retention; and

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to order its retention?

A.—(a) No; but the question of its transfer to another centre is under consideration as medical relief is already provided at Amadalavalasa by the Canadian Baptist Mission.

(b) Yes.

(c) A decision has not yet been arrived at.

*Prevention of venereal diseases.*

1085-A Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what the findings and suggestions of the members of the British Hygiene Council for preventing venereal diseases are;

(b) what the recommendations of the Surgeon-General on the above findings and suggestions are;

(c) whether the Government have examined these recommendations and have come to any decision on these matters; and

(d) whether the Government propose to give effect to these recommendations and suggestions?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the report of the Indian Delegation of the British Social Hygiene Council published with G.O. No. 489, P.H., dated 3rd March 1928.

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix XIV on pages 142-148 infra.

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(b) to (d) A summary of the orders so far issued by the Government on the recommendations has been laid on the table in answer to question No. 1037-A. The remaining recommendations are under consideration.

*Percentage of persons suffering from venereal diseases.*

1085-B Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what the percentage is of persons that suffer from venereal diseases to the total population in the Presidency; and

(b) if the information is not available whether the Government will call for it?

A.—(a) & (b) The number of out-patients suffering from venereal diseases who attended hospitals in the Presidency in 1925 was 150,000. In the same year 50,000 persons were treated suffering from primary and secondary syphilis. No later figures are available. There are of course a number of people suffering from venereal disease who resort to quacks or treat themselves and it is impossible therefore to attempt any accurate census or calculate the percentage of persons infected to the total population.

*Report on the development of indigenous system of medicine in the United Provinces.*

1086 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have considered the report of the Principal of the Government School of Indian Medicine regarding the encouragement and development of indigenous system of medicine in the United Provinces and whether any conclusions have been arrived at;

(b) if so, whether the same will be placed on the table of the House; and

(c) what action has been or is proposed to be taken thereon?

A.—(a) & (c) The report is still under the consideration of the Government.

(b) The recommendations made in the report will be published as soon as conclusions are arrived at.

## Water-supply

*Alleged scarcity of drinking water in Tinnevely, Ramnad, Dindigul and Palni.*

1087 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that there is scarcity of drinking water in Tinnevely, Ramnad, Dindigul and Palni and that water is being sold in these places; and

(b) what action has been taken by Government to remedy the same.

[28th January 1929]

A.—(a) The Government believe that the areas referred to are not well supplied with drinking-water.

(b) *Tinnevely* has no protected water supply system. A proposal to instal a protected water-supply scheme for the municipality was dropped recently as the municipal council was not prepared to bear one-half of the cost of the scheme.

The Sanitary Engineer has been requested to submit proposals to increase the existing supply of water to the town of *Dindigul*. Proposals for the improvement of the *Nattamaikkara* and *Adikarai* wells are also under consideration. A scheme for the installation of a protected water-supply for *Palni* has been sanctioned in the current year and its execution is being taken on hand. No scheme for the provision of water-supply for the *Ramnad union* is under consideration. It is the duty of the local board concerned to take the initiative in the matter and address the Government for necessary sanction.

### Agriculture

#### *Demonstration plots in Salem district.*

1088 Q.—Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPAH Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) how many demonstrators are working in Salem district and whether any demonstration plots have been selected by them; if so, where and to what extent;

(b) whether any wells have been dug in the district through boring plant for irrigation purposes;

(c) if so, how many and where; and at what cost; and

(d) if not, why and when the Government propose to do so?

A.—(a) Five demonstrators are working in the Salem district; thirty demonstration plots were conducted in 1927-28. Their location and results obtained will be found in the appendix <sup>a</sup>.

(b) Yes.

(c) A statement <sup>a</sup> is appended.

(d) Does not arise. It may however be mentioned for the information of the hon. Member that Government do not ordinarily put down borings except on requisition from the ryots.

#### *Number of candidates selected from Salem district for agricultural course in Coimbatore College.*

1089 Q.—Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPAH Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the number of candidates selected to learn agricultural course in Coimbatore College and the number who have been already qualified from Salem district?

A.—A statement <sup>b</sup> containing the information is appended.

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix XV on pages 149-157 infra.  
<sup>b</sup> Printed as Appendix XVI on page 158 infra.

[28th January 1929]

#### *Alleged practice of Government servants borrowing milch cows from owners.*

1090 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

Whether there is an almost universal practice for Government servants and others to borrow milch cows from the owners for using the milk after feeding them properly and return them when they go dry with a money or other present?

A.—The Report <sup>a</sup> of the Director of Agriculture is placed on the table.

#### *Working of experimental stations in agriculture.*

1091 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of experimental stations in agriculture;

(b) where each is situated;

(c) the nature of the work done at each; and

(d) the amount of money spent at each station since it was started or for the last ten years, whichever is shorter and also the amount of returns during each of those years?

A.—(a) There are 31 experimental stations including the Botanical Gardens at Ootacamund and Coimbatore.

(b) The places where they are situated are indicated in the map attached to the administration report of the department for 1927-28. The hon. Member's attention is also invited to the answer to his question No. 932.

(c) It is not possible to describe the work done in an answer to a question. The hon. Member's attention is invited to the station reports, copies of which are placed in the Council Library and which contain a description of the work done in detail.

(d) A statement showing the receipts and expenditure for 1927-28 is appended. <sup>b</sup> The figures for the remaining years are not readily available. The Government do not consider that the time and labour which will be involved in compiling these figures will be commensurate with the purpose to be served, and one year's accounts will be found to be sufficiently typical.

#### *Cattle farms in the Presidency.*

1092 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of cattle farms in the province;

(b) where each is situated and when it was started;

(c) the number of cattle at each station and the number of each species;

(d) the total expenditure and return, if any, at each of the farms since it was started or for the last ten years, whichever period is shorter;

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix XVII on page 159 infra.

<sup>b</sup> Printed as Appendix XVIII on pages 160-161 infra.

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- (e) the special purpose for which each farm is maintained; and  
(f) the cost of maintenance of each animal at each farm during the last year?

A.—(a) Four.

(b) Coimbatore in 1923, Hosur in 1924, Chintaladevi in 1918-19, and Guntur in 1923.

(c), (d), (f) Statements containing the information are appended a.

(e) They are maintained for the general improvement of cattle in the Presidency. Attention of the hon. Member is also invited to the annual reports of these stations for 1927-28 which are available in the Council Library.

*Action taken on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture.*

1093 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the decisions of the Conference convened by the Government of India to discuss the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture have been communicated to this Government;

(b) whether the Government have decided to accept any of the recommendations made therein; and

(c) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to give particulars of the same?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The question is under consideration.

**Industries**

*Industrial schools in the Presidency.*

1094 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of industrial schools in the province;

(b) when each was started;

(c) the net cost incurred in each year till last year;

(d) the subject or subjects taught in each school; and

(e) whether the Government propose to start more schools?

A.—(a) The number of Government and aided schools is given in the appendices to the annual administration reports of the Department of Industries; the latest was published in November 1928.

(b) The Government institutions were opened in the years noted below:—

(1) The School of Arts and Crafts, Madras, which was started originally by a private individual, was taken over by Government in 1852.

(2) The Madura Industrial Institute was originally started by the District Board, Madura, and was taken over by Government in the year 1909.

(3) The Leather Trades Institute in 1915.

(4) The Madras Trades School was started in 1916.

\* Printed as Appendix XIX on pages 162-163 infra.

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(5) The Textile Institute in 1923.

Information regarding the date of opening of each of the aided institutions, 63 in number, is not available with Government.

(c) The cost of conducting the Government institutions during each of the last five years has been as follows:—

|                                  | 1923-24.    | 1924-25.    | 1925-26.    | 1926-27.    | 1927-28.    |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                  | RS. A. P.   | RS. A. P.   | RS. A. P.   | RS. A. P.   | RS. A. P.   |
| 1. Madras Trades School.         | 40,423 7 0  | 45,698 6 8  | 50,716 14 4 | 57,803 7 6  | 64,030 13 0 |
| 2. Leather Trades Institute.     | 42,936 12 2 | 42,430 15 2 | 67,686 9 7  | 58,717 12 2 | 55,489 4 1  |
| 3. Government Textile Institute. | 24,954 12 0 | 29,915 7 6  | 37,404 13 1 | 29,907 3 5  | 41,186 11 8 |
| 4. Madura Industrial Institute.  | 62,284 11 0 | 74,238 0 4  | 29,711 10 2 | 60,000 0 0  | 52,476 2 2  |
| 5. School of Arts and Crafts.    | 73,908 3 9  | 65,277 11 5 | 66,795 4 2  | 60,409 9 6  | 67,898 0 6  |

Charges and receipts of aided institutions are given in the administration reports every year.

(d) The hon. Member's attention is invited to Appendix I of the administration report of the Department of Industries.

(e) Yes.

*Number of pupils trained in the Kerala Soap Institute.*

1095-A Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with regard to the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut—

(a) the reasons for the losses in the years 1920-21, 1922-23, 1923-24 and 1925-26;

(b) whether any pupils are trained there; and

(c) if so, how many have completed the course?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the sections dealing with the institute in the administration reports of the department and to the audit reports of the institute for the years referred to. Both these reports were placed on Editors' Table. With reference to the loss in 1925-26 it may be mentioned that the year's working actually brought in a net profit of Rs. 16,722, but a sum of Rs. 18,300 representing interest on capital, etc., had to be deducted from the profit, and this converted the profit into a loss of Rs. 1,578.

(b) Yes.

(c) The scheme for a regular course of training was introduced in 1927-28 and six students finished their course in March 1928. Twelve more have been admitted for the session 1928-29.

*Working of the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut.*

1095-B Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with reference to the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut—

(a) whether the business ended in profit or loss in 1927-28;

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- (b) what the amount is;
- (c) what the percentage of profit or loss is;
- (d) whether the future of the institute has been considered; and
- (e) if so, with what result?

- A.—(a) In loss.  
 (b) Rs. 7,886-14-4.  
 (c) About 2·5 per cent.  
 (d) & (e) The future of the institute is under the consideration of the Government.

*Levy of inspection fees by the Industries department on applications for pumping installations.*

1096 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Director of Industries is claiming an inspection fee of rupees ten on all loan applications from ryots for purchasing pumping installations;
- (b) whether the rules prescribe for an inspection or investigation fee being leviable in such cases;
- (c) whether the inspection fee is claimable even in cases where no local inspection is really necessary and when the applicants for the loans do not seek expert advice at the hands of the department and why; and
- (d) whether Government have received any communication from Mr. B. Venkoba Rao, Landholder, in the Salem district, protesting against the levy of inspection fee by the Industries department and what orders have been passed thereon by Government?

- A.—(a) Yes, when a local inspection is considered necessary by the Director to satisfy himself as to the soundness of the pumping scheme.  
 (b) A fee is prescribed for inspection.  
 (c) If the department considers a local inspection necessary for a proper examination of the scheme, it cannot sanction a loan without making an inspection. Even in respect of such inspections a fee is payable.  
 (d) Yes. A copy of the orders as passed is annexed.

### Veterinary

*Opening of Veterinary dispensaries.*

1097 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Veterinary Adviser advised the Government in 1927-28 to open twelve new dispensaries including one at Peddapuram in East Godavari district;
- (b) whether any of these have been opened;
- (c) if so, where;
- (d) whether the rest will be opened; and
- (e) if so, when?

\* Printed as Appendix XX on page 163 infra.

[28th January 1929]

- A.—(a) The Director had submitted proposals for the opening of twelve dispensaries during 1928-29, including one at Peddapur and the proposals have been sanctioned by Government.  
 (b) & (c) One dispensary has been opened at Nannilam.  
 (d) Yes.  
 (e) Seven more dispensaries will be opened during the current year and the rest during 1929-30.

### IV

#### RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

\* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I beg to move—

*'That an expression of sincere regret of this Council at the death of Raja Sir P. Ramarayaningar, K.C.I.E., M.L.C., Raja of Panagal, and of deep sympathy with his bereaved family be placed on record and conveyed to them.'*

"The late Raja Sahib of Panagal was the descendant of an ancient Kshatriya family long domiciled in South India and was closely connected with the Kalahasti family. He was born in 1866 and educated in the Hindu High School, Triplicane, and the Presidency College, Madras, and was a Master of Arts of the Madras University.

"The late Raja of Panagal made his public entry into politics in 1912, when he was elected to the Imperial Legislative Council by the Central Landholders Constituency. He was invited to the Imperial War Conference in 1918; later he visited England as a representative of the landed interests of this Presidency and gave evidence before the Parliamentary Joint Committee. In 1920, on the introduction of the present Reformed Constitution he was appointed Minister and on the death of Diwan Bahadur Subbarayalu Reddiyar became the leading Member of the Ministry and continued in that position till the second Council was dissolved in 1926. In 1925, on the death of Sir Theagaraya Chettiyar he became the President of the South Indian Liberal Federation and elected leader of the non-Brahman movement. The hereditary title of Raja was conferred on him in 1923 and in 1926 he was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

"Regarding his public work as leader of the non-Brahman movement and as Minister for Local Self-Government, Public Health and Religious and Charitable Endowments, there are many here better qualified to speak than I: but all will agree with me, I am sure, in saying that throughout his career, the late Raja Sahib was a sincere patriot who loved his country and worked to make it happy and prosperous. He held fast by constitutional methods and desired progress to be real and sure. However much some in this House may have differed from him in his political views and methods, I do not think that any will deny that the interests of his country were always nearest to his heart.

"As a man, his kindly and refined nature made him most lovable while his steadfastness commanded our trust. The State has lost in him a wise counsellor and most of us a very valued personal friend."



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\* **MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:**—"It is my melancholy duty to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. the Leader of the House over the sudden demise of the hon. the Raja of Panagal, a Member of this Council. No one who had been present in this Council during the period in which he held the high office of Chief Minister had failed to be struck by his tact and wonderful temperament. All the years during which he held his high office of Chief Ministership the courtesy with which he has treated the Members of this House, to whichever party they may belong, is a characteristic which I should make personal mention of in this Council. His work as a public man of this Presidency and as a statesman has been appreciated both in the public press and the platform and I do not think that I can add anything more useful or new to what has already been said about the Raja Sahib of Panagal. I therefore associate myself on behalf of my party with the sincere regret that has been expressed by the hon. the Leader of the House."

\* **MR. C. E. WOOD:**—"This small European group wishes to associate itself most sincerely with the motion before the House. The record of the Raja of Panagal is one for which this House and this Presidency must ever be truly grateful."

"The Raja Sahib never for one moment, I think, even pretended that the Reform scheme was perfect; in fact, he criticised it adversely on many occasions, but he decided that it was workable and that in the interests of the future political status of the country it was necessary to work it, and he worked the scheme with very great success for a number of years."

"A point which we, business men, appreciate is that he had the wisdom and foresight to realize that under this scheme the community with which he particularly associated himself could begin to assert itself and to take its proper place in the social and political life of the country."

"And if only for this reason I think a day will come when some of the bitterest opponents of the scheme will say that Great Britain was not so foolish as they had imagined in introducing this scheme of a temporary constitution."

"There was one occasion on which we and the Raja Sahib did not see eye to eye, much otherwise, but I, for one, never ceased to admire the courage and tenacity of the man who seemed to welcome difficulties merely as something to be overcome."

"He and his following have done more than any other party in India to illustrate that while the great problem of the creation of a constitution suitable for the whole of India is being solved very great and rapid strides can be made in the development of the machinery of Self-Government."

"The Raja of Panagal won our admiration as a body for the plucky and cheerful way in which he tackled all his work and each of us personally will remember him as a kindly and courteous gentleman and a friend."

\* **RAO BAHADUR SIR A. P. PATRO:**—"It is my melancholy duty to associate myself with the remarks which have fallen from the hon. the Leader of the House. We have lost a great leader, a leader who has made his mark not merely as a politician but as a great statesman and a nation builder. It was given to him to pilot the mass movement though he was born a zamindar and zamindars are said to be conservative. During the

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period in which he was a Member in the Imperial Legislative Council he showed his great capacity and also sympathy for the amelioration of the depressed classes. He espoused the cause of the poor and the depressed classes in the Imperial Legislative Council, and carried his views in this Province. This Council and the country have lost a great leader at this critical juncture, the services of a man who has guided the destinies of this Province on proper and safe lines would have been invaluable. He was a sagacious leader, a kind and generous friend and colleague who had the courage to do the right thing at the right time—the services of such a man and his far-seeing statesmanship are not now available to us. I am sure when the history of this Council and its work will be written the historians will devote bright chapters to the great service that the Raja Sahib of Panagal has rendered for the progress of this province during the last 15 years. Nothing was too great for the abilities of his mind and the warmth of his heart. He overcame all obstacles very skilfully. It is impossible for me to assess the great value of the services which he has rendered to the party which he led so ably and successfully. We have suffered an irreparable loss and I sincerely hope that there will be one great spirit of service prevailing, viz., the example of the Raja of Panagal in our conduct of the affairs of this province on the lines on which he has foreshadowed during the last days of his life. We associate ourselves with the eloquent tribute that has been paid to the memory of our leader, one of the greatest men in India from all parts of India and from all classes of people."

\* **MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:**—"Mr. President, Sir, I would like to associate myself with the feeling of sympathy and condolence expressed by the previous speakers in this House on the demise of the late Raja of Panagal."

"As a leader he had the greatest sympathy towards the uplift of the masses. After the late lamented Dr. T. M. Nayar it was Raja of Panagal who really had at his heart the interests of the masses. During the period of six years he was the head of the Transferred Half of the Government he at all times showed fair justice in giving a share to the depressed classes in the local self-governing bodies."

"Though short might have been my acquaintance with the Raja Sahib, I was able to gather and learn that he at all times exhibited the rare quality of 'Patience' in all his deliberations. The depressed classes bemoan the great loss sustained by the country by his demise and on their behalf I support the motion on the floor of the House."

**MR. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:**—"Mr. President, Sir, on behalf of the Indian Christian community I beg to pay a respectful tribute to the memory of the great Raja Sahib. The successful working of the Reforms in this province will always be associated with the personality of the late Raja of Panagal. He became minister at a time of great political unrest. As a member of a party pledged to the acceptance of the Reforms, he was confronted with a very difficult task. He had to overcome opposition both within and without the Council and sustain the enthusiasm of his large body of followers. By his tact and urbanity, his magnanimity, his unfailing courtesy, and his sportsmanlike behaviour towards his political opponents, he was able not only to weld together his followers into a strong, compact and enthusiastic body, but also win the goodwill of those who widely



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differed from him in politics and unsparingly attacked him for upholding a political creed and system which they disliked and which they strove, might and main, to displace. He was a born statesman and leader of men. He possessed a profound knowledge of men and things. This together with his catholicity of temper gave him a breadth of outlook, and clearness of vision, which certainly made him a tower of strength to his colleagues and to the members of his party.

"To us, the members of the minority community, the feature in his character which appealed to us most was his simplicity. He was simple in his ways in his social relation. Though an aristocrat by birth and breeding, he was a democrat in his ways and social relationships. He was a pleasant companion, a sincere friend ready with genuine sympathy and kindness which never savoured of affectation or condescension. However much his political opponents disapproved of his policy they could not but acknowledge the consistency with which he adhered to what he considered to be proper and salutary for the Indian nation.

"Sir, when his party was defeated at the last elections and he was advised to form a ministry and keep it up by gaining new recruits in due course of time, he set his face resolutely against such a course. The death of one who had such a large following and whose influence was felt in all places in all classes and walks of life has certainly created a great void which cannot be easily filled. The only thing that can assuage the intensity of our sorrow and elevate us to a higher mood is the thought of his nobility and loftiness of purpose and the consistency with which he adhered to his wisely judged ways and means for the realization of his cherished ideal. He was no doubt great as a statesman; he was certainly greater as an eminent Indian. Here was a great man; when comes such another?"

\* Mr. T. M. MOIDOO SAHIB :—"Sir, it is my painful duty to associate myself with the sentiments given expression to by the previous speakers. The Raja Sahib was very dear to me, so much so, when I heard of his sudden death I fainted. He was not only the leader of my party, but he was an all-India leader. In spite of political differences with other parties, he was respected by his political opponents and they all were united in paying their tribute to him when he died. With regard to minority communities, and especially the Mappillas, on every occasion a question concerning our welfare came before him, he gave every help to us. Everyone here knows that the gap left by him cannot be filled. But I hope that God will not leave any section or community without a leader and He will soon help us. With these words I pay my respectful and humble tribute to the memory of the departed leader."

\* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to associate myself with the words that have fallen from the previous speakers. We have to mourn yet another gap in our ranks. It was only in the last meeting we had to mourn the loss to this House of the Raja of Ramnad, another member of the aristocracy. It was only the accident of our political institutions that did not make the Raja Sahib, a real leader of men and a born statesman, the Leader of the House. In any other recognized Parliamentary Assembly the Raja Sahib would have taken his place as a Leader of the House. It was, as I said, the accident of our political institutions that kept that place from him. It is too soon now to assess his worth as a politician;

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but no one can deny the greatness of the man. In spite of many difficulties and in spite of all opposition he felt that the Reforms should be worked. And when the Reforms came they found the right man in the Raja Sahib and the way in which he was able to pilot through so many pieces of legislation shows what was in the man. As I have always said, one thing that would stand to his credit is the passing of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act. His great sympathy with his fellow human beings is too well-known to be reiterated here. The way in which he was able to keep his followers together was due to his great sympathy and tact. As my friend Sir Parasuramdooss Patro said, it is no doubt very hard to fill the gap left by him. But I am sure, as has always been the case, time will find the man. But I mourn, as my friend the hon. the Leader of the House said, more than anything else the loss of a very great personal friend; because whatever may have been our political differences, to the end of his life the Raja Sahib and I were good friends; he was one of the few men who realized that personal friendship should in no way be spoilt by political differences. With these few words, Mr. President, I again beg to associate myself with this resolution."

\* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg leave to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by those who have preceded me in paying a tribute to the memory of the great Raja Sahib of Panagal. It is true, Sir, that I was perhaps a vigorous critic of his policy, but those differences do not stand in the way of offering my sincere tribute to him. His Ministry can stand comparison favourably with any other Ministry here and in other parts of the country. So far as his achievements are concerned, the Hindu Religious Endowments Act and the School of Indian Medicine are lasting memorials to his great ability and love of the land of his birth. He was great as a Leader while in power and I think, if I may say so, he was even greater when he ceased to be a Member and organized the party once more. With these words I associate myself with this resolution."

The resolution was put to the House and passed unanimously, the whole House standing.

I—cont.

NEW MEMBER

Captain Sir the Raja Velugoti Sree Govind Krishna Yachendralavaru, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Venkatagiri, who arrived at this stage made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and took his seat.

## V

### PETITION TO THE COUNCIL

\* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Sir, under Standing Order No. 71, I beg to present to the House the accompanying petition from the Academic Council of Andhra University, signed by the Registrar of the University and Secretary to the Academic Council, containing the material allegation that the academic work of the University is sorely hindered by the fact the location of the headquarters has not yet been settled, and praying the Madras Legislative Council to have a decisive vote on that matter when the question comes before it."

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## VI

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

1. <sup>a</sup> List of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending September 1928.
2. G.O. No. 2651, <sup>b</sup> Revenue, dated 9th November 1928, regarding the proposed settlement of Nugur taluk, East Godavari district.
3. G.O. No. 1792, <sup>b</sup> Development, dated 22nd October 1928, recording the audit report of the Government Industrial Institute, Madras, for the year ending 31st March 1928.
4. G.O. No. 1832, <sup>b</sup> Development, dated 29th October 1928, recording the audit report and accounts of the Industrial Engineering Workshops, Madras, for the year ending 31st March 1928.
5. G.O. No. 1987, <sup>b</sup> Development, dated 24th November 1928, recording the audit report and accounts of Fisheries—Cannery—for the year ending 31st March 1928.
6. <sup>b</sup> Report of the Special Officer for the Survey of Cottage Industries in the Malabar, South Kanara and the Nilgiri districts.
7. <sup>c</sup> Statement showing the kinds and rates of excise duties and licence fees paid by liquor shops and particulars of the non-proprietary clubs which supply foreign liquor to the members.
8. G.O. No. 2348, <sup>d</sup> Law and Education, dated 7th December 1928, issuing a press communiqué relating to the future organization and development of the Andhra University.
9. G.O. No. 2709, <sup>e</sup> Revenue, dated 15th November 1928, recording the report of the Board of Revenue on the levy of penalty on arrears of loans in the Anantapur district (vide answer to question No. 452, answered on 9th October 1928).
10. Statement showing the number, status, pay or income of officers performing the functions of inspectors of buses in the Madras City and in the mufassal, and the receipt of fees for inspection for the year ending 30th June 1928 (vide answer to question No. 198, answered on 6th September 1928).
11. Report <sup>f</sup> of the Commissioner of Excise, C.R. No. 10461, Abkari, dated 27th November 1928, regarding the location of arrack shops at Nallagatla, Erraguntla and Bathulur (vide answers to supplementary questions to question No. 783 answered on 28th November 1928).

## VII

## AMENDMENTS TO STANDING ORDERS

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The first item on the list of business is a motion by Mr. Saldanha for the amendment of certain Standing Orders. Copies of the draft amendments have already been circulated in print (printed below) and I take it that the House will take the draft amendments as read by me and does not want that I should read them again. I have to ask

- <sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix XXI at pages 164-166 infra.
- <sup>b</sup> Printed separately.
- <sup>c</sup> Printed as Appendix XXII at pages 167-175 infra.
- <sup>d</sup> Printed as Appendix XXIII at pages 176-178 infra.
- <sup>e</sup> Printed as Appendix XXIV at pages 178-182 infra.
- <sup>f</sup> Printed as Appendix XXV at pages 183-185 infra.
- <sup>g</sup> Printed as Appendix XXVI at page 186 infra.

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whether the hon. Member has the leave of the Council. Before doing so, however, I think it is necessary to point out that more than one amendment appears to me to be repugnant either to the provisions of the Government of India Act or of the Madras Legislative Council Rules. Though the power to over-rule amendments on the ground that they are ultra vires vests in me, I do not propose to exercise that power at this stage, but will allow the amendments to go before the House, and if the House grants leave to the Member, the Select Committee will no doubt examine the question how far the amendments are in order. I now ask whether the Member has the leave of the House.

(After a pause.)

"I take it that the hon. Member has the leave of the House.

"The draft amendments have now to be referred to a Select Committee of which the President shall be the Chairman and of which the Deputy President, the Advocate-General and Chairman of the Council to be nominated by me, shall be Members. Six other Members have to be elected by the Council by means of the single transferrable vote in accordance with the existing regulations framed for that purpose. I fix 3 p.m. to-day as the time for the presentation of nomination papers to the Secretary under regulation II of the regulations for the holding of elections by means of the single transferrable vote."

## AMENDMENTS.

## Standing Order No. 4.

Substitute the following for the present Standing Order No. 4:—

"While in session the Council shall ordinarily sit never more than five days at a stretch, and shall commence its proceedings at 11 o'clock in the morning and never sit for more than two hours and a half at a time without a break, unless the President otherwise permit without objection from twenty or more members."

## Standing Order No. 8.

Add the following at the end of Standing Order No. 8:—

"It may be extended with the leave of the Council, and may be shortened if there is time left after all questions and supplementary questions are answered. In the latter case the mover of any motion not mentioned in the agenda papers will be entitled to insist that his motion may be moved after the first hour allowed for questions and answers has run."

## Standing Order No. 15.

Add Standing Order No. 15-A after Standing Order No. 15:—

"Answers to questions may not be refused or be evasive unless on the ground of public interest or labour involved clearly out of proportion to the importance of the answer to be given. Such refusal or evasiveness may be sufficient ground for asking leave for adjournment motion, if other conditions are satisfied."

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*Standing Order No. 20.**Add to Standing Order No. 20 the following clause :—*

"Previous notice for asking the leave should be given to the Secretary to the Legislative Council, at least half an hour before the question time. Such notice will not be necessary if the motion for adjournment arises out of an answer given or refusal to give a proper answer at question time the same day, in which case leave may be asked immediately thereafter without any previous notice."

*Standing Order No. 28.**Add to clause (1) of Standing Order No. 28 the following explanation :—*

"*Explanation.*—Arguments based on the previous history of the subject matter before the Council drawn from authenticated facts or legendary lore or comparative or analogous facts throwing light on the matter are relevant."

*Standing Order No. 30.**Insert the following new Standing Order after Standing Order No. 30 :—*

"30-A. A motion by way of amendment or otherwise which covers more than one subject after debate thereon may be split by its author according to each subject, so that votes may be taken separately on each proposition covering that subject alone, without previous notice of his intention to do so."

*Standing Order No. 36.**Add the following new Standing Order after Standing Order No. 36 :—*

"36-A. The President may call upon a member to altogether stop his speech or supplementary question or resume his seat on account of irrelevancy of his speech or other infringement of a rule or standing order only after the member has had an opportunity to explain that irrelevancy or other infringement does not arise and has persisted in repeating more than once his alleged fault."

*Standing Order No. 38.**Substitute the following clause for clause (2) :—*

"(2) On the day on which any such motion is made or on any subsequent day to which discussion thereof is postponed where the Bill comprises only the main provision, the principle thereof, or where the Bill comprises several main provisions, the principle underlying the several provisions shall be explained by the author of the Bill or any of his supporters in his stead, and may be discussed by other members but not the details of the Bill or the several provisions further than is necessary to explain the principle or principles."

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*Standing Order No. 40.**Add to clause (2) the following sub-clause :—*

"The names of the other members of the Select Committee shall be sent to the Secretary to the Legislative Council at least three days before the day the Bill is to be so referred. In moving the inclusion of such members in the Committee, he may add the names of other members which have been communicated to the Secretary to the Legislative Council. Amendments to the list may be moved by other members for omission or addition to the list, provided notice has been given previously of such amendments."

*Standing Order No. 41.**Add the following to clause (3) :—*

"If the Select Committee decides that the Bill requires republication, the Secretary to the Legislative Council shall send it for republication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* with the report of the Committee, duly authenticated with his signature."

*Standing Order No. 46.*

In Standing Order No. 46, clause (1), *substitute* the word 'three' for the word 'ten'; and

*add at the end* "or unless it is a mere consequential or verbal amendment."

*Standing Order No. 52.*

*Add at the end the words* "It may then be withdrawn with the leave of the Council, but not otherwise."

*Standing Order No. 65.**Substitute the following for clause (1) :—*

"(1) Where a resolution or other motion for the purpose of discussing a matter of general importance under rule 24-A of the Madras Legislative Council Rules has been moved and decided upon in the Council, no motion or amendment raising substantially the same question shall be moved again within one year."

*Standing Order No. 67.**Add after Standing Order No. 67 a new Standing Order as follows :—*

"67-A. There shall be a Finance Committee of the Council consisting of eleven members, eight of whom will be elected by the Council and two nominated by the Governor. The Finance Member will be ex officio member of and chairman of the committee."

*Standing Order No. 68.**Add at the end the following words :—*

"and the Committee of Finance."

*Standing Order No. 80.**Add at the end the following words :—*

"The Committee will order books for the library from the cheapest and best book firms in the world as it may select."

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*New Standing Order No. 80-A.**Add the following as a new Standing Order No. 80-A—*

"80-A. The quorum for all committees constituted under the Standing Orders will consist of one-third of the total number of members of a committee or five, whichever number is larger."

## VIII

## THE ELLAMARRU AND PENJENDRA IMPARTIBLE ESTATES BILL.

\* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, with your permission, I beg to move that all the items of business up to item No. 19 dealing with the Ellamarru and Penjendra Impartible Estates Bill be postponed till after that item is disposed of. The Bill relates to a simple non-controversial matter. As at present arranged in the agenda it is not likely to be taken up at this session of the Council. I therefore request that that item may be taken up first in preference to the other items placed before the House."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"I second the motion for the adjournment of items 1—18 till after item No. 19 is disposed of. This simple and non-controversial matter can be taken up first and disposed of before the other long standing controversial matters are taken up."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that items 1—18 be adjourned till after item 19 is disposed of."

12-15 p.m. \* Sriman BISWANATH DASS Mahasayo:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am sorry to differ from my hon. Friends when they say that this is a non-controversial subject. To me it is a very controversial subject in so far as it brings time and again before this House the question of adding to the scheduled number of estates. It is a misfortune that we are assenting to each of such Bills without any enquiry or investigation into the nature or extent or the principle of these Bills. With regard to the present Bill I see from the schedule that a number of villages have been included, not only zamindari but also inams, and mokhasa villages. Portions of villages, one-third, one-fourth, half, have been included in the schedule. This being the case, I am very sorry I cannot agree with my hon. Friends that there will be no contention with regard to this Bill. Further, I have to record my protest against the way in which these Bills are proposed to be rushed through in the Council."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think the hon. Member will be in order if he refers to the question of the postponement of some of the items of business in the agenda."

\* Sriman BISWANATH DASS Mahasayo:—"I bow to your ruling. I do not see any reason why this Bill should alone be given preference to other Bills which are more important in their nature and which are entered in the agenda in a certain order. For these reasons I oppose the motion for adjournment."

\* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I must associate myself with what has fallen from the hon. Member, Mr. Biswanath Das. Some of the Bills coming earlier in the agenda are very important but unfortunately have been postponed from time to time and I am sorry that even to-day a move is made to delay their consideration still further. When the Bill given notice of by my hon. Friend, Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, comes before the House, we may have to say several things about it. I do not see

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any reason why this Bill should be taken up now to the prejudice of other Bills which have, in the usual course of things, should be considered earlier by us."

\* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, I also associate myself with the remarks of my hon. Friend who has just now spoken. There is no reason why any preference should be given to this Bill. I have myself given notice of some Bills which I consider to be very urgent."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will be quite in order if he moves that his Bills may be taken up first, after this motion is disposed of."

\* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I do not see any reason why there should be any change in the order of business, and I oppose the motion."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Sir, I also oppose the motion for this reason. There are very many other matters which are more important and more urgent. I do not see any reason for the anxiety of my hon. Friends who want to get through that Bill first, and who want that Bill, just like a war measure, to be treated as urgent, and that not even one day should pass without that Bill being passed. Apart from the merits of the case, it has been usual on former occasions for such Bills being rushed through. That is, perhaps, the reason why my hon. Friend, Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, says that it is a non-controversial subject. It is not such a non-controversial matter as it is presumed to be. Perhaps this time the Bill will take up more time. The reason for saying that this is a non-controversial matter is that such Bills were passed very easily last time, because some of us could not be here and did not want to be here. It cannot be presumed that this is also a similar matter. It is a very important and big matter and it will take up more time. The Bill requires good consideration. Probably the House may decide that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee to see how many people will suffer under the provisions of this Bill, what advantages will be given to others, how those people who get advantages under this Bill are faring in the world, whether this Bill benefits in any way the tenants, and whether it benefits only the zamindars. Perhaps some of my hon. Friends want that the Bill should be passed without any word being said on its merits. Others may not have the same liberal and generous opinion. We have to consider all these points and I therefore oppose the motion for adjournment."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that items 1 to 18 in the agenda under sub-head (II) be postponed till item 19 is disposed of."

The motion was put to the House and lost.

## IX

## THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT (AMENDMENT) BILLS.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The Council was discussing \* the amendment of Mr. Venkatapati Raju with regard to Bill No. 14 of 1927 to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925. The amendment that was under consideration was that of Mr. Venkatapati Raju as amended by Mr. Satyamurti. The amended amendment runs thus:—"For the words 'in the town of Anantapur' substitute the words 'in the headquarters of the University'". That amendment is for the consideration of the House."

\* Please see pages 294—297 of the Council Proceedings, dated 10th October 1928.

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Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIAR :—" May I ask for a poll, Sir, on my motion ? "

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Too late. "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, there are other amendments to the amendment of Mr. Venkatapati Raju. "

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member points out that there are other amendments. I am aware that there are various amendments, printed in the Agenda, to the Bill of Mr. Venkatapati Raju. If the hon. Minister wants that his amendment should be taken up, there are various ways of doing so. One is to defeat the amendment of Mr. Venkatapati Raju; the other is to ask the permission of the Chair to move his amendment as an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Venkatapati Raju. The same course may be adopted by other hon. Members also. "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, I request your permission to introduce my amendment, to substitute the word ' Vizagapatam ' for the word ' Anantapur ' . "

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Before I proceed further, I should like to ascertain the wishes of the House as to the procedure to be adopted for discussing the amendments. This amendment deals only with the question of a single centre or multiple centres. Multiple centres are attempted to be reduced to one centre. Therefore I think it is better at this stage to dispose of the question of having more centres or reducing three centres to one. Before I give a definite ruling, I should like to know the wishes of the House about the procedure to be adopted with regard to the amendments given notice of by hon. Members. "

\* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Mr. President, Sir, the principle of my Bill, as it was introduced into the House and as it is brought forward now before the House, is that all the activities of the Andhra University should be concentrated at the headquarters. I think that the procedure should be to dispose of first the question whether the activities of the University should be concentrated in one place or in several places. Then other questions may be taken up and decided upon. If it is decided that the activities should be confined to one place, then we can consider the question what that place should be. Therefore, I would suggest to hon. Members through you that the question of concentration may be decided first and that the question where the headquarters should be located may be taken up later. "

\* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" Mr. President, Sir, in the matter of several localities that are proposed or suggested, there are different Bills and amendments to those Bills. The exact question before the House now is whether there should be concentration or no concentration. May I suggest that the different amendments which suggest several places for the location of the headquarters of the University may not be dealt with now? The question of principle, viz., concentration at one centre or plurality of centres, may be decided on the motion now before the House. My suggestion is that all amendments which suggest particular places may be dealt with in the other Bills. The question of principle whether it is to be only one centre or plurality of centres may be determined on the Bill of Mr. Venkatapati Raju. That will be a better method and will lead to convenience. "

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\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" With regard to the suggestion of Mr. Ramasomayajulu I feel one difficulty. If the Council adopts the Bill of Mr. Venkatapati Raju, the question of multiple centres cannot be considered again in this session. If Mr. Venkatapati Raju's Bill is disposed of, the question whether it shall be a single centre or more centres will have been disposed of. If that Bill is thrown away, it will be open for the Council to continue to have the existing three centres or to add to the list of three centres. If it is agreed that the question of a single centre or more centres should be disposed of first, the Council may proceed to discuss the amendment of Mr. Venkatapati Raju now before the House. "

\* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, I wanted to point out the same difficulty just now pointed out by you. If the proposal of Mr. Ramasomayajulu is accepted, we would be accepting the one centre principle. The question of headquarters is in clause (6). Clause (6) is for the consideration of the House now in this Bill. If we decide that the only centre shall be at the headquarters, then the question arises in connexion with the other Bills which deal with clause (3) as to which shall be that centre. The question of what shape the Andhra University should take has been under discussion off and on in this House for the last two years and the settlement that was arrived at by the House under the original Act itself has not been accepted by every one. The Government have tried their best to see whether any agreement can be arrived at between the various hon. Members of the Andhra country. But time and again the discussion of these Bills has been postponed because no such agreement has been arrived at. I think the time has come when we should take a step in the direction of settling this question as to where the headquarters of the Andhra University should be and whether the University should be of the unitary type with only one centre or of the affiliating type. "

" If hon. Members have read the communiqué that has been issued by the Madras Government they would have found out that the Government are in favour of developing one centre and I can say, the reason which impelled the Government to do this was that the money available at the disposal of the Government will not be enough to develop two or three centres, whereas the money available to Government would, I think, be sufficient to develop work at any one particular centre. Viewing the question from the standpoint of merely financial consideration and putting aside all considerations of the locality from which people come, we, as a Government feel that the best place where such development could take place in the Andhradesa is at Vizagapatam and that is because already at Vizagapatam there is a Medical College; there is also the Engineering School, which when the Andhra University is in a position to have an Engineering College will serve as a nucleus; and the Harbour works at Vizagapatam are being constructed now. In course of time the Harbour will become an accomplished fact and will serve as a place where marine engineering could be developed. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway, I believe, are going to bring their workshop to Waltair. That again will be another incentive for the development of Railway engineering at Vizagapatam. So, if we consider all circumstances, we find that Vizagapatam will be an ideal place for the development of all institutions in the University. "

" As I have said, there has been a great cry for the development of technological studies in our universities and one of the main objections

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taken when the Annamalai University Bill was before this Council was that we were reproducing a mere cultural university, and that there were many of this type in this country."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" Quite so."

\* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I do not know who is the hon. Member that questions it. This is what I said : the opinion of this House was that the Government were in favour of technological institutions. I feel that Vizagapatam is in every way a suitable place for the location of the centre of this University and so I would implore this House to accept this amendment of Mr. Venkatapati Raju, which will make development possible only in one particular centre."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Is the hon. Minister moving an amendment ?"

\* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am supporting Mr. Venkatapati Raju's amendment, Sir."

\* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Sir, with reference to the concentration or distribution of centres, I wish to submit that Dr. Subbarayan's Government has been solely responsible for creating the greatest confusion possible in the Andhra country and for having created an almost impossible situation for reaching any agreement at all. The previous Government kept in its view the public opinion of Andhradeva. Taking into consideration the vastness of the area and also the different kinds of necessities they have taken into their minds that the Andhra University should also be an affiliating University, besides being a teaching University, and therefore they did not think it possible to have one centre and wanted a federal type of University. Therefore they fixed Vizagapatam as one centre for developing itself in the womb in time to get a University, Rajahmundry as another centre and Anantapur as a third centre. Of course the question of a fourth centre also came up for consideration and in the Legislative Council ; Guntur was claimed by one party, Bezwada by another party, but if we take the figures at voting, we find that almost every one of the members of the Council voted for a fourth centre in one form or another, but as neither Bezwada nor Guntur was settled, the question of a fourth centre fell through, but the hon. the Chief Minister thought Bezwada being the most central place, would be suitable for the Andhra University and as the University has affiliating functions, it was fixed up as the headquarters of the University. After Ramarayaningar's Ministry failed in the last elections and after Dr. Subbarayan assumed the Chief Ministership, what has happened ? He set up one place against another ; he has created confusion. But we find that the Senate passed a resolution asking the Government to make Bezwada the fourth centre. The previous Ministry knew the needs of the Andhra country much better than this Ministry and therefore they wanted a federal type of University and so they fixed Bezwada as the headquarters. They promised in their speeches in the Council made at the close of the passing of the Act, as also outside the House, that Bezwada would be made the fourth centre sooner or later. It was on that basis that the whole thing went. Then Dr. Subbarayan had no objection for Bezwada being continued as the headquarters of the University. There was a communiqué in 1927 stating that Bezwada would continue as the headquarters. They only wanted the

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Rajahmundry should be deprived of its centre and that it should be transferred to Bezwada. That was the mind of the Government and that was the first kind of difficulty that they created. Of course, the Senate, following its old lines, passed a resolution unanimously that Bezwada should be made the fourth centre, because it would create heart-burning to remove one centre to another place. Of course, it is not obligatory on the part of Government to develop all the centres simultaneously, and therefore the headquarters should be made a centre. But the Government has option to develop headquarters first. It was with that idea that Mr. Lakkaraju Subba Rao proposed that Bezwada should be made the fourth centre. The Vice-Chancellor of the University also accepted it and communicated it to the Government, but the Government said 'No' and said that there should be only three centres, as if there was some charm in having three centres ; but at the same time, they said that Bezwada should continue to be the headquarters. After that there was interminable controversy between Rajahmundry and Bezwada, Bezwada struggling to retain the headquarters and Rajahmundry struggling to retain the centre. That is the first stage.

"Then, Sir, several Bills were introduced, and then the question was referred to the Senate by the Government asking for their opinion. The Senate said that Anantapur should be the headquarters—of course it may be under different circumstances, on account of agitation carried on by one party. The Government did not accept the opinion of the Senate. That was the next stage.

"Then, Sir, the matter came up before the Select Committee and they said that there should be concentration at Anantapur and that Anantapur should be the headquarters of the Andhra University. Then Government again said 'No'. Then last September when the Andhra University Bills came up for consideration, Dr. Subbarayan put in an amendment in favour of Rajahmundry being made the headquarters. He did not think of Vizagapatam and its excellent climate then and the possibility of developing technological studies at Vizagapatam. That is how the mind of the Government was wavering then. Then, Sir, I proposed an adjournment of the consideration of the subject for three months. I distinctly told the Government that our local bodies in both the Kistna and Guntur districts were going to contribute 14 lakhs and another lakh would be collected from zamindars. Important zamindars like the Zamindar of Vuyyur, the Zamindar of Mirzapuram and the Zamindar of Gollapalli signed the manifesto. Then Dr. Subbarayan said that he would give a chance to local bodies to collect these funds. We went to our homes and, keeping the objects in view, we passed resolutions granting some lakhs to the University : the Bezwada Municipality wanted to pay four lakhs, Guntur District Board five lakhs and the Kistna District Board reiterated its promise of three lakhs. Then Dr. Subbarayan wavered again and came with his Government Order prohibiting the district boards and municipalities from paying such large contributions to the university. That was the next stage in the psychology of this Government. We never said that we would collect the 15 lakhs from private gentlemen. At that time we said that there was no Annamalai Chettiyar in the Telugu country and so it was natural for local bodies like Guntur and Kistna to pay. Now, the Government has completely changed



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its mind and upset its own policy, and Dr. Subbarayan comes forward with a communiqué. That communiqué says that the Andhra University should be scrapped, i.e., all the institutions should go back to the Madras University, and that there should be only a unitary type of university—it may be called the Waltair University or the Vizagapatam University. Now he has changed his mind and by the time we come before this Council he has given up the idea of sending us back to the Madras University. So, is this House to follow the lead of Dr. Subbarayan when he has changed from step to step, when he has no fixed opinion, for at one time he wants Rajahmundry, and then sets Bezwada against Rajahmundry, Anantapur against Bezwada and now he sets Vizagapatam against all these. I therefore appeal to this House not to follow the Government in this matter. I had my own ideas about concentration and now seeing the whole situation and the public opinion in the country I think it is necessary to keep all these centres and to make Bezwada the fourth centre. That would only keep up the dignity and prestige of the old Government. As soon as Ministers change, the principles of the old Act should not change. The old Ministry was an Andhra Ministry and they knew the public opinion in the Andhra country. But Dr. Subbarayan having no fixed ideas has created all this confusion in the country. I would therefore appeal to the House to make Bezwada the fourth centre and remove the heart-burning from Rajahmundry, Vizagapatam and Anantapur. Keep the headquarters at Bezwada. Do not deprive Bezwada of its headquarters. So long as the affiliating functions of the university are to be retained, the centrality of the place becomes very important because people have to come to a single place for the transaction of business, and commissions have to go from a central place to examine the various colleges to see that the existing colleges are in a good condition. Students and parents have to go to the Registrar and so the centrality of the place becomes an important matter. If the climate of Bezwada is considered hot in two or three months in the year, according to the expert opinion of a Medical College Professor of Vizagapatam, the climate of Vizagapatam is bad for nine months in the year. It is only in summer that it is excellent, but at that time all the colleges would be closed and all the professors would leave the place. On the other hand the climate of Bezwada is excellent for about ten months in the year, and Bezwada is a growing place and it is growing very rapidly. From a little union of 8,000 population, it has risen to a town with 50 to 60 thousand population, and the most important municipality in the Telugu country according to its income and practically according to population also. It is still rising by leaps and bounds. When we take the distances into consideration, Vizagapatam is in one corner; it is about 300 miles or so from Bezwada, and Anantapur is almost equi-distant from Bezwada. When we take the Nizam's Dominions into consideration, there are about 60 lakhs of Andhras there and their wants have to be taken into account. So I say that Bezwada should not be deprived of its headquarters and the lead of the Government should not be followed. With regard to technological and technical studies, there is no prohibition under the Act that they should be developed only in one centre."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the hon. Member will have to take another opportunity to dwell upon the question of technological studies. Here we are only concerned with headquarters and concentration."

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\* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" When we take into consideration the public opinion as expressed in the oral and written evidence that was given before the Select Committee, we find that the preponderating evidence was in favour of Bezwada continuing as the headquarters either as the fourth centre or as the only centre. I do not want to disturb the other centres because it would create heart-burnings and needless quarrels. I am also afraid that after the next elections, while bricks and mortar are being carried to a particular place and walls are being raised, other amending Bills may crop up and disturb the whole thing, just as Dr. Subbarayan's unexpected Ministry has come and disturbed the whole thing built up by the previous Ministry of Raja Ramarayaningar. And Raja Ramarayaningar when we all met in Dr. Subbarayan's room said that if we want to give an all-Andhra character to the Andhra University, Bezwada should be the headquarters. He said so in so many words when all the Andhra members met, and therefore that was the opinion of Raja Ramarayaningar. I fervently appeal to Dr. Subbarayan to follow in the footsteps of the late Raja Ramarayaningar and keep up the prestige of the previous Council and the previous Government and the dignity of the Government and of the Council and not to waver by going this side or that side. I therefore think that the three centres should remain as they are now with Bezwada as the headquarters; and Bezwada should be a centre."

\* Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, I take it that the question now is whether there should be concentration or there should be distribution as provided for in the original Act, and I was merely sorry for my hon. Friend, Mr. Kaleswara Rao, who was waxing eloquent about the respective merits of Bezwada versus Vizagapatam, Vizagapatam versus Rajahmundry, Rajahmundry versus Anantapur, and so on. As you, Sir, gently and mildly reminded him, he would have an ample opportunity of discussing the relative merits of each place, and which is going to be the headquarters of this Andhra University. Before we do so, Sir, the first question that will have to be decided is this. According to clause (3) of section 6 of the present Andhra University Act, 'the University might establish a university college or a first-grade college or affiliate any institution as a university college or a first-grade college in the towns of either Vizagapatam or Rajahmundry or Anantapur or only at the headquarters of the University whichever place may be decided upon, etc.' Before discussing this matter, we have to answer the question whether the essential features of the present Andhra University Act should be wiped out because the hon. the Chief Minister all on a sudden develops a fad of a unitary teaching and residential type of university for the whole Andhra desa. Now, Sir, I may observe that the Bill of the hon. Member, Mr. Venkatapati Raju, which proposes that there should be concentration of university colleges and first-grade colleges only at the headquarters was considered at the Select Committee meeting. It was a Select Committee numerously and very well represented and they came to the conclusion that whatever views may prevail in the case of the university colleges, so far as the first-grade colleges are concerned, there should not be any restriction for their springing up anywhere else than in the centres themselves. And as regards the university colleges, the Select Committee recommended that they should be located at Anantapur because the Select Committee decided that Anantapur should be the headquarters. Now, if I attempt to answer the question as to whether there should be concentration

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at only a particular centre, that centre being the headquarters of the university, I most unhesitatingly say this 'Let the essential features of the present Act be preserved intact.' I may say, Sir, without dilating on the matter any further, that the essential features of the present Act are not a single unitary teaching and residential type of university provided for the whole of the Andhra desa, whether at Vizagapatam or at Anantapur. But its object was the simultaneous development of three centres—Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry and Anantapur. And I am strongly of opinion that those essential features of the present Act, namely, concentration, should be preserved. In the result, I oppose this amendment of the hon. Member, Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju, that there should be concentration of the university colleges and first grade colleges only at the headquarters of the university. I reserve to myself the liberty to discuss fully and elaborately the question of the location of the headquarters at the proper time."

MR. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I think I am right when I say that the majority of members of the select committee were in favour of having a unitary type of university for the Andhra districts. That is the only reason why they suggested that Anantapur should be the headquarters. There is already a Government college there and Government, I think, have spent about 5 to 7 lakhs on that college. The second reason was that the claims of the northern Andhra districts were amply satisfied and fully met by the institution of the technological institute at Vizagapatam. Thirdly, considering the vast area and the backwardness of the Ceded districts and the differences of opinion among the members of the committee, between those who advocated Rajahmundry and those that advocated Bezwada, the select committee gauged the whole position there and decided that Anantapur should be the headquarters of the university. Therefore in one corner of the Andhra districts within easy access of the Ceded districts was to be located the academic centre of the university and at the other corner the aspirations of all young men who want to have the best kind of instruction in medicine, engineering and technology would be quite satisfied by their being asked to go to Vizagapatam. If now Vizagapatam is recommended as the headquarters of the university both for liberal or cultural subjects and for technological subjects of education, I think the House is entitled to have some more information from the hon. the Minister. My friend Mr. Kaleswara Rao just now said that the citizens of Bezwada offered Rs. 15 lakhs. Whether it was merely a promise or whether the amount was actually collected and offered, I am not in a position to know. If the zamindars of the place had come out readily with a large amount, like Sir Annamalai Chettiyar, probably the hon. the Minister might have accepted the offer and voted for the present headquarters in the Andhra University Act being retained. When the hon. Minister says that financial considerations were at the bottom of this change, there are one or two conclusions possible. It might be the hon. the Minister contemplates a scheme whereby he proposes to utilize the services of the professors of engineering and technological institutions for the purposes of research work or higher studies. If that is so, it is a concentration which rests solely on financial considerations. If there is to be no such concentration or interchange of professors, i.e., the professors employed in the medical, engineering and technological institutes being also availed of for conducting and supervising

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research work or higher studies in the academic part of the University, then there is really no reason why we should favour such a concentration of Honours and post-graduate courses. If, on the other hand, the promises to which Mr. Kaleswara Rao referred, namely, the promises of Rs. 15 lakhs, are only on paper and not really in the shape of hard cash ready to be placed on the table of the hon. the Minister and there is no prospect of any contribution from private sources, and Government has to shoulder the whole burden, then I do not see why the decision arrived at by the members of the Select Committee, by the majority of them, with regard to the separation of the cultural and technological branches of higher studies, should be disturbed."

\* MR. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"I conceive, Sir, that the scope of the discussion has been transgressed by more than one speaker that preceded me. To begin with, I will have to name the hon. the Chief Minister himself. The Chief Minister, Sir, under the guise of supporting the principle of concentration at one single centre went on discussing, not the merits of that question, but the merits of Vizagapatam as satisfying all the requirements of that centre. I fail to see any arguments advanced by the hon. the Chief Minister that would lead this House to accept this theory of concentration at a single centre in preference to the division into three centres, as fixed by the Act as it stands.

"I am not going into the merits of the different places for being a centre, 1 p.m. but I am going to deal with the question whether this theory of concentration at one single centre and that at the headquarters is a thing which is new or whether it has been before the Council and the country and, if so, for how long. I may put before the House that this theory of a single centre and that at the headquarters was before the House and it was considered in all its aspects. Taking into consideration the vastness of the country that was to be within the ambit of the Act, taking into consideration the necessity for satisfying the intellectual needs of the vast population that has got to be served by this Act, and taking into consideration the desirability of separating the higher separable departments of culture, for instance, the humanities at one place and the sciences at the central place with a view to satisfy the needs of the whole province, it was thought the most desirable course to have what are called three university centres. The Council came to this opinion with a view to meet all the peculiar circumstances of the province that there should be three centres, one centre where the different sciences are to be developed, another centre where the humanities are to be developed and another centre which has got special facilities for developing technological studies. The ultimate aim of the Act is to develop two different universities for the whole Andhra area, which naturally divides itself into two natural divisions, namely, coastal districts and central or Ceded districts. It was in that view that Anantapur and Rajahmundry have been selected. Vizagapatam has been selected for the peculiar facilities it affords. The basis of the present Act is intended to be taken away by the present Government at a moment's notice. This idea of a unitary centre was before the previous Government and before the previous Ministry, a Ministry, as was observed by one of the speakers, which belonged to the Andhra Province. The Council is to consider the requirements of the Andhra Province and not to pander to the pet theory of the Chief Minister, namely, the one centre theory; he being an



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Oxford man, he can take to that theory, but the Andhra people are not prepared to accept this one-centre business. The Andhra country asserted itself in no uncertain voice that it would not be satisfied unless it had facilities for two universities, one for the coastal districts and another for the Ceded districts. If in course of time, funds permitted, they may have two different universities, one at Anantapur, and one at Rajahmundry. So, there is absolutely no case made out to subvert the basic facts of the Andhra University Act and take to this one centre argument. Therefore, I strongly appeal to the House to pay heed to the voice of the Andhra country as indicated in the Council and elsewhere, and not subvert the whole basis of the Andhra University Act and not accede to the wishes of the hon. the Chief Minister. He has not made any convincing arguments in favour of the intended subversion of the whole fabric of the Andhra University Act. I am not going into a disputation about the claims of this locality or that; that will be settled later on. This fabric of the Andhra University Act ought not to be changed and no case has been made out for it."

\* Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"Mr. President, Sir, so much has been said about the Andhra public opinion in this House by several speakers that one is hard put to find out what that public opinion is, because we find advocates of Bezwada and Anantapur and in spite of all these months taken up over this question, they have not been able to come to any definite settlement. I think this question will be settled and settled well if the Andhra Members do not take any part in the discussion, and leave it to others to decide the things for them. They may blame the Government for many of the things in the past. Now that the Government have come to a conclusion, I think it is better they stick to it. I for one would give all my support to see that one full fledged university of the technological type is developed at one centre. As far as we outsiders are able to learn, Vizagapatam seems best, and with our little funds it is not possible to develop one headquarter at Anantapur, and another one at Bezwada wherein we have to spend several lakhs of rupees. Now we have a university in the south; the only point on which I do not agree with the communiqué is that it does not make any mention of industries or technology, but simply says researches in science and arts. If there is going to be another duplication of the Annamalai University, I do not think many members would like to have one more imitation of that university. If the Andhra University is going to supply the need of the Province in the matter of giving technological instruction, we would support it. I wish Government will stick to their guns and see that the Bill is passed in the manner indicated by the Chief Minister."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am glad that after a course of vacillation, the Government have come to very sound conclusions which we have been reiterating on the floor of this House, and it is sheer wisdom to select the only important place in the northern districts, that is, Vizagapatam, which in course of time is bound to become a world centre of commerce. When introducing the Andhra University Bill, Sir Patro in no unmistakable terms said that the two essential principles on which the Andhra University was based were (1) the vernacularization and (2) development of technology. Going into the first question, I do not think why the House should agree to any unitary type of university having one centre at Vizagapatam, another at Rajahmundry and another at Anantapur. In the words of the distinguished Member of this

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hon. House, who now has the privilege of adorning the Chair, I think we will have an aeroplane university, in which the members and professors will be accommodated to give lectures on various courses of study in different places. If that is not going to be the aim of this hon. House, I think we must make up our mind once for all to come to one conclusion, and that is to fix up a centre. My hon. Friend made out a case bringing so many different points on this question. I think so far as we are concerned, we have to discuss and decide now the only question, that is the headquarters of the University. If the hon. Members will coolly think throwing aside local interests they will certainly decide and prefer Vizagapatam to any of those centres proposed to be included within the Andhra University. I feel that my hon. Friends from Bellary would not press for it. My hon. Friend from Bezwada has put up a strong plea for Bezwada. I have no objection to any place if it is better than Vizagapatam. Under the circumstances, I very much welcome Vizagapatam and I welcome the wise policy that has been followed by Government in fixing Vizagapatam.

"Then a reference has been made to the local board contributions. So far as my reading of the Local Boards Act is concerned, I think no district board can contribute a pie out of its funds, unless the Local Boards Act is amended. I have not read the District Municipalities Act, but so far as the taluk board or district board is concerned, they cannot give one pie towards the funds of the University, for the promotion of collegiate education. There is no recommendation either in the findings of the Financial Relations Committee or any provision in the Local Boards Act to allow of such contributions.

"Then, Sir, a word about concentration. I do not think we would agree to a unitary type of university, with the affiliating functions left to the Madras University, for this reason. The Andhra University, as has been said, is intended mainly for the vernacularization of the courses and I feel that if the affiliating functions are left to the Madras University, the Madras University may not take that attitude and that course of action which might facilitate and also make the progress of vernacularization rapid. In these circumstances, I do object to the idea of affiliating functions being delegated to the Madras University. Under the present conditions, we cannot much harp upon the word 'unitary' and relegate the Andhra University to do the functions of a merely unitary type like Dacca University. With these observations I heartily support the idea of having the University headquarters fixed at Vizagapatam."

\* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"Mr. President, I repudiate the charge that the Andhra members here or the Andhra members outside could not come to a decision on this matter. I would place the blame wholly and solely at the doors of the present Government and the hon. the Minister for Education. It was he, Sir, who was in a measure responsible for tantalising 1-15 Bezwada, Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam and even Anantapur. He could P. M. not possibly make up his mind till now. The latest development, however, seems to be that he has made up his mind that the centre should be Vizagapatam. As far as my friends from the Andhra desa are concerned, I am sorry, I will have to differ from some of them to some extent. The original idea of the Andhras was that there should be one Andhra province and one Andhra University. They fought for it. Perhaps they had not possibly a

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clear conception of the type of university they wanted. It was only when the Andhra University Act was passed and the subject was fully dealt with that the different types of universities came up for consideration. It was for the self-same reasons which are expressed to-day that a sort of compromise was reached to the effect that there should be more than one centre. Bezwada, Rajahmundry, Anantapur and Vizagapatam aspired to become centres. It was thought that the Ceded districts might be satisfied by having a centre at Anantapur, the coastal districts by having one at Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam by having a technological centre; Bezwada, considered as the neutral zone, being chosen for the headquarters. It was only a compromise and, as all compromises are defective, this compromise too has given rise to further complications. We repeated the old story to-day, i.e., having one centre at the back of our minds and trying to locate it as near our houses as possible. That is the trouble. The idea is that we must have only one centre. My hon. Friends seem to be afraid of having only one centre for the whole of Andhra desa. The Select Committee's report is very clear on the point. The Committee are in favour of concentration of all Honours and post-graduate courses at one centre only. It is only for Honours and post-graduate courses that one centre is to be selected. If we take practical affairs into consideration we will find that the students that will go in for Honours and post-graduate studies will be very few. According to Mr. Statham's report there would be about 50 to 60 students. To have more centres merely for fifty or sixty students is in my humble opinion unthinkable. To have university professors for twenty students at one place is very uneconomical also. Further it will defeat our very object, viz., to have a real living university centre for Andhra desa which would be an ornament to it.

"In the Select Committee, the question of the claims of other districts were not left undecided. In this connexion I may say that education may be differentiated in two ways. One is cultural and the other is commercial. As far as the commercial side is concerned, we have provided that each district may be allowed to have a first-grade college affiliated to the Andhra University and we have also decided in the Select Committee that there should be only one centre. I shall not commit myself by saying where it should be. Whether it should be at Vizagapatam, or Rajahmundry or Bezwada or even our Guntur or Harpanahalli is immaterial to me. Let us as early as possible decide some centre and I am satisfied.

"One more word and I have done. My friends seem to think that in the whole of Andhra desa there is only one opinion. The amount of evidence received by the Select Committee would show that Vizagapatam wanted to be made centre on account of its salubrious climate, Bezwada on account of its central place and Anantapur on account of its being a backward tract and that all these claims were considered. Now, without going into the question of the location of the centre, I propose that we should concentrate our attention on the question of the number of centres. If the view that I have presented that post-graduate courses and Honours studies alone have to be concentrated at one place and that all other districts should be allowed to develop first-grade colleges under the existing Act, is accepted, I trust that the district ambitions would be satisfied and in God's good time if finances permit and if we have other facilities, we may think of raising the first-grade colleges into centres in future. I am heartily in favour of having one centre for post-graduate and Honours courses."

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\* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Sir, it is with a great deal of tensity that I, a mere non-Andhra, enter into a discussion on an amendment of this kind. I am anxious to say this only, that the House should clearly understand the scope of this amendment. This amendment is not in consonance with the Government communiqué, confining to Vizagapatam all the activities of the new Andhra University. This amendment seeks only to amend sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Andhra University Act. That sub-section merely provides that excepting in Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry or Anantapur or within 10 miles' radius thereof there shall not be established a university college or a first-grade college and that such a college shall not be affiliated. The provisions of sub-section (4) are not touched by this amendment. That sub-section confers upon the existing second-grade colleges, until 1931, the right to become first-grade colleges. I take it, speaking subject to correction, that the existing first-grade colleges at Rajahmundry and Anantapur will continue to be first-grade colleges, even if this amendment is accepted by this House. Therefore, the result of this amendment will be that there will be first-grade colleges in all the places where such colleges exist now and colleges, which are now only second grade, may become first grade within a period of two years from now. Therefore, the federal character of the university to that extent will remain unaffected. What the amendment of my hon. Friend from Vizagapatam seeks to achieve is that hereafter there shall not be established outside the headquarters of the University university colleges or first-grade colleges, that is to say, colleges which provide either for Honours or post-graduate instruction or colleges which provide for instruction to degree courses.

"My hon. Friend from Bellary referred to the Select Committee report on this matter. That Select Committee stated—I am indebted to my hon. Friend the learned Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University who quoted it in the course of his remarks on this amendment at the last meeting of the Council—"The Committee are in favour of concentration of all Honours and post-graduate courses at one centre only since they consider that this concentration is essential both for the attainment of high standards of post-graduate and research work and for the most economical development of all classes of Honours courses excepting the courses in that college. They have therefore decided by a majority that this should be accepted."

"That was the report of the Select Committee on this Bill. Therefore I claim for my hon. Friend's Bill this merit, that all relevant and expert opinion on the matter is in favour of the concentration of Honours and higher post-graduate teaching in one centre and one centre only. As one who is somewhat familiar with the development of higher collegiate and university work of the Madras University, I am free to mention to this House that we feel considerably handicapped in that our Honours courses are spread over in three or four places. No doubt that is due to historical reasons. But if, to-day, we can remake the whole thing, I am sure expert opinion in the Madras University will be in favour of concentrating all Honours and higher teaching work at Madras or one place. No doubt there are centres developed already to a high degree in Honours. The Andhras have an advantage over us in this matter, in that they have not yet developed any Honours or post-graduate work anywhere. When they have that advantage over other people, should they not profit by the mistakes of others I ask in all humility? I think it is right that they should concentrate in one place until private

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generosity comes to their rescue. Undoubtedly I do not see why the Madras Government which has been so generous to Chidambaram and Tamil districts should not be compelled to be equally generous to one centre in the Andhra desa. I do not see why it should not put down lakhs of rupees and develop a first-class university with provision in Honours subjects and in technological studies.

"I have only one word to add. Throughout the discussion a great deal has been said about the relative merits of particular places where this concentration work should be carried on. I think, Sir, the advantage of this amendment is that it gives this House a clear opportunity of pronouncing on the logical aspect of the question as the learned Vice-Chancellor called it apart from the local aspect of the question. Let the headquarters be either Anantapur or Rajahmundry or, if you please, Bezwada or Vizagapatam. It does not matter. The straight and simple question is whether this House is in favour or not, of the well recognized academic principle of higher collegiate and university development, to the extent to which we can guarantee such development to be concentrated in one place where with the co-operation of Government, philanthropic bodies and local bodies we can give the highest type of post-graduate and Honours education to the youths of the Andhra districts. That is the simple question, and I do appeal to my Andhra friends and others to rise above all local feelings in the matter, and to look upon it as a question of the permanent interests of the future generation of Andhra youths. Rajahmundry will have its field. Anantapur will have its field. The amendment does not affect the college at Rajahmundry or at Anantapur. If the hon. Minister takes away the colleges, the amendment will neither help it nor prevent it. But that is neither here nor there. I am merely putting to the House that it is not called upon by this amendment to vote for the abolition of the college at Rajahmundry or in the Ceded districts. It only seeks to vindicate the well-known principle acknowledged by university experts all over the world that we must begin by concentrating the highest research in one place. With these words I have great pleasure in commending this amendment to the acceptance of the House."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

### After lunch (2-30 p.m.).

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Mr. President, considerable speeches have been made on this subject, viz., whether there should be one centre or more than one centre. Of course the respective merits of the places have been discussed and I do not wish to go into them again. So far as this matter (viz., whether we should have one centre or more than one centre) is concerned, in the year 1921 a committee was set up by this House as a result of a resolution passed by them. That committee recommended a unitary type of university and no colleges anywhere else. That was the type recommended by that committee in 1921. Then controversy arose both in the press and on the platform about the views expressed by that committee and Government had to appoint a special officer to go into the whole question and see whether the needs of the Telugu districts would be satisfied by one centre or by more than one centre. Mr. Statham went into the subject most carefully and made various enquiries and came to the conclusion thus: 'The ideal proposal for the Telugu country would appear to have only two points: the concentration, one at

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Rajahmundry and the other at Anantapur. These two will ultimately develop into one University which would suffice the needs of the Andhra desa. He also recommended for Vizagapatam technological subjects. Now this view was taken into consideration when the Bill was considered and the Act was passed in 1925. My hon. Friend the Member for the University was speaking of expert opinion and also of the opinion of special experts in the matter. I candidly admit that I have no such experience. He stated that expert opinion in this matter was that there should be only one centre for concentration. So far as my knowledge on this subject goes several witnesses who are educationists with wide experience were examined before the Select Committee and a majority of them proposed more than one centre. In this connexion we have to see the vast area and the population which this University has to cater for. The area is 183 square miles and the population is 17 millions. The question is whether for this vast area and population one centre would be sufficient or more than one centre would be required. The decision of this House before was that we should have more than one centre. Now to shut us out only with one centre is not a position which those who were responsible for the Act should take. One or two members who spoke on this motion who were also hon. Members at that time thought that more than one centre was necessary. Now they say that there should not be more than one. Now what I ask is 'have we any experience'? I say let it be given a fair trial. As soon as the Vice-Chancellor was appointed perhaps the people thought that there should be a change in the constitution of the Act, that the whole thing should be scrapped and that there should be only one centre. As to affiliation perhaps the hon. Minister in charge has not made up his mind. The communiqué says that the whole of the remaining first-grade colleges and other colleges would be affiliated to the Madras University. In the speech that he has made he has not referred to it at all, probably he has given up that idea. My submission is that we are not asking for any new thing in asking for more than one centre. It is a thing that has emanated when several speeches were made by Government Members and even by His Excellency. His Excellency when inaugurating the Andhra University stated that there should be two centres for concentration, one at Rajahmundry and one at Anantapur and when these were developed they would become unitary types of University. That is the idea given expression to by His Excellency. The Chief Minister was promising Bezwada people that he would get monies for the Senate Hall and other buildings and also he was promising Anantapur people 7½ lakhs for the development of Honours courses in science. Of course recently too he was for more than one centre. I do not know what had happened since then. One great thing that had happened is, as the House is well aware, the death of the Raja Sahib of Panagal. I do not know how the issuing of this new communiqué had anything to do with the death of the Raja of Panagal. My suspicion is that the idea of concentrating at Vizagapatam had emanated from Sir A. P. Patro. It was not accepted by the House when the Act was passed and he had to yield to the pressure of the House then. Now, that the Chief Minister should revive the old thing and say that concentration of everything should be at Vizagapatam seems to me to be quite unreasonable. I am not saying anything against the Vice-Chancellor who has all along been advocating one centre and one centre alone. Now the idea is not, as some hon. Members seem to think, that there should be distribution of funds. We agree that so far as funds are available, in the first

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instance they should be devoted for the development of that centre which the House thinks should first be developed. All that we say is 'keep the Act as it is, do not disturb the Act, work the Act for what it is worth for some time and see what difficulties there are'. If the reply is that there are too many difficulties in the way of having more than one centre, then I submit it is presuming too much. It does not lie with those who were responsible for the passing of this Act now to say that the fixing of two centres was not proper and that the fixing of a neutral headquarters was worse. It is not for them to say that because they consented to the passing of the Act in that way then. If the Chief Minister's proposals are carried it means that we are going against the old Act. The Act is something like an orphan, because the father was Raja of Panagal, and the mother is Sir A. P. Patro. The mother is willing to throttle her own child's throat."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"Let my hon. Friend remain neutral on the crucial amendment"

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"What I submit to the hon. Members of this House is this : we are not asking for anything new ; we are asking for the old thing only to continue. The Chief Minister has given up his own case because his position now is that he wants only one centre and his reason is that technical and technological studies should be developed in one place. Now what we submit is 'please protect the old Act.' This request ought to have come from the members lower down there. Unfortunately we have to defend the Act that was framed and passed by them for which they have the glory. We have to see whether they have the support of the House or whether the motion of my hon. Friend Mr. Venkatapati Raju is supported. The only thing that has been very prominently put before you is 'we will not have enough of funds to develop more than one centre.' By all means develop one centre. But what we say is there will be Ministers in future who will find monies for the development of more than one centre. My hon. Friend, the Chief Minister, should not think that he is the only Minister who can spare money for the development of a particular centre which he has in view. If we can develop other centres in future, I ask why such an opportunity should be shut out to us."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"Why not bring new Bills?"

2-15 p.m. Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"What I submit is by all means develop one centre. But let there be scope for developing more than one centre in future at least if funds are available. In these circumstances I support the motion for more than one centre and I ask the House to consider it carefully. Of course it is a very good thing to speak of ideals, of logic and all those things. I submit life is not logic. All ideal things differ from practical things. It has been stated 'why do you care for the electorate.' We are not nominated or co-opted members ; we have to represent the electorate and any one who is free to vote irrespective of the desires of the electorate has no business here. I plead guilty to the charge of desiring to represent the electorate and their wishes. I am here for that purpose and for no other."

\* Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"Sir, after the two years' wrangling over the question of one centre and the venue of the headquarters, I think it is high time that we made the Andhra University a settled fact. Expert educational opinion is clear that for the whole Andhra province there should be only one centre concentrating on Honours and post-graduate courses.

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This ideal appeals to any one who wishes to advance the cause of education in the Andhra desa. But considering the vastness of the area and considering the fact that the Andhras have been endeavouring to have a province of their own and considering also the fact that the Circars and the Ceded districts have some differences between themselves with regard to this matter, it seems desirable that we should not shut the door against the development of another university in another part of Andhra desa. If we concentrate all post-graduate courses in one place it would be shutting the door against developing another university in another place. Therefore keeping in view the question of the concentration at one centre and developing it with the resources available at present we should continue another centre also so that another university may be established there in the future. Those who spoke in favour of one centre and one only have had Vizagapatam at the back of their minds. For with one centre only, they should have to concentrate the humanities, the sciences and technology there. But by keeping the technological studies at Vizagapatam and developing the arts and sciences at Anantapur, we would be satisfying the requirements of the Andhra desa very well. This is the wish of the people concerned and this has been expressed by the Senate of the Andhra University. The Council should give due weight to the opinion expressed by them. Although the ideal should be kept in view, necessity takes us in the direction of concentrating technology at Vizagapatam, the most suitable place for that subject and developing arts and sciences at Anantapur, another part of Andhra desa. This course will be acceptable to all schools of opinion in Andhra desa and we will be solving a problem which has been agitating the country for a long time."

\* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"Sir, speaking on the question of concentration of Honours and post-graduate courses in one place several speakers touched on the relative merits of the various places. But let me confine my attention to the important question whether the Andhra desa with its slender financial resources can afford to dissipate its resources in more than one place. It has been said that for the vast area of the Andhra desa there should be more than one centre. But if the vastness of the area is the only consideration, even a dozen centres are not sufficient to satisfy the claims of all. From the financial point of view very few of us realize what the cost per pupil will be for this kind of higher education. Leaving alone America and Europe which spend crores of rupees on university education, in our own country Universities at Decca, Calcutta, Allahabad and Lucknow spend more than 10 lakhs of rupees per annum. The University of Benares which has spent 70 lakhs of rupees on buildings and equipment finds them inadequate and though it is spending more than 10 lakhs of rupees per annum, it is not at all able to develop many branches of learning. When such is the case, are we in Andhra desa with one or two lakhs of rupees per annum in a better position to develop all our branches of learning and that in many places? Is it not much better for us to develop only one centre at any rate to begin with—it does not matter where that place is—and develop there all the branches? Why should we dissipate our slender financial resources? My friend Mr. Swami says, 'You can at least allow the paper centres to remain there. If the Minister has a fad to develop one centre, let him develop that centre.'

"I ask, what is the good of paper centres? If later on the Andhra desa feels that there is necessity for more than one centre and that there are sufficient resources for more than one centre, we can amend the Act suitably.

[Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

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If a philanthropist comes forward with munificent help to the university we can encourage him; even then I would not be a party to make him dissipate his resources in all places indiscriminately. To have most if not all the youths of the Andhra desa educated in one place will confer very great benefits compared to the little inconvenience of travelling from one place to another. After all, from that point of view even if there are three centres, it would benefit only the people living in those towns and the rest will anyhow have to leave their homes and travel. Whether the centre is in the Ceded districts or in the Circars, a number of people will have to leave their own homes. Why then should we not be satisfied with one place? Let us get rid of the idea that every one of us can have the university in our own backyards and even if we can, it is not worthwhile. It is said that we could develop Honours in History at Anantapur, Honours in Science at Rajahmundry and Honours in some other subjects in some other place and so on. People who hold that view do not realize the benefit derived by concentrating the study of various branches of knowledge at one and the same place. Mutual consultation and combined working among the various professors and students at one and the same place will yield far more satisfactory results than spreading them all in different places and thus dissipating our resources. Considering all these matters,—I am not speaking on which particular place it should be, I have my own reasons to insist on certain places—whether ultimately the place chosen be ours or not, I hope the House will realize the utter impossibility and undesirability of trying to develop more than one place with the very slender financial resources. It is much better to have one efficient and good university rather than many good-for-nothing universities."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, I am glad that wisdom has at last dawned on the hon. Member for East Godavari and friends who think like him. After all this trouble and turmoil, passion and conflicts for the last two years, with twelve measures in order to kill the tender plant of the university, they have now come to the conclusion that they should try to help the healthy growth of the university. I wish that this wisdom had dawned earlier and all these twelve Bills intended to destroy the Act had not been brought forward or were withdrawn with great profit to the country and great credit to themselves. I think, Sir, that those who are aware of the condition of things that existed immediately after the passing of the Andhra University Act will not have any high opinion of our patriotism in the Andhra desa and of our practical businesslike mentality. In a matter like this, whether this place should be the centre or the other place should be the headquarters we are not able to come to an agreement for the last two years. We were fighting with one another; even now no agreement is in sight. There is no use of blaming the Government that they have not taken a lead in the matter. It will be impossible for any Government to reconcile all the conflicting views and fix a centre in one place or place the headquarters in that place. If the Government have recently stated that there should be only one centre, it seems to be in accordance with the wisdom and advice of the majority of the members of the Select Committee who considered the various Bills. The principle underlying the decision of the Select Committee was that there should be one centre. They fixed Anantapur for that. Select Committee proposed that Anantapur should be the headquarters and the only centre for proper development of the university for Andhra desa.

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"If we accept that that was the prevailing idea, that was the controlling<sup>3 p.m.</sup> idea of the majority of those people who subscribed that Anantapur should be the centre and headquarters, I cannot see how you can resist the reasonable conclusion drawn by the hon. the Minister for Education that there shall be one centre. The hon. Member for East Godavari admitted that, in the conflict between the various places, it will not be possible to develop many centres uniformly; nor is it possible to provide for uniform healthy growth and development of all the centres. I wish he had made this admission some time before, so that the House might have come to a better understanding of the situation earlier. Having made that admission, it is not at all reasonable to say that one centre should not be developed.

"I am not one of those who accept unreservedly that the best form of university development is the unitary type. Some reformers hold strongly the view that unitary type is the best type of university we may have. I do not agree that it is the only form that suits all the conditions of the country. Establishment of a unitary type of university may be good for England and other countries. I do not think that this type would be suitable for every part of our country. We have to take into consideration the educational as well as the economic and social conditions of our country. The Andhra desa is a vast country covering a vast area with many districts. We must give them opportunities to develop, afford them facilities for such development. To lay down as an absolute rule that the unitary type is the only type that is suitable to the condition of this country is too large a proposition, and I am sure such a proposition will not be accepted by the House. There are conditions varying in different provinces, the cultural conditions and standards also vary to have one unitary type of university. The proposal of the Government is in accordance with the principle of the hon. Member from East Godavari. When we consider the question as to which place can be immediately developed, there may be difference of opinion. Bellary wants to get away from the Andhra University scheme, as it is now. An amendment has been given notice of by the hon. Member representing Chittoor that Chittoor also should be out of the scheme of the Andhra University. Some other districts also may feel that they may be spared from the Andhra University scheme. The question is whether it is wise to bring them all under the scheme.

"We have to consider another point also. The Government say that they cannot afford to give funds to develop so many centres. I do not agree with the view of the Government. The Government ought to be able to find the funds necessary for Educational development. The development may be slow and gradual; we do not expect that the university should be established in perfect form at once. Universities have grown from humble beginnings to very high standards. Similarly it is not possible to have a good university for the Andhra desa all at once, for our resources are small and our financial conditions are slender. While I do not agree with the view that it will not be possible for the Government to find funds to develop all centres so as to make uniform progress, one centre can at least be developed more profitably.

"The hon. Member for East Godavari said that the father of the Act was one and that the mother was another. I was not responsible for having Bezwada as the headquarters though from a constitutional point of view I am responsible. It was the opinion, the prevailing opinion of the House to choose Bezwada.



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"Having said so much with regard to the reason for my voting, I would submit that Vizagapatam should be chosen as the centre. At the time when several parts of the Andhra desa were carrying on propaganda work in connexion with the Andhra University Bill it was stated that I was partial to Vizagapatam because Vizagapatam was nearer to my place. The present Minister for Education is not living anywhere near Vizagapatam. We must take into consideration the facilities available at each centre for the growth and development of education and culture. Several facts have been placed before you to prove that Vizagapatam will be the best place, under the circumstances, where the Andhra University plant can grow in healthy surroundings. Vizagapatam has a better climate and a great railway centre. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company proposes to open a large factory there. We want our young men to be apprentices in such factories. The need of the day is industrial education, industrial training and industrial development. What is the place best suited for this in the Telugu districts? Vizagapatam fulfils all the conditions. In the course of the discussion of the Coastal Traffic Bill it has come out very clearly that we must have progressive development in marine engineering and seamanship and that our young men should be trained for the sea. Vizagapatam is developing a big harbour. It will be one of the best, or the best harbour in the East Coast. There will be facilities for training young men. We do not want now B.A.'s and M.A.'s. We want persons who will tuck up their sleeves and work in a factory. We want to develop such a character. We want to develop that type of education. We want persons who would make themselves useful and serviceable. Therefore you must choose the centre which will afford all such facilities. Vizagapatam possesses these and the hon. the Minister is not a day too late when he proposes that Vizagapatam should be selected as the centre where the three-centre scheme fails. That is the reason why I say, in view of the admission made by the hon. Member for East Godavari and others who think alike with him, that a change is necessary."

MR. O. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, having listened to the speeches made by the two speakers preceding me in favour of Vizagapatam, Mr. Swami Nayudu and Sir Patro, there is nothing to be said on the subject. It is a very noble admission that my hon. Friend Mr. Swami Nayudu made, that practical necessities dictate the policy of the Government developing only one centre, that there can be no such thing as simultaneous development of three or four centres, that one centre will have to be developed first and that, after it is completely developed, other centres must be developed. Yet he said that the Act should be worked for what it is worth. How he can reconcile those two statements I am unable to understand. If the best centre is one that is suited to be developed at the headquarters and if, under the present Act, no centre can be situated at the headquarters, it follows that some amendment of the Act is necessary if the University is to function at all as intended by the Act. That is a thing which I am not able to understand. Some of my friends from Rajahmundry told us that the Act should be worked for what it was worth. I am not able to understand that psychology. The best centre to be developed is the headquarters and if the Act should be worked as it exactly is at this moment, there will be no centre at the University headquarters and it logically follows that nothing can be developed at the present moment. Another curious psychology is that those who talk loudest about the unworkability of diarchy are the people who presume that the Acts of the Legislature established under diarchy should be

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treated as perfect. My hon. Friend Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan was ready for a University under a bicentric system with Technology at Vizagapatam and General Arts at Anantapur. But even he has to vote for this amendment first before he can get his idea realized under the Bill of my hon. Friend, Mr. Kesava Pillai.

"It is no doubt an important question as to where the headquarters should be situated. But that will be taken up at a subsequent stage. Meanwhile, I am in very general agreement with Sir Patro who seems to have undergone some sex transformation this afternoon. My hon. Friend, Mr. Swami Nayudu, said that Sir Patro was the mother of the Act. I go further and say he is a widow since the father of the Act is no more. He himself referred to the Andhra University Act as a tender plant transforming himself as a gardener, however tender it may be or not. When my hon. Friend says that he was in no way responsible for the substitution of three centres and for deciding that Bezwada should be the headquarters, I think you will forgive him. I could not agree with him and I am still of opinion that there was grave dereliction of duty on his part. That, however, has nothing to do with the question that has come up to-day. Even my hon. Friend, Mr. Kaleswara Rao, not finding much matter to speak on the subject evidently went into the history of the mental and other changes of the hon. the Chief Minister during the last two and a half years. That may not be very illuminating. But the faults of the hon. Minister should not be visited on the Andhra University. It is common ground—it is a ground which nobody has yet contested—that the Act, as it is now, renders the organization of the teaching side of the Andhra University absolutely impossible, and yet my hon. Friends from the Andhra desa had always been pleading for no replica of the Madras University, not for an affiliating University but a new model one, devoted to the development of the technological side. They wanted that it ought to be a teaching university and when they are asked to fulfil the conditions of working for the realization of their own ambition, they turn round and say we must represent our particular locality. Those who are here elected by Rajahmundry are responsible for Rajahmundry. Rajahmundry is part of Andhra desa and I hope my hon. Friend would take courage as a nationalist and as a swarajist and say that Rajahmundry is part of Andhra desa. It is Andhra desa that is getting represented in a particular way through Rajahmundry. The fight should not be Andhra desa for Rajahmundry, but Rajahmundry for Andhra desa and it is then only that we can win our battle.

"We ought to approach the thing in the proper manner, namely, from the point of view of what type of university the Andhras desire: is it to be a teaching university or a mere affiliating university. There can be only one. Let me say this in favour of my hon. Friend Sir Patro. He did fight for concentration, but when he found difficulties he did not give it up altogether, but gave it some kind of recognition in the Act. Again, my hon. Friend, Sir Patro, introduced clauses for the organization of Publication department, for the organization of the University staff and for the carrying on of extension work there; and so many other things were possible only by a teaching university which will have the largest possible concentration in one place. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, which, of course, were not realized

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in the Act, much was said about nation-building activities of the university and how by concentrating the Andhra youth, with the best professors, possible to get only under the University recruitment, we would be doing the greatest service for the cultural, political and social progress of the country. Unfortunately this object did not get efficient implementation in the Act, which we are trying to rectify. The Opposition are not responsible—I repudiate the theory of my hon. Friend Mr. K. V. R. Swami that everybody in the House was responsible, for Ministerial acts. Primarily the honour goes to my Friend Sir Patro. I am not sure that he will disown the honour. Let us consider it from the point of view of the teaching university. Could we remain at Bezwada and develop the centre when Bezwada is not the centre and could we get the best results by taking over colleges in different places and developing one faculty here and another faculty there? But we Andhras are nationalists. Moreover, the scope of this amendment is nothing very serious. It does not affect the Intermediate colleges, you can have as many of them as you can; it does not affect the pass courses. The whole of this controversy is about the honours and post-graduate courses. With reference to that, my hon. Friend from Rajahmundry has said that the Academic Council is the highest authority on all educational matters. I submit that not even under the new Act the Academic Council is the supreme body, and for a wonder the Government have accepted that proposition. They are willing to help us to have a nation-building university. It is really strange that we Andhra nationalists are spurning the gift which the bureaucratic or semi-bureaucratic Government has given. I will ask my Friends to think twice before voting. It affects only the honours and post-graduate studies. My hon. Friend Mr. Swami thinks that only 150 students could be taken. I am willing to make it 300, because I am more patriotic and more optimistic. Does it stand to reason to ask even in this Legislative Council for three centres, instead of trying to secure the best possible centre? Either we want a teaching university or we do not want it. If you do not want a teaching university, say to the world that you do not want it and that it does not suit your genius. If you want only the affiliating type of university, you have only to delete all the provisions for the extension work, for publication work and for the organization of teaching staff by the university. Or, if you want a teaching university on an up-to-date model which will on the one side look after its intramural work and research and creative work, and which will also carry on rural reconstruction work of all kinds in its extramural aspect on the other side, vote for this proposition and rectify the error. In the light of administrative experience also, the proposition may be accepted.

“One word more and I have done. I do not agree with my hon. Friend Sir Patro in regard to the unitary university with affiliating functions. I don't think I can personally endorse that view and I don't think that that policy would be consistent. I don't object to the university being located at Anantapur or Vizagapatam or Rajahmundry or even in Timbuctoo if we can include it in Andhra desa. Nothing is more distressing than this psychology: communities saying, if this kind of safeguard is given, we don't want *swaraj*; localities saying if our interests are not properly conserved in this arrangement, we do not want it. We should never subordinate the higher to the lower. It is in your own interests. After all, this university has been in existence only for the last two and a half years. What is it you gain by cutting yourselves off from your own people? Is Madras going to

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be more sympathetic towards us than the Northern Circars? I think, you seem to be thinking about it more in passion than in a right and calm atmosphere. I heartily commend this proposition to the unanimous acceptance of the House.”

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—“I move that the question be now put.”

The motion was put and carried.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“The question is that in clause 2 of Mr. Venkatapati Raju's Bill for the words ‘in the town of Anantapur’ the words ‘in the headquarters of the university’ be substituted.”

The amendment was put and declared carried.

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao demanded a poll and the House divided thus :—

#### Ayes :

- |                                                     |                                                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Macjoribanks.                | 39. Mr. H. F. P. Hearson.                        |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 40. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.                   |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir.                                | 41. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.                   |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.               | 42. The Zamindar of Kallikota.                   |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.                    | 43. Mr. U. Ramaswami Ayyar.                      |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.                      | 44. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.                    |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan.                             | 45. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.                           |
| 8. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar.                   | 46. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.                 |
| 9. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazi-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | 47. " S. Satyamurti.                             |
| 10. Mr. H. A. Watson.                               | 48. " P. Anjaneyulu.                             |
| 11. " O. A. Souter.                                 | 49. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju.                    |
| 12. " S. H. Slater.                                 | 50. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.              |
| 13. " A. McG. C. Tampoe.                            | 51. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur.                       |
| 14. " C. W. E. Cotton.                              | 52. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.               |
| 15. " V. Ch. John.                                  | 53. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.                   |
| 16. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.                    | 54. " K. Koti Reddi.                             |
| 17. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.                     | 55. " L. K. Tulasingam.                          |
| 18. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur.                      | 56. " C. Marudavanam Pillai.                     |
| 19. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder.                           | 57. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.                |
| 20. " A. B. Shetty.                                 | 58. " K. Madhavan Nayar.                         |
| 21. " J. A. Davis.                                  | 59. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.                   |
| 22. " R. Foulkes.                                   | 60. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.             |
| 23. " P. J. Gnanavarath Pillai.                     | 61. " K. P. Raman Menon.                         |
| 24. Mahmud Shammad Sahib Bahadur.                   | 62. " C. Gopala Menon.                           |
| 25. Mr. Muppil Nayar.                               | 63. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapathi Mudaliyar. |
| 26. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.           | 64. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.                 |
| 27. Mr. K. Krishnan.                                | 65. Mr. K. R. Karant.                            |
| 28. " N. Siva Raj.                                  | 66. " P. T. Rajan.                               |
| 29. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.                      | 67. " T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar.           |
| 30. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.                     | 68. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiar.             |
| 31. " W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.                | 69. Abdul Razaq Sahib Bahadur.                   |
| 32. " S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar.                     | 70. Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.     |
| 33. " Daniel Thomas.                                | 71. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.             |
| 34. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.                        | 72. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiar.   |
| 35. Mr. C. R. Reddi.                                | 73. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.                  |
| 36. " W. E. Smith.                                  | 74. The Kumararaja of Venkatagiri.               |
| 37. " C. E. Wood.                                   | 75. Mr. A. V. Bhanaji Rao.                       |
| 38. " F. E. James.                                  |                                                  |

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Noes.

- |                                    |                                    |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. | 13. Mr. A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu. |
| 2. Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva.      | 14. „ C. Ramasomayajulu.           |
| 3. „ S. Venkiah.                   | 15. „ P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.     |
| 4. Rao Sahib M. Hampayya.          | 16. „ A. Kaleswara Rao.            |
| 5. Mr. K. Abdul Hye Sahib.         | 17. „ B. Venkataratnam.            |
| 6. „ C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.  | 18. „ A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.     |
| 7. „ G. Harisarvottama Rao.        | 19. „ R. Nagan Gowda.              |
| 8. „ K. V. R. Swami.               | 20. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.    |
| 9. „ D. Narayana Raju.             | 21. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.  |
| 10. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.            | 22. „ P. Siva Rao.                 |
| 11. Mr. M. Narayana Rao.           | 23. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.          |
| 12. „ C. Obi Kaddi.                |                                    |

Ayes 75. Noes 23.

3-30 The amendment was carried.

p.m. Clause 2 as amended was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

\* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—“ Mr. President, Sir, now I move that the Bill be passed into law. With regard to the aspect of the concentration of this higher culture in one central place in the Andhra country, we had now a very effective and demonstrative vote of the House, and it has got the support of almost all fair-minded experts and critics and persons who deal with university matters. And so I am quite sure that it does not require any amount of persuasion from me that this Bill should be passed into law and the Andhra University should be made to work up to this higher ideal which I am glad has been accepted even at this belated stage. Had this aspect been accepted even at the beginning we would not have had the sad spectacle of the Andhra University groping in the darkness for these number of years. Unfortunately the headquarters is located at a place where there is no centre and except its being a replica of the Madras University in conducting the examinations, the Andhra University has not done any real and efficient work that it was required to do, namely, to advance the higher culture of the Andhra people and to cater to the technological needs, the present needs of the present-day people. And now by the acceptance of this vote, the question of the headquarters being located in a place where there is a centre or its being located at a neutral place has been set at rest. The activities of the Andhra University will be concentrated at its headquarters irrespective of whether there be other centres or not. And now I am glad that the House has by an overwhelming majority been pleased to accept that view and put the Andhra University in a position to achieve the object for which it was intended, and through you, Sir, I request the House to pass this Bill into law and make it an Act.”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I second it.”

\* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Sir, I beg to move a formal amendment and that is, to substitute the figure ‘9’ for the figure ‘7’ in clause 1. That shows incidentally the length of time we have taken over these Bills, but this is a necessary amendment which would make the chronology accurate.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“ I second it.”

The motion was put and carried.

The motion that the Bill be passed into law was then put and carried.

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BILL No. 4 OF 1928.

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—“ It appears to me that it is a big conspiracy I am fighting against—the conspiracy between the ex-Minister and the present Minister. No doubt, the Senate of the Andhra University has decided by a majority of 35 to 60 declaring that Anantapur should be the centre of the University. The Select Committee of the Madras Legislative Council consisting of 35 members of all shades of opinion affirmed the decision of the Senate that Anantapur should be the headquarters of the University. The Andhra conferences held in November 1927 have unanimously and unequivocally given the verdict for Anantapur. And then, we find now that they have been trying to undermine our position and attempting to put in Vizagapatam in place of Anantapur. I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.”

Mr. K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB :—“ I second it.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ Mr. President, I rise to oppose this motion. With regard to the first question that all higher culture of the University should be concentrated at the headquarters, of course, it is passed by a vote of the House and I have no quarrel with it. I have absolutely no objection. But I do not want that the Bills which propose to transfer the headquarters from Bezvada to any other place should be supported. So I want to oppose all these Bills. Therefore, Sir, I oppose the consideration of this Bill.”

\* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ I am surprised, Sir, that my hon. Friend from Kistna should oppose the consideration of this Bill. Whatever he may want or may not want, this is a simple matter which has been decided by more than one body. The Senate of the Andhra University has decided in favour of Anantapur. The Select Committee of the Legislative Council has decided in favour of Anantapur. And till last evening it appeared as though we had the support of many. I am surprised at the position taken up by Mr. Kaleswara Rao, the representative for Kistna, for this reason, that he should oppose the consideration of a Bill the subject matter of which has been under consideration for such a length of time and about which so much discussion has taken place on the floor of this House and decisions have been given by responsible bodies which he and I and every one of us must respect. I do not want to take up more time at this stage. I know that this Council will decline to consider my friend's suggestion. I am quite sure that my hon. Friend from Anantapur will be allowed to bring forward his Bill for the consideration of the Council. When it has come up for such consideration it will be time enough for us to discuss as to whether the subject-matter of the Bill should be accepted or not.”

The motion that Bill No. 4 of 1928 be taken into consideration was put and carried.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Mr. President, I move this amendment—

‘ Re-number clause 1 as sub-clause (1) and in the said sub-clause for the word and figures “ of 1928 ” substitute the figures “ 1929 ”.

“ After the said sub-clause insert the following sub-clause :—“ (2) It shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may, by notification in the Fort St. George Gazette, appoint.”’



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"Mr. President, the first one is of course merely a verbal amendment intended to make the language correct. The second one is to give power to the Government to bring this Act into force at a time when it is suitable to do so."

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

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 1 as amended was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Now, clause 2 will be taken up for consideration. Various Members have given notice of amendments for substituting other places for Anantapur. I think it will be more convenient to the House if every one of those amendments is moved and after the full debate is over, one after another is voted upon. If the first place is voted upon by a majority, amendments relating to the other places cannot be put to the vote."

"Or, the other thing I suggest is to make the Minister's amendment the substantial amendment and then ask other Members to move their own amendments, and when those are disposed of, the Minister's amendment may be disposed of. That will be another convenient arrangement, so that there may be a vote of the House on every one of these amendments."

The House signified its agreement with the second suggestion.

#### Clause 2.

\* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, I move the following amendment:—

*'For clause 2 substitute the following clause:—*

*'(2) In sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Andhra University Act, 1925, for the word "Bezwada" the word "Vizagapatam" shall be substituted.'*

"Mr. President, I have already given reasons why I think Vizagapatam should be substituted as the headquarters of the University. Now having carried the principle of concentration in one centre, it would not be proper if we retain the headquarters at Bezwada itself which is not a centre at all. So we have got to find a place which will answer the purpose of being a centre for real development of the Andhra University. After having considered this question for over 2½ years and, as my friend Mr. Kaleswara Rao put it, after having vacillated between place and place not knowing exactly how this question stood in various places, I have come to the conclusion now that Vizagapatam would be the best place for concentration."

8-45 p.m. "I think that some of the reasons for this I have already given when supporting the principle of only one centre being developed, and I do not want to reiterate any of the reasons I gave then, except to point out that Vizagapatam is climatically better than most of the places in the Andhra ~~desa~~ for the location of a university. It is a place which is of growing importance, because with the coming in of the harbour and the new railway

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to Jeypore and the bringing of the workshop of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to Waltair, it will be of great importance in the industrial sense; and as hon. Members opposite are never tired of pointing out that any new University that is being developed should have a technological bias, they, I am sure, will admit that such a bias can easily be given at a place like Vizagapatam rather than at Rajahmundry or Anantapur—because these are the other two places which we have to consider after carrying the Bill of Mr. Venkatapati Raju. Rajahmundry has no doubt got a history of its own, especially in an academic sense, because it had got the only Government college in the Andhra ~~desa~~ till the Ceded Districts College at Anantapur was founded. But Rajahmundry has not got the same facilities that Vizagapatam has for the purpose of technological study. Taking Anantapur, it has had only a first-grade college during the last seven years, and still I may say it is in the stage of development; and if really the Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University is to have an eye over all the institutions concentrated in the headquarters, it will be better for him to be in a place where both technology and arts and sciences could be developed rather than in a place like Anantapur where if any development could take place at all it could be only in arts and sciences. And I have stated this is not the type of university that members opposite and members behind me want. It is that which has impelled me to propose Vizagapatam as headquarters of the university. As I stated, I have passed from stage to stage but only two places I considered all the time; they are Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam. Rajahmundry I thought of first for the simple reason that the university of the type they wanted was only like the ordinary unitary teaching university where arts and sciences could be developed. But as hon. Members are so keen on trying a university with a technological bias, there is no doubt whatever that if that is the thing that is exercising the minds of the members of the Council, the only alternative is Vizagapatam, and that is the reason why I am proposing that Vizagapatam should be substituted for Bezwada."

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

\* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"The procedure is not quite clear to me. I have given notice of an amendment for substituting Rajahmundry for Anantapur."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am now giving an opportunity to members who have given notice of amendments that they may move them in the form 'for the word "Vizagapatam" substitute the word (the place given in the amendment)'. You may move it in that form."

\* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"If that is so, I shall proceed, Sir. I move that—

*'For the word "Vizagapatam" the word "Rajahmundry" be substituted.'*

"We are in a peculiar state, a very unhappy state. The Chief Minister has made a frank statement to-day that he has undergone a series of courses of vacillation during the last so many months and he is ultimately safe in the harbour at Vizagapatam. I do not know whether after all, that is going to be his last place of resort. It has been pointed out when discussing the other motions, that most of these fluctuations and indecision in the matter of this Andhra University are due not to the attitude the Government has been taking from time to time. But it has been laid at the doors of the

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Andhras that this vacillation denotes an absence of purpose, an absence of unity among the Andhras. We repudiate that charge. We are not responsible, it is the Government that is absolutely responsible; it is the Government that is not able to make up its mind. In 1927, he (the Chief Minister) was promising to provide an additional centre at Bezwada which was then the headquarters. Subsequently he supported Rajahmundry and now he supports Vizagapatam. He has travelled through the whole of the Andhra desa and he has taken us also through the whole Andhra desa. Therefore it is the vacillating policy of the Government that is responsible for the indecision and not the Andhra members themselves. With that prelude I wish to support my amendment by a reference to historical antecedents.

"Hon. Members of the House are aware that so far as Rajahmundry was concerned, it was passed by the Select Committee on the Andhra University Act which is now the ruling Act as the place for headquarters and it was almost universally accepted. We do not know the reasons that brought about the unfortunate decision by which a place which was not worthy of being considered even a university centre has been chosen as headquarters. To-day we have seen member after member decrying that fatalistic decision. For the information of the House I may say that members of the Select Committee came to the conclusion that Rajahmundry must be the headquarters of the Andhra University and it was naturally expected that Rajahmundry would be decided on by the Council. But unfortunately—and it was a matter of accident—that was not chosen. Subsequently, Bezwada was chosen and a controversy had arisen over it. Matters were allowed to take their own course, until one fine morning it was decided by the Senate that the headquarters must also be the centre. Then it was proposed in the Senate that the centre at Rajahmundry should be removed and should be located at Bezwada. For the satisfaction of those members who have considered this controversy as an unseemly exhibition of parochial patriotism in regard to the respective claims of Bezwada and Rajahmundry, I may say that unless and until the attempt was made to take away the centre from the ancient place of Rajahmundry, we did not think of making any move at all. When once the attempt was made to remove the centre from Rajahmundry and locate it at some other place, then we did take the initiative. I brought forward a Bill that the headquarters might be shifted to a place which is an age-old cultural centre, worthy of being developed into headquarters station, with post-graduate studies and honours courses. It was in those circumstances that we moved for the removal of the headquarters. Now that the Bill of Mr. Venkatapati Raju is passed, the necessity is all the greater; the responsibility of each individual member is all the greater. In deciding the location of the headquarters the House has to select a place which is a most desirable one economically, historically and otherwise. Rajahmundry satisfies all the requirements. I say economically because the place which was already fully equipped with laboratories and library and has already advanced to such an extent that to make it the headquarters and then institute post-graduate studies no additional amount need be spent, has got to be selected and no other place can have all these advantages. I should like to ask the Council to remove from their mind the fact that I am speaking for Rajahmundry, because I happen to be an inhabitant of the Godavari district. I request the hon. members to take a dispassionate view of the whole matter. Here we are going for the first time to embark in actual practice upon an enterprise although the enterprise has been there in statute for more than two years.

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Now we are going to institute a post-graduate course, honours course and research work courses, and then the question is which is the proper place for all these things. That is one important consideration, whether economically or academically. We have got the opinion of Professor Radhakrishnan that Rajahmundry has been developed to such an extent that it was worthy of being developed into a university centre more than a decade ago. He made that announcement at Bezwada. So that, when we have got to hand a place which was capable of being developed as a university centre more than a decade ago, I do not think any person would hesitate in the matter of the choice unless it be that other considerations would prevail. My answer is that no other considerations ought to prevail except the one of academic usefulness. Therefore my point is that the strongest case is made out for Rajahmundry. Apart from all these things, there is the fact that Rajahmundry was actually accepted as headquarters at one time in the history of this legislation. But somehow or other, it was not to be. I am only pointing out that the Government has not devoted that attention to the matter which it ought to have. All those reasons given by the Chief Minister in the communiqué had been in existence even at the time when the Chief Minister gave an amendment in favour of Rajahmundry. Even to-day he has made an announcement that Rajahmundry is no doubt the best place which ought to have been thought of, but so far as technological education is concerned facilities for it at Rajahmundry are not so preponderating as those at Vizagapatam. My point is this. Facility for technological studies by itself cannot outweigh the advantages which Rajahmundry possesses academically and otherwise and which Vizagapatam cannot claim. All those conditions that the Chief Minister pointed out had been in existence when he gave an amendment in support of Rajahmundry. I fail to see what happened since to change his mind, and he has not convinced the House with any particular reasons for this change of front. I fail to see any in his speeches on both the occasions to-day. Even 4 p.m. under the existing Act there is provision for development of Vizagapatam as a technological centre. Even under the present Bill which has now been passed there is absolutely nothing to prevent the Government from taking such steps as are necessary for the advancement of technological education in Vizagapatam. With regard to Rajahmundry I would point out that you have got a teachers' college and an arts college nearly half a century old. There they are preparing students for advanced courses of study. And you have got Dr. Radhakrishnan's testimony to the effect that it was fit to be developed into a university centre more than a decade ago. It has got a history behind it. From the very early days it was a place of educational and cultural activities. Besides all these things I would point out that it is absolutely necessary that the headquarters of the university must be in a place where a liberal atmosphere prevails. You cannot find a better place than Rajahmundry in all these respects. It is a place where the free thought movement originated. Female education has advanced there more than in any other place. It occupies the first place among cities in the matter of advanced culture either in social, political or academic fields.

"Sir, the Chief Minister seems to think that he has made a strong point when he said that Vizagapatam possesses a more salubrious climate. May I point out to the House that in the Select Committee it was brought to light that within 4 miles of Rajahmundry there is a tuberculosis sanatorium upon

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a hill in the same place where it was proposed to locate the university headquarters? The sanatorium on the Sapper's Hill has been said to be working with success on account of its excellent climate. I do not want to recount the long history of the qualifications of Rajahmundry and tire the House. I request you to forget the personal element in the matter and take an impartial view not minding which viewpoint the Government supports. I would request you to consider the requisites necessary for locating the headquarters of a university and, if you find that Rajahmundry satisfies all the conditions necessary in a manner which the other places are not likely to satisfy, you had better vote for Rajahmundry. I am extremely sorry that speaker after speaker went on saying that members are swayed by provincial patriotism. Even the Vice-Chancellor remarked like that. I say that even though we are nationalists, as members of the Andhra desa, we are entitled to urge the claims of our districts. I do not belong to Rajahmundry at all. I belong to East Godavari. So it cannot be said that I am urging the claims of Rajahmundry simply out of love for my district. Economically speaking also, you need not spend so much money as in other places. Academically speaking it satisfies all requirements more than any other place and for climatic reasons also Rajahmundry should be selected as the Sapper's Hill possesses a salubrious climate. Please leave out personal equations in the matter and come to a final decision at least now and save us from the obloquy of being considered as persons who are merely actuated by provincial or local patriotism."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"I second it."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The motion before the House is to substitute 'Rajahmundry' for 'Vizagapatam'."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"On a point of order, Sir. You have allowed Mr. Kesava Pillai to move 'Anantapur' for 'Bezwa'."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Mr. Kesava Pillai's Bill is for consideration."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"Yes. So, Anantapur will not come again for discussion."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"There is no point of order at all."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"I want to know what the position is. Two amendments have been moved, one for Anantapur and . . ."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"To make the matter clear so that there may not be further complication about the issues, I may say that the clause in Mr. Kesava Pillai's Bill is for consideration now. That clause says: For 'Bezwa' substitute 'Anantapur'. For that clause the hon. the Chief Minister has moved an amendment to substitute 'Vizagapatam' for 'Anantapur'. In order to give an opportunity to hon. Members to discuss their amendments, it has been agreed that the hon. the Chief Minister's amendment might first be made a substantive motion and the other amendments moved as amendments to that motion. After full discussion of these amendments, every one of them would be put to the vote of the House and then the amendment or motion of the hon. the Chief Minister would be put to the vote of the House. There is unanimity of opinion in favour of this procedure being adopted."

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[The President]

"As the other amendments to clause 2 are not moved, the amendment of Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu is now for the discussion of the House."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, the unfortunate lot . . ."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think it will be more for the convenience of the House at this stage only to examine the relative merits of Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam. Much of the time of the House will be saved if hon. Members confine their remarks to the relative merits of Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"Mr. President, Sir, if only the choice lies between Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam, I for one would prefer Rajahmundry to Vizagapatam for the following reasons. The question of Vizagapatam, its salubrious climate and all the rest of it was discussed threadbare in the old Council and in the Select Committee of this Council. Vizagapatam was thought best fitted for starting technological and technical institutions alone. It does not claim more than a second-grade college now. Rajahmundry, although in my opinion other places are equally good, has got the academic atmosphere whatever that may mean. Rajahmundry with all the historical associations coupled with its name has certainly a better claim. It has got a training college and a number of other advantages. At one time even the hon. the Minister for Education was waxing eloquent over the superior claims of Rajahmundry and of Sapper's Hill for the location of the headquarters. I would urge in addition to all the arguments advanced by my hon. Friend from East Godavari only one word more. In this matter, though I was for other centres and though I do not belong to Rajahmundry or its vicinity, I must say this: that there are one or two considerations to be borne in mind in deciding this question. There are two aspects of the question to be chiefly considered in this matter. The viewpoint of the parents and guardians and secondly the demand from the locality for post-graduate and research studies. Rajahmundry satisfies these conditions. It is more central than Vizagapatam. Vizagapatam is practically far away from the coastal districts and unless something is done by the municipality it will not be free from malaria. Rajahmundry is more accessible to the Nizam's dominions, the coastal districts and even the Ceded districts. For all these reasons, without taking a parochial view of the matter and without any predilections for one place or another, I consider that Rajahmundry should be chosen. I would request the House to take a dispassionate view of the matter and vote for Rajahmundry."

\* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I think the passing of the Bill of my hon. Friend by the very significant majority, 75 has altered the position very radically. I would earnestly therefore beg of my hon. Friends to view this question from a fresh point of view. The House has agreed definitely to the position that all post-graduate and honours work should be concentrated at one place in the Andhra desa. Therefore the only question is which place that should be. No longer it is a question merely of administrative headquarters of the university as it was at the time of the passing of the original Act. Now the headquarters of the university, by a previous vote of this House, has come to carry with it the very high responsibility of being the only centre for post-graduate and honours work of the Andhra University, and from that point of view and that point of view alone, I earnestly beg of

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[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

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my hon. Friends to consider this question. There are, as you Mr. President indicated, only two places for consideration, viz., either Rajahmundry or Vizagapatam. I am sure I reflect the opinion of many hon. Members of this House when I say that it is not so very easy to make a choice between these two places. My heart, my up-bringing, my understanding of the academic traditions in the Andhra desa, all persuade me to vote for Rajahmundry. It has stood in our eyes for academic distinction in the Andhra desa. It contains the oldest college in the whole of the Andhra desa. It has produced many distinguished Andhra gentlemen who have distinguished themselves in various walks of public life. Moreover, Sir, it has academic traditions dating back to medieval, and if I may say so, ancient times. The famous Rajaraja Narendra is believed to have had his headquarters there, and more than that there flows one of our most sacred rivers, the Godavari, associated with one of our oldest and most sacred epics, viz., the Ramayana. It is impossible for us to give up Rajahmundry and agree to its being relegated to a secondary place in the scheme of future Andhra high class universities. My hon. Friend, the Minister for Education, tried to exalt the claims of Vizagapatam over Rajahmundry. In the whole of his speech, excepting one argument which I propose to meet presently, he has not advanced any very solid arguments as to why he should prefer Vizagapatam to Rajahmundry. He talked of technology as one of the chief aims of the activities of the University, and said that technology can be developed only at Vizagapatam. He said 'You cannot have two centres of university for research at Andhra desa and therefore Vizagapatam should be the place where you can have concentration for both arts and technological studies'. There are just one or two flaws in this sorites which I should like to point out. If I may say so, I am one of those—I know I am in a minority—who believe that this feeling that you should have no university set apart for humanities unless you have technologies also is not very sound for academic development. I know that many friends of mine feel that the time has come when this Legislative Council should vote for no funds unless a university attempts simultaneously to teach humanities and technology. Not only that, they feel that it should be an institute for technical and technological studies. I believe university development in the West has been altogether in different directions. Oxford and Cambridge are no doubt specializing in science, but it has been reserved to the modern universities of Manchester and Leeds to specialize in technology. I wonder, if we are to learn from our own mistakes, whether we are not proceeding on wrong lines when we are attempting to combine at one and the same place simultaneously both arts and technological studies. Therefore I am not clear in my mind about this point and I should like to hear from my hon. Friend the learned Vice-Chancellor whether he feels that he or his successor will be competent as the Vice-Chancellor of the University to supervise the advanced post-graduate and technological studies simultaneously. I know he is a very distinguished gentleman but I feel that even he must feel diffident of being able to ride like a Colossus over these two branches of studies, which nowhere in the world are controlled by a single university in that advanced stage we want. Assuming that technological studies must be developed in one and the same place, between the two, viz., Vizagapatam and Rajahmundry, may they not be developed in Rajahmundry? What are the insuperable obstacles in having post-graduate and technological studies in Rajahmundry

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itself? I have not heard any arguments against it. I think there is ample space near about Rajahmundry where such studies may be developed. The only special point about Vizagapatam is that it is going to have a harbour, and once it is an accomplished fact, technological studies may be better developed at Vizagapatam. Assuming the soundness of that position, I think only one branch of technological studies, viz., Harbour and Marine Engineering, can be better developed at Vizagapatam. I do not think that other branches of studies cannot be developed elsewhere.

"The other position which I want to submit to this House is—I want the House to consider it carefully—whether the future development of the Andhra University may not be better achieved if arts studies are concentrated in Rajahmundry and technological studies at Vizagapatam. The House voted just a few minutes ago in favour of the Bill of my hon. Friend from Vizagapatam. It has not stated that collegiate education should not be given outside the headquarters of the University. It merely says that all honours and post-graduate studies should be concentrated in the headquarters of the University. As far as the time I need care to provide for, I do not think that development of post-graduate and technological studies in one and the same place is necessary. Therefore I see no insuperable obstacle in the way of Rajahmundry being the headquarters of arts studies concentrating in itself all the post-graduate and honours course leaving Vizagapatam to develop on the technological side. Therefore it seems to me that Rajahmundry's claims have not been fully looked into by my hon. Friend the Minister and, unless I hear some more arguments against Rajahmundry, I propose to cast my vote in favour of Rajahmundry. In case Rajahmundry fails I propose to vote for Vizagapatam because it seems to me if we cannot vote for Rajahmundry, I should rather vote for Vizagapatam than for other places such as Bezwada or Anantapur. Bezwada was put in as the headquarters because that was an educational desert in the words of the Raja of Panagal. He used the argument that the headquarters of the University should be free from any claims of colleges in the locality. That argument being there, Bezwada cannot now be the only centre of University. If Bezwada cannot be the centre, for reasons too obvious to hon. Members, I think that Anantapur is out of the question."

(Hon. Members :—"Question.")

MR. S. SATYAMURTI :—"For geographical causes. I do not believe that hon. Members of the Northern Circars or even those lower down the districts would agree to have all post-graduate work of the Andhra University being done at Anantapur."

(Voices :—"We would prefer Anantapur.")

MR. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Misfortune makes strange bed-fellows, and that is why Bezwada friends prefer to have Anantapur. Anyway I do not want to comment further upon that point."

"Mr. President, it seems to me that my hon. Friend the Chief Minister may enlighten us, if he chooses once again to speak on this debate, about the Government communiqué on this matter. The Government communiqué has laid down an ideal with which I am generally in sympathy, viz., there should be a residential and teaching University at Vizagapatam and all the other colleges should be affiliated back again to the Madras University. That is a matter essentially for Andhra sentiment. If my Andhra friends feel

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that Andhra culture and tradition are likely to be affected by such affiliation, I think that sentiment ought to be respected. I therefore put it to my hon. Friend the Minister for Education whether in view of the fact that the House has accepted the concentration of honours and post-graduate work in one centre, the Government cannot see their way not to insist on the other colleges reverting back to the Madras University. I am rather in sympathy with the views expressed by my hon. Friend the Vice-Chancellor that probably it will be better on the whole for the Andhra desa to function as a cultural unit, all the colleges being affiliated to the Andhra University. I admit the ideal of a teaching University. But since we are not likely to have such universities all over the Andhra desa, such places where we cannot have separate universities may have their colleges affiliated to this big Andhra University for some time just as the Madras University is functioning. If the hon. the Minister makes the position clear that all the first and second grade colleges will be permitted to continue, and there will be no obstacles to more first-grade colleges rising in other places, we shall be able to have created by means of a vote of this House a real Andhra University where Andhra youths will get their highest education which modern science and arts could give them. With these few words, I should like to commend to this House the amendment in favour of Rajahmundry being the headquarters with all its attendant privileges, failing that, in favour of Vizagapatam provided the Government make their position clear by saying that they are not going to penalise the existing second and first grade colleges or even the few first-grade colleges that may be established in future."

\*Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" I do not think I have any difficulty in making up my mind to vote as between Vizagapatam and Rajahmundry. When the time comes for me to speak in favour of Anantapur I shall do so. I shall therefore have my say now on the motion as between Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam. Between these two places I see no advantage in favour of Rajahmundry. There is an old dilapidated college. If Rajahmundry is to be established as the headquarters, that college should have to be rebuilt. The same could be done at Vizagapatam. So, as far as the advantage of a building is concerned, Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam stand on the same level. It has been stated that such technological courses which cannot be developed at Rajahmundry can be developed at Vizagapatam. What is the advantage then in having two places in Northern Circars for the development of technological courses? Is it not a distinct advantage to develop all the technological courses in one and the same place instead of apportioning them between two places?

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" It has been said that Rajahmundry has hoary literary traditions about it, so also many other places. But we are not considering them now. We are building a new university to suit the needs of the present generation. For that Vizagapatam is as suitable in certain directions as and more suitable in others than Rajahmundry. The climate of Vizagapatam is certainly better than that of Rajahmundry. A good climate is very essential to enable the students to make full use of the laboratories and libraries even during the summer months. It is very difficult if not absolutely impossible for research students to work in Rajahmundry during summer.

" Although it is possible to develop technology in one place and arts and sciences in another, I think it would be financially if not educationally also

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advantageous if both of them are developed in one and the same place. There is a good deal of common ground between technological and scientific studies. Take for instance applied chemistry. The researches in chemistry will be very useful for applied chemistry. I can understand the case of Anantapur. If you have to satisfy them, as you cannot develop technology there, you can have arts and sciences alone there. But if in the Northern Circars itself you can find a place where both arts and sciences and technological studies could be developed together, why not prefer that to another place where these could not be developed? I am not one of those who maintain that it is absolutely necessary that all these should go together. But if it is possible, it is certainly much better to concentrate at one place. When it is possible to develop both the arts and sciences and the technological subjects at Vizagapatam I prefer Vizagapatam to Rajahmundry since I see no counter-advantage in favour of Rajahmundry."

\*Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Mr. President, I was surprised to note the hon. Member for the University blowing hot and cold over this question of concentration. He is in favour of Vizagapatam and he is also in favour of Rajahmundry. The vote of the House has shown it beyond doubt that the vast majority are in favour of concentration of honours and post-graduate courses at one place. Then, let us have concentration at Vizagapatam. The hon. Minister gave as one of his reasons for the choice a better climate and healthier surroundings; I should say that no less important is the ground of economy. With the splendid harbour growing there, it will be a valuable aid for the study of marine engineering. The same plants and laboratories used for the purpose of technological studies can be used also for the purpose of teaching certain scientific subjects. It will be economical to have one and the same kind of equipment for both. The plants, workshops, etc., can serve the teaching of science also. The hon. Member for the University spoke of certain reasons which induced him to support Rajahmundry. The hon. Member Mr. Koti Reddi spoke of the dilapidated buildings at Rajahmundry; but that only shows their antiquity and the great use to which those buildings must have been put. Both for reasons of the excellent climate and on grounds of economy I think we may vote for Vizagapatam in preference to Rajahmundry. The hon. Member for the University said that the University should not confine itself to the technological studies alone. I quite agree with him that the University should promote liberal culture and train the intellect and reasoning capacities. It must not over-emphasize the utilitarian aspect of university life and education. But the examples he gave are not exactly to the point, Oxford and Cambridge will never emphasize the technological side of their studies. On the other hand, even in the new Universities of Birmingham and Leeds, side by side with the technological studies they make provision for arts and sciences. And I am sure that the hon. Minister will not confine his attention to arts and sciences alone, but will also develop the cultural side of education. Unless this is done, the new University will not promote the cultural traditions of Andhra desa. He made another suggestion which appeared to me to be very sound. A separate university for the Andhra desa was established with the object of preserving, cultivating and developing the special Andhra culture. It was only with that main object that a new university on a linguistic basis was established. The Madras University was not able to make provision for the promotion of this distinct Andhra culture. When that is the case I do not



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understand the statement that all colleges outside the unitary university should be affiliated to the Madras University. The hon. the Minister for Education will kindly see that, besides the technological studies and arts and sciences at the headquarters, he makes provision for an external side to the new university, so that like the London University it may also discharge the affiliating functions. If the hon. Minister assures us that the new university, besides provision for the cultivation of arts, sciences and technological studies, will also make provision for the promotion of Andhra culture, and that no attempt will be made to hand over the colleges to the Madras University but that they would somehow or other be tacked on to the Andhra University, I think the apprehensions of the House will be allayed and the new university with the concentration of its higher courses at Vizagapatam will function very satisfactorily."

\* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I think the wholesome rule that a person who makes a promise must honour it applies not only to individuals, but even more so to Governments. I want to ask the hon. Dr. Subbarayan whether he did or did not say that he was prepared to adopt whatever place that might be recommended by the members of the Telugu districts and that he was prepared to accept their recommendation and act up to it. I am not referring to the minute of dissent which he wrote to the report of the committee, but to what he said before the appointment of the committee. I should like to know whether it is impossible to give effect to the recommendations of the committee, to concentrate on arts at Anantapur and on the technological side at Vizagapatam. Reference was made to the press communiqué recently issued. And if I followed the hon. Member the Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University correctly, he created in my mind a doubt whether the Government would be prepared to act up to what was given expression to in that communiqué. Plainly I should like to know whether the hon. Minister will make himself responsible for permission being given to all the other colleges elsewhere to dissociate themselves from the Andhra University and be affiliated to the Madras University. I should like to know from the Government whether so far as they are concerned they will try to have that view accepted by the House."

\* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I did not want to intervene in this debate, but seeing that so many hon. Members have been talking about Vizagapatam and Rajahmundry I wanted to see where Vizagapatam was. If it is the idea to abandon the federal type of the university and have a unitary type of university like the Annamalai University, we shall have to alter the scheme of the Act. If the university is to be of the unitary type and possess also in addition the affiliating functions, then its location should be at a central place. I find that Vizagapatam is not at the centre of Andhra desa. (The hon. Member had a copy of the map in the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Guide.)"

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" Is my hon. Friend referring to a document not placed on the Council table? "

\* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I am referring to a guide, a safe guide, to show that, if a selection is to be made between Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam, the former is a more central place."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether it is drawn to scale? " (Laughter.)

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\* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" It is not a matter for joke; it is a very serious matter. (Hear, hear.) The Andhra University must have a very suitable centre. Suppose we have to decide the question of the centre of the Madras University, will you select Mangalore as centre? (Laughter.)"

"To have selected Anantapur is really a joke on the part of the Select Committee. I think the selection of Vizagapatam is a greater joke than that of Anantapur. . . ."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" A point of order, Sir. I want to ask your ruling whether the hon. Member can say that the report of the Select Committee of this House is a joke." 4-45 p.m.

\* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I think it was a joke and it is now. I want to know if it is not a joke to select Vizagapatam as the centre."

"The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will not be in order to reflect upon the vote of the House. But in this case it is not the vote of the House that is referred to."

(A voice :—" He was a member of the Select Committee.")

\* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I was not a member of the Committee. I think what is really in the mind of the hon. Minister is to scrap the Andhra University Act and to have a new University altogether of a new type in Vizagapatam. Let him have it; if he has money that can be spared, if Vizagapatam can spare, as Annamalai, Rs. 20 or 30 lakhs, and if Government can spare Rs. 20 or 30 lakhs let us have an University at Vizagapatam. If the fundamental principle of the Andhra University Act is to have only one-centre, I have to select Rajahmundry. Between Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry should be preferred. I will go further and say that between Rajahmundry and Bezwada, Bezwada should be the centre—never mind at what cost."

\* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar raised the question whether the Government should not keep their promise. The Government had kept their promise. It is wrong to say that the Government promised that they would accept the verdict of the Select Committee. What I said was—I even now maintain it—that, if the Andhra Members came to an unanimous conclusion, I would accept that decision. But that, I find after two years, has not been found possible and that is the reason why I have come with my own amendment of Vizagapatam. If he had read the report of the Select Committee, he would have found that, in my dissenting minute, I even then said that I did not accept the decision of the Select Committee with regard to the choice of Anantapur as a centre. My hon. Friend knew, as well as I do, when he was my hon. Colleague on this side of the House, that from that time I have maintained that we should accept the decision of the Andhras as a whole. If they cannot come to a decision, the Government should find a solution. The present Government are trying to find a solution of the very tangled problem. The second question asked was. . . ."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" Mr. President, Sir, a point of order. It is whether the hon. the Minister who is the mover of an amendment to the clause just before the House is entitled to speak a second time on the same amendment."

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\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the hon. Member was not in the House when I stated that the hon. Member's amendment became a substantive motion."

\* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Another question which my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, very pertinently asked was whether the Government stick to their communiqué which was issued. That was not the final opinion of the Government. If he had read the communiqué aright, he would have found that it was to elicit opinion from all gentlemen concerned in the development of the Andhra University what should the ideal be which the Government should work up to. I feel as a Member of the Government that the ideal to work up to should be a unitary type of University. But many Andhra gentlemen feel that they have cultural unity of their own which ought not to be disturbed and that the Andhra colleges should have the benefit of being affiliated to the Andhra University. It is because I accepted that principle of the Andhras that I did not bring a Bill of my own but I had to move amendments to bring about at least concentration in one centre, i.e., Vizagapatam and to continue the other colleges in the Andhra desa being affiliated to the Andhra University. There is also the Bill of Mr. Nagan Gowda wherein he would like that Bellary should go out. There is also the amendment proposed by my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu that Chittoor should be excluded. I have heard from some gentlemen that all the Ceded districts should be excluded from the purview of the Andhra University. I am willing to consider the Bill of Mr. Nagan Gowda on its merits so that, if the Ceded districts' opinion is such that they would like to continue to be affiliated to the Madras University rather than the Andhra University, I am sure that will be accepted also by other Andhra members because I do not think they want to force anybody to remain within the new Andhra University."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—" I move that the question be put."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the question be put."

The motion was put and carried.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I put the amendment of Mr. Ramasomayajulu to the amendment of the hon. the Chief Minister to the vote of the House, to substitute the word ' Rajahmundry ' for ' Vizagapatam '."

The motion was put and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows :—

*Ayes.*

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|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.              | 15. Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib. |
| 2. " S. Sathyamurti.               | 16. " P. Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu.      |
| 3. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 17. " A. Kaleewara Rao.             |
| 4. " P. Anjaneyulu.                | 18. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.        |
| 5. " J. A. Saldanha.               | 19. " L. K. Tulasingam.             |
| 6. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.  | 20. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.   |
| 7. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.   | 21. " K. Madhavan Nayar.            |
| 8. " K. V. H. Swami.               | 22. " B. Venkataratnam.             |
| 9. " D. Narayana Raju.             | 23. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.      |
| 10. " K. Uppi Sahib.               | 24. " Ramnath Goenka.               |
| 11. " Mothay Narayana Rao.         | 25. " R. Nagan Gowda.               |
| 12. " C. Obi Reddi.                | 26. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.     |
| 13. " A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu.   | 27. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.   |
| 14. " O. Ramasomayajulu.           | 28. " P. Siva Rao.                  |

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*Noes :*

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|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.              | 32. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.                     |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur, Kt.            | 33. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.                    |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E.                                | 34. " W. P. A. Soundarapandya Nadar.               |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.                              | 35. " S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar.                    |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturathnam Ayyar.                                  | 36. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.                       |
| 6. " Mr. S. Mothiah Mudaliyar.                                     | 37. Mr. W. E. Smith.                               |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan.                                            | 38. " F. E. James.                                 |
| 8. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar.                                  | 39. " R. J. C. Robertson.                          |
| 9. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-Jah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E. | 40. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.                     |
| 10. Mr. H. A. Watson.                                              | 41. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.                     |
| 11. " C. A. Souter.                                                | 42. Zamindar of Kallikotta.                        |
| 12. " S. H. Slater.                                                | 43. Mr. U. Ramaswami Ayyar.                        |
| 13. " A. McGuff C. Tampoe.                                         | 44. " P. C. Venkatapati Raja.                      |
| 14. " C. W. E. Cotton, C.I.E.                                      | 45. " Abdul Humid Khan Sahib.                      |
| 15. " V. Ch. John.                                                 | 46. " K. R. Karant.                                |
| 16. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.                                   | 47. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.                 |
| 17. " Syed Tajodin Sahib.                                          | 48. Mr. K. Koti Reddi.                             |
| 18. " H. B. Ari Gowder.                                            | 49. " K. P. Raman Menon.                           |
| 19. " A. Belakrishna Shetty.                                       | 50. " B. Ramachandra Reddi.                        |
| 20. " J. Bheemayya.                                                | 51. Sir A. P. Patro.                               |
| 21. " J. A. Davis.                                                 | 52. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.         |
| 22. " R. Fonkes.                                                   | 53. Mr. P. T. Rajan.                               |
| 23. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.                                     | 54. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.             |
| 24. " Mahmud Subannad Sahib.                                       | 55. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.              |
| 25. " Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.                                 | 56. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur. |
| 26. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.                          | 57. Mr. Khadir Mohidin Sahib.                      |
| 27. Mr. Daniel Thomas.                                             | 58. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.         |
| 28. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad.                       | 59. Khan Sahib T. M. Moideoo Sahib Bahadur.        |
| 29. Mr. K. Krishnan.                                               | 60. Rao Bahadur P. Muniswami Nayudu.               |
| 30. " N. Siva Raj.                                                 | 61. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.    |
| 31. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva.                                       | 62. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.                    |
|                                                                    | 63. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.                    |
|                                                                    | 64. Mr. A. V. Bhanaji Rao.                         |

*Neutral.*

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|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai, C.I.E. | 6. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.                  |
| 2. Mr. S. Venkiah.                        | 7. Mr. G. Harisavottama Rao.                  |
| 3. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya.                 | 8. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 4. Mr. O. E. Reddi.                       | 9. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.                      |
| 5. " G. B. Premayya.                      |                                               |

Ayes 28. Noes 64. Neutral 9.

The motion was lost.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The amendment of the hon. the Chief Minister is for the consideration of the House. While discussing that amendment the relative merits of Bezwada, Anantapur and Vizagapatam are for the consideration of the House."

" The Council will now adjourn and re-assemble to-morrow at 11 a.m."

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



[28th January 1929]

## APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 998 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929, page 18 supra.]

**G.O. No. 1816, Development, dated 18th December 1925.**

**READ**—the following paper :—

Letter from H. TIREMAN, Esq., C.I.E., Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras, dated the 30th November 1925, Ref. No. 7215/25-2.

[Disafforestation—Pallalakuppam Extension—Assignment—North Arcot.]

I submit for the approval of Government and publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* a draft notification under section 24 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882 for the disafforestation of a portion (measuring 418.40 acres) of the Pallalakuppam Extension reserved forest in the North Arcot district, which was constituted under G.O. No. 288, Revenue, dated 4th April 1901.

2. It is proposed to disafforest the area in order to provide lands and house-site for an Adi-Dravida settlement in the Gudiyattam taluk. The total area of the reserve is 5,883 acres, of which an extent of 1,880 acres is under Panchayat management. The area proposed for disafforestation lies outside the Panchayat area.

3. The whole reserve has been placed in Class III under Mr. Whitehead's classification. The Rev. Mr. Kuechle of the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission at Ambur applied to the Collector for the assignment of some lands for the settlement of Adi-Dravidas in the Gudiyattam taluk and the Collector has recommended the disafforestation of the block now proposed as there is no suitable lands for the proposed settlement anywhere else in the taluk. The area contains very poor tree growth and is suitable for cultivation and formation of a settlement. The tree growth will be disposed of by the Revenue Department under the darkhast rules. The Conservator supports the proposal and I agree.

**Order—No. 1816, Development, dated 18th December 1925.**

The draft notification has been approved and published in notification No. 384, dated 10th December 1925, on page 2384 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 15th December 1924.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

V. PANDRANG ROW,  
Secretary to Government.

28th January 1929]

## APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1069 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929, page 24 supra]

Letter from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated 1st December 1927, No. 67/27-C-3.

[Reference.—Government Memorandum No. 12593-D/27-1, dated 29th August 1927.]

[Reservoir across Seethapalli vagu above Ramayyapetta village—Investigation.]

The Superintending Engineer, Waltair Circle, brings to notice that the investigation of the above scheme has not yet been completed as the two overseers sanctioned in G.O. No. 1919 I., dated 9th December 1926, did not work for the full period of three months sanctioned on account of rains. It is reported that one of them worked for one and a half months and the other for two months and four days and that it is not possible to complete the investigation within the remaining period of sanction.

A copy of the Subdivisional Officer's letter No. 711-E., dated 29th July 1927, which gives the details of the work already done and yet to be done is sent herewith.

2. In the above circumstances, the Superintending Engineer requests sanction to the entertainment of 2 overseers and 14 lascars for a period of four months (1st February to the end of May 1928) to complete the work. I recommend the Superintending Engineer's proposal.

3. *Funds*.—The extra cost during the current year will be met from the existing provision under "41. e. Civil Works—Provincial—Transferred—Establishment." The cost of the establishment for 1928-29 will be debited to the head "15. Other Revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues—Miscellaneous expenditure—Establishment" with reference to G.O. No. 2508 I., dated 1st November 1927.

## ENCLOSURE

Letter from the Subdivisional Officer, Rajahmundry, to the Executive Engineer, Godavari Northern Division, Dowlaishweram, dated 29th July 1927, No. 711-E.

[Preliminary expenses in connexion with the proposed investigation of the Project—Reservoir of Seethapalli vagu above Ramanayapetta village.]

The works so far done are—

- (1) A site survey of the proposed dam site with spot levels.
- (2) A contour along 280 taking the bed level of the vagu at the dam site to be 8,000 has been taken up to 10,000 feet on the left side and 15,000 feet on the right side commencing from the dam site.
- (3) A dozen of trial borings on the left side of the vagu at the dam site.

[28th January 1929]

The dam site is at 9/6-7 of the Chodavaram-Devipatnam Road and from the fly levels already recorded in L-F, Book 236, pages 80 to 93, by the Tank Restoration Scheme Division Party, it is seen that the contour 280 will touch the C-B road between 5/5 and 5/6 and the bed of Seethapalli vagu opposite Mosurumille a village near 4/5-6 of C-B road. The contour has to go traversing the course of Korrigeedda near Velagapalli for some distance and then meet Seethapalli vagu near Mosurumille. The whole traverse of the contour will be about 15 miles of which only a distance of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles has, by now, been finished. To do this  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles, it has taken 2 overseers for 6 weeks and 1 for 3 weeks, i.e., a total of 15 weeks' work of an overseer. The sanctioned period is 3 months for 2 overseers or the work of 24 weeks of 1 overseer.

The minimum works that have still to be done are (1) to finish up the contour and take at least four cross sections, (2) boring operations in the sandy bed of the vagu and (3) digging trenches on either slopes to expose the rocky surface. The contour and cross sections have to be taken after clearing away thick thorny jungles at most of the places and this naturally takes much time. The 9 weeks work of an overseer still left under the existing sanction is quite insufficient. It will take at least four months more for 2 overseers to finish the taking of contour and cross sections. During that period the boring operations and digging of trenches will also be completed.

Till now, apart from the establishment charges paid for the pay and travelling allowance of the overseers and pay of the boring maistri and lascars employed, the expenditure incurred by me is Rs. 180 detailed as follows:—

|                                      |            |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| (1) For boring operations, etc. .... | Rs. 50     |
| (2) For clearing jungle ....         | 130        |
| <b>Total ...</b>                     | <b>180</b> |

Since suitable boring tools are not available I propose to indent for a complete 4 inches set from the Industries Department. The charges of hire and working for a couple of months will come to Rs. 400. The Industries Department will send their own maistri free of any further charge apart from the hire.

I am submitting herewith a revised estimate for Rs. 1,280 explaining the circumstances necessitating the revision in the report, for favour of an early sanction.

Further, I request that Government sanction may be obtained for retaining the services of 2 overseers and 14 lascars for a further period of four months. The work has to be resumed in the month of February 1928 in order to get the maximum outturn possible. A grant of Rs. 480 under 15-A. Irrigation—Mino may kindly be applied for 1927-28.

[28th January 1929]

## APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1020 asked by Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929, page 33 supra.]

## Statement of lapsed deposits on 31st March 1928.

| District.        | Revenue deposits.     | Criminal Court deposits. | Civil Court deposits. | Other deposits—Deposits for work done for public bodies. |
|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
|                  | RS. A. P.             | RS. A. P.                | RS. A. P.             | RS. A. P.                                                |
| Ganjam ..        | 3,514 13 6            | 345 9 4                  | 8,291 8 7             | ..                                                       |
| Visagapatam ..   | 3,120 12 3            | 421 15 0                 | 5,022 1 1             | ..                                                       |
| Godavari East .. | 9,627 5 10            | 2,032 0 3                | 7,238 0 2             | ..                                                       |
| Godavari West .. | 4,409 11 8            | 43 5 9                   | 5,504 12 3            | ..                                                       |
| Kistna ..        | 4,012 12 0            | 5,530 12 4               | 8,665 9 11            | 3 2 10                                                   |
| Guntur ..        | 5,838 0 2             | 475 11 3                 | 6,838 9 5             | 4 6 2                                                    |
| Nellore ..       | 3,324 16 7            | 169 9 1                  | 4,829 2 0             | 1 12 0                                                   |
| Cuddapah ..      | 1,378 13 5            | 660 4 4                  | 2,675 2 0             | 54 8 9                                                   |
| Anantapur ..     | 336 2 8               | 76 10 9                  | 1,137 5 5             | ..                                                       |
| Bellary ..       | 1,331 11 0            | 94 6 0                   | 1,383 15 2            | 0 4 0                                                    |
| Kurnool ..       | 513 0 9               | 240 8 2                  | 808 14 5              | ..                                                       |
| Chingleput ..    | 2,865 9 9             | 66 10 0                  | 28,664 3 9            | 0 3 6                                                    |
| Chittoor ..      | 1,612 12 10           | 286 0 0                  | 3,665 10 0            | ..                                                       |
| North Arcot ..   | 6,932 5 10            | 662 15 11                | 9,546 14 7            | 0 8 6                                                    |
| South Arcot ..   | 3,599 13 2            | 358 0 0                  | 9,856 14 0            | ..                                                       |
| Tanjore ..       | 11,902 9 0            | 795 0 10                 | 49,955 2 7            | ..                                                       |
| Trichinopoly ..  | 3,068 8 9             | 646 4 8                  | 10,386 9 10           | ..                                                       |
| Madurai ..       | 1,04,709 8 2          | 864 4 9                  | 6,965 4 9             | ..                                                       |
| Ramnad ..        | 6,901 11 2            | 442 3 3                  | 293 9 9               | 0 9 8                                                    |
| Tinnevely ..     | 3,475 8 8             | 2,200 2 0                | 19,070 1 9            | 585 6 4                                                  |
| Coimbatore ..    | 1,344 9 3             | 1,909 12 6               | 23,942 5 6            | ..                                                       |
| The Nilgiris ..  | 158 0 4               | 11 0 0                   | 1,228 3 0             | ..                                                       |
| Salem ..         | 2,823 15 6            | 534 6 6                  | 4,567 9 2             | ..                                                       |
| South Kanara ..  | 2,568 4 9             | 418 3 7                  | 14,256 0 5            | 0 16 0                                                   |
| Malabar ..       | 23 5 8                | 33 5 0                   | 21,323 1 7            | ..                                                       |
| Presidency ..    | ..                    | ..                       | 2,001 14 6            | ..                                                       |
| <b>Total ..</b>  | <b>1,91,489 13 11</b> | <b>19,190 2 3</b>        | <b>2,56,714 9 7</b>   | <b>7,641 7 9</b>                                         |

|                                 |                  |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| High Court, Original branch ..  | RS. A. P.        |
| High Court, Appellate branch .. | 18 7 4           |
| City Civil Court deposits ..    | 200 0 0          |
| <b>Total ..</b>                 | <b>1,783 7 2</b> |

[28th January 1929]

## APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1032 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929, page 42 supra.]

Statement showing the number of elementary schools for girls in each district in the Madras Presidency in 1927-28.

|                      |     |                             |       |
|----------------------|-----|-----------------------------|-------|
| Ganjam ... ..        | 116 | Tanjore ... ..              | 188   |
| Vizagapatam ... ..   | 162 | Trichinopoly ... ..         | 123   |
| Godavari East ... .. | 184 | Madura ... ..               | 219   |
| Godavari West ... .. | 133 | Ramnad ... ..               | 163   |
| Kistna ... ..        | 171 | Tinnevely ... ..            | 234   |
| Guntur ... ..        | 314 | Coimbatore ... ..           | 132   |
| Kurnool ... ..       | 121 | Salem ... ..                | 184   |
| Bellary ... ..       | 97  | The Nilgiris ... ..         | 17    |
| Anantapur ... ..     | 110 | Malabar ... ..              | 437   |
| Cuddapah ... ..      | 90  | South Kanara ... ..         | 77    |
| Nellore ... ..       | 183 | Ganjam Agency ... ..        | 8     |
| Madras ... ..        | 91  | Vizagapatam Agency ... ..   | 12    |
| Chingleput ... ..    | 130 | Godavari East Agency ... .. | 5     |
| North Arcot ... ..   | 157 |                             |       |
| Chittoor ... ..      | 92  |                             |       |
| South Arcot ... ..   | 149 |                             | 4,044 |

## APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1037-A asked by Mr. C. Gopala Menon at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929, page 46 supra.]

*Summary of the orders passed on the recommendations of the Indian Delegation of the British Social Hygiene Council on the subject of Venereal Diseases.*

(1) *Appointment of a Specialist Officer.*—The Government have sanctioned the appointment of a Specialist in Venereal Diseases for a period of three years to organize and supervise anti-venereal work in this Presidency. The officer selected for the post is expected to take charge shortly.

(2) *Control of the sale of Salvarsan by the passing of a Poisons or Pharmacy Act.*—The Government did not consider it necessary at present to undertake legislation to control the sale of Salvarsan.

(3) *Recommendation regarding the Mercantile Marine.*—The Government have approved of the proposals—

(i) for the supply to the Port Health Officer for distribution to captains of ships of leaflets giving detailed information as to the facilities available for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases; and

(ii) for the issue to each patient, when he leaves the treatment centre, of a case record card containing full details of the treatment given and of any bacteriological tests carried out and their results.

[28th January 1929]

(4) *Educational.*—(i) Inclusion of instruction in biology and its application to social hygiene in the curriculum of college students and for the course on "The Theory and Practice of Education."

(ii) Use of the films "The gift of life" and "Youth and life" for instructional purposes.

(iii) Fostering of co-operation between parents and teachers in the training of children.

The recommendations on these subjects have been brought to the notice of the Madras and Andhra Universities.

(iv) Grant of scholarships to teachers to study social hygiene in England. The question will be considered in connexion with the scheme of anti-venereal work to be organized by the Specialist in Venereal Diseases.

(5) *Public enlightenment on social hygiene.*—The Government have sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 500 for the current year for the issue of suitable literature on social hygiene. This work is undertaken by the Propaganda section of the Office of the Director of Public Health.

(6) *Legislation (1) to safeguard the interests of the adopted child and (2) to make it illegal for any third party of either sex to benefit from the proceeds of prostitution.*—The Government considered that legislation in regard to item (1) was a matter for consideration by the Government of India. Item (2) is provided for in the non-official Bill on the subject which has been referred to a Select Committee; the Government did not therefore consider it necessary to take separate action on the matter.

(7) *Employment of Women Police in Madras.*—The Government did not consider it necessary or possible to employ women police at present.

## APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1047 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929 page 54 supra.]

**G.O. Mis. No. 2211, Revenue, dated 25th September 1928.**

Read—the following paper:—

*Reference from the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement, B No. 5414/28-1, dated 27th August 1928.*

The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. B. VERNON, I.C.S.,  
Commissioner of Land Revenue.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. AVPADURAI PILLAI Avargal, M.A.,  
Collector of North Arcot, dated the 12th August 1928, R.O.C. No. E-3-3191/27.

I submit herewith the memorial from Andi Goundan of Vada Alapurandan, addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Madras. The memorialist questions the action of the Revenue authorities in the disposal

[28th January 1929]

of the land comprising the Nedungal reserve which has been disforested and requests that the entire area measuring about 928 acres lying within the limits of Nedungal, Elanirkunram and Vada Alapurandan villages may be assigned to him and his party.

2. I shall meet briefly the several allegations made in the memorial.

*Paragraph 3 (a) of the memorial.*—I enclose a copy of my proceedings, dated 3rd April 1928, which contains my orders regarding the disposal of the disforested block. It will be observed from it that only an extent of 213.20 acres was thrown open for sale in auction against the total cultivable area of 1,258.73 acres. 145.92 acres have so far been sold and 67.28 acres remain to be sold. The sale was quite proper and in accordance with the original scheme and the orders contained in paragraph 1 of the B.P. No. 5258 (Confidential), dated 12th September 1927.

*Paragraph 3 (b) of the memorial.*—The allegation that about 600 acres are proposed to be assigned to certain Christian missionaries is false and vexatious. There is no such proposal and no application has been received from any missionary to that effect. An extent of 685.29 acres has been set apart for depressed classes and it is proposed to assign this only to bona fide settlers in the colony. Rev. Father Paul, a Catholic missionary of Wandiwash, interests himself in the scheme in trying to settle some landless Adi-Dravidas, Christian and non-Christian, in the disforested block. The lands are to be assigned directly to the Adi-Dravida settlers themselves under the usual conditions of non-alienation. Father Paul's efforts are in the direction of helping the settlement but he is not to get even a cent of land in this block.

*Paragraph 3 (c) of the memorial.*—This statement is baseless. Paragraph 1 of B.P. No. 5258, dated the 12th September 1927, proves that. A perusal of Mr. Sitaramayya's report D. Dis. No. 11-L.D.-3/21, dated the 28th March 1921, to the Chief Conservator of Forests will show that the object of disforestation was to render the land available for sale after setting apart sufficient area for the depressed classes. There are 185 landless depressed class families in and around the villages comprised in the disforested block and the extent of 685.29 acres set apart for them is, I submit, barely sufficient to meet their legitimate requirements. The memorialist's assertion that an unreasonably large extent has been reserved for that community is again false.

*Paragraph 3 (d) of the memorial.*—There was no need to make a statement of the disposal of the land to the petitioner. Thinking that he was a representative of the caste Hindus who are to get a portion of the disforested area, and anticipating trouble from him later on, I invited Andi Goundan to help me with his suggestions in the disposal of the block intended for the caste Hindus. At his instance a compact block of 360.34 acres in Vada Alapurandan and Elanirkunram villages was marked off for the caste Hindu settlers. This is more than half the area set apart for Adi-Dravidas. Andi Goundan at first held out for at least 500 acres. This was refused since it meant depriving the Adi-Dravidas of their legitimate share. He ended by asking for 928 acres. This request was refused.

*Paragraph 3 (e) of the memorial.*—S. Nos. 126 and 427 of Elanirkunram village are registered as 'cheri site'. They were never intended for members of the caste Hindus and the complaint that they have now been allotted as house-site for the depressed classes is frivolous.

[28th January 1929]

*Paragraphs 3 (f) to (h) and 4 of the memorial.*—It is a gross exaggeration to say that 200 ryots laboured hard and underwent untold sufferings to bring the land to the present cultivable condition. Beyond the constant agitation for land, there is no evidence to show that he or his party made earnest endeavours, at any time, to clear the land of tree growth. On the other hand, considerable difficulty was experienced by the officers of the Forest department in disposing of the tree growth before disforestation. The right to remove the growth from the entire block of 1,802 acres was at first sold in auction for Rs. 1,500 to Andi Goundan. But finding the bid low, the District Forest Officer held a re-sale in lots at which Andi Goundan and some others purchased the right of removal for an aggregate sum of Rs. 2,164-12-0. Though sufficient time was allowed for the removal the auction purchasers cleared only 1,105 acres leaving 697 acres uncleared. In this state the reserve was disforested. This was all the clearance effected by Andi Goundan and his party and it cannot be regarded as anything done in the interests of Government to push through the assignment work. When I inspected the block in December last, I found that the area has become practically covered again with bushes and thorny growth and that a reclearance is necessary before bringing it under plough. The clearance by Andi Goundan and his party has been only superficial and his so-called reclamation of the area is a myth. Notwithstanding, I have set apart an extent of 360.34 acres for assignment free, to the local caste Hindus in consideration of the assurance given to them by the District Forest Officer in 1921. Instead of accepting this offer Andi Goundan insists upon all the lands within the limits of Nedungal, Elanirkunram and Vada Alapurandan measuring about 928 acres being assigned to him and to his party, cancelling if necessary the sales of the plots already held in auction. This demand is wholly unjustifiable and should, I submit, be refused. Andi Goundan's insinuation that I have been actuated by motives of religion in the disposal of the block is, I submit, unfair. The distribution of the area was in strict conformity with the directions of the Board conveyed in its Proceedings Routine No. 5258, (Confld.), dated the 12th September 1927. On account of this single man's obstructive tactics for the past two years, it has not been possible to make any headway in establishing this much-needed settlement.

*Reference—B. No. 5414/28-1, Land Revenue and Settlement, dated 27th August 1928.*

Submitted to Government.

2. The Collector's report answers the contentions raised by the memorialist.

3. The Collector has set apart 360.34 acres for free assignment to the caste Hindus. In the circumstances the memorialist's request for assignment of about 928 acres of land is wholly unjustifiable and deserves no consideration.

B. G. HOLDSWORTH,  
Secretary.

[28th January 1929]

*Order—No. 2211, Revenue, dated 25th September 1928.*

In his petition to the Government, dated 20th July 1928, M.R.Ry. Andi Goundan, a ryot of Vada Alapurandan in Cheyyar taluk, North Arcot district, has made several allegations concerning the disposal of the Nedungal disafforested block. The Government have enquired into these allegations.

2. The main contention of the petitioner is that he and two hundred other ryots of the village cleared the Nedungal Forest at great cost and labour on the assurance of the local officers that the land would after reclamation be assigned to them free of cost. The petitioner has therefore asked that he and his party should be assigned the whole tract between Nedungal, Elanirkunram and Vada Alapurandan measuring in all about 928 acres. It is reported that prior to disafforestation the right to remove tree growth from the entire block was sold in auction to the petitioner and some others and that the auction purchasers cleared only 1,105 acres leaving 697 acres uncleared. When the block was inspected by the Collector in December last he found that the area was almost covered with bushes and thorny growth and that a re-clearance was necessary before it could be brought under the plough. The facts therefore do not support the contention that the land was cleared at great expense and labour. In accordance, however, with the general instructions issued by the Government in August 1927 after a thorough examination of the case and a consideration of the statement made to the ryots by the District Forest Officer, the Collector has reserved for assignment to the caste Hindus 392.52 acres out of 1,258.83 acres in the block and 97.08 acres in the neighbourhood. The Government consider this allotment fair and equitable. The Collector's action in having ordered the sale in auction of 177.03 acres was proper and in accordance with the instructions issued by the Government.

3. The allegation that Christian Missionaries who are not residents of the locality are to be given 600 acres is unfounded. An extent of 685.29 acres has been reserved for depressed classes, Christian and non-Christian, and is to be assigned only to bona fide settlers from the adjoining villages. The Government do not consider that the extent reserved for the depressed classes is excessive having regard to their needs.

4. With reference to the allegation that S. Nos. 426 and 427 of Elanirkunram were set apart for 'village-site', the petitioner is informed that the survey numbers are registered as 'cheri-site' and were never intended for caste Hindus.

5. In these circumstances the Government see no reason to interfere on behalf of the petitioner.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

D. N. STRATHIE,  
Secretary to Government

28th January 1929]

## APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1050 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929, page 56 supra.]

- Q. (a) Whether it is a fact that the Hissa eri of Matam village, Wandiwash taluk, North Arcot district, is irrigating wet double-crop lands of Matam and Isakolathur villages.
- (a) The Hissa eri of Matam village, Wandiwash taluk, irrigates an extent of 6.84 acres of double-crop lands (wet) in Matam and 26 cents in Isakolathur village.
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the supply from this eri is insufficient and whether Government on the petitions of the ryots promised to repair the tank and asked the ryots to remove the prickly-pear on the bund of the eri.
- (b) The tank in its present condition can hold five months' supply at a time which is its registered capacity. The supply from the tank cannot, therefore, be said to be insufficient for irrigation. The ayacutdars were asked to remove the prickly-pear from the tank bund to facilitate the execution of repair to the bund for which an estimate for Rs. 2,260 has been prepared.
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the ryots cleared the bunds accordingly at a cost of about Rs 500.
- (c) The ryots did not remove the prickly-pear from the tank bund under kudimaramat in response to the notice issued to them. An estimate for Rs. 490 for the removal of prickly-pear was therefore sanctioned for execution in the current year at the cost of the ayacutdars. The amount has been collected from the ryots and the work is being executed by a contractor under the supervision of the Minor Irrigation staff.
- (d) Whether it is a fact that it is proposed to assign the foreshore lands in the same survey No. 124/2 to Adi-Dravidas and whether the caste ryots have protested against such exclusive assignment.
- (d) Some of the Adi-Dravidas of Isakolathur applied for the assignment of about 50 acres of foreshore lands in S. No. 124/2 classed as tank poramboke and they were informed that no portion of the field would be assigned to them and that they might apply for other lands reserved for them.
- (e) Whether it is a fact that a number of darkhast applications were dismissed in previous years for the same land and if so whether the applicants were caste ryots and the reasons why they were dismissed.
- (e) Applications for the assignment of the field received in previous years (from Adi-Dravidas and caste ryots) were rejected for the reason that the land was required for the tank.

[28th January 1929]

## APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1053 asked by Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929, page 57 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 2818, Revenue, dated 3rd December 1928.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Secretary, East Godavari District Association, dated 17th November 1928, No. 55.

## Order.

In his letter read above the Secretary of the East Godavari District Association has drawn attention to the difference in the rate at which enhanced water-cess is levied when water is taken irregularly for the irrigation on the one hand of proprietary lands and on the other hand of ryotwari wet lands. He states that the enhanced water-cess levied for the irregular irrigation of ryotwari wet land is greater than the corresponding cess charged for the irregular irrigation of a proprietary land. This difference follows inevitably from the difference in the character of these two classes of land. The basis of the enhanced charge for water is in either case the rate which the ryot would pay to Government if he irrigated his land with due authority. In the case of a ryotwari holder of wet land this rate is the appropriate wet assessment, as fixed at the settlement; in the case of a ryot in a proprietary estate it is the prescribed water-rate. The Association seems to overlook the fact that the ryot in a proprietary estate has to pay this water-rate to the Government in addition to the rent which he has to pay to the proprietor. The assessment on a ryotwari wet land is the commuted money value of a share of the produce of the land, and though the facility for irrigation which the land possesses may be one of the many factors which determine the rate of the assessment, it is not correct to say that a specific charge for water forms one item of the assessment. The suggestion therefore made by the Secretary of the Association that the charge for water should be detached from the assessment is based on a misapprehension of the principles on which the assessment on ryotwari lands is fixed. The object of the rules on page 28 of Board's Standing Order, Volume II, to which attention was drawn in the answer to question No. 582, is to prevent the taking of water for irrigation unauthorizedly and if, as suggested by the Association, the rates of penal charge are reduced in the case of ryotwari wet lands, the inevitable tendency will be an increase of irregular irrigation. In these circumstances the Government are of opinion that it is neither expedient nor desirable to alter the principle of the rules on the subject.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. R. PATE,  
Secretary to Government.

To the Secretary, East Godavari District Association, Cocanada.  
Copy to the Board of Revenue.

28th January 1929]

## APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 1059 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929, page 60 supra.]

From the Collector of North Arcot, dated the 8th December 1928,  
No. R.O.C. F-2-14735/28.

There is a small temple in S. No. 227 classed unassessed waste and measuring 13.25 acres of Santhavasal village, Polur taluk. The temple in question known as 'Paliamman temple' consists of two rooms constructed on a rock 12' above the ground level reached by a flight of steps. One room is used as temple and the other as a resting place by the people who stay there at nights during the festival season. The two rooms cover an area of 624 square links which is less than one cent.

The temple is no doubt an old one and worshippers resort to it in large numbers on festival occasions. On ordinary days only 4 or 5 persons are said to attend the temple for worship. A pujari appointed by the villagers (people of Santhavasal) renders service in the temple, performing pooja and lighting. In the months of March, April, a festival is conducted for 15 days and the expenditure is met from public subscriptions in the village.

2. (a) It is proposed to enlarge the temple at a cost of Rs. 1,000. This has to be raised by subscriptions alone; no attempt has yet been made to raise it and there is little or no money on hand at present to start the work.

(b) With the object of reconstructing the temple the villagers of their own accord quarried in January last 83 cart-loads of cut stones in the same field without obtaining a permit from the tahsildar as required by rules. This was brought to notice and the assistant tahsildar then working in that taluk inspected the site and found that the quarrying was for the reconstruction of the temple and that there was no dishonesty since an application for permit to quarry stones had been sent to the tahsildar through the village munsif a few days previously. It may be mentioned here that mere application was not sufficient; the villagers should have waited until they received formal permission to quarry and should have paid the seigniorage due on the metal quarried.

(c) The assistant tahsildar directed, therefore, that seigniorage fees at 2 annas per cart-load or Rs. 10-6-0 for 83 cart-loads quarried should be paid by Krishna Goundan and two others who were responsible for the quarrying and ordered that if the amount was not paid steps would be taken to prosecute them for quarrying without actually obtaining a permit and that a permit should be obtained beforehand, if further quarrying for the temple was desired. It is against this order that the ryots feel aggrieved.

(d) S. No. 227 is solely at the disposal of Government. The State has full right to minerals in it. The temple in question though situated in it occupies only a cent out of the total extent of 13.25 acres as stated above. If it is to be reconstructed on a larger extent previous permission of Government is necessary for the occupation of additional area. Under Board's Standing Order No. 25, paragraph 19 (4), the public may be allowed to quarry free of charge in lands at the disposal of Government for bona fide domestic or agricultural purposes; quarrying for other than bona fide domestic or agricultural purposes is subject to payment of seigniorage fees. The quarrying in this case is for the construction of a temple and it cannot under the rules be allowed free of charge. The levy of seigniorage fees of Rs. 10-6-0 for 83 cart-loads by the tahsildar is, I submit, quite proper. The field or any portion of it was at no time classed as temple poramboke.

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## APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to question No. 1067 asked by Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929, page 65 supra.]

(a) The total number of Forest Rangers in service during the last five years—

|      |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1924 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 235 |
| 1925 | ..  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 232 |
| 1926 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 226 |
| 1927 | ..  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 226 |
| 1928 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 211 |

(b) The number of Forest Rangers who died whilst still in service or within three years of their retirement during the last five years—

|         |     |     |     |     |     |     |   |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| 1923-24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 1924-25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| 1925-26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 1926-27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| 1927-28 | ..  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |

Total ... 13

(c) The average period of sick leave availed of by each ranger during the last five years.—Three months and 10 days during the five years. It does not necessarily follow, however, that every ranger took some sick leave during that period.

(d) The average period of service put in by the rangers who retired or died in service during the last five years.—The average service put in by the rangers who retired was 2½ years 7 months and 16 days.

The average service put in by the rangers who died was 17 years 7 months and 10 days.

## APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1068 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929, page 65 supra.]

Q.—Will the Hon'ble the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that an admitted right of way that was long in use in Odugathur Reserve Forest (North Arcot district) for cattle and men was suddenly closed in March last and whether even "permitted" cattle were thus not able to enter the forest;

(b) whether it is a fact that permission to take manure leaves is not given in this Reserve, even under the usual conditions;

(c) whether it is a fact that in Forests under Panchayat management in the same district removal of manure leaves is permitted;

(d) whether the affected ryots belonging to several villages appealed to the Conservator of Forests for justice and whether they even telegraphed for immediate redress of grievances; and

(e) what action has been taken by the Conservator in this matter?

A.—(a) There is no reserved forest by name Odugathur in North Arcot district. The path referred to is apparently the one running along the jungle stream 'Peria Kanar' in the Shanankuppam

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Reserve Forest. This path passes through Coupe V of Agaram Fuel Felling Series closed for grazing since 1927-28 for a period of six years with reference to the prescriptions of the working plan. It is not a right of way.

(b) Yes. The reserved forests have been closed to the cutting of manure leaves since 1st April 1919.

(c) Yes, subject to the payment of seigniorage rates, removal of manure leaves is permitted in the ryots' forests of this district.

(d) Yes, one petition and one telegram were received by the Conservator.

(e) The petition was forwarded to the District Forest Officer, who after proper enquiry, informed the petitioners that their requests cannot be complied with.

## APPENDIX XII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1069 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929, page 65 supra.]

## I

Papers referred to:—

*Recommendation of the Finance Committee at its meeting held on the 6th January 1927.*

The Committee recommended the continuance of the school temporarily for another year.

## II

*Memorandum to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 26th February 1927.*

It has been suggested that the probationary and lower subordinate classes may be transferred back to the Engineering College, Guindy, as there is plenty of accommodation for the classes in the college and as the instruction offered there will be more efficient on account of the better supervision by the Principal and Professors of the College.

The Director of Public Instruction is requested to offer his remarks on the suggestion.

## III

*Reply from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 791 A/26, dated 20th April 1927.*

It may first be considered whether the separation of the subordinate engineering classes from the College of Engineering and the opening of an Engineering school at Trichinopoly have tended to increase the efficiency and the popularity of the Engineering school on the one hand and of the College of Engineering on the other. It will also be necessary to consider how far the present proposal to close down the school at Trichinopoly and re-open the classes at Guindy will affect subordinate engineering education and college engineering education.

It seems clear from an examination of the history of this matter that the separation of the probationary and lower subordinate classes from the College of Engineering and the location of the school at Trichinopoly have not tended to increase the efficiency and popularity of the school classes. They have suffered in efficiency owing to insufficient and unsuitable accommodation, defective equipment and lack of play-grounds and hostel facilities. It is also



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clear that the increase or decrease in the number of applicants for admission has had little, if any, connexion with the location of the school and cannot be taken as an indication of the popularity or otherwise of the institution in a particular locality. As an illustration of this point it may be mentioned that in 1919 when the Director addressed Government regarding the opening of an Engineering school at Trichinopoly, the number of applicants from the southern districts was 165. In 1923, however, the number of applicants went down to 15—a fact which if taken to have any bearing on the transfer of the school would have to be construed as pointing to the unpopularity of the change of location. The real reason, however, for the fall was more probably the policy of retrenchment introduced by the Public Works Department in 1922. The number of applicants rose from 20 in 1924 to 80 in 1927, the increase being due to the expanding programme of railway construction and Government projects. The conclusion is that the number of applicants depends not on the popularity of the particular institution or its location but on the demand for engineering subordinates.

As to the effect of the transfer of the subordinate classes on the College of Engineering, the Principal who was consulted on the point refers to the report of the Public Works Department Reorganization Committee of 1917, paragraph 73, page 66. In this report the Committee have definitely recommended that the ultimate policy of Government should be to eliminate all forms of subordinate education from the colleges. This recommendation was made in the interests of college engineering education as an ultimate policy to be aimed at; but unless we are in a position to provide technical schools sufficiently equipped, staffed and accommodated, it is doubtful whether we should be justified in giving effect to a recommendation adversely affecting the efficiency of the training given to subordinate engineers. The Principal gives four arguments in favour of abolishing the school and re-opening the classes at Guindy. These arguments are

(1) The instruction in the College is likely to be more efficient on account of better staff and equipment.

(2) There is plenty of accommodation at the College.

(3) The retransfer will result in economy due to saving of the rent of the building and pay of the Superintendent and possibly one or more assistants and menials.

(4) The cost of living for students is likely to be not more at Guindy than at Trichinopoly and Guindy is decidedly healthier.

I am inclined to come to the conclusion that these arguments taken into consideration along with the defects of unsuitable accommodation and defective equipment in the Trichinopoly school make the re-opening of the subordinate classes in the College of Engineering very desirable in the interests of subordinate engineering training. It has also to be remembered that a decision to continue the school at Trichinopoly will involve the expenditure of a considerable sum of money if the school is to be put on a proper footing.

The suggestion therefore seems to me, to merit favourable consideration.

**G.O. Mis. No. 1410, Law (Education), dated 15th July 1927.**

Besides the Engineering School at Guindy, the Government maintain two schools of engineering, one at Trichinopoly and the other at Vizagapatam. The two schools are on a temporary footing. Under G.O. No. 1763, Law (Education), dated 20th December 1923, the probationary and the lower subordinate classes were abolished in the Engineering College and they were transferred to the schools of engineering.

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2. In connexion with the question of the further retention of the engineering school at Trichinopoly it has been brought to the notice of Government that the separation of the subordinate classes from the Engineering College has not tended to increase the efficiency and popularity of the classes and that on the contrary they have suffered in efficiency owing to insufficient and unsuitable accommodation, defective equipment, and lack of play-grounds and hostel facilities. It has been urged on the other hand that the retransfer of the subordinate classes to the college will prove a beneficial measure, as there is plenty of accommodation therein and as the instruction offered in the college will be more efficient on account of the better supervision by the Principal and the Professors.

3. The Government therefore propose to close the school at Trichinopoly with effect from the end of the current school year up to which the existing sanction for the continuance of the school lasts and to transfer the subordinate classes to the college.

The Director of Public Instruction is requested to give sufficient notice of the transfer to the students and to the landlord of the building in which the institution is now located. He should submit in due course detailed proposals for giving effect to the transfer, showing the savings that will accrue to the Government under staff, contingencies, supplies and services, etc.

4. The future of the Engineering School, Vizagapatam, is bound up with developments of University policy in the Andhra University area. The school will therefore continue on the existing basis for the present.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and  
Local Self-Government)

T. RAGHAVIAH,  
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Copy to the Finance Department.

" Public Works Department.

" Accountant-General.

## APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1079 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929, page 68 supra.]

|                                                 | 1927-28.    |              | 1928-29.    |                         |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------|
|                                                 | Allotment.  | Expenditure. | Allotment.  | Expenditure up to June. |
|                                                 | RS.         | RS.          | RS.         | RS.                     |
| Roads .. .. .                                   | 70,17,760   | 56,62,976    | 1,28,10,400 | 57,89,991               |
| Elementary Education .. ..                      | 1,17,70,800 | 1,18,61,321  | 19,76,877   | 36,185                  |
| Water-supply (mufassal) .. ..                   | 14,97,343   | 8,95,070     |             |                         |
| Water-supply and drainage (Madras City) .. .. . | 8,00,000    | 33,73,884    | 7,00,000    | 8,22,753                |
| Hospitals .. .. .                               | 35,11,500   | 13,18,097    | 47,27,900   | 3,15,539                |
| Public Health .. .. .                           | 13,20,454   |              | 16,68,600   |                         |



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| Number and name of district and taluk board.                               | Number of institutions maintained. |          |          | Places in which they are working.            | Person in charge.                                                              | Qualifications.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                            | Ayurveda.                          | Siddha.  | Unani.   |                                              |                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| (1)                                                                        | (2)                                | (3)      | (4)      | (5)                                          | (6)                                                                            | (7)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Guntur district— <i>cont.</i><br>22. Tenali— <i>cont.</i>                  |                                    |          |          | Taundur ..<br>Mannangi ..<br>Perakalapudi .. | P. Ramachandra Sastri ..<br>K. Narasimha Sastri ..<br>M. Gangadhar Sastri ..   | A.M.A.C.; Ayurveda Bhushana and Visarada.<br>Ayurveda Bhushana and Bhishagwara.<br>Bhishagwara; A.M.A.C.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Kistna district—<br>23. Kaitalur ..<br>24. Gudivada ..                     | 1<br>1                             | ..<br>.. | ..<br>.. | Pedegannur ..<br>Nandivada ..                | M. Venkata Sastri ..<br>V. Suyanarayana Sastri ..                              | Ayurveda Bhushanam.<br>Ayurveda Bhushanam and Ayurveda Visarada.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Kurnool district—<br>25. Nandyal Taluk Board ..                            | 1                                  | ..       | ..       | Miduthur ..                                  | Sridhara Venkataswara Sastri.<br>R. Subrahmanyam ..                            | A.M.A.C.; Ayurveda Bhushanam.<br>Undergone training in Ayurvedic College.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 26. Koilkuntla Taluk Board.                                                | ..                                 | ..       | ..       | Kolmignadla ..                               | ..                                                                             | ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Malabar district—<br>27. Calicut Taluk Board ..                            | 1                                  | ..       | ..       | Tiruvangur amsam ..                          | A. Sankuni Vaidyar ..                                                          | Studied under a famous Native Physician of Malabar.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 28. Palghat Taluk Board ..                                                 | 1                                  | ..       | ..       | Mundur ..                                    | M. P. Narayana Nayar ..                                                        | Studied under Mr. Neelakanda Sarma, Principal, Sanakrit College, Pattambi.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Nellore district—<br>29. Gudur Taluk Board ..<br>30. Kavali Taluk Board .. | 1<br>3                             | ..<br>.. | ..<br>.. | Gudur ..<br>Kaligiri ..<br>Kavali ..         | P. Seethayya Nayudu ..<br>T. Venkatasiva Sarma ..<br>A. Gopalakrishna Ayyar .. | Vast study in Ayurveda.<br>Studied in the Madras Ayurvedic College for four years. Underwent training in modern Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery. Passed Visarada examination of the Sanskrit branch.<br>S.S.L.C.; three years' training in the Ayurvedic branch at the Sanakrit College, Nellore; Bhishak examination of the All-India Ayurvedic Vidyapeeth. |

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|                                                   |   |    |    |                   |                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|---------------------------------------------------|---|----|----|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 31. Nellore Taluk Board ..                        | 1 | .. | .. | Muthukur ..       | Pattabirama Sarma ..           | Studied up to Intermediate; four years' training in the Madras Ayurvedic College. Passed Bhishagwara examination. Attended dissections of the human body in the Government school of Indian Medicine for six months. Attended Major Pandalai's operations for three months. Complete training in minor surgery both in theory and practice. Passed the Bhishak examination of the All-India Ayurvedic Vidyapeeth. |
| Ramnad district—                                  | 1 | .. | .. | Ramnad ..         | V. B. Velappan ..              | Passed the Bhishak examination of the All-India Ayurvedic Vidyapeeth. A.M.A.C.; Ayurvedic Bhushana.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|                                                   | 1 | .. | .. | Kotaipattanam ..  | V. Karunakara Kurup ..         | Undergone training in Abtanga Hisudaya for four years under M. R. Gurukul of Palghat.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|                                                   | 1 | .. | .. | Perainmalai ..    | K. S. S. Sarma ..              | A.M.A.C.; Bhishakwara complete course in Ayurvedic training in the Madras Ayurvedic College.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|                                                   | 1 | .. | .. | Kalier Koil ..    | E. R. Lakshminarasimha Achari. | Vaidya visaharada.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|                                                   | 1 | .. | .. | Partibanur ..     | K. L. Venkatachala Ayyar.      | Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Tanjore district—<br>33. Nanniam Taluk Board.     | 1 | .. | .. | Manavalanallur .. | N. Subrahmanya Sastri ..       | Ayurvedic Bhushana with ten years service.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 34. Tiruturaiyandi Taluk Board.                   | 1 | .. | .. | Nalavedapattai .. | G. Seeba Ayyangar ..           | Training for four years at the Ayurvedic College.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 35. Negapatnam Taluk Board.                       | 1 | .. | .. | Valivalam ..      | N. R. Ramaswami Ayyangar.      | Ayur Bhushan.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 36. Pattukkottai ..                               | 1 | .. | .. | Perarni ..        | G. Sundaresa Ayyar ..          | Ayurveda Bhushan.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|                                                   | 1 | .. | .. | Madukur ..        | K. Shandy ..                   | Vaidya visaharada.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|                                                   | 1 | .. | .. | Tiruvanam ..      | V. Ramaswami Sastri ..         | Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Tinnevely district—<br>37. Tinnevely Taluk Board. | 1 | .. | .. | Sivalaperi ..     | A. Venkateswara Ayyar ..       | Vaidya visaharada, Vaidya Siromani.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|                                                   | 1 | .. | .. | Manur ..          | A. Lakshminarata Sastri.       | Ayurveda visaharada.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

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| Number and name of district and taluk boards.                 | Number of institutions maintained. |        | Places in which they are working. | Person in charge.          | Qualifications.                            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| (1)                                                           | Ayurvedic.                         | Unani. |                                   |                            |                                            |
| Tinnevely district— <i>cont.</i><br>37. Tinnevely Taluk Board | 1                                  | ..     | Alankulam ..                      | S. Srinivasan ..           | Ayurveda Bhishagwara.                      |
| 38. Sermadevi Taluk Board.                                    | 1                                  | ..     | Rajavalleparam ..                 | K. B. Krishna Ayyar ..     | Ayurveda Bhishak.                          |
| Trichinopoly district—                                        | 1                                  | ..     | Techanalur ..                     | S. K. Sekha Ganapadigal .. | Vaidya visharada.                          |
| 39. Trichinopoly Taluk Board.                                 | 1                                  | ..     | Tirukurugudi ..                   | K. Govindan Nayar ..       | Do.                                        |
| Visagapatam—                                                  | 1                                  | ..     | Melaseval ..                      | K. V. Narayana Ayyar ..    | Ayurvedic Bhishagwara ; Ayurvedic Bhishak. |
| 40. ....                                                      | 1                                  | ..     | Somarasampettai ..                | M. Ponnuswami Pillai ..    | Four years' course in Ayurvedic College.   |
| ..                                                            | 1                                  | ..     | Vopada ..                         | P. Sitarana Rao ..         | Diploma holder, Ayurvedic College.         |
| ..                                                            | 1                                  | ..     | Kottam ..                         | B. Gopinatha Patrudu ..    | Experienced Ayurvedic Physician.           |
| ..                                                            | 1                                  | ..     | Kasinukota ..                     | Bh. Narasimham ..          | Do.                                        |
| ..                                                            | 1                                  | ..     | Madhuravadu ..                    | B. Sankaranarayana ..      | Diploma holder, Ayurvedic College.         |
| ..                                                            | 1                                  | ..     | Paravada ..                       | Sarma.                     | Experienced Ayurvedic Physician.           |
| ..                                                            | 1                                  | ..     | Pachimpenta ..                    | Akindi Narayana Sastri ..  | Native doctor.                             |
| ..                                                            | 1                                  | ..     | Devarapalli ..                    | B. Satyanarayana ..        | Diploma holder, Ayurvedic College.         |
| ..                                                            | 1                                  | ..     | Kondakarla ..                     | V. V. Ramana Rao ..        | Do.                                        |
| ..                                                            | 1                                  | ..     | Ranasathalam ..                   | B. Narayana Sarma ..       | Ayurvedic doctor.                          |
| ..                                                            | 1                                  | ..     | Burja ..                          | D. V. Natasinga Rao ..     | Native doctor.                             |
| ..                                                            | 1                                  | ..     | Budathanapalli ..                 | M. Pantulu Ramamurti ..    | Do.                                        |
| ..                                                            | 1                                  | ..     | Arikithota ..                     | A. V. S. Sarma ..          | Vaidya Bisthantha.                         |
| ..                                                            | 1                                  | ..     | Sontyam ..                        | Akena Achariyala ..        | Native doctor.                             |
|                                                               | 77                                 | ..     |                                   |                            |                                            |

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| Name of district and Municipality. | Number of institutions maintained. |        | Places in which they are working.                                     | Person in charge.            | Qualifications.                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)                                | Ayurvedic.                         | Unani. |                                                                       |                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Bellary district—                  | 1                                  | ..     | Haveunapet road ..                                                    | D. Abdul Karim Sahib ..      | Certificate of competency granted by Physician, Municipal Ayurvedic dispensary, Cuddapah.                                                                                                                                        |
| Adoni ..                           | 1                                  | ..     | No. 1433, Car street ..                                               | P. Raghavendra Achariyar ..  | Attended Government indigenous hospital for two years. Passed first-class in Saragadhara Samhita, Mysore. Studied in the Maharaja's Sanskrit College. Passed Ayurveda Vidvat examination from the old Ayurvedic College, Mysore. |
| Coimbatore district—               | 1                                  | ..     | Big Bazaar street ..                                                  | O. H. Sesha Achariyar ..     | Ayurveda Bhushana.                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Coimbatore ..                      | 1                                  | ..     | Jail road ..                                                          | A. Govindaswami Chettiyar .. | Bhishagwara.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Dharapuram ..                      | 1                                  | ..     | Sixth ward ..                                                         | A. R. Krishnan ..            | Bhishagwara.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Erode ..                           | 1                                  | ..     | ..                                                                    | B. Tirumalai Sastri ..       | A.M.A.C. Ayurveda Bhushana.                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Pollachi ..                        | 1                                  | ..     | Near General Post office..                                            | P. S. Anantanarayana Sarma.  | Vaidya Visarada of the Venkataramana Medical school, Mysore.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Tiruppur ..                        | 1                                  | ..     | Midway between Allopathic hospital and Women and Children dispensary. | W. D. Krishnamurti Rao ..    | Vaidya Bhushana ; A.M.A.C.                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Cuddapah district—                 | 1                                  | ..     | Seventh ward ..                                                       | P. Venkataragayya ..         | Ayurveda Bhishak granted by the All-India Ayurveda Vidyapitha and Mahamandali.                                                                                                                                                   |
| Cuddapah ..                        | 1                                  | ..     | Mosque street ..                                                      | J. Lakshminarayana Sastri .. | A.M.A.C. ; Ayurveda Visarada and Ayurveda Bhushana.                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Godavari (East) district—          | 1                                  | ..     | Lakshminarayana ..                                                    | Chavali Ramamurti Sastri ..  | Ayurveda Visarada. Completed ten subjects out of twelve in Acharya, the highest examination of the All-India Ayurveda Vidyapitha and Mahamandali.                                                                                |
| Cocoanada ..                       | 1                                  | ..     | ..                                                                    | ..                           | Bhishagwara and Ayurveda Bhushana.                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Rajahmundry ..                     | 1                                  | ..     | Innespetta ..                                                         | Vetery Vasudeva Sastri ..    | Rajavaidya Bhishagmani.                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Guntur district—                   | 1                                  | ..     | Nagarampalem ward ..                                                  | K. Lakshminipati ..          | Ayurvedic Bhushana, Ayurvedic Visarada and ordered to him by the President of the All-India Ayurvedic Conference, Jaipur.                                                                                                        |
| Guntur ..                          | 1                                  | ..     | Bokapatna ..                                                          | I. K. P. Sharma ..           | ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Kanara (South) district—           | 1                                  | ..     | ..                                                                    | ..                           | ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Mangalore ..                       | 1                                  | ..     | ..                                                                    | ..                           | ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

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| Name of district and Municipality.       | (1) | Number of institutions maintained. Ayurvedic. | (2) | Places in which they are working.      | (3) | Person in charge.            | (4) | Qualifications.                                                                                                                                                   | (5) |
|------------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Godavari (West) district—Ellore .. ..    | ..  | 1                                             | 1   | Ward No. 2 .. ..                       | ..  | Ch. Rajagopal Rao .. ..      | ..  | Vaidya Mahanava Bhishak Siromani and Ayurveda Ratna.                                                                                                              |     |
| Kurnool district—Kurnool .. ..           | ..  | 1                                             | 1   | Ward No. 2, street No. 28.             | ..  | C. T. Gopala Sarma .. ..     | ..  | Vidwan of the Sri Venkateswara Ayurvedic College, Ayurveda Visarada of the All-India Ayurvedic Vidyalaya Pitam of Cawnpore University.                            |     |
| Madara district—Dindigul .. ..           | ..  | 1                                             | 1   | Town .. ..                             | ..  | S. M. Nachimuthusami Pillai. | ..  | Does not hold any recognized diploma but possesses experience.                                                                                                    |     |
| Madura .. ..                             | ..  | 1                                             | 1   | South Avani Moola street.              | ..  | S. K. Vaidyan .. ..          | ..  | A.K.A.C. Ayurveda Bhushana.                                                                                                                                       |     |
| Malabar district—Calicut .. ..           | ..  | 1                                             | 1   | 14, Eastern Ponnagaram extension road. | ..  | P. M. Keava Vaidyan .. ..    | ..  | Do.                                                                                                                                                               |     |
| Palghat .. ..                            | ..  | 1                                             | 1   | Coast road .. ..                       | ..  | T. A. Marimuthu Serval       | ..  | Good reputation and vast experience in Syddha Vaidya.                                                                                                             |     |
| Nellore district—Nellore .. ..           | ..  | 1                                             | 1   | Centre of Town .. ..                   | ..  | P. Govindan Nayar .. ..      | ..  | Studied under Thripurankot Sankaran alias Kunhuni Moosad; 10 years' experience as Ayurvedic physician.                                                            |     |
|                                          | ..  | 1                                             | 1   | Barracks .. ..                         | ..  | M. S. Seetharama Ayyar .. .. | ..  | 'Vaidya Visarada' of Venkataramana dispensary and Ayurvedic College.                                                                                              |     |
|                                          | ..  | 1                                             | 1   | Stonehousepet .. ..                    | ..  | C. Syara Ayyangar .. ..      | ..  | Pandit, Vaidyanatha Kalasala, Bangalore. Passed Ayurveda in Ayurveda Kalasala, Madras; Ayurveda Visarada. Passed superior grade examination of Ayurveda Siromani. |     |
|                                          | ..  | 1                                             | 1   | Shevapet .. ..                         | ..  | K. Gurumurthi Sastry         | ..  | Bhishagwara and Ayurveda Bhushana of Madras Ayurvedic College.                                                                                                    |     |
| Salem district—Salem .. ..               | ..  | 1                                             | 1   | .....                                  | ..  | Sreenivasachari .. ..        | ..  | Ayurveda Bhushana.                                                                                                                                                |     |
| Vizagapatnam district—Vizagapatnam .. .. | ..  | 1                                             | 1   |                                        | ..  | K. Kumara Vaidyan .. ..      | ..  | Family of physicians. Local Ayurvedic doctor of 30 years' standing.                                                                                               |     |

## APPENDIX XV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1088 asked by Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929, page 72 supra.]

## I

## Results of the Demonstration plots in VIII Circle, 1927-28.

| Name of village and sub-circle. | Area. | Treatment.            |                                                               | Yield of grain. |           | Cost of cultivation per acre. |           |        | Value of produce per acre. | Net profit per acre. | Extra profit due to improvement per acre. |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|---------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------|----|----|---|-----|----|----|-----|----|---|---|---|---|
|                                 |       | Cultural.             | Manurial.                                                     | Per plot.       | Per acre. | Cultural.                     | Manurial. | Total. |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
| (1)                             | (2)   | (3)                   | (4)                                                           | (5)             | (6)       | (7)                           | (8)       | (9)    | (10)                       | (11)                 | (12)                                      |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
| ACS.                            |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
| I. MANURIAL TRIALS.             |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
| 1. Paddy—Co. 1.                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
| Anaiyampatti (Attur).           | 0-30  | Ordinary cultivation. | Daincha ploughed in—8,000 lb. per acre.                       | 1,910           | 3,183     | 47                            | 6         | 4      | 10                         | 6                    | 8                                         | 57 | 13 | 0 | 181 | 14 | 0  | 124 | 1  | 0 | 4 | 2 | 8 |
|                                 | 0-60  |                       |                                                               | 1,990           | 3,317     | 47                            | 6         | 4      | 22                         | 8                    | 0                                         | 69 | 14 | 4 | 188 | 0  | 0  | 119 | 14 | 4 |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       | 8,000 lb. per acre plus 120 lb. sulphate of ammonia per acre. |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    |    |     |    |   |   |   |   |
|                                 |       |                       |                                                               |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |    |    |   |     |    | </ |     |    |   |   |   |   |

• Loss.

## Results of the Demonstration plots in VIII Circle, 1927-28—cont.

| Name of village and sub-circle. | Area. | Treatment. |           | Yield of grain. |           | Cost of cultivation per acre. |           | Value of produce per acre. | Net profit per acre. | Extra profit due to improvement per acre. |
|---------------------------------|-------|------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                 |       | Cultural.  | Manurial. | Per plot.       | Per acre. | Cultural.                     | Manurial. |                            |                      |                                           |
| (1)                             | (2)   | (3)        | (4)       | (5)             | (6)       | (7)                           | (8)       | (9)                        | (10)                 | (11)                                      |
|                                 | ACS.  |            |           | LB.             | LB.       | RS. A. P.                     | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P.                  | RS. A. P.            | RS. A. P.                                 |

## I. MANURIAL TRIALS—cont.

## 4. Paddy—Co. I.

|                       |      |                       |                                                                                     |       |       |        |        |          |          |         |
|-----------------------|------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|----------|----------|---------|
| Anaiyampatti (Attur). | 0.60 | Ordinary cultivation. | Daincha ploughed in—8,000 lb. per acre.                                             | 1,910 | 3,183 | 47 6 4 | 10 6 8 | 57 13 0  | 181 14 0 | 124 1 0 |
|                       | 1.80 |                       | Daincha ploughed in—8,000 lb. per acre <i>plus</i> 168 lb. superphosphate per acre. | 5,555 | 2,075 | 48 2 1 | 18 8 0 | 66 10 11 | 175 2 3  | 108 7 4 |

15 9 8  
Loss.

## 8. Paddy—Local Sadai Samba.

|                       |      |                       |                                                                          |       |       |        |        |        |          |        |
|-----------------------|------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|
| Anaiyampatti (Attur). | 0.50 | Ordinary cultivation. | Indigo in situ—9,000 lb. per acre.                                       | 747   | 1,454 | 39 4 0 | 11 4 0 | 59 8 0 | 92 12 0  | 42 4 0 |
|                       | 0.50 |                       | Indigo in situ—9,000 lb. per acre <i>plus</i> bonemeal 250 lb. per acre. | 1,286 | 2,572 | 39 4 0 | 23 4 0 | 62 8 0 | 153 11 9 | 96 3 9 |

53 15 9

## 11. Paddy—G.B.E. 24.

|                     |      |                       |                                                                                                               |       |       |        |        |          |          |          |
|---------------------|------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|----------|----------|----------|
| Gangavalli (Attur). | 0.33 | Ordinary cultivation. | Cattle manure—4,000 lb. per acre.                                                                             | 1,035 | 3,100 | 76 8 0 | 6 0 0  | 82 8 0   | 201 4 0  | 118 12 0 |
|                     | 0.33 |                       | Cattle manure—4,000 lb. per acre <i>plus</i> sulphate of ammonia 160 lb. and superphosphate 168 lb. per acre. | 1,215 | 3,627 | 76 8 0 | 30 4 0 | 106 12 0 | 237 15 0 | 131 3 0  |

12 7 0

## 12. Paddy—Local Sadai Samba.

|                  |       |                       |                                                                                                         |       |       |         |         |         |         |         |
|------------------|-------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Etappur (Attur). | 0.175 | Ordinary cultivation. | Daincha—4,860 lb. per acre.                                                                             | 318.5 | 1,820 | 66 11 6 | 12 2 6  | 79 8 0  | 119 7 0 | 39 15 0 |
|                  | 0.175 |                       | Daincha—4,860 lb. per acre <i>plus</i> sulphate of ammonia 160 lb. and superphosphate 168 lb. per acre. | 434   | 2,480 | 67 3 6  | 25 11 6 | 92 15 0 | 161 8 0 | 68 9 0  |

28 10 0

## 13. Paddy—Local Sadai Samba.

|                  |       |                       |                                                                                               |      |       |        |         |        |         |         |
|------------------|-------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| Etappur (Attur). | 0.075 | Ordinary cultivation. | Groundnut haulms—4,666 lb. per acre.                                                          | 147  | 1,960 | 70 6 8 | 11 10 8 | 82 1 4 | 129 0 0 | 46 14 8 |
|                  | 0.075 |                       | Groundnut haulms—4,666 lb. ammonium sulphate 160 lb., superphosphate 168 lb. (each per acre). | 178½ | 2,380 | 70 6 8 | 29 2 8  | 99 9 4 | 156 1 7 | 75 8 3  |

9 9 7

## 14. Paddy—G.B.E. 24.

|                   |      |                       |                                                                                                                     |     |       |        |         |         |         |        |
|-------------------|------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Abinavam (Attur). | 0.10 | Ordinary cultivation. | Cattle manure—4,000 lb. per acre.                                                                                   | 135 | 1,850 | 73 9 6 | 3 14 6  | 77 8 0  | 95 12 0 | 18 4 0 |
|                   | 0.10 |                       | Cattle manure—4,000 lb. <i>plus</i> sulphate of ammonia 160 lb. <i>plus</i> superphosphate 168 lb. (each per acre). | 209 | 2,090 | 73 9 6 | 23 10 4 | 97 3 10 | 147 4 6 | 50 0 8 |

31 12 8

## 15. Paddy—Local Sadai Samba.

|                   |       |                       |                                                                                              |     |       |        |        |         |          |         |
|-------------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------|--------|--------|---------|----------|---------|
| Abinavam (Attur). | 0.085 | Ordinary cultivation. | Cattle manure—4,000 lb. per acre.                                                            | 160 | 1,882 | 73 3 3 | 3 13 9 | 77 0 0  | 123 0 8  | 46 0 8  |
|                   | 0.085 |                       | Cattle manure—4,000 lb. sulphate of ammonia 160 lb., superphosphate 168 lb. (each per acre). | 172 | 2,058 | 73 2 6 | 23 8 6 | 96 11 0 | 134 10 8 | 37 15 8 |

8 1 0  
Loss.

• The crop was under well irrigation. Water-supply failed in the later stages of the crop and the extra yield obtained has not paid for the manure.

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## Results of the Demonstration plots in VIII Circle, 1927-28—cont.

[28th January 1929]

| Name of village and sub-circle. | Area. | Treatment.            |                                                                                                                                                                        | Yield of grain. |           | Cost of cultivation per acre. |           |        | Value of produce per acre. | Net profit per acre. | Extra profit due to improvement per acre. |     |    |   |    |    |   |
|---------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----|----|---|----|----|---|
|                                 |       | Cultural.             | Manurial.                                                                                                                                                              | Per plot.       | Per acre. | Cultural.                     | Manurial. | Total. |                            |                      |                                           |     |    |   |    |    |   |
| (1)                             | (2)   | (3)                   | (4)                                                                                                                                                                    | (5)             | (6)       | (7)                           | (8)       | (9)    | (10)                       | (11)                 | (12)                                      |     |    |   |    |    |   |
|                                 | ACS.  |                       |                                                                                                                                                                        | LB.             | LB.       | RS.                           | A. P.     | RS.    | A. P.                      | RS.                  | A. P.                                     |     |    |   |    |    |   |
| I. MANURIAL TRIALS—cont.        |       |                       |                                                                                                                                                                        |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |     |    |   |    |    |   |
| 16. Paddy—Co. 1.                |       |                       |                                                                                                                                                                        |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |     |    |   |    |    |   |
| Anaiyampatti (Attur).           | 0.22  | Ordinary cultivation. | Green leaves—4,000 lb. per acre.                                                                                                                                       | 830             | 3,772     | 42                            | 1         | 0      | 53                         | 5                    | 0                                         | 176 | 13 | 0 | 8  | 5  | 0 |
|                                 | 0.22  |                       | Green leaves—4,000 lb., sulphate of ammonia 180 lb., superphosphate 190 lb. (each per acre).                                                                           | 945             | 4,295     | 40                            | 13        | 0      | 51                         | 7                    | 0                                         | 266 | 9  | 0 |    |    |   |
| 17. Paddy—Sadai Samba.          |       |                       |                                                                                                                                                                        |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |     |    |   |    |    |   |
| Annadanapatti (Salem).          | 0.70  | Ordinary cultivation. | Two cart-loads green leaves per acre.                                                                                                                                  | 1,339           | 1,913     | Same.                         |           |        | 158                        | 1                    | 0                                         | ..  |    |   | 3  | 5  | 0 |
|                                 | 0.66  |                       | Two cart-loads green leaves, sulphate of ammonia 83 lb., superphosphate 112 lb. (each per acre).                                                                       | 1,411           | 2,133     | Extra { 13 4 0                |           |        | 174                        | 10                   | 0                                         | ..  |    |   |    |    |   |
| 18. Paddy—Co. 1.                |       |                       |                                                                                                                                                                        |                 |           |                               |           |        |                            |                      |                                           |     |    |   |    |    |   |
| Kattanachampatti (Rasipur).     | 0.105 | Ordinary cultivation. | Four and three-fourths cart-loads cattle manure per acre.                                                                                                              | 280             | 2,666     | Same.                         |           |        | 209                        | 8                    | 0                                         | ..  |    |   | 13 | 13 | 8 |
|                                 | 0.105 |                       | Four and three-fourths cart-loads cattle manure, 2 cwt. superphosphate, 1 cwt. sulphate of ammonia (each per acre), sulphate ammonia applied one month after planting. | 325             | 3,098     | Extra { 21 2 4                |           |        | 244                        | 8                    | 0                                         | ..  |    |   |    |    |   |

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## 19. Paddy—Co. 3.

|                       |      |                       |                                                                                                                        |     |       |    |    |   |    |   |   |    |    |   |     |    |   |    |    |   |    |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |
|-----------------------|------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------|----|----|---|----|---|---|----|----|---|-----|----|---|----|----|---|----|--|--|----|--|--|----|--|--|
| Anaiyampatti (Attur). | 0.05 | Ordinary cultivation. | Indigo in situ—9,000 lb. per acre.                                                                                     | 80  | 1,600 | 40 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 51 | 14 | 0 | 100 | 13 | 0 | 48 | 15 | 0 | 6  |  |  | 8  |  |  | 0  |  |  |
|                       | 0.10 |                       | Indigo in situ—3,000 lb., sulphate of ammonia 120 lb., superphosphate 224 lb., groundnut cake 300 lb. (each per acre). | 218 | 2,180 | 40 | 10 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 10 | 0 | 136 | 1  | 0 | 55 | 7  | 0 | .. |  |  | .. |  |  | .. |  |  |

## 20. Kar paddy.

|                          |      |                       |                                                                                                                                   |     |       |     |    |   |    |    |   |     |    |   |     |    |   |    |    |    |    |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |
|--------------------------|------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------|-----|----|---|----|----|---|-----|----|---|-----|----|---|----|----|----|----|--|--|----|--|--|----|--|--|
| Masakalipatti (Rasipur). | 0.07 | Ordinary cultivation. | Seven cart-loads cattle manure and 170 lb. groundnut cake per acre.                                                               | 110 | 1,571 | 118 | 5  | 4 | 12 | 8  | 0 | 120 | 13 | 4 | 142 | 7  | 2 | 21 | 9  | 10 | 18 |  |  | 2  |  |  | 4  |  |  |
|                          | 0.07 |                       | Seven cart-loads cattle manure plus 170 lb. groundnut-cake plus 170 lb. sulphate of ammonia plus 170 lb. superphosphate per acre. | 145 | 2,071 | 109 | 14 | 4 | 36 | 15 | 8 | 146 | 14 | 0 | 186 | 10 | 2 | 39 | 12 | 2  | .. |  |  | .. |  |  | .. |  |  |

## 22. Paddy—Sadai Samba.

|                          |      |                       |                                                                                     |       |       |    |  |  |     |   |   |    |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |
|--------------------------|------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|----|--|--|-----|---|---|----|--|--|----|--|--|----|--|--|----|--|--|
| Gollapatti (Dharmapuri). | 0.55 | Ordinary cultivation. | Green leaves—1,000 lb. per acre.                                                    | ..    | 2,400 | .. |  |  | 131 | 0 | 0 | .. |  |  | 20 |  |  | 8  |  |  | 0  |  |  |
|                          | 0.55 |                       | Green leaves—4,000 lb. plus one bag each of superphosphate and sulphate of ammonia. | 1,760 | 3,200 | .. |  |  | 177 | 8 | 0 | .. |  |  | .. |  |  | .. |  |  | .. |  |  |

## 23. Paddy—Sadai Samba.

|                          |      |                       |                                                                   |       |       |    |  |  |     |   |   |    |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |    |  |  |
|--------------------------|------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|----|--|--|-----|---|---|----|--|--|----|--|--|----|--|--|----|--|--|
| Gollapatti (Dharmapuri). | 1.00 | Ordinary cultivation. | Green leaves—1,000 lb. per acre.                                  | ..    | 2,000 | .. |  |  | 131 | 0 | 0 | .. |  |  | 17 |  |  | 8  |  |  | 0  |  |  |
|                          | 1.00 |                       | One bag sulphate of ammonia plus one bag superphosphate per acre. | 2,500 | 2,500 | .. |  |  | 162 | 8 | 0 | .. |  |  | .. |  |  | .. |  |  | .. |  |  |



## Results of the Demonstration plots in VIII Circle, 1927-28—cont.

| Name of village and sub-circle. | Area. | Treatment. |           | Yield of grain. |           | Cost of cultivation per acre. |           | Value of produce per acre. | Net profit per acre. | Extra profit due to improvement per acre. |
|---------------------------------|-------|------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                 |       | Cultural.  | Manurial. | Per plot.       | Per acre. | Cultural.                     | Manurial. |                            |                      |                                           |
| (1)                             | (2)   | (3)        | (4)       | (5)             | (6)       | (7)                           | (8)       | (9)                        | (10)                 | (11)                                      |
|                                 | ACS.  |            |           | LB.             | LB.       | RS. A. P.                     | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P.                  | RS. A. P.            | RS. A. P.                                 |

## I. MANURIAL TRIALS—cont.

## 24. Paddy—Manavari.

|                                  |    |    |                                                                                                |    |    |    |    |    |       |    |
|----------------------------------|----|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-------|----|
| Halay Dharma-puri (Dharma-puri). | .. | .. | 4,000 lb. green leaves per acre.                                                               | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..    | .. |
|                                  | .. | .. | Two bags sulphate of ammonia plus one bag superphosphate plus 4,000 lb. green leaves per acre. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 8 0 | .. |

## 25. Ragi.

|                      |      |                       |                                                                                                |       |       |        |        |         |         |        |
|----------------------|------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| Methaipilur (Attur). | 0.50 | Ordinary cultivation. | Cattle manure five carts per acre.                                                             | 1,185 | 2,370 | 43 6 0 | 12 0 0 | 55 6 0  | 137 6 5 | 82 0 5 |
|                      | 0.50 | ..                    | Cattle manure five carts plus sulphate of ammonia 80 lb. plus superphosphate 168 lb. per acre. | 1,425 | 2,850 | 43 6 0 | 28 4 0 | 71 10 0 | 155 2 0 | 93 8 0 |

## 26. Sugarcane—Jaggery.

|                           |      |                       |                                                                        |       |       |    |        |    |         |    |
|---------------------------|------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|----|--------|----|---------|----|
| Gollapatti (Dharma-puri). | 0.33 | Ordinary cultivation. | Sixty carts of cattle manure per acre.                                 | 1,750 | 5,250 | .. | ..     | .. | 420 0 0 | .. |
|                           | 0.33 | ..                    | Sixty carts of cattle manure plus six bags ammonium sulphate per acre. | 2,500 | 7,500 | .. | 51 0 0 | .. | 600 0 0 | .. |

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## II. VARIETAL TESTS ON PADDY.

(1)

|                                  |      |                                        |                                        |       |       |        |        |        |         |         |
|----------------------------------|------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Halay Dharma-puri (Dharma-puri). | 1.00 | G.E.B. ordinary cultivation.           | Seven carts of cattle manure per acre. | 2,250 | 2,250 | 41 8 0 | 17 8 0 | 59 0 0 | 168 8 0 | 109 8 0 |
|                                  | 1.30 | Tirupattur Samba ordinary cultivation. | Four carts of cattle manure per acre.  | 2,750 | 2,110 | 24 6 2 | 9 9 10 | 34 0 0 | 149 8 0 | 115 8 0 |

21

(2)

|                           |      |                                     |                                    |       |       |         |       |        |         |         |
|---------------------------|------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|--------|---------|---------|
| Pappapatti (Dharma-puri). | 0.60 | G.E.B. ordinary cultivation.        | Green leaves applied from outside. | 2,240 | 3,360 | 68 15 4 | 1 0 8 | 70 0 0 | 251 0 0 | 181 0 0 |
|                           | 1.20 | Nellore Samba ordinary cultivation. | Dainoba ploughed in ..             | 3,750 | 3,100 | 59 9 4  | 0 6 8 | 60 0 0 | 219 0 0 | 159 0 0 |

(4)

|                   |      |                                   |                 |     |       |    |    |        |         |        |
|-------------------|------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----|-------|----|----|--------|---------|--------|
| Abinavam (Attur). | 0.10 | G.E.B. ordinary cultivation.      | Equal treatment | 185 | 1,350 | .. | .. | 77 8 0 | 95 12 0 | 18 4 0 |
|                   | 0.85 | Local Samba ordinary cultivation. | ..              | ..  | ..    | .. | .. | ..     | ..      | ..     |

(5)

|                       |      |                     |                 |     |       |    |    |         |          |         |
|-----------------------|------|---------------------|-----------------|-----|-------|----|----|---------|----------|---------|
| Anaiyampatti (Attur). | 0.22 | C.O. 1 Local Samba. | Equal treatment | 330 | 3,600 | .. | .. | 52 12 6 | 230 2 0  | 177 5 6 |
|                       | 0.22 | ..                  | ..              | ..  | ..    | .. | .. | 50 10 6 | 202 14 0 | 152 3 6 |

(6)

|                   |      |                     |                 |       |       |    |    |         |          |         |
|-------------------|------|---------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|----|----|---------|----------|---------|
| Abinavam (Attur). | 1.00 | C.O. 2 Local Samba. | Equal treatment | 3,035 | 3,035 | .. | .. | 105 0 0 | 188 15 0 | 85 15 0 |
|                   | 0.75 | ..                  | ..              | ..    | ..    | .. | .. | 103 0 0 | 144 13 0 | 41 13 0 |

(7)

|                       |      |                     |                 |     |       |    |    |         |         |        |
|-----------------------|------|---------------------|-----------------|-----|-------|----|----|---------|---------|--------|
| Anaiyampatti (Attur). | 0.05 | C.O. 3 Local Samba. | Equal treatment | 830 | 3,600 | .. | .. | 50 10 0 | 101 3 0 | 60 9 0 |
|                       | 0.20 | ..                  | ..              | ..  | ..    | .. | .. | 53 9 0  | 83 15 6 | 30 6 6 |

\* The quality of jaggery from the manured plot was superior to that obtained from the control.

† Loss.

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## Results of the Demonstration plots in VIII Circle, 1927-28—cont.

| Name of village and sub-circle. | Area. | Treatment.                                            |                 | Yield of grain. |           | Cost of cultivation per acre. |              |         | Value of produce per acre. | Net profit per acre. | Extra profit due to improvement per acre. |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------------------|--------------|---------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                 |       | Cultural.                                             | Manurial.       | Per plot.       | Per acre. | Cultural.                     | Manurial.    | Total.  |                            |                      |                                           |
| (1)                             | (2)   | (3)                                                   | (4)             | (5)             | (6)       | (7)                           | (8)          | (9)     | (10)                       | (11)                 | (12)                                      |
|                                 | ACS.  |                                                       |                 | LB.             | LB.       | ES.                           | A. P.        | ES.     | A. P.                      | ES.                  | A. P.                                     |
| III.—CULTURAL DEMONSTRATION.    |       |                                                       |                 |                 |           |                               |              |         |                            |                      |                                           |
| (1) Paddy.                      |       |                                                       |                 |                 |           |                               |              |         |                            |                      |                                           |
| Anaiyampatti (Attur).           | 0.50  | Ploughing with country plough                         | Equal treatment | 947             | 1,884     | ..                            | ..           | 59 8 0  | 117 9 0                    | 67 1 0               | 16 0 0                                    |
|                                 | 0.50  | Ploughing six times. with Konkan plough, six times.   |                 | 1,055           | 2,010     | ..                            | ..           | 48 8 0  | 131 9 0                    | 83 1 0               |                                           |
| (2) Paddy.                      |       |                                                       |                 |                 |           |                               |              |         |                            |                      |                                           |
| Anaiyampatti (Attur).           | 0.50  | Ploughing with country plough,                        | Equal treatment | 800             | 1,600     | ..                            | ..           | 51 4 0  | 101 3 0                    | 49 15 0              | 38 8 0                                    |
|                                 | 0.50  | Ploughing six times. with monsoon plough, four times. |                 | 109             | 1,880     | ..                            | ..           | 47 10 0 | 136 1 0                    | 88 7 0               |                                           |
| (3) G.E.B. 24 Paddy.            |       |                                                       |                 |                 |           |                               |              |         |                            |                      |                                           |
| Kumarasampatti (Salem).         | 0.45  | Bunch planting.                                       | Equal treatment | 1,386           | 3,080     | Seeds.                        | Sowing only. | 6 0 0   | 228 0 0                    | ..                   | 10 12 0                                   |
|                                 | 0.54  | Economic planting.                                    |                 | 1,715           | 3,175     | Do.                           | ..           | 2 0 0   | 234 12 0                   | ..                   |                                           |
| (4) Paddy.                      |       |                                                       |                 |                 |           |                               |              |         |                            |                      |                                           |
| Anaiyampatti (Attur).           | 0.22  | Bunch planting.                                       | Equal treatment | 700             | 3,182     | ..                            | ..           | 55 0 6  | 181 13 0                   | 126 12 6             | 7 7 0                                     |
|                                 | 0.22  | Economic planting.                                    |                 | 712             | 3,234     | ..                            | ..           | 50 10 6 | 184 14 0                   | 134 3 6              |                                           |

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## II

One hundred and twelve borings aggregating a total depth of 4,670 feet have been put down during the past eight years in the following villages of Salem district :—

- |                                 |                            |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Danishpet.                   | 27. Adikarapatti.          |
| 2. Udaiyanpattimitta.           | 28. Harur.                 |
| 3. Meenankadu.                  | 29. Annasagaram.           |
| 4. Pachala.                     | 30. Dharmapuri.            |
| 5. Salem.                       | 31. Kangayampatti.         |
| 6. Agraharanattaramangalam.     | 32. Barur.                 |
| 7. Pinakramam.                  | 33. Krishnagiri.           |
| 8. Attayampatti.                | 34. Atur.                  |
| 9. Judge Thottam.               | 35. Gangavalli.            |
| 10. Hastampatti.                | 36. Peddenayakkanpalaiyam. |
| 11. Rasipuram.                  | 37. Anaiyampatti.          |
| 12. Suramangalam.               | 38. Sendamangalam.         |
| 13. Kattinasipatti.             | 39. Ariyanur.              |
| 14. Chennagiri anicut.          | 40. Karikalankadu.         |
| 15. Konsipathi Silavanpalaiyam. | 41. Akkarapatti.           |
| 16. Vembaditalam.               | 42. Hosur.                 |
| 17. Nayakkanpatti.              | 43. Denkanikota.           |
| 18. Sivasamipuram.              | 44. Arasakuppam.           |
| 19. Shevapet, Salem.            | 45. Kelamangalam.          |
| 20. Vellalapuram.               | 46. Marandapalli.          |
| 21. Edappadi.                   | 47. Mukkalapalli.          |
| 22. Jalakantapuram.             | 48. Tharamangalam.         |
| 23. Avaniperur.                 | 49. Surappalli.            |
| 24. Dadapuram.                  | 50. Periaavanasi.          |
| 25. Vellanayakanpalaiyam.       | 51. Pappambadi.            |
| 26. Periyappatti.               | 52. Rami Reddippatti.      |

It is not clear whether information is desired as to the cost of sinking or constructing wells or of the cost of putting down borings; information in regard to the former is not available. The cost in terms of fees paid to the Department for borings cannot also be readily furnished.

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## APPENDIX XVI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1089 asked by Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929, page 72 supra.]

*Statement.*

| Year. | Total number of students admitted. | Total number of students from Salem district. | The number of students who have qualified from Salem district. |
|-------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1908  | 18                                 | 2                                             | 1                                                              |
| 1909  | 14                                 | ...                                           | ...                                                            |
| 1910  | 20                                 | 2                                             | 1                                                              |
| 1911  | 18                                 | 1                                             | ...                                                            |
| 1912  | 20                                 | 2                                             | 1                                                              |
| 1913  | 20                                 | 1                                             | 1                                                              |
| 1914  | 42                                 | 2                                             | 1                                                              |
| 1915  | 43                                 | 1                                             | 1                                                              |
| 1916  | 42                                 | 3                                             | 3                                                              |
| 1917  | 41                                 | ...                                           | ...                                                            |
| 1918  | 52                                 | 1                                             | 1                                                              |
| 1919  | 49                                 | 4                                             | 3                                                              |
| 1920  | 26                                 | 1                                             | 1                                                              |
| 1921  | 23                                 | ...                                           | ...                                                            |
| 1922  | 27                                 | ...                                           | ...                                                            |
| 1923  | 12                                 | 1                                             | 1                                                              |

*Degree Courses.*

|      |    |     |                                  |
|------|----|-----|----------------------------------|
| 1920 | 18 | ... | ...                              |
| 1921 | 19 | ... | ...                              |
| 1922 | 20 | ... | ...                              |
| 1923 | 7  | 1   | 1                                |
| 1924 | 20 | ... | ...                              |
| 1925 | 23 | ... | ...                              |
| 1926 | 40 | ... | ...                              |
| 1927 | 41 | 1   | Undergoing training second year. |
| 1928 | 41 | 1   | Undergoing training first year.  |

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## APPENDIX XVII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1090 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929, page 73 supra.]

Letter from the Director of Agriculture, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated 17th December 1928, No. D. Dis. 1482/28.

[Subject.—Legislative Council question No. 962—Milch cows—Practice of borrowing by Government servants.]

\* \* \* \* \*

2. So far as the officers of the Agricultural department are concerned, they do not borrow cows in milk under the conditions indicated in the interpellation or under any other conditions, except on the Experiment station at Falur in the IV circle where some officers hire milch cows at rates from Rs. 2-3 per mensem according to the quantity of milk given by the cow and feeding charges are met by them; but no cows are borrowed free of charge and no presents are offered when cows are returned to the owners when they run dry.

3. As regards Agricultural Dairy practice of the country so far as I have been able to ascertain in the I, V and VII circles the practice of borrowing milch cows and returning them to the owners when they run dry is in vogue, in some places on a monthly rent according to the milk yield and in others, presents of cloths are given but not in money. In other circles cows are purchased outright and they are sent to ryots during the dry period until they calve, and payment of costs keep are made.

## APPENDIX XVIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1091 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929, page 73 supra.]

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure in respect of agricultural and other stations during 1927-28.

| Serial number and name of<br>agricultural and other<br>stations. | Receipts.    | Expenditure.    |                            |                            |                        |                           |                |                                          |                         |              |                           | Total expenditure. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
|                                                                  |              | Capital outlay. |                            | Purchase of dead<br>stock. | Working expenses.      |                           |                |                                          |                         | Sundries.    |                           |                    |
|                                                                  |              | Cost of land.   | Purchase of<br>live-stock. |                            | Repairs and<br>upkeep. | Maintenance<br>of cattle. | Coolie labour. | Miscellaneous<br>outlay and<br>expenses. | Seeds<br>and<br>plants. |              | Manures and<br>chemicals. |                    |
|                                                                  |              |                 |                            |                            |                        |                           |                |                                          |                         |              |                           |                    |
| 1. Anakapalli .. .. .                                            | Rs.<br>6,900 | Rs.<br>..       | Rs.<br>..                  | Rs.<br>9,986               | Rs.<br>1,395           | Rs.<br>2,743              | Rs.<br>6,661   | Rs.<br>7,390                             | Rs.<br>156              | Rs.<br>1,440 | Rs.<br>665                | Rs.<br>17,776      |
| 2. Samalkota .. .. .                                             | 11,394       | ..              | 544                        | 1,061                      | 1,156                  | 1,944                     | 3,949          | 1,385                                    | 25                      | 548          | 1,824                     | 12,136             |
| 3. Gunur .. .. .                                                 | 4,856        | ..              | 16                         | 418                        | 636                    | 1,216                     | 2,234          | 488                                      | 152                     | 86           | 232                       | 5,503              |
| 4. Nandyal .. .. .                                               | 2,920        | ..              | 600                        | 888                        | 765                    | 1,164                     | 1,628          | 911                                      | 355                     | 256          | 126                       | 6,673              |
| 5. Hagari .. .. .                                                | 5,028        | ..              | 525                        | 1,391                      | 1,065                  | 1,456                     | 1,875          | 1,372                                    | 547                     | 83           | 132                       | 8,446              |
| 6. Palur .. .. .                                                 | 7,608        | ..              | 797                        | 833                        | 1,337                  | 1,177                     | 3,661          | 1,614                                    | 232                     | 1,089        | 96                        | 11,136             |
| 7. Palakuppam .. .. .                                            | 631          | ..              | 307                        | 834                        | 208                    | 470                       | 822            | 300                                      | 56                      | 241          | 585                       | 3,823              |
| 8. Taliparamba .. .. .                                           | 4,004        | ..              | ..                         | 50                         | 296                    | 74                        | 844            | 457                                      | 99                      | 373          | 2                         | 2,195              |
| 9. Coconut stations .. .. .                                      | 4,763        | ..              | 194                        | 156                        | 612                    | 715                       | 1,072          | 1,800                                    | 3,169                   | 1,961        | 17                        | 9,199              |
| 10. Nanganad .. .. .                                             | 2,765        | ..              | 27                         | 382                        | 911                    | 3,827                     | 1,459          | 1,067                                    | 13                      | 1,934        | 229                       | 9,798              |
| 11. Betel vine station, Vella-<br>lore .. .. .                   | 1,635        | ..              | ..                         | 253                        | 158                    | ..                        | 1,267          | 137                                      | ..                      | 133          | 433                       | 2,381              |
| 12. Paddy breeding station,<br>Coimbatore .. .. .                | 2,858        | ..              | 400                        | 296                        | 955                    | 421                       | 3,263          | 375                                      | 5                       | 348          | 34                        | 6,097              |
| 13. Paddy breeding station,<br>Aduturai .. .. .                  | 5,592        | ..              | 513                        | 500                        | 763                    | 892                       | 3,540          | 1,230                                    | 78                      | 686          | 95                        | 8,297              |
| 14. Paddy breeding station,<br>Maruthu .. .. .                   | 5,200        | 1,173           | ..                         | 1,820                      | 1,744                  | 1,041                     | 4,292          | 1,815                                    | 190                     | 742          | 65                        | 12,882             |
| 15. Paddy breeding station,<br>Pattambi .. .. .                  | 2,893        | ..              | ..                         | 1,300                      | 3,907                  | 1,174                     | 3,150          | 1,046                                    | 150                     | 815          | 71                        | 11,613             |

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Statement showing the receipts and expenditure in respect of agricultural and other stations during 1927-28—cont.

| Serial number and name of<br>agricultural and other<br>stations | Receipts. | Expenditure.    |                            |                            |                        |                           |                |                                          |                      |                           |           | Total expenditure. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------|--------------------|
|                                                                 |           | Capital outlay. |                            | Purchase of dead<br>stock. | Working expenses.      |                           |                |                                          |                      |                           |           |                    |
|                                                                 |           | Cost of land.   | Purchase of<br>live-stock. |                            | Repairs and<br>upkeep. | Maintenance<br>of cattle. | Coolie labour. | Miscellaneous<br>outlay and<br>expenses. | Seeds and<br>plants. | Manures and<br>chemicals. | Sundries. |                    |
|                                                                 |           |                 |                            |                            |                        |                           |                |                                          |                      |                           |           |                    |
| Rs.                                                             | Rs.       | Rs.             | Rs.                        | Rs.                        | Rs.                    | Rs.                       | Rs.            | Rs.                                      | Rs.                  | Rs.                       | Rs.       |                    |
| 16. Cotton breeding station,<br>Coimbatore ..                   | 2,127     | ..              | 865                        | 1,472                      | 793                    | 655                       | 2,306          | 855                                      | 90                   | 355                       | 51        | 7,442              |
| 17. Cotton breeding station,<br>Kolpatti ..                     | 7,223     | ..              | 330                        | 384                        | 998                    | 1,337                     | 1,984          | 783                                      | 369                  | 87                        | 26        | 6,298              |
| 18. Millets breeding station,<br>Central farm ..                | 1,022     | ..              | 500                        | 399                        | 356                    | 846                       | 2,353          | 490                                      | 34                   | 191                       | 1         | 5,170              |
| 19. Live-stock section.                                         | 23,678    | ..              | 3,200                      | 1,194                      | 6,468                  | 4,045                     | 13,632         | 1,688                                    | 581                  | 988                       | 9         | 31,555             |
| 20. Hoosur ..                                                   | 17,260    | ..              | 18,317                     | 4,317                      | 7,799                  | 33,152                    | 10,632         | 2,206                                    | 821                  | 3,867                     | 816       | 81,927             |
| 21. Chintaladevi ..                                             | 3,480     | ..              | 400                        | 774                        | 1,295                  | 11,897                    | 2,350          | 1,455                                    | 328                  | 870                       | 237       | 19,636             |
| 22. Coimbatore ..                                               | 2,806     | ..              | ..                         | 75                         | 363                    | 9,927                     | ..             | ..                                       | ..                   | ..                        | ..        | 10,365             |
| 23. Gunur ..                                                    | 38,381    | ..              | ..                         | 486                        | 272                    | 6,250                     | ..             | ..                                       | ..                   | ..                        | 121       | 7,129              |
| 24. Government Botanic<br>Gardens ..                            | ..        | ..              | 969                        | 1,197                      | 483                    | 7,811                     | 2,156          | 1,031                                    | 15                   | 439                       | 14,101    |                    |
| 25. Sims Park ..                                                | ..        | ..              | 11                         | 202                        | ..                     | 2,323                     | 1,005          | ..                                       | 75                   | 32                        | 3,648     |                    |
| 26. Pomological station ..                                      | 14,191    | ..              | ..                         | 8                          | 12                     | ..                        | 1,230          | 400                                      | 568                  | 189                       | 55        | 2,457              |
| 27. Burliar ..                                                  | ..        | ..              | ..                         | 2                          | 51                     | ..                        | 891            | 338                                      | ..                   | ..                        | 87        | 1,349              |
| 28. Kallar ..                                                   | ..        | ..              | 26                         | 30                         | ..                     | ..                        | 1,202          | 394                                      | ..                   | ..                        | 104       | 1,756              |

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## APPENDIX XIX.

[Vide answer to question No. 1092 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929, page 73 supra.]

## Statement A.

The number of cattle at each Cattle Farm with species as on 1st November 1928.

| Species.               | Coimbatore Dairy. | Hosur Cattle Farm. | Buffalo Breeding Station, Guntur. | Ongole Cattle Farm, Chintaladevi. |
|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Scindhe breed .. ..    | 1                 | 108                | ..                                | ..                                |
| Crossbred cattle .. .. | 71                | 90                 | ..                                | ..                                |
| Ongole breed .. ..     | ..                | 124                | ..                                | 140                               |
| Kangayam breed .. ..   | ..                | 134                | ..                                | ..                                |
| Work cattle .. ..      | ..                | 45                 | ..                                | 29                                |
| Ayrshire bull .. ..    | ..                | 1                  | ..                                | ..                                |
| Delhi buffaloes .. ..  | ..                | 4                  | 12                                | ..                                |
| do. .. ..              | ..                | ..                 | 18                                | ..                                |
| do. .. ..              | ..                | ..                 | 25                                | ..                                |
| do. .. ..              | ..                | ..                 | 3                                 | ..                                |
| Total .. ..            | 72                | 506                | 56                                | 169                               |

## Statement B.

Receipts and expenditure on the Cattle Farms.

| Farm.                                | When started.                                                                            | Period up to                                                                                                          | Expenditure.  | Receipts.  |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. Central Cattle Farm, Hosur.       | 1st September 1924.                                                                      | 31st March 1928.                                                                                                      | RS. 2,45,178* | RS. 38,944 |
| 2. Ongole Cattle Farm, Chintaladevi. | In the year 1918-19.                                                                     | April 1919 to March 1928.                                                                                             | 2,18,186      | 32,882     |
| 3. Coimbatore Dairy ..               | June 1923.<br>Taken over by the Livestock section from the Superintendent, Central Farm. | From 1925-26 to 1927-28.<br>Separate figures for the dairy alone prior to 1925-26 cannot accurately be distinguished. | 1,12,638      | 1,04,114   |
| 4. Buffalo Breeding Station, Guntur. | June 1903 ..                                                                             | 31st March 1928.                                                                                                      | 27,115        | 6,510      |

\* Excludes pay and travelling allowance of permanent staff on the farm.  
These figures were all merged in the whole section figures.

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## Statement C.

Cost of maintenance of an animal in 1927-28.  
(One year)

| Central Cattle Farm, Hosur. | Coimbatore Agricultural College Dairy. | Ongole Cattle Farm, Chintaladevi. | Buffalo Breeding Station, Guntur. |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| RS. 54                      | RS. 148                                | RS. 80                            | RS. 120*                          |

Only cattle are taken to account; horses, sheep, pigs and poultry are omitted in the calculation.

\* Buffaloes.—Rs. 2,000 fodder had to be purchased owing to failure of monsoon in 1927-28; if this is deducted, the cost of maintenance will be approximately Rs. 82 per animal.

Under cost of maintenance is included—

Cost of concentrated food.

Do. veterinary medicines and miscellaneous charges.

Do. grain grown on the farm and fed.

Do. purchased fodder.

Cooly labour on cattle.

## APPENDIX XX.

[Vide answer to question No. 1096 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23th January, 1929, page 76 supra.]

G.O. Routine No. 925, Revenue, dated 16th November 1928.

READ—the following :—

From M.R.Ry. B. Venkoba Rao Avargal, dated 2nd August 1928.

Order—Routine No. 925, Revenue, dated 16th November 1928.

The petitioner is informed that experience has shown the desirability of an inspection by an official of the Industries Department in such cases. The fee prescribed is very small compared with the expense involved. While it is true that the Department of Industries was established for the benefit of the ryots, that does not mean that individuals are to get the benefit of the advice of this department free to themselves at the expense of the general tax-payer. In the circumstances, if the petitioner wishes to have his application considered he should comply with the rules; but there is no compulsion on him to pay the fee if he would rather not take a loan on the terms prescribed.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. R. PATE,  
Secretary to Government.

To M.R.Ry. B. Venkoba Rao Avargal, Venkatesa Farm, Anandur Post, Salem district.  
,, the Development Department.

## APPENDIX XXI.

[Vide Item VI—Papers laid on the Table of the House, at page 82 supra.]

**List of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending September 1928.**

| Department and designation of post.<br>(1) | Pay per mensem.<br>(2) | Date of creation.<br>(3) | Remarks.<br>(4) |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
|                                            |                        |                          |                 |

**A.—PERMANENT.**

*Local Self-Government*  
(P.H.) Department—  
Professor of Bacteriology, Madras Medical College.

*Medical.*

625—1,150 1st July 1928 . . . . .

**B. TEMPORARY.****(i) EXTENSION OF PREVIOUS SANCTIONS.**

| Department and designation of post.<br>(1) | Pay per mensem.<br>(2) | Period of tenure.<br>(3) | Remarks.<br>(4) |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
|                                            |                        |                          |                 |

*Law (General) Department—*  
Temporary Second Additional Sub-Judge, Madura.

*Administration of Justice.*

650 For one year from 21st July 1928. . . . .

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*Industries.*

*Industries Department—*  
Special Officer for the Survey of Cottage Industries.

Deputy Collector on special duty —Grade pay Rs. 600 plus Rs. 100 Presidency Allowance.

From 1st July 1928 till 31st January 1929.

The post was created in the first instance for a period of six months from April 1927 and continued up to 30th June 1928.

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(ii) POSTS NEWLY CREATED.  
*General Administration.*

*Public Department—*  
Special Magistrate, Trichinopoly.

Pay in the regular line.

The period of special duty is the time taken for the disposal of the cases.

Collector and Magistrate. Pay in the regular line.

29th August 1928 to 28th September 1928 (both days inclusive).

Collector and Magistrate. Pay in the regular line.

29th September 1928 to 10th October 1928 (both days inclusive).

Mr. R. Sivaramakrishnan, I.C.S., has been placed on special duty for dealing with magisterial cases arising out of the strike in the South Indian Railway in August 1928.  
M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur T. Raghavayya Pantulu Garu was appointed on special duty as nominated Member of Legislative Assembly for the Madras Presidency.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur T. Raghavayya Pantulu Garu was appointed on special duty under Development Department as a representative of this Government to the Conference held at Simla for the consideration of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

*Administration of Justice.*

*Law (General) Department—*  
Temporary Sub-Judge, Chittoor.

650

Six months from 7th July 1928. . . . .

[28th January 1929]

**B.—TEMPORARY — cont.**  
**(ii) POSTS NEWLY CREATED—cont.**

| Department and designation of post.<br>(1)                                                                | Pay per mensem.<br>(2)<br>RS. | Period of tenure.<br>(3)                              | Remarks.<br>(4)                            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| <i>Development Department—<br/>Agricultural Research Engineer.</i>                                        | 750—50—950                    | Five years ..                                         | The post was filled up on 1st August 1928. |
| <i>Public Works Department—<br/>Executive Engineer for the charge of the Central Presidency Division.</i> | 625—1,325                     | Two years from the date of formation of the division. | ....                                       |

*Agriculture.**Civil Works.*

28th January 1929]

## APPENDIX XXII.

[Vide item VI—Papers laid on the table of the House, at page 82 supra.]

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

## I

Letter from J. W. SMYTH, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, dated Poona, the 28th October 1928, No. 4421-C/24.

[Subject.—Clubs—Procedure in connexion with the collection of licence fees from —.]

With reference to your letter No. 985-D/28, dated 16th October 1928, I am directed by the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) to state that previously to 1st April 1928 the secretary of each club was required to submit to the Collector of the district on the 1st April and the 1st October every year, in such form as the Collector prescribed, a true and correct account of all spirits received, consumed and held in stock at the club. On receipt of this information the Collector assessed the fee for each club on the basis of the purchases made by it during the previous six months in accordance with the following scale:—

|                                                                                                                       | Per dozen<br>quart bottles. |    |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----|----|
|                                                                                                                       | RS.                         | A. | P. |
| Sparkling wines and liqueurs                                                                                          | 6                           | 0  | 0  |
| Spirits                                                                                                               | 4                           | 8  | 0  |
| Still wines, i.e., Sherry, Port, Madeira, Vermouth,<br>Milk Punch, and allied wines usually taken in<br>small glasses | 2                           | 4  | 0  |
| Other light wines                                                                                                     | 0                           | 12 | 0  |
| Fermented liquors                                                                                                     | 0                           | 6  | 0  |

Since 1st April 1928 the fees have been assessed in accordance with the above scale but quarterly in arrears on sales and not on purchases.

2. The total amount of revenue realized from these fees during each of the years 1926-27 and 1927-28 in the Presidency proper was as follows:—

|         | RS.    |
|---------|--------|
| 1926-27 | 47,190 |
| 1927-28 | 47,292 |

Similar information for Sind has been called for and will be communicated to you when received.



[28th January 1929]

## II

Letter from J. W. SMYTH, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, dated Bombay Castle, the 30th October 1928, No. 4421-C/24.

[Subject.—Clubs—Procedure in connexion with the collection of licence fees from —.]

In continuation of my letter No. 4421-C/24, dated 28th October 1928, I am directed by the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) to state that the total amount of revenue realized from licence fees of clubs in Sind during the year 1926-27 and 1927-28 was Rs. 12,392 and Rs. 12,866 respectively.

## III

Reference from the Commissioner of Excise C.R. No. 9714/Abk., dated 1st November 1928.

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD BAZI-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E.,

Acting Third Member, Board of Revenue, and Commissioner of Excise.

The Commissioner submits a statement furnishing as far as is available the information called for by Government in regard to non-proprietary clubs. The Collectors of Vizagapatam, East Godavari and the Nilgiris districts have not yet furnished the necessary particulars. A supplemental statement will be submitted on receipt of their reports.

2. A statement showing the kinds and rates of excise duties and licence fees paid by liquor shops and the amounts collected during the last two years is also submitted.

W. A. BRITO,  
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with two statements.

28th January 1929]

## ENCLOSURES.

(1)

Statement showing the particulars of the non-proprietary clubs in the Madras Presidency which supply foreign liquor to the members.

| District.         | Name of the club.                       | Place where situated.      | Number of members. | 1926-27. |       |       | 1927-28. |       |        | Approximate cost. | Spirits. | Wines. | Beer. | Cost. |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|----------|-------|-------|----------|-------|--------|-------------------|----------|--------|-------|-------|
|                   |                                         |                            |                    | GALS.    | GALS. | RS.   | GALS.    | GALS. | RS.    |                   |          |        |       |       |
| 1. Ganjam         | (1) The Ganjam Club                     | Berhampur                  | 15                 | 16       | 8     | 2     | 9        | 4     | 4,507  |                   |          |        |       |       |
| 2. Vizagapatam.   | (1) The English Club                    | Waltair                    | ..                 | ..       | ..    | ..    | ..       | ..    | ..     |                   |          |        |       |       |
| 3. East Godavari. | (2) The East Coast Battalion Club.      | Vizagapatam                | ..                 | ..       | ..    | ..    | ..       | ..    | ..     |                   |          |        |       |       |
| 4. West Godavari. | Nil                                     | ..                         | ..                 | ..       | ..    | ..    | ..       | ..    | ..     |                   |          |        |       |       |
| 5. Kistna         | The Bezawada Club                       | Bezawada                   | 13                 | 23       | 7     | 1     | 23       | 11    | 1,133  |                   |          |        |       |       |
| 6. Guntur         | The Masonic Lodge                       | Bezawada                   | 69                 | 2        | ..    | ..    | 2        | ..    | 126    |                   |          |        |       |       |
| 7. Nellore        | Nil                                     | Nellore                    | ..                 | ..       | ..    | ..    | ..       | ..    | ..     |                   |          |        |       |       |
| 8. Cuddapah       | The Nellore Club                        | ..                         | 10                 | 12       | 2     | 2     | 18       | 4     | 776    |                   |          |        |       |       |
| 9. Anantapur      | Nil                                     | ..                         | ..                 | ..       | ..    | ..    | ..       | ..    | ..     |                   |          |        |       |       |
| 10. Bellary       | ..                                      | ..                         | ..                 | ..       | ..    | ..    | ..       | ..    | ..     |                   |          |        |       |       |
| 11. Kurnool       | The Officer's Club or the English Club. | Kurnool                    | 16                 | 1/3      | ..    | ..    | ..       | ..    | ..     |                   |          |        |       |       |
| 12. Madras        | (1) Madras Sailing Club                 | South Quay of the Harbour. | 104                | 49       | 13    | 162   | 51       | 6     | 2,883  |                   |          |        |       |       |
|                   | (2) Madras Port Staff Club              | North Beach Road.          | 134                | 197      | 21    | 1,858 | 318      | 42    | 20,526 |                   |          |        |       |       |
|                   | (3) Madras Club                         | Royapetia                  | 2,126              | 1,368    | ..    | 1,384 | 1,539    | ..    | 1,665  |                   |          |        |       |       |
|                   | (4) Gymkhana Club                       | Island Grounds             | 600                | 726      | ..    | 842   | 595      | ..    | 1,044  |                   |          |        |       |       |
|                   | (5) Madras City Police Club             | Egmore                     | 139                | ..       | ..    | 1,440 | ..       | ..    | 1,400  |                   |          |        |       |       |
|                   | (6) Cosmopolitan Club                   | Mount Road                 | ..                 | ..       | ..    | ..    | ..       | ..    | ..     |                   |          |        |       |       |
|                   | (7) Nurses Club                         | Egmore                     | ..                 | ..       | ..    | ..    | ..       | ..    | ..     |                   |          |        |       |       |

No permanent bar attached.

\* Represents figures for 1926-27 and 1927-28.

**Statement showing the particulars of the non-proprietary clubs in the Madras Presidency  
which supply foreign liquor to the members—cont.**

| District.         | Name of the club.                                                                                                                                                                                     | Place where situated.                                                  | Number of members. | 1926-27.                                             |                 |                            | 1927-28.         |                  |                          |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
|                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                        |                    | Spirits.                                             | Beer.           | Approximate cost.          | Spirits.         | Beer.            | Cost.                    |
|                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                        |                    | GALS.                                                | GALS.           | RS.                        | GALS.            | GALS.            | RS.                      |
|                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                        |                    | No regular mess—No members—No secretary.             |                 |                            |                  |                  |                          |
|                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                        |                    | No information can be had from the military officer. |                 |                            |                  |                  |                          |
| 13. Chingleput .. | (8) Messrs. Best & Co.'s Mess ..<br>(9) Second Field Brigade ..<br>(10) Sergeant Mess and Officers Mess.<br>(11) Adyar Club ..<br>(12) Madras Cricket Club ..<br>(1) The Railway Institute, Perambur. | North Beach Road.<br>Regimental Institute.<br>..                       | 508                | 233                                                  | 166             | 397                        | 282              | 183              | 460   21,260             |
|                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                        |                    | Information not available.                           |                 |                            |                  |                  |                          |
| 14. Chittoor ..   | (2) Madras Race Club ..<br>(1) Name not furnished ..<br>(1) The Vellore Club ..<br>(1) Cuddalore Club ..                                                                                              | Guindy ..<br>Onitloor ..<br>Vellore ..<br>Fort St. David.<br>Cuddalore | 605                | 222                                                  | 25              | 539                        | 213              | 20               | 539   9,814              |
|                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                        | 8                  | 4                                                    | 32              | Information not available. | ..               | 34               | 8   2,411                |
| 16. North Arcot.  |                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                        | 11                 | ..                                                   | ..              | 3,165                      | ..               | ..               | 2,687                    |
| 16. South Arcot.  |                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                        |                    | 77 gallons.                                          | 12              | 297                        | 10               | 2                | 12   297                 |
|                   | (2) Railway Institute Villupuram.<br>(1) English Club ..                                                                                                                                              | Railway colony,<br>Villupuram. ..<br>Tanjore ..                        | 220                | 10                                                   | 2               | 1,926                      | 73               | 96               | 2,927                    |
| 17. Tanjore ..    |                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                        | 9                  | ..                                                   | 55              | ..                         | ..               | ..               | ..                       |
|                   | (2) Do. ..<br>(1) The English Club ..                                                                                                                                                                 | Negamam<br>Trichinopoly ..<br>Cantonment.<br>Do.                       | 39<br>150<br>85    | 171<br>776<br>..                                     | 69<br>494<br>.. | 4,934<br>31,432<br>..      | 168<br>726<br>61 | 46<br>593<br>673 | 4,735<br>30,046<br>4,629 |
| 18. Trichinopoly. | (2) The Staff Club for officers of the South Indian Railway Volunteers Corps †<br>(3) Officers' Mess, 1/15th Punjab Regiment.                                                                         | Trichinopoly ..                                                        | ..                 | ..                                                   | ..              | Information not available. | ..               | ..               | ..                       |

\* Receipts in March to May 1928. Seven bottles of whisky Rs. 55.

† Cost of liquor for the years October 1926 to September 1927 and October 1927 to September 1928.

‡ Opened from April 1927.

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|                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                 |                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                |                                                             |                                            |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 19. Madras ..     | (1) The English Club ..<br>(2) The Madras Club ..<br>(3) The Garden Club ..                                                                                                                                               | Kodaikanal ..<br>Madras ..<br>Do. ..                                                                            | 395<br>37<br>12                                | 418 gallons in all.<br>592 gallons ..<br>364 gallons ..                                                                                                                                | 9,802<br>7,707<br>3,485                                        | 386 gallons in all.<br>393 ..<br>435 ..                     | 9,411<br>9,303<br>4,003                    |
| 20. Rannad ..     | The Palamcottah Club ..                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Palamcottah ..                                                                                                  | ..                                             | 495 gallons in all.                                                                                                                                                                    | 9,039                                                          | 280 gallons in all.                                         | 6,502                                      |
| 21. Tinnevely ..  | The English Club ..                                                                                                                                                                                                       | High ground.<br>Tuticorin Beach road.                                                                           | 70                                             | 333 gallons ..                                                                                                                                                                         | 14,000                                                         | 333 ..                                                      | 14,000                                     |
| 22. Coimbatore.   | The Coimbatore Club ..<br>The Anamala Planters' Club ..                                                                                                                                                                   | Coimbatore ..<br>Valparai ..                                                                                    | 80                                             | 556 gallons in all.                                                                                                                                                                    | 8,819                                                          | 876 gallons in all.                                         | 13,676                                     |
| 23. The Nilgiris. | The Salem Club ..                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Salem ..                                                                                                        | 11                                             | 73 ..                                                                                                                                                                                  | 3,000                                                          | 66 ..                                                       | 2,800                                      |
| 24. Salem ..      | The Yercaud Club ..                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Yercaud ..                                                                                                      | 51                                             | 48 ..                                                                                                                                                                                  | 35                                                             | 48 ..                                                       | 5,140                                      |
| 25. South Kanara. | Mangalore Club ..                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Mangalore ..                                                                                                    | 25                                             | 93 ..                                                                                                                                                                                  | 134                                                            | 108 ..                                                      | 6,888                                      |
|                   | Canara Club..                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Bendoor ..<br>(Mangalore).                                                                                      | 24                                             | 2 ..                                                                                                                                                                                   | 2                                                              | 2 ..                                                        | 92                                         |
| 26. Malabar ..    | (1) Cochin Club ..<br>(2) Meppadi Club (European)<br>(3) Talapoya Club (European)<br>(4) Cosmopolitan Club ..<br>(5) European Club ..<br>(6) The Malabar Club ..<br>(7) The Cosmopolitan Club ..<br>(8) Cannanore Club .. | Cochin Town ..<br>Meppadi ..<br>Talapoya ..<br>Tellicherry ..<br>Do. ..<br>Calicut ..<br>Do. ..<br>Cannanore .. | 102<br>29<br>40<br>38<br>18<br>241<br>90<br>15 | Not available.<br>42   14   103<br>441 gallons in all.<br>60 ..<br>Quantity not available.<br>Information regarding quantity purchased with cost not available.<br>872 gallons in all. | 12,000<br>9,600<br>6,530<br>1,916<br>7,800<br>23,448<br>13,294 | ..<br>..<br>..<br>..<br>..<br>Quantity not available.<br>.. | ..<br>..<br>..<br>..<br>..<br>32,010<br>.. |
| 27. Mettur ..     | Nil. ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                              | ..                                             | ..                                                                                                                                                                                     | ..                                                             | ..                                                          | ..                                         |

† Opened from April 1927.

§ Figures given against 1926-27 include the quantity purchased in 1927-28 also and its cost.

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Statement showing various excise duties and licence fees paid by liquor shops and the amounts collected during 1926-27 and 1927-28.

*I. Duty.*

| Kind of liquor.                    | Rate of excise duty.                      |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Arrack ... ..                      | Rs. 8-7-0 to Rs. 11-2-3 per proof gallon. |
| Locally-made foreign liquor ... .. | Rs. 17-8-0 per proof gallon.              |
| Beer ... ..                        | Rs. 0-8-0 per imperial gallon.            |

*II. Licence fees.*

(a) Arrack shops, toddy shops, beer shops and F.L. taverns are sold under the auction system.

(b) Fixed fee licences for the sale of foreign liquor.

| Kind of fixed fee licence.         | Licence fee per annum.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| F.L. 1. Wholesale licence.         | Rs. 1,000 in Madras.<br>Rs. 250 in other districts.                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| F.L. 2. Retail                     | Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 750 in the Nilgiris except Gudalur.<br>Rs. 500 in Madras and in Gudalur.<br>Rs. 250 in large towns and in Kodaikanal, Yercaud and Cochin, in Shiyali, Tiruturaipundi, Tiruvadanai, Tenkasi and Ambasamudram.<br>Rs. 150 in small towns. |
| F.L. 4. Retail for sale of beer    | Rs. 50.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| F.L. 7. Hotel                      | Rs. 500 or Rs. 250 in Madras.<br>Rs. 100 or Rs. 50 in the Nilgiris.<br>Rs. 50 or Rs. 25 in the rest of the Presidency.                                                                                                                                   |
| F.L. 8. Bar (Madras City only)     | Rs. 100 monthly for first-class bar.<br>Rs. 50 monthly for second-class bar.                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Special bar licence                | Fees fixed by the Commissioner according to circumstances.                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| F.L. 9. Refreshment room licence   | Rs. 50 to Rs. 350 per annum.                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| F.L. 10. Refreshment room (others) | Rs. 500 in Madras.<br>Rs. 75 rest of the Presidency.                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| F.L. 11. Occasional.               | Not exceeding Rs. 100 on each occasion.                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| F.L. 12. Auctioneers licence       | Rs. 5 per annum.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| F.L. 13. Rectified spirit          | Rs. 10 per annum.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| F.L. 17. Medicated wines           | Rs. 10 per annum.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| F.L. 1. (a) Compounding            | Rs. 250.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| F.L. 1. (b) Bottling.              | Rs. 50.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Dining car licences                | Rs. 50.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

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*III. Actual amount collected during the last two years.*

|                                                          | Duty.       |             | Licence fees. |             |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
|                                                          | 1926-27.    | 1927-28.    | 1926-27.      | 1927-28.    |
|                                                          | RS.         | RS.         | RS.           | RS.         |
| Arrack shops (contract distillery system areas) .. ..    | 1,33,00,423 | 1,34,79,617 | 68,93,263     | 70,67,230   |
| Beershops .. ..                                          | 2,73,929    | 2,64,695    | 2,28,836      | 2,73,456    |
| Foreign liquor taverns and shops assigned on fixed fees. | 1,39,768    | 3,41,469    | 4,64,503      | 4,13,740    |
| Toddy shops .. ..                                        | 1,06,23,708 | 1,13,90,425 | 1,26,68,783   | 1,32,12,239 |
| Total ..                                                 | 2,42,37,828 | 2,54,76,206 | 2,02,55,385   | 2,09,56,665 |

## IV

**Reference from the Commissioner of Excise, C.R. No. 9714/Abk., dated 27th November 1928.**

In continuation of Commissioner's Reference on C.R. No. 9714/Abk., dated 1st November 1928, a supplemental statement showing the particulars of the non-proprietary clubs in the Madras Presidency which supply foreign liquor to members is herewith submitted.

## ENCLOSURE

Statement showing the particulars of the non-proprietary clubs in the Madras Presidency which supply foreign liquor to the members.

| District.                          | Name of the club.                        | Place where situated. | Number of members. | 1926-27. |       |       |                   | 1927-28. |       |       |                   |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------------------|
|                                    |                                          |                       |                    | Spirits. | GALS. | Beer. | Approximate cost. | Spirits. | GALS. | Beer. | Approximate cost. |
| Visagapatam ..<br>East Godavari .. | (1) Vizianagram Club ..                  | Vizianagram ..        | 12                 | 40       | 9     | 16    | 1,803             | 99       | 12    | 84    | 4,480             |
|                                    | (2) Waltair Club ..                      | Waltair ..            | 131                | 296      | 38    | 228   | 13,935            | ..       | ..    | ..    | 5,250             |
|                                    | (1) European Club ..                     | Cocanada ..           | 25                 | 219      | ..    | ..    | 6,402             | 196      | ..    | ..    | 215               |
|                                    | (2) Anglo-Indian Club ..                 | Do. ..                | 15                 | 9        | ..    | ..    | 300               | 6        | ..    | ..    | 500               |
| Madras ..                          | (3) Free Masons Lodge ..                 | Rajahmundry ..        | 40                 | 12       | ..    | ..    | 500               | 12       | ..    | ..    | 3,190             |
|                                    | (4) European Club ..                     | Do. ..                | 20                 | 140      | 37    | 415   | 2,918             | 125      | 26    | 595   | 15,012            |
| The Nilgiris ..                    | Madras Cricket Club ..                   | Chepauk, Madras.      | 400                | 294      | 67    | 237   | 3,304             | 73       | 9     | 172   | 3,822             |
|                                    | (1) Gymkhana Club ..                     | Ootacamund ..         | 450                | 24       | 40    | 240   | 10,000            | 24       | 38    | 255   | 10,000            |
|                                    | (2) Kotagiri Club ..                     | Kotagiri ..           | 114                | 651      | 577   | 735   | 49,000            | 780      | 577   | 398   | 50,000            |
|                                    | (3) Ootacamund Club ..                   | Ootacamund ..         | 624                | 154      | 86    | 225   | 9,500             | 209      | 92    | 363   | 11,983            |
|                                    | (4) Coonoor Club ..                      | Coonoor ..            | 78                 | 456      | 184   | 1,046 | 15,500            | 514      | 211   | 1,108 | 19,500            |
|                                    | (5) Gymkhana Club ..                     | Wellington ..         | 118                | 65       | 12    | 2,750 | 8,629             | 93       | 12    | 4,400 | 13,223            |
|                                    | (6) Sergeant Club, Lancashire Fusiliers. | Do. ..                | 50                 | ..       | ..    | ..    | ..                | ..       | ..    | ..    | ..                |

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|                                      |                |                                                                                       |     |    |       |        |                        |    |       |        |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|-------|--------|------------------------|----|-------|--------|
| (7) Mange Range Club, Gudalur tank   | Mango Range .. | 10                                                                                    | 12  | .. | 32    | 514    | 21                     | 5  | 64    | 1,036  |
| (8) Nilgiri-Malabar Battalion Club.  | Ootacamund ..  | 53                                                                                    | 10  | 3  | 53    | 695    | Figures not available. |    |       |        |
| (9) Aruvankadu Cordite Factory Club. | Aruvankadu ..  | 150                                                                                   | 241 | 59 | 8,762 | 18,554 | 231                    | 70 | 3,559 | 17,548 |
| (10) Officers' Mess ..               | Wellington ..  | No figures available. The mess is reported to be "an absolutely private institution." |     |    |       | 930    | 735                    |    | 1,238 | 32,010 |
| (1) The Malabar Club ..              | Calicut ..     | 241                                                                                   | 618 |    | 930   | 24,289 | 1,668                  |    | 1,341 |        |
| (2) Cosmopolitan Club ..             | Do. ..         | 101                                                                                   | 48  |    | 33    |        |                        |    |       |        |
| Malabar ..                           |                |                                                                                       |     |    |       |        |                        |    |       |        |

\* Average annual figures based on the actuals of the period from 1st November 1925 to 31st October 1927.

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## APPENDIX XXIII.

[Vide Item VI—Papers laid on the table of the House, at page 82 supra].

G.O. No. 2348, Education, dated 7th December 1928

The following Press Communiqué is issued :—

## PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

The constitution of the Andhra University as laid down in the Andhra University Act, 1925, contemplated its development both as a teaching and as an affiliating University. The existing colleges in the University area were to be affiliated colleges under the Act, retaining the status which they held when the Act came into force, but no college unless situated in Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry or Anantapur was to receive the enhanced status as an affiliated college, and similarly it was only in these three towns that the University was free to establish either a University College, that is to say, a college providing honours or post-graduate course or a firstgrade college, that is to say, a college providing the full course for the pass degree. Such colleges might be either established or recognized by the University, but the underlying intention was that such colleges should be directly managed by the University itself. At the same time the headquarters of the University were fixed at Bezwada, a centre at which no colleges existed and in which under the Act none could be established. It is well known that this arrangement which divorced the University headquarters from any centre in which colleges under its direct control could be established and which deprived all colleges at centres other than those prescribed of the prospect of securing a higher status has produced much controversy and discontent as has been evidenced by the introduction of numerous Bills in the Legislative Council attempting to deal with the difficulties to which the existing constitution has given rise.

These Bills which have been put forward mainly in furtherance of local claims have so far provided no general basis for agreement, and a controversy which has been seriously to the detriment of the Andhra University has now continued for nearly three years. Government are anxious, if they can, to further a settlement of this controversy. They, therefore, while retaining an open mind on the question desire to place before the public one suggestion, the examination of which by those concerned might in their opinion possibly conduce to a larger measure of agreement.

The suggestion briefly is this. It is urged that one University cannot advantageously combine the dual functions of a teaching and residential University and an affiliating University, that

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a teaching and residential University could not properly discharge its functions if the institutions under its control were distributed over three distant centres with headquarters divorced from them all, and that the only condition under which a University can serve as an affiliating University is that it does not maintain colleges under its own direct aegis, as the inevitable result must be friction between the University and other affiliated colleges which are bound to suspect the affiliating authority of jealousy and partiality. It is suggested that recent developments elsewhere as illustrated by the projected establishment of a teaching residential University at Chidambaram indicate the correct manner in which the problem of the Andhra University should be approached and that the development of Universities in this Presidency in the immediate future should be on the following lines. There should be—

- (1) A unitary residential University for the Telugu districts;
- (2) A unitary residential University at Chidambaram for the Tamil districts; and
- (3) An affiliating University, that is to say, the Madras University, for all colleges throughout the Presidency which do not form part of either of these unitary Universities.

It is suggested further that Vizagapatam should be the headquarters of the unitary residential University for the Andhra country on the following grounds :—

- (i) Vizagapatam has a more salubrious climate than other possible centres.
- (ii) Vizagapatam is an important railway centre and also the site of a very important harbour.
- (iii) Vizagapatam will for these reasons provide greater opportunities for special scientific and technological training than any other centre.
- (iv) There is already a Medical College at Vizagapatam.
- (v) A site suited to a residential University can be found in the vicinity of the town.

In support of the main proposition it is suggested—

- (a) that there will be a well-defined division of functions between the three Universities;
- (b) that special courses and research in respect of Telugu language, literature and history will be concentrated at Vizagapatam, the Chidambaram University serving as a similar centre for the Tamil language; and
- (c) that with Universities thus constituted on well-defined lines residential Universities will be able to attract a teaching and research staff whose reputation and attainments will be of a high order.

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It is also suggested that such a division of functions among the three Universities will in course of time facilitate the creation of further Universities as the need for them develops and financial resources permit, while allowing the immediate needs of centres not included in the residential Universities to be provided for in a manner which so far as the Telugu districts are concerned is at present impossible in view of the provisions of the Andhra University Act.

Government trust that by placing these suggestions before the public they may receive assistance in conducting that examination of them which they have not yet undertaken, and possibly elicit further constructive proposals which may merit consideration.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Local Self-Government)

J. VENKATANARAYANA,  
Secretary to Government.

To the Registrar, Madras University.  
" Registrar, Andhra University.  
" Director of Public Instruction.  
" Superintendent, Government Press (for publication of communiqué).  
" Secretary, Legislative Council (copies to be laid on Council table).

## APPENDIX XXIV.

[Vide Item VI—Papers laid on the table of the House, at page 82 infra.]

## COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

With reference to the answer given to question No. 452 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 9th October 1928, the following Government Order is laid on the table:—

G.O. No. 2709, Revenue, dated 16th November 1928.

READ—the following papers:—

(i)

*Question put by Mr. C. Obi Reddi and the answer given thereto at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 9th October 1928.*

\* 452 Q.—Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) in how many cases, in each of the years 1925–26, 1926–27 and 1927–28 in the district of Anantapur penal interest was levied under the Takkavi Loans Act for arrears of takkavi instalments that were due;

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(b) what was the amount of arrears due in each of such cases and what was the amount of penal interest levied in each of such cases; and

(c) whether any previous intimation was given to the borrowers in each of the above cases as to the dates on which their instalments fell due?

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

(ii)

Official Memorandum No. 2837-E/28-1, Revenue, dated 25th September 1928.

The Board of Revenue is requested to submit a report on the following points at an early date:—

(i) In how many cases in each of the years 1925–26, 1926–27 and 1927–28 penalties were levied on arrears of loans instalments in the Anantapur district;

(ii) what was the amount of arrears due in each of such cases and what was the amount of penalty levied in each of such cases;

(iii) whether any previous intimation was given to the borrowers in each case as to the dates on which their instalments fell due.

(By order)

D. D. WARREN,  
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).

(iii)

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), Routine No. 6911, dated 25th October 1928.

H. L. BRAIDWOOD, Esq., I.C.S.,

Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter from M.R.Ry Rai Bahadur N. GOPALASWAMI AYYANGAR Avargal, B.A., B.L., Collector of Anantapur, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), dated the 12th October 1928, No. R. C. 1358.

The Government have called for information on three points which are answered below:—

Point (i).—A statement (I) showing the total number of cases in which penalties were levied during each of the three years is enclosed.

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*Point (ii).*—This will have to be worked out after extracting the items from the loans ledgers which consists of 320 volumes. This work is expected to occupy at least six weeks, as the loans staff has also to attend to the preparation of last month's demand, collection and balance and the monthly demand list and so cannot be detailed solely for the work of picking out the loan items in question which, as will be observed from statement (I) attached, numbers 15,216.

I furnish, however, another statement (II) showing the total amount of penalties levied in the years 1926-27 and 1927-28. The figures for 1925-26 have to be worked out from the ledgers as the demand, collection and balance for that period was a half-yearly return according to the calendar year and the figures for the official year are not therefore readily available. I request to be informed whether, in view of the information now furnished, the Board would still consider that the preparation of a statement showing the amount of arrears and of penalty in every one of the 15,216 items in respect of which penalty was charged in the three years is worth the time and labour that will necessarily be involved. A sample of the form in which this information is proposed to be gathered is enclosed. If it is decided that the statement should be prepared, I request that time may be allowed up to the end of November.

*Point (iii).*—No previous intimation was given in writing to individual borrowers as to the dates on which their instalments fall due.

## ENCLOSURES

(1)

I.—Statement showing the total number of loan cases in which penalty was levied.

| 1925-26. | 1926-27. | 1927-28. |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 2,978    | 6,517    | 5,721    |

(2)

II.—Statement showing the aggregate amount of penalty levied on loans arrears—Anantapur district.

| 1925-27.                | 1927-28.                | Remarks.                                                                      |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                         |                         | Penalty from 1st January 1925 to 31st March 1926 (one year and three months). |
| RS. A. P.<br>21,872 6 5 | RS. A. P.<br>15,465 6 7 | RS. A. P.<br>10,780 7 10                                                      |

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(3)  
Sample form.  
Statement showing loans arrears and penalty charged in 1925-26, 1926-27 and 1927-28 in the Kalyandrug taluk, Anantapur district.

| Num-<br>ber of<br>loan<br>order. | 1925-26.<br>(April 1925 to March 1926.)                     |                                                                                             |                                                         | 1926-27.<br>(April 1926 to March 1927.)        |                                                   |                                                | 1927-28.<br>(April 1927 to March 1928.)          |                                                             |                                               |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
|                                  | Arrears.                                                    | Date from which<br>outstanding.                                                             | Penalty<br>charged.                                     | Arrears.                                       | Date from which<br>outstanding.                   | Penalty<br>charged.                            | Arrears.                                         | Date from which<br>outstanding.                             | Penalty<br>charged.                           |
| (1)                              | (2)                                                         | (3)                                                                                         | (4)                                                     | (5)                                            | (6)                                               | (7)                                            | (8)                                              | (9)                                                         | (10)                                          |
| 16/30                            | RS. A. P.<br>58 9 5<br>18 13 5<br>39 3 9<br>16 1 2<br>4 9 2 | 10th May 1924<br>7th August 1925<br>10th May 1925<br>2nd October 1925<br>4th November 1925. | RS. A. P.<br>11 4 0<br>0 8 0<br>2 8 0<br>0 8 0<br>0 1 2 | RS. A. P.<br>4 9 2<br>35 3 9<br>.. ..<br>.. .. | 2nd March 1926<br>10th May 1926<br>.. ..<br>.. .. | RS. A. P.<br>0 10 0<br>1 8 0<br>.. ..<br>.. .. | RS. A. P.<br>24 3 9<br>16 1 9<br>0 12 0<br>.. .. | 27th June 1927<br>6th July 1927<br>2nd August 1927<br>.. .. | RS. A. P.<br>0 8 0<br>0 4 0<br>0 6 0<br>.. .. |



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*Resolution—Routine No. 6911, dated 25th October 1928.*

Submitted to Government with reference to their Memorandum No. 2837-E/28-1, Revenue, dated 25th September 1928.

2. *Point (ii) of the Government Memorandum.*—The Board invites the attention of Government to the Collector's remarks and begs to enquire whether they still consider that the information required under this item should be compiled.

3. As regards point (iii), the Board submits that the date of repayment in each year is mentioned in the loan order, a copy of which is given to the borrower and that no separate intimation is given each year. The date of repayment is almost always the last revenue kist of the year which is well known.

(True extract)

A. A. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,  
*Assistant Secretary.*

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

*Order, No. 2709, Revenue dated 16th November 1928.*

Miscellaneous

Recorded.

2. The compilation referred to in paragraph 2 of the Board's Proceedings read above need not be proceeded with.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. R. PATE,  
*Secretary to Government.*

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).

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## APPENDIX XXV.

[Vide Item VI--Papers laid on the table of the House, at page 82 supra.]

LAW (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT.

## COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

With reference to the answer given to question No. 198 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 6th September 1928, the following report is laid on the table.

Statement showing the number, status, pay or income of officers performing the functions of Inspectors of buses in the Madras City and in mufassal, and the receipts of fees for inspection, for the year ending 30th June 1928.

| District.            | (1) | Number of officers performing the functions of Inspectors of buses. | (2) | Status of officers performing the functions of Inspector of buses.                                                                                | (3) | Pay of officers performing the functions of Inspector of buses.                         | (4) | Emoluments of officers performing the functions of Inspector of buses. | (5) | Receipts of fees for inspection for the year ending 30th June 1928. | (6) |
|----------------------|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Ganjam ..         | ..  | 1                                                                   | 1   | District Superintendent of Police                                                                                                                 | ..  | Rs. 650—1,350 per mensem.                                                               | ..  | Rs. 900                                                                | ..  | 2,410 0 0                                                           | ..  |
| 2. Vizagapatam ..    | ..  | 1                                                                   | 1   | Inspector of motor vehicles                                                                                                                       | ..  | No pay fixed                                                                            | ..  | Amount realised in column (6).                                         | ..  | 2,787 12 0                                                          | ..  |
| 3. Godavari, East .. | ..  | 2                                                                   | 2   | District Superintendent of Police for the whole district except Agency division where the Assistant Superintendent of Police conducts inspection. | ..  | Rs. 650—1,350 per mensem.                                                               | ..  | Rs. 4,575 ..                                                           | ..  | 6,179 0 0                                                           | ..  |
| 4. Godavari, West .. | ..  | 1                                                                   | 1   | District Superintendent of Police                                                                                                                 | ..  | Rs. 350—1,350                                                                           | ..  | Rs. 65 per mensem ..                                                   | ..  | 2,910 0 0                                                           | ..  |
| 5. Kistna ..         | ..  | 1                                                                   | 1   | District Superintendent of Police                                                                                                                 | ..  | Rs. 650—1,350                                                                           | ..  | Rs. 75 ..                                                              | ..  | 3,796 0 0                                                           | ..  |
| 6. Guntur ..         | ..  | 2                                                                   | 2   | Do.                                                                                                                                               | ..  | Rs. 650—1,350                                                                           | ..  | Amount realised in column (6) is divided into two equal halves.        | ..  | 2,375 0 0                                                           | ..  |
| 7. Nellore ..        | ..  | 1                                                                   | 1   | District Board Engineer                                                                                                                           | ..  | Rs. 700—1,000                                                                           | ..  | ..                                                                     | ..  | 4,329 8 0                                                           | ..  |
| 8. Cuddapah ..       | ..  | 1                                                                   | 1   | Inspector of motor vehicles                                                                                                                       | ..  | Rs. 225 per mensem                                                                      | ..  | Rs. 1,237-8-0                                                          | ..  | 2,583 0 0                                                           | ..  |
| 9. Anantapur ..      | ..  | 1                                                                   | 1   | District Superintendent of Police                                                                                                                 | ..  | Rs. 650—1,350                                                                           | ..  | Rs. 125 per mensem                                                     | ..  | 1,665 0 0                                                           | ..  |
| 10. Bellary ..       | ..  | 3                                                                   | 3   | Do.                                                                                                                                               | ..  | Rs. 650—1,350                                                                           | ..  | Rs. 3,300 ..                                                           | ..  | 3,140 0 0                                                           | ..  |
| 11. Karnool ..       | ..  | 1                                                                   | 1   | District Board Engineer                                                                                                                           | ..  | Rs. 700—1,000                                                                           | ..  | ..                                                                     | ..  | 2,387 0 0                                                           | ..  |
| 12. Madras ..        | ..  | 1                                                                   | 1   | Executive Engineer                                                                                                                                | ..  | Rs. 625—1,375                                                                           | ..  | Rs. 1,920 ..                                                           | ..  | 16,150 0 0                                                          | ..  |
| 13. Chingleput ..    | ..  | 2                                                                   | 2   | District Superintendent of Police                                                                                                                 | ..  | Rs. 650—1,350                                                                           | ..  | Rs. 500 per mensem                                                     | ..  | 2,475 0 0                                                           | ..  |
| 14. Chittoor ..      | ..  | 3                                                                   | 3   | Commissioner of Police                                                                                                                            | ..  | Rs. 1,750—2,150                                                                         | ..  | Rs. 2,450 ..                                                           | ..  | 3,775 0 0                                                           | ..  |
| 15. North Arcot ..   | ..  | 1                                                                   | 1   | District Superintendent of Police                                                                                                                 | ..  | Rs. 650—1,350                                                                           | ..  | Rs. 3,350 ..                                                           | ..  | 7,755 0 0                                                           | ..  |
| 16. South Arcot ..   | ..  | 2                                                                   | 2   | District Board Engineer                                                                                                                           | ..  | Rs. 700—1,000                                                                           | ..  | Rs. 275 ..                                                             | ..  | 4,390 0 0                                                           | ..  |
|                      |     |                                                                     |     | Executive Engineer                                                                                                                                | ..  | Rs. 625—1,375                                                                           | ..  | Rs. 150 ..                                                             | ..  |                                                                     |     |
|                      |     |                                                                     |     | Inspector of motor vehicles                                                                                                                       | ..  | Rs. 225 per mensem                                                                      | ..  | Rs. 1,050 ..                                                           | ..  |                                                                     |     |
|                      |     |                                                                     |     | District Superintendent of Police                                                                                                                 | ..  | Rs. 650—1,350 per mensem.                                                               | ..  | Rs. 660 ..                                                             | ..  |                                                                     |     |
|                      |     |                                                                     |     | District Board Engineer                                                                                                                           | ..  | Rs. 700—1,000                                                                           | ..  | ..                                                                     | ..  |                                                                     |     |
| 17. Tanjore ..       | ..  | 1                                                                   | 1   | Inspector of motor vehicles                                                                                                                       | ..  | Rs. 275 per mensem                                                                      | ..  | Rs. 175 per mensem                                                     | ..  | 7,315 0 0                                                           | ..  |
| 18. Trichinopoly ..  | ..  | 1                                                                   | 1   | District Superintendent of Police                                                                                                                 | ..  | Rs. 650—1,350 per mensem.                                                               | ..  | ..                                                                     | ..  | 3,850 0 0                                                           | ..  |
| 19. Madras ..        | ..  | 1                                                                   | 1   | Inspector of motor vehicles for Madras and Ramnad.                                                                                                | ..  | Rs. 350 per mensem                                                                      | ..  | ..                                                                     | ..  | 16,462 8 0                                                          | ..  |
| 20. Ramnad ..        | ..  | 1                                                                   | 1   | Inspector of motor vehicles                                                                                                                       | ..  | Rs. 275                                                                                 | ..  | ..                                                                     | ..  | 7,950 0 0                                                           | ..  |
| 21. Tinnevely ..     | ..  | 1                                                                   | 1   | Do.                                                                                                                                               | ..  | Rs. 275 per mensem up to 4th October 1927 and Rs. 325 per mensem from 5th October 1927. | ..  | ..                                                                     | ..  | 11,340 0 0                                                          | ..  |
| 22. Coimbatore ..    | ..  | 1                                                                   | 1   | Do.                                                                                                                                               | ..  | Rs. 325 per mensem                                                                      | ..  | ..                                                                     | ..  | 12,343 0 0                                                          | ..  |
| 23. The Nilgiris ..  | ..  | 1                                                                   | 1   | Do.                                                                                                                                               | ..  | Rs. 250                                                                                 | ..  | ..                                                                     | ..  | 4,198 0 0                                                           | ..  |
| 24. Salem ..         | ..  | 1                                                                   | 1   | Do.                                                                                                                                               | ..  | Rs. 275                                                                                 | ..  | ..                                                                     | ..  | 7,864 0 0                                                           | ..  |
| 25. South Kanara ..  | ..  | 1                                                                   | 1   | Do.                                                                                                                                               | ..  | Rs. 250                                                                                 | ..  | ..                                                                     | ..  | 6,637 8 0                                                           | ..  |
| 26. Malabar ..       | ..  | 1                                                                   | 1   | Do.                                                                                                                                               | ..  | Rs. 250                                                                                 | ..  | ..                                                                     | ..  | 14,020 0 0                                                          | ..  |

J. VENKATANARAYANA,  
Secretary to Government.

## APPENDIX

[28th January 1929]

## APPENDIX

[28th January 1929]

## APPENDIX XXVI.

[Vide Item VI—Papers laid on the table of the House, at page 82 supra.]

## COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

With reference to the answer given to question No. 783 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th November 1928, the following report is placed on the table:—

*Report of the Commissioner of Excise, C.R. No. 10461-Abkari, dated 27th November 1928.*

The arrack shops at Nallagatla and Erraguntla have been in existence since 1915. There is no arrack shop at Bathulur. The three villages are situated on the Chittoor-Kurnool Road. The distance between Nallagatla and Bathulur is 2 miles and that between Bathulur and Erraguntla is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

## THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Tuesday, the 29th January 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, R.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.                                                           | Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.                         |
| Usman Sahib Bahadur, Kt., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad.                                                          | Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.              |
| 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. | Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.                              |
| Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S. Seturathnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.              | Maharaja of Venkatagiri, R.C.I.E., Capt. Sir (The). |
| Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K. Abdul Bazaar Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.                                             | Mahmud Sehamnad Sahib Bahadur.                      |
| Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.                                                                                     | Mallayya, Dr. B. S.                                 |
| Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.                                                                                          | Manikkavelu Nayar, Mr. M. A.                        |
| Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.                                                                                                     | Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.                          |
| Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.                                                                                            | Moltoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M.              |
| Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur K. N.                                                                             | Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur H.                    |
| Arpudawami Udayar, Mr. S.                                                                                              | Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.                         |
| Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.                                                                                    | Kavalappara Muppi Nayar.                            |
| Bazil-ul-Jah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E., Khan Bahadur Muhammad.                                                     | Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.         |
| Bhaktavatsala Nayudu, Mr. P.                                                                                           | Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. Mrs. S. (Deputy President). |
| Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.                                                                                                 | Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.                     |
| Bheemayya, Mr. J.                                                                                                      | Nagan Gowda, Mr. B.                                 |
| Biawanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.                                                                                        | Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.               |
| Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.                                                                                   | Narayana Raju, Mr. D.                               |
| Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. W. E.                                                                                   | Narayana Rao, Mr. Mothay.                           |
| Davis, Mr. J. A.                                                                                                       | Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. A. I. Ar.                  |
| Durai Raja, Mr. S. N.                                                                                                  | Narayanan Namudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.             |
| Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.                                                                                      | Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.                     |
| Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.                                                                                 | Obi Reddi, Mr. C.                                   |
| Foulkes, Mr. E.                                                                                                        | Parasurama Rao Pantula, Mr. A.                      |
| Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.                                                                                             | Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.                   |
| Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.                                                                                           | Premayya, Mr. G. R.                                 |
| Gopala Menon, Mr. G.                                                                                                   | Rajan, Mr. P. P.                                    |
| Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.                                                                                       | Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.                           |
| Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. O.                                                                                             | Ramalinga Reddi, Mr. C.                             |
| Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.                                                                                                 | Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.                              |
| Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.                                                                                             | Ramanath Goenka, Mr.                                |
| Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.                                                                                                  | Ramasamayajulu, Mr. C.                              |
| James, Mr. F. E.                                                                                                       | Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.                                  |
| John, Mr. V. Ch.                                                                                                       | Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.                             |
| Kalewara Rao, Mr. A.                                                                                                   | Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.                        |
| Karant, Mr. K. R.                                                                                                      | Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur O. S.         |
| Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.                                                                                | Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.                             |
| Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.                                                                                | Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.                           |
| Koti Reddi, Mr. K.                                                                                                     | Saldanha, Mr. J. A.                                 |
| Krishnaswami Ayyar, Mr. Aladi.                                                                                         | Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.                      |
| Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.                                                                                        | Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.                               |
|                                                                                                                        | Satyamurti, Mr. S.                                  |
|                                                                                                                        | Shetty, Mr. A. B.                                   |
|                                                                                                                        | Siva Raj, Mr. N.                                    |
|                                                                                                                        | Siva Rao, Mr. P.                                    |
|                                                                                                                        | Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.                    |
|                                                                                                                        | Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.                   |
|                                                                                                                        | Smith, Mr. W. E.                                    |

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PRESENT:—cont.

Soundarapandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.  
 Souter, I.C.S., Mr. C. A.  
 Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.  
 Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.  
 Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.  
 Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.  
 Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.  
 Swami, Mr. K. V. R.  
 Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.  
 Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.  
 Thomas, Mr. Daniel.  
 Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.  
 Uppi Sahib, Mr. K.

Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.  
 Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.  
 Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.  
 Venkataratnam, Mr. B.  
 Venkiah, Mr. S.  
 Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.  
 Wood, Mr. C. E.  
 Wright, Mr. W. O.  
 Zamindar of Gollapalli.  
 Zamindar of Kallikota.  
 Zamindar of Mirzapuram.  
 Zamindar of Singampatti.

## I

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

## STARRED QUESTIONS

## Industries

*Appointment of the Director of Industries.*

\* 1098 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the question of appointing an officer with technical knowledge to the post of the Director of Industries has been considered by the Government and if so, what its decision is;

(b) why the Government have not carried out the recommendations of the Indian Industrial Commission in regard to this matter; and

(c) whether the Government have thought about the desirability of appointing a Committee to ascertain and report on the progress of work in each of the several sections of the Department of Industries before closing down any of the institutions connected therewith?

A.—(a) Yes. The Government have decided to give due consideration to the feasibility of appointing such an officer when a suitable opportunity occurs.

(b) It is their recommendation that is kept in view in making selections for the post.

(c) The Government see no need at present to adopt the procedure suggested.

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—“May I know, Sir, with reference to the answer to clause (a) whether any attempt has been made to secure an officer for the post and with what results?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“Every attempt will be made.”

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government propose to get for the place of the Deputy Director of Industries also a technical man?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“That is not a matter under consideration, now Sir.”

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Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“May I know, Sir, which are the sections which are likely to be closed by the Director of Industries or by the Industries Department?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“Nothing has yet been settled.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“May I ask, Sir, whether if that has not been decided as yet, he will be pleased to consult public opinion, particularly, the opinion of the Council with regard to the closure of such sections?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“That is a matter yet under the consideration of Government. We have had several committees and conferences and the Government have not yet come to any conclusions. Their recommendations are being considered by Government now.”

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya:—“In view of the fact that the Industrial Commission has recommended the appointment of a gentleman with technical knowledge and also this House has insisted time and again to appoint an Indian, technically qualified, may I know how long since Government have been considering the necessity of putting in a man with technical qualifications, instead of keeping it for officials as a stop-gap?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“As I have already said there was no occasion for us to think of the matter. When the present incumbent vacates his office, the whole question will be considered in all its aspects.”

*Enquiry into the condition of the textile industry in the Presidency.*

\* 1099 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) (1) whether Government have appointed a Committee to enquire into the present condition and the future of the textile industry in this Presidency and if so, who its members are and what the points are on which enquiry is to be made; (2) under what authority, how and from what source the expenses are to be met;

(b) whether the Committee includes representatives of the Spinners and Weavers' Associations and Sangams, which have experience of the industries, and if not, why not;

(c) how many meetings of the Committee have been held, and where;

(d) what the results of the deliberations are; and

(e) what measures Government have decided or propose to take for promoting the textile industry?

A.—(a) No Committee with any definite terms of reference has been appointed. The hon. Minister has however convened a Conference of the following hon. Members of the Legislative Council and non-official gentlemen with a view to consulting them on the working of the Textile section and consider the line of future progress and development:—

- (1) M.R.By. N. Sivaraj Avargal, M.L.C.
- (2) „ B. Ramachandra Reddi Avargal, M.L.C.
- (3) „ C. Gopala Menon Avargal, M.L.C.

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- (4) M.R.R. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal, M.L.C.
- (5) " P. T. Kumaraswami Chettiyar Avargal.
- (6) Mr. Leslie Coles.
- (7) Mr. G. Brunschweiler.
- (8) Hajee Abdur Raheem Sahib Bahadur.

The expenses of the committee will comprise the travelling allowance of the mufassal gentlemen attending the meetings of the Conference and they are not expected to exceed Rs. 350. The amount will be met from savings in the Industries Budget.

- (b) None of the gentlemen appear to be directly connected with any association or sangam, but they have been chosen as being likely to give helpful advice to Government. Mr. P. T. Kumaraswami Chettiyar however belongs to the weaver community and takes a great interest in weavers' associations.
- (c) Two—in the Fort St. George.
- (d) The deliberations have not yet been concluded.
- (e) These will be formulated after the Conference concludes its sittings.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know, Sir, whether since the reply was sent to the Council office, any recommendations of the Committee have been received by Government ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Some suggestions have been received from the non-official Members who were members of the conference."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know whether all the recommendations have been received or not ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I don't think any more recommendations will come."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I ask the hon. Minister what action the Government have taken on those recommendations ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" They are now under the consideration of Government."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Are the Government consulting the Director of Industries and other expert officers in connexion with these recommendations ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The Director of Industries has been consulted."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, if this conference considered the question relating to hand-spinning and, if they have not considered the question, whether they would consider it at all ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" They have considered the question of hand-loom industry."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I am asking about hand-spinning."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Hand-spinning also, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" What was it that they considered in that connexion ? "

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

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Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" Will the Government be pleased to publish the recommendations of the conference ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" That will be considered."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether the conference have recommended that the Textile Expert should be made a Deputy Director ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I believe it is one of the recommendations, Sir."

*Publication of bulletins by the Industries Department.*

\* 1100-A Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Department of Industries is publishing any bulletins;
- (b) if so, whether Government will be pleased to place them before the Council;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to place them at the disposal of the public; and if not, why not; and
- (d) whether the Government will be pleased to supply them to such members of the Legislative Council as may want them or place them in the Legislative Council Library; and if not, why not?

A.—(a) Yes. The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 265 asked by him at the meeting held on the 8th September 1928 which contains a list of the bulletins issued by the Industries Department.

(b) & (d) A set of the bulletins issued by the department and which are at present in stock is placed in the Legislative Council Library. The Director of Industries has been requested to send regularly to the Library in future copies of bulletins that may be issued hereafter.

(c) They are already available for sale at the Government Press.

*Agricultural and Industrial Bulletins issued by the Government.*

\* 1100-B Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) whether any journals, leaflets, or bulletins are being issued by the Government embodying the results of experiments and research work carried on in agriculture, fisheries and industries; and
- (b) if not, whether they have any intention of doing so in the near future?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 265 on the 8th September 1928.

**Public Works**

*Allotment of portions in official residences for the reception of visitors.*

\* 1101-A Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the report called for from the Chief Engineer (General, Roads and Buildings) regarding the list of the residences of officers in which portions have had to be set aside by the officers concerned for the reception of the official and non-official visitors visiting them on business and in respect of which consequently a portion of the capital cost has had to be written off, has been received and if so, what it is?

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A.—The Collector's residence at Chatrapur (Ganjam district) is the only building of the kind referred to.

*Addition of sanitary and other fittings to official residences.*

\* 1101-B Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the particulars called for from the Chief Engineer with reference to question No. 268 answered on 8th September 1928 regarding the addition of sanitary and other fittings to official residences have been received; and

(b) if so whether the same will be placed on the Council table?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A statement <sup>a</sup> is placed on the table.

### Veterinary

*Prevalence of rinderpest among cattle in Kurnool district.*

\* 1102 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state talukwar in the district of Kurnool—

(a) the number of cases of rinderpest amongst cattle during the current year;

(b) the names of villages worst affected;

(c) the measures taken to combat the disease;

(d) the number of mortality amongst cattle;

(e) what steps are being taken to help the poor ryots to replace the loss of cattle;

(f) whether any amount is being distributed to the ryots in the form of loans; and

(g) if so, what are the amounts earmarked for such distribution and what are the conditions under which such amounts are being lent?

A.—(a) to (d) A statement <sup>b</sup> furnishing the information available is appended.

(e) & (f) Loans under the ordinary rules will be given in deserving cases if the ryots apply for them. The Government understand that no applications for loans were received from the ryots of the affected villages.

(g) No amount has been earmarked by Government for distribution in the affected villages, but the Collector has sufficient allotment at his disposal to meet such demands. There are no special conditions under which loans should be distributed to the ryots of the villages affected by rinderpest.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know, with reference to the answer to clause (g), what is the amount at the disposal of the Collector?"

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

Mr. C. OBI REDDI:—"May I know what is the rate of interest charged on such loans?"

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

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix I on pages 279-283 *infra*. <sup>b</sup> Printed as Appendix II on page 284 *infra*.

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"In regard to the table that has been given, may I know, Sir, whether the serum-simultaneous method could not have been tried in a large number of cases?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"It has been stated that we have been trying the new method."

*Appointment of the Superintendent of Hosur Cattle Farm.*

\* 1103 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) when the period of appointment of Mr. Woodford as Superintendent of Hosur Cattle Farm expires and how the vacancy is proposed to be filled up; and

(b) whether the Government propose to appoint an Indian in the vacancy?

A.—(a) & (b) Mr. Woodford's period of appointment should normally expire in January 1931. If he is to go away earlier, the Government will secure a substitute by advertising the post and selecting the best candidate available whether Indian or not.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether Mr. Woodford has been offered an appointment elsewhere?"

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether he has been relieved to take up his new appointment?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"He has already been relieved."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government are going to advertise for the post in India or outside?"

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether even for such small appointments, they have to advertise outside?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"I may state that an Indian has been appointed in the place of Mr. Woodford."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know the name of the Indian?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"His name is Murari Rao Nayudu, an Andhra non-Brahman gentleman. He has undergone training in England."

*Grant of subsidy for the maintenance of local breeding bulls.*

\* 1104 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the Government have considered the question of giving subsidy for the maintenance of local breeding bulls as urged by the Landholders' Deputation to His Excellency the Governor at Tanjore last month?

[29th January 1929]

A.—The Government have recently revised the rules regulating the grant of premia to breeders of bulls; a copy<sup>a</sup> of which is placed on the table. As per the revised rules premia may be granted even for local breeding bulls if they are approved by the Agricultural Department.

### Excise

*Alleged representation from the Prohibition League, Calicut, regarding reduction of liquor shops.*

\* 1105-A Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the Prohibition League, Calicut, to the effect that in the Excise Licensing Boards and the Advisory Committees as at present constituted, there is hardly any scope for the representatives of the public to get any proposal for reduction in the number of shops or change of sites carried;

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, whether he will be pleased to place it on the table of the House with the orders of the Government thereon; and

(c) whether similar representations have been received from other Temperance organizations in the Presidency?

A.—(a) & (b) The representation<sup>b</sup> of the Prohibition League, Malabar, referred to and the order of the Government thereon are laid on the table.

(c) No.

*Alleged representation from the Prohibition League, Calicut, against the location of an arrack shop.*

\* 1105-B Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether a representation was made by the Prohibition League, Calicut, to the Excise Licensing Board, Calicut, protesting against the location of an arrack shop in a particular locality on the ground that its location violated all the instructions issued by Government in regard to the location of liquor shops;

(b) whether the Board did not consider the request favourably simply because the Assistant Commissioner for Excise could not find a better site in the locality;

(c) whether the League has appealed to Government against the decision of the Board; and

(d) whether he will be pleased to place on the table of the House the representation of the League, their letter to Government and the orders of the Government thereon?

A.—(a), (b), (c) & (d) The Government have received a representation from the Prohibition League, Malabar, making the allegations referred to in clauses (a) and (b) of the question and have called for a report on the subject.

<sup>a</sup> Circulated separately. <sup>b</sup> Printed as Appendix III on pages 285-288 infra.

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### Medical

*Appointment of Venereal Surgeon in the General Hospital, Madras.*

\* 1106 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to appoint an European doctor from England as Venereal Surgeon in the Madras General Hospital;

(b) whether the appointment has been made, and, if so, who is the person appointed and what are his qualifications and the terms of appointment;

(c) whether any applications were called for in India;

(d) who is the person or body who selected the candidate; and

(e) why the Government did not choose to depute an officer of the Madras Medical Service for special training in England in venereal diseases instead of importing a doctor from England?

A.—(a) & (b) A European Officer, Dr. W. Happer, CH.B., M.D., M.R.C.P., has been appointed as specialist in venereal diseases for the Madras Presidency. A statement showing his qualifications and a copy of G.O. No. 1927, P.H., dated 19th September 1928, containing the terms of his appointment are laid on the table.<sup>a</sup>

(c) Yes.

(d) The selection was made, subject to the approval of this Government, by a Committee composed of

(1) the Assistant Secretary to the High Commissioner for India,

(2) the President of the Medical Board, India Office,

(3) Dr. D. Lees, D.S.O., M.B., F.R.C.S.E., Clinical Officer, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.

(e) As the deputation of an officer for special training on the subject would involve the postponement of proper anti-venereal work in the Presidency for about four years, the Government decided to recruit a specialist who will also be able to train men locally for future work.

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether applications were invited from qualified men in India?"

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

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Did any private medical practitioner offer his services for honorary appointment in the General Hospital?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"There was no application for honorary appointment for this post."

*Appointment of the District Medical Officer, Nilgiris.*

\* 1107 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government contemplate directing the Civil Surgeon of Coonoor to look after the duties of the District Medical Officer, the Nilgiris; and

(b) whether a senior European I.M.S. officer is at present on reserve duty, and if so, why he is not posted to any one of these places?

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix IV on pages 288-290 infra.

[29th January 1929]

A.—(a) No.

(b) An officer had to be kept on reserve duty for a short time in order to avoid unnecessary transfers. He has since been posted to a sanctioned appointment.

*Proposed appointment of Major Anderson in the place of Colonel Bradfield.*

\* 1108 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government intend posting Major Anderson from Vizagapatam to Madras in place of Colonel Bradfield who is going on short leave?

A.—No.

### Public Health

*Rural medical relief in Salem, South Arcot and Coimbatore districts.*

\* 1109 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEND: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any comprehensive scheme of rural medical relief now under the consideration of the Government and, if so, since how long the same has been under consideration and when the Government expect it to be brought into effect;

(b) whether any of the local boards in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore and South Arcot have undertaken any scheme to afford extensive medical relief to the rural population within their local areas and, if so, which are the local boards and what are their schemes;

(c) whether any and, if so, what steps have been taken hitherto by the Government to provide adequate medical relief to the “gosha nashin” section of the Muslim community in the districts of South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris; and

(d) how many gosha hospitals and dispensaries have been established in the aforesaid four districts (1) by the Government, (2) by the local boards and municipal bodies and what is the expenditure incurred by each authority under the said head, during each of the past ten years?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) The Government do not make separate provision for medical aid to the different sections of the community. Such provision as has been made is intended for the benefit of the men, women and children of all communities who wish to avail themselves of it.

(d) Hospitals for women and children have been established at the following places in the districts mentioned:—

| District.        | Places where hospitals for women and children have been established. |                          |     |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
|                  | Government.                                                          | Local Fund or Municipal. | New |
| South Arcot ...  | ...                                                                  | Cuddalore Town.          |     |
| Salem ...        | Salem ...                                                            | ...                      |     |
| Coimbatore ...   | Tiruppur.                                                            | Dharapuram.              |     |
|                  |                                                                      | Pollachi.                |     |
| The Nilgiris ... | ...                                                                  | Udamalpet.               |     |
|                  |                                                                      | ...                      |     |

29th January 1929]

The hon. Member is referred to the annual returns of civil hospitals and dispensaries for information regarding the expenditure incurred on these institutions during the past ten years.

*Water-supply, etc., in Kamalapuram village.*

\* 1110 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of births and deaths respectively in the union village of Kamalapuram, Hospet taluk, Bellary district, in the calendar year 1927 and between January and August in 1928 and the reasons for the high mortality, if any;

(b) whether the existing step-wells are fruitful sources of guinea worm, etc.;

(c) whether in the past there was a proposal to give a protected water-supply to the union, and if so, when and why it has not yet been begun;

(d) (i) what is the distance of Humpi from Kamalapuram;

(ii) whether a big festival takes place at Humpi every year;

(iii) what is the average number of visitors to Humpi every year;

(e) whether a portion of the village of Kamalapuram is situated close to the waterspread area of the village tank and whether the inhabitants thereof are willing to build houses on a new site and remove themselves to that place if they are helped financially to a very small extent; and

(f) whether the Government or the Board have decided to give them any help and, if so, to what extent?

A.—(a) & (b) The report<sup>a</sup> of the District Health Officer, Bellary, dated 9th November 1928, is laid on the table.

(c) A scheme for the installation of a protected water-supply in the union at an estimated cost of Rs. 18,500 was abandoned in 1916 as the union board was unable to finance it. In March 1917, the Sanitary Engineer sanctioned a minor sanitary work at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,750 and forwarded it to the district board for execution by the District Board Engineer. The President, District Board, Bellary, reports that the contractor who was entrusted with the work died of plague in 1917, that early in 1918 the work was entrusted to his son but that before he could carry out the work to an appreciable extent he became bankrupt and that the work was stopped. Meanwhile the price of materials rose and it was estimated that the revised estimate would amount to about Rs. 20,000. The President also reports that the scheme was given up as the union board could not finance it.

(d) (i) 2½ miles.

(ii) Yes.

(iii) About 20,000.

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix V on pages 291-293 infra.



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- (e) The answer to the first part is in the affirmative. As regards the second part the President, Taluk Board, Hospet, and the President, District Board, Bellary, report that the inhabitants are not willing to move to a new site.
- (f) In view of the answer to clause (e) the question of giving help does not arise.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" In view of the financial inability of the union board, will the Government help the union to have protected water-supply ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Government do not propose to make out a special case for Kamalapuram. "

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" As the scheme has been under the consideration of Government for so many years, is it not enough ground for the Government to go to the help of the union, especially as the union is not able to finance the scheme ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" In this connexion I may say that there are many other places like Kamalapuram which call for consideration. "

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, Sir, whether the union had agreed to the levy of a maximum cess ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I do not know. "

*Government aid to Health and Welfare Associations.*

\* 1111 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased—

(i) to state what patronage by way of pecuniary aid or accommodation in hospitals Government have extended or propose to extend to Health and Welfare Associations ; and

(ii) to place before the Council any orders passed by Government on the subject ?

A.—(i) The following grants have been sanctioned :—

| Name of association.                                | Grant sanctioned. | Year in which sanctioned. |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
|                                                     | RS.               |                           |
| The South Indian Health and Welfare Association ... | 25,000            | 1920                      |
| The Madras Health Council ...                       | 3,000             | 1924                      |
| Do. ...                                             | 3,000             | 1924                      |
| Do. ...                                             | 8,000             | 1925                      |
| Do. ...                                             | 5,000             | 1926                      |

The following cases are under the consideration of the Government :—

|                                                     |              |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1. The Health and Welfare Association, Tellicherry. | RS.<br>2,000 | For the construction of a maternity ward. |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------|

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|                                                       |        |                                           |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                                       | RS.    |                                           |
| 2. The Health Week Maternity Ward Committee, Arkonam. | 4,000  | For the construction of a maternity ward. |
| 3. District Health Association, Trichinopoly.         | 24,000 | For the construction of a building.       |

The Government have not generally provided any special accommodation in hospitals for Health and Welfare Associations.

(ii) The following Government Orders <sup>a</sup> are placed on the table :—

- (1) G.O. No. 297, Finance, dated 26th March 1920,
- (2) G.O. No. 25, P.H., dated 4th January 1924,
- (3) G.O. No. 1848, P.H., dated 11th December 1924,
- (4) G.O. No. 930, P.H., dated 4th May 1925,
- (5) G.O. No. 1607, P.H., dated 5th August 1925, and
- (6) G.O. No. 457, P.H., dated 18th March 1926.

**Registration**

*Appointments to the selection grade in the Registration department.*

\* 1112-A Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of appointments made to the selection grade in the Registration department after G.O. No. 82, Law (Registration), dated 20th April 1928 ;

(b) whether any, and if so how many, of these appointments were made overlooking the claims of senior men in office ; and

(c) the reason why the claims of such senior men were overlooked ?

A.—(a) Thirty.

(b) & (c) Nobody's claims were overlooked.

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" Will the hon. the Minister tell us how many of the appointments referred to in clause (b) were made over the heads of senior men ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" A table of the appointments was laid on the table of the House and a reference to it will show what it is. "

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I ask, whether it is not a fact that certain officers who were acting as District Registrars were superseded ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I may say that nobody has been superseded. "

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" May I know if any of these men were found disqualified for that office and were superseded ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Certain persons were found disqualified and they were superseded. "

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" Certain members might have been disqualified, but may I know whether any person who was not disqualified was superseded ? Was it only on the question of merit that these appointments were made ? "

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The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The answer shows that all the considerations were taken into account."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" Did communal considerations influence in the matter of making such appointments ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Yes, that was the only thing that was discussed during the adjournment motion."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" Sir, so, it was not on the question of merit alone."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The answer shows that it was not on that alone."

*Proceedings of the Inspector-General of Registration regarding appointments in his department.*

\* 1112-B 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 Inspector-General of Registration has issued proceedings stating that promotions as well as appointments in his department will be governed by communal considerations, and that the communities will be given preference in the order in which they are placed in a list issued by him ; and

(b) if so, whether Government will be pleased to place it on the Council table ?

A.—(a) & (b) A copy\* of the proceedings issued by the Inspector-General is laid on the table.

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I ask whether initial recruitment is to the selection grade or any other grade ?

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" May I know to what clause of the answer the question refers."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" With reference to the answer to (b), I wish to know whether initial recruitment is to the selection grade or any other ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The copy laid on the table relates to the Registration Service and not to the Subordinate Registration Service."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I submit, Sir, that the copy placed on the table refers to initial recruitment ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The copy refers to the initial recruitment to the Registration Service, but the selection grade is in Subordinate Registration Service."

\* Printed as Appendix VII on pages 299-300 infra.

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*Appointments to the selection grade in the Registration department.*

\* 1112-C Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether in making appointments to the post of sub-registrars in the selection grade recently created the system of communal rotation according to the proceedings recently issued by the Inspector-General of Registration has been followed ; and

(b) what is the maximum service put in by any of the persons in the upper grade of sub-registrars who have been superseded by this system and the minimum service put in by any of the persons appointed to the selection grade ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No sub-registrar who has been found fit had been superseded by this system. The minimum service put in by an officer appointed to the selection grade was 3 years and 5 months on 1st April 1928. This officer is a Muhammadan who was appointed to the upper grade of sub-registrar by direct recruitment in 1924 under the scheme of direct recruitment then in vogue.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask, Sir, with reference to the answer to (b) whether there is any sub-registrar who was found fit to act more than once as district registrar but who has not been appointed to the selection grade ? "

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

*Appointments to the selection grade in the Registration department.*

\* 1112-D Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased (i) to place on the table of the House a list of Sub-Registrars appointed to the selection grade with their length of service, their original place in the list of Sub-Registrars and the communities to which they belong ; and (ii) to state—

(a) how many Brahmans have been superseded by the operation of the rule of " communal rotation " ;

(b) whether there is any other reason for their supersession except that they belong to the Brahman community ;

(c) whether any of the non-Brahmans or members of other communities who have superseded their Brahman seniors applied for special promotion over the heads of their seniors ;

(d) whether it is a fact that in some districts Sub-Registrars working under acting District Registrars or Sub-Registrars who were junior to joint Sub-Registrars have now become their seniors ;

(e) whether Government will place a list of all such cases on the Council table ; and

(f) whether Government are aware of the dissatisfaction, despair, and indiscipline prevailing in the whole service ?

A.—(i) Please see answer to question No. 657-A answered on 26th November 1928.

(ii) (a) None.

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- (b) & (c) Do not arise.
- (d) The answer is in the negative.
- (e) This does not arise.
- (f) The Government have no reason to think that there is dissatisfaction, despair and indiscipline in the service.

*Issue of the rule of "Communal rotation in the Registration department."*

\* 1112-E Q.—MR. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the rule of "communal rotation" was issued by the Inspector-General of Registration in consultation with him (the Minister);
- (b) whether the rule was a decision of the entire Cabinet or only of the Minister or of the Transferred Half or of the Governor acting with the Ministers; and
- (c) what is the advice tendered by the Minister to His Excellency the Governor on the matter?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government Order referred to was issued by the Government.

*Promotion of sub-registrars to the selection grade.*

\* 1112-F Q.—MR. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

- (a) whether about thirty sub-registrars have been promoted recently to the selection grade;
- (b) how many of those so promoted satisfy the test of seniority;
- (c) how many senior sub-registrars have been superseded by juniors being promoted over them, and on what grounds they have been superseded;
- (d) whether at the time of these promotions to the selection grade there were about thirty joint sub-registrars attached to District Registrars' offices assisting the District Registrars in their administrative work in addition to the discharge of their duty as sub-registrars, and whether they had been selected for their posts as such joint sub-registrars on grounds of their seniority and approved merit; and
- (e) how many of such joint sub-registrars have now been superseded by junior sub-registrars being promoted over them and why they have been superseded?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The selection was made with reference to seniority, efficiency and community. Persons who were considered unfit have been superseded.

(d) Yes.

(e) There have been no supersession.

### Corporation

*Nomination of Mr. O. Thanikachalam Chettiyar to the Madras Corporation.*

\* 1113-A Q.—MR. P. BHAKTHAVATSULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the term of Diwan Bahadur O. Thanikachalam Chettiyar ceases as a nominated member of the Madras Corporation; if so, when;

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(b) whether the Government propose to re-nominate the same gentleman and if so, why;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the public criticism in the press and platforms in Madras when he was nominated soon after his defeat in the open election; and

(d) whether Government propose to consider the claims of the minority classes in filling up this vacancy?

A.—(a) & (b) The term of M.R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur O. Thanikachalam Chettiyar as nominated member of the Madras Corporation expired on 24th November 1928 and Government have in the interests of the municipal administration re-nominated him.

(c) Yes, but the relevance of such criticism to this gentleman's re-nomination three years later is not apparent.

(d) Does not arise, the vacancy having already been filled.

*Nomination of Mr. O. Thanikachalam Chettiyar to the Madras Corporation.*

\* 1113-B Q.—MR. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. O. Thanikachalam Chettiyar has been nominated again as a member of the Madras Corporation;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the public criticisms levelled against the nomination of Mr. O. Thanikachalam Chettiyar last time; and

(c) why the claims of members of the Viswakarma community in the city were ignored in the matter of the present nomination?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 1113-A.

(c) It was considered that the nomination of Diwan Bahadur Thanikachalam Chettiyar was in the public interest.

*Nomination of Mr. O. Thanikachalam Chettiyar to the Madras Corporation.*

\* 1113-C Q.—MR. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the reasons why he nominated Diwan Bahadur O. Thanikachalam Chettiyar to the Council of the Madras Corporation;

(b) whether the Government are aware that Mr. Thanikachalam Chettiyar stood for election in 1925 and was defeated; and

(c) whether the Minister has any policy with regard to the nomination of defeated candidates to elective bodies, and, if so, what that policy is?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1113-A.

(b) Yes.

(c) The policy is to nominate candidates defeated at elections only in exceptional cases. The same objection does not apply to re-nominations.

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**Education**

*Action taken on the report of the Indian Delegation of the British Social Hygiene Council.*

\* 1114 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the educational recommendations made in the report of the Indian Delegation of the British Social Hygiene Council have been considered by Government; and

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

A.—The Government have not considered it necessary at present to grant scholarships to men and women teachers to enable them to undergo a year's qualifying course on Social Hygiene at one of the English Universities. The remaining recommendations are under the consideration of Government.

*Number of students from the Government Training College, Rajahmundry, who were declared eligible for University course of study.*

\* 1115 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that out of the 95 pupils sent by the Government Training College, Rajahmundry, for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examination last year only 33 were declared eligible for University courses of study;

(b) whether any pupils were detained; if so, how many;

(c) what the cause for this low percentage of passes is—whether defective teaching or stiffness of the examiners or papers set up or something else;

(d) whether the Government propose to do anything to remedy this hardship; and

(e) what the results produced by each of the other institutions in the province which sent up pupils last year for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examination are?

A.—(a) Yes.

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

(d) In the current year the results in the Public examination have shown marked improvement. Of the 93 candidates presented for the examination 47 were declared eligible for University courses.

*Expenditure on the Municipal High School, Rajahmundry.*

\* 1116 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) when the Municipal High School, Rajahmundry, was started;

(b) what is the total amount of money spent by the Council up till last year on account of losses sustained by the school; and

(c) what portion of it was paid by the Government?

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A.—(a) The High School was started in July 1917.

(b) Rs. 35,217.

(c) The total subsidy paid towards the maintenance of the school from 1917-18 to 1927-28 was Rs. 4,727.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government pay any proportion of the losses incurred by the municipality?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"There is no question of proportion."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know on what principle the subsidy is paid?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The amount of subsidy was settled on a three-year basis and on that basis it is being paid."

*Teaching of horticulture in Government and local board schools.*

\* 1117 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether horticulture is taught in any of the schools under the management of the Government and local bodies;

(b) if so, in which of the schools; and

(c) if the information is not available whether the Government will call for the same?

A.—So far as the Government are aware horticulture is taught as a subject of manual training in the Government Training School for masters, Mangalore and in the Municipal High School, Ootacamund. It is also understood that some secondary schools have gardens which are used in connexion with the teaching of elementary science.

*Agricultural instruction in elementary and secondary schools.*

\* 1118 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report of the Committee appointed by the Director of Public Instruction to work out detailed proposals for the teaching of elementary agriculture in select higher elementary and secondary schools has now been received;

(b) whether the same will be placed on the Council table; and

(c) what action, if any, the Government propose to take in the matter?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The report of the Committee has not yet been received.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Minister, when the report was called for?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Which report?"

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"The report referred to in the answer."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Which clause of the answer?"

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" To all the 3 clauses of the question the answer is that 'The report of the Committee has not yet been received'."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The Committee has not as yet submitted its report."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" How long ago was it that the report was asked for on the subject ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Eighteen months ago."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know how long it will take to get the report ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" One of the members of the Committee was taken away on deputation by the Government of India, and another member has been appointed in his place, and the Committee is considering the question."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Does the appointment go by office or by name ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The appointment was of Mr. Statham by name."

*Establishment of a Technological College at Vizagapatam.*

\* 1119 Q.—Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the action taken by the Government on the unanimous resolution of the Andhra University Senate recommending the establishment of a Technological College at Vizagapatam immediately ;

(b) whether the Government propose to establish one ; and

(c) if so, when ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) It is not proposed to take any action immediately on the Senate's resolution. The schemes relating to the establishment of a Teachers' college, an Honours college in Arts and Science and a Science Institute are first to be taken up and the other schemes of development are to be deferred for the present.

*Proposals for converting the Commercial and Engineering schools at Vizagapatam into Colleges.*

\* 1120 Q.—Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any proposals for converting the Engineering school and Commercial school at Vizagapatam into Colleges ; and

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

A.—(a) & (b) No such proposals are now under the consideration of Government.

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*Provision for funds to the Andhra University in the ensuing budget.*

\* 1121 Q.—Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government intend to make provision for funds to the Andhra University in the ensuing budget ; and

(b) if so, how much and for what purposes ?

A.—The question is under consideration.

**Libraries and Museums**

*Appointment of the Librarian and the Assistant Librarian in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.*

\* 1122-A 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 Government have sanctioned the appointment of two Honours Graduates as Librarian and Assistant Librarian in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library ;

(b) if so, the date of the order and the salary sanctioned ;

(c) whether the order has been given effect to ; and

(d) if the answer to (c) be in the negative, the reasons for the same and when the Government intend to give effect to the order ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The revised scales of pay were sanctioned on 2nd April 1927.

They are—

Librarian, Rs. 125—5—175.

Assistant Librarian, Rs. 85—4—125.

(c) No.

(d) It has not yet been found possible to provide the present librarian and the assistant librarian with suitable posts elsewhere.

*Proposed presentation of the Telugu manuscripts in the Oriental Manuscripts Library to the Andhra University.*

\* 1122-B Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government intend to present the Telugu manuscripts in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library to the Andhra University ;

(b) if the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, the reasons for the decision of the Government ;

(c) whether the Andhra University have originally applied to the Government for the presentation of the books ;

(d) whether the Government are aware of the agitation of the public in the press against the transference of the books ;

(e) whether the Government consulted the Advisory Committee of the Oriental Manuscripts Library regarding the transference and if so, what their opinion on the matter is ; and

(f) whether the Government propose to reconsider their decision ?

A.—(a) & (b) No.

(c) No.

(d) The Government have perused some articles on the subject in the newspapers.

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- (e) There was no necessity to do so.  
(f) Does not arise.

*Free supply of copies of copper-plate inscriptions in the Government Museum.*

\* 1123 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, till recently, the Government have been supplying scholars, on requisition, copies of copper-plate and stone inscriptions, in the Government Museum, free of cost;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Superintendent of the Government Museum has been demanding, for sometime past, eight annas per page for copying the copper-plate inscriptions, and one rupee for a square foot for copying the stone inscriptions; and

(c) whether the Government propose to direct the Superintendent of the Museum to supply copies free of any cost?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The number of requisitions for copies of inscriptions has increased enormously of late and this has seriously interfered with the work of the Archaeological Assistant employed in the Museum. Further, the taking of impressions is very apt to harm the original inscriptions. Facilities are however given to scholars to refer to the original inscriptions and to transcribe them without taking impressions. The Government do not therefore propose to interfere in the matter.

### Local Boards

*Nominations to taluk boards in North Arcot district.*

\* 1124 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to question No. 42 answered on 3rd September 1928 regarding nominations to taluk boards in North Arcot district—

(a) whether the report called for has been received from the president of the district board;

(b) how many candidates who stood for elections to the presidentships of local boards in North Arcot district were men who had been nominated by the President, District Board, North Arcot, with their names, and castes, and the number of already existing members belonging to those communities, on these boards;

(c) whether it is a fact that no Christian or Muhammadan was appointed to some boards and if so, why;

(d) whether the Government propose to frame rules reserving powers to Government to cancel such nominations; and

(e) why the Government have not dealt with such cases exemplarily in order that such misconduct may not recur?

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A.—(a) Yes. Three statements are laid on the table showing the vacancies which occurred in the taluk boards in the North Arcot district (a) at the end of March 1928 and (b) subsequent to 31st March 1928 and the nominations made by the President, District Board, to fill them, and (c) the number of members of each caste on the taluk boards previous to these nominations.

(b) Two, viz., M.R.Ry. A. Raghavulu Nayudu Garu, President, Taluk Board, Ranipet (Kammavar), and M.R.Ry. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi Avargal, President, Taluk Board, Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board (Reddi). There were already one Kamma and five Reddis respectively on the Ranipet and Tiruvannamalai Taluk Boards.

(c) There were Indian Christians and Muhammadans on all the taluk boards.

(d) The question of framing rules reserving powers to Government to cancel improper nomination will be considered if the system of nominations is not superseded as proposed in the draft Bill to amend the Local Boards Act, 1920.

(e) The attention of the Member is invited to section 9 (4) (b) of the Local Boards Act under which the power to appoint members of taluk boards is vested in the President, District Board.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know from the hon. the Minister how many Muslims there are on the board?"

11-15  
a.m.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Which board?"

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"Any one of these boards."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The question is with regard to taluk boards, and I will have to make an enquiry about that."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Is the hon. the Minister satisfied that there is adequate representation of Indian Christians and Muhammadans on these boards? There is only one I think."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As a matter of fact it was in answer to another question put in this Council some time ago, the Government stated that they were not satisfied with the way in which these nominations are being made to these taluk boards. But as the Local Boards Act stands at present, the Government cannot interfere with the discretion of the district board presidents in making nominations to the taluk boards."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Will the Act be amended to remove this anomaly?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"If the hon. Member has seen the Government Bill he will find that it is proposed to abolish nominations altogether."

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*Nomination of Mr. Kuppuswami Mudali to the Polur Taluk Board.*

\* 1125 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the principle of nominating defeated candidates to taluk boards has been condemned by the Government and whether circulars to that effect have been issued to all presidents of district boards;

(b) whether one Mr. Kuppuswami Mudali, the ex-President of the Polur Taluk Board, North Arcot district, stood for election to the Polur Taluk Board and was defeated;

(c) whether Polur Taluk Board had been dissolved on account of the scandals and high-handed administration under this same Kuppuswami Mudali and whether a re-election of all members had been ordered by Government;

(d) whether the President, District Board, North Arcot, nominated this same Kuppuswami Mudali to a seat on the reconstituted Taluk Board of Polur in spite of the above facts;

(e) whether it is a fact that members of the District Board, North Arcot, brought a censure motion against the President of that District Board for this scandalous abuse of his power of nomination; and

(f) whether Government will be pleased to call for a report from the District Board President and take suitable action?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Taluk Board was dissolved and reconstituted in 1927 on account of certain irregularities committed by the then President M.R.Ry. M. S. Kuppuswami Mudaliyar.

(d) Yes. The President, District Board, states that the nomination was made in deference to the desire of a majority of the members of the District Board and in view of mahazars and a deputation from the members of the Sengunda community.

(e) A resolution condemning the action of the President, District Board, was tabled by a member who was however absent at the meeting of the District Board.

(f) The Government have received a report from the President, District Board, and do not propose to take any further action.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Is the hon. the Minister aware that this Kuppuswami Mudaliyar when he was president of the taluk board mismanaged things so very disgracefully that the report of the inspector of local boards was couched in the strongest language against him?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“It is asking for an opinion.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“A most damaging report has been made by the inspector of local boards, Sir, and I want to know whether the hon. Minister is aware of that fact.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“It is a method of asking for an opinion.”

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Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Is the hon. Minister aware that, even if the Sengundar community has to be satisfied, it is not in the least desirable to nominate this particular person since he has been officially declared to be not only incompetent but one who could bring the administration of a taluk board into contempt?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“As I said in answer to another question, as the Act stands, the Government have no right to interfere with the nominations by the president of a district board.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“May I ask the hon. the Minister whether he is aware that the district board president has even recently taken advantage of this fact and has just nominated a defeated candidate as a member?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The hon. Member is furnishing very valuable information to Government.”

*Nominations by the President, District Board, Vizagapatam, to the taluk boards in the district.*

\* 1126 Q.—Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any principles have been laid down by Government for the guidance of presidents of district boards in nominating members to taluk boards and in making recommendations to Government for filling nominated seats in district boards and, if so, what they are;

(b) whether any representations were made to Government during the course of this year about any nominations made by the President, Vizagapatam District Board, to the taluk boards in the district and about his recommendations to the Government regarding nominations to district board that they are contrary to the accepted policy of the Government and, if so, what action was taken thereon;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government have nominated to the District Board of Vizagapatam this year a person defeated in the elections to the district board from the taluk board on the recommendation of the president;

(d) if so, what are the circumstances that necessitated such deviation from their policy; and

(e) whether the Government were informed by the said president of the fact that the person recommended was defeated in the election to the district board and that he is a nominated member of a taluk board?

A.—(a) No principles other than those in section 9 (5) of the Madras Local Boards Act have been laid down by Government.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) The person appointed belongs to a backward and minority community.

(e) The President reported that his nominee was defeated in the election to the district board but not that he was a nominated member of the taluk board.



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Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" With reference to the answer to clause (a), the Government say that there are no principles other than those in section 9 (5) of the Act. Are there any principles observed in making these nominations, principles guiding either the Government or the district board presidents?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It is difficult to lay down any principle in all these cases."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" With reference to the reply to clause (b), the question whether any representations were received by Government in regard to these nominations and what action Government have taken on the matter, I want to know what action has been taken."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The answer to clause (b) is 'No', i.e., that no representation was received."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" With reference to the answer to (e), may I ask whether the principle was laid down or observed by the Government that persons who are defeated in the elections should not get into the board by means of nomination, as they have been rejected by the electorate? Does not the Government think that it is doing injustice to the electorate by nominating a person rejected by it in elections?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" What the Government thinks is a matter of opinion."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" In answer to (d) the Government says that the appointed person belongs to a backward and minority community. Was there no other person in the backward and minority communities to be nominated?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The district board president thought that he would represent the backward community better."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister whether there are any rules to the effect that defeated candidates should not be nominated?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" There are no such rules."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Are there any rules which prescribe the method by which nominations should be made?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" There are no rules of any kind."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Has it been the practice not to nominate a person who is defeated in an election, as he is not trusted by the electorate?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" In practice it is not done. But if adequate reasons are found, they are sometimes nominated."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Is it not made known to the Government that the person who was appointed to represent the backward community was a member for a very long time?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No, Sir."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Was not a representation made by the president of the taluk board that the person nominated by the district board president was for about ten years member of the taluk board?"

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I do not know of any such representation."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether the Government follow any principle in regard to these nominations?"

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Are there no sections in the Local Boards Act which allow the Government to interfere in cases like this, Sir?"

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

*Nomination of Members of the Legislative Council to Municipal Councils and District Boards.*

\* 1127 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased—

(i) to place before the House an up-to-date statement of the Members of the Legislative Council who have been appointed by Government as Municipal Councillors or as Members of District Boards; and

(ii) to state—

(a) which of them have been nominated by Government as Presidents of District Boards and when;

(b) whether any and, if so, what vacancies of such presidents will occur within a year more; and

(c) whether Government have decided to throw them open for election?

A.—(i) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to question No. 611 regarding appointments of M.L.C.'s to honorary offices. The following appointments of M.L.C.'s to local bodies have since been made by Government:—

(i) M.R.Ry. W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar Avargal, M.L.C., Member and President, District Board, Ramnad.

(ii) M.R.Ry. P. K. Ramachandra Padayachi Avargal, M.L.C., Member, South Arcot District Board.

(iii) M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib C. D. Appavu Chettiyar Avargal, M.L.C., Member, Salem District Board.

(iv) M.R.Ry. P. Siva Rao Garu, M.L.C., Member, Bellary Municipal Council.

(ii) (a) M.R.Ry. W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar Avargal on 20th October 1928 and Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidco Sahib Bahadur on 23rd March 1926.

b) The Presidentship of the Malabar District Board will fall vacant on 23rd March 1929.

(c) No. The question has not yet been considered.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire what is the criterion followed by the Government in making these nominations, whether it is a sort of party measure or is it based on merit?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" There is no question of its being a party measure at all."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know for what reasons Mr. Siva Rao was nominated for the Municipal Council of Bellary? Were there no Brahmans on it before?"



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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN: "It was because the Government thought that Mr. Siva Rao's presence on the Bellary Municipal Council would be useful."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know if Mr. Siva Rao belongs to the depressed classes?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The hon. Member knows to what class Mr. Siva Rao belongs."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Is it because Mr. Siva Rao voted for the constitution of the Madras Parliamentary Committee that he was nominated?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"That was not the reason."

*Nomination of Mr. W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar as President of the Ramnad District Board.*

\* 1128 Q.—Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the District Board of Ramnad passed a unanimous resolution that it should be permitted to elect its own President and communicated the resolution to the Government or to His Excellency the Governor;

(b) whether thereafter the Government appointed Mr. W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar, M.L.C., of Pattiveeranpatti, Madura district, as a member and President of the district board, Ramnad;

(c) what were the reasons for Government not giving effect to the said resolution of the district board;

(d) whether the Government considered the propriety of appointing any of the already existing members of the Ramnad District Board as President;

(e) what are the reasons for the appointment of Mr. Soundarapandia Nadar as President in preference to existing members of the Ramnad District Board; and

(f) what is the age, educational qualification and previous standing and experience of Mr. Soundarapandia Nadar as a member or President of any local or municipal body?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) & (e) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to clause (b) of question No. 838 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 29th November 1928.

(d) The Government considered all aspects of the case before coming to a decision.

(f) He was a member of the Nilakkottai Taluk Board in the Madura district. The Government have no information as to his age and educational qualifications.

*Construction of the road from Cheruvathoor to Malabar.*

\* 1129 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have considered the request of the South Kanara District Board that the cost of Rs. 72,000 for constructing the 8 miles and odd of the coast road from Cheruvathoor to connect it with Malabar should be met from provincial funds; and

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(b) whether they propose to grant the required amount and provide for it in the coming budget?

A.—(a) No. The scheme is not yet ready and some details connected with it are under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

*Utilization of the railway cess collected by district boards.*

\* 1130 Q.—Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of railway cess accumulated by each of the district boards which have no railways of their own;

(b) whether any proposals have been called for by the Government from such boards for the utilization of these amounts; and

(c) whether the boards will be permitted to lay any remunerative and well paying feeder or branch railway lines in their jurisdiction?

A.—(a) A statement\* is appended.

(b) Yes; district boards were asked in 1927 whether they wished to formulate by means of committees or otherwise proposals for the utilization of railway cess accumulations on the construction of new roads and bridges. Almost all the district boards have stated that either proposals for such utilization have been already sanctioned or that they have already formed or are willing to form committees to formulate proposals.

(c) The normal procedure laid down by the Railway Board in the matter of construction of branch and feeder railway lines is the construction by the Government of India or, at its cost by a company, of a branch line which a district board desires to have constructed and is prepared to guarantee.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"In view of the table furnished, may I ask whether the Government have any proposal before them that some portion of the railway cess accumulation in the Kurnool district should be diverted to the making of the Srisaillam Road and if the Government are negotiating on that matter with the district board?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am afraid I cannot reply to this question at present because I must get information before I can give any definite reply."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"In such a case, the proper reply would be 'Notice'."

### Municipal Councils

*Nomination of Mr. P. Venugopala Pillai to the Chidambaram Municipal Council.*

\* 1131-A Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the reasons for nominating the out-going Chairman, Mr. P. Venugopala Pillai, as a member of the Chidambaram Municipal Council;

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- (b) the number of members of his community in the said Council;
- (c) whether in nominating him, due regard was had to the representations of Muhammadans and other minorities;
- (d) whether there is any Christian member in the Council;
- (e) what particular interests were intended to be served by his nomination; and
- (f) whether Collector of South Arcot recommended his nomination and whether he was consulted in the matter?

A.—(a) M.R.Ry. P. Venugopala Pillai was nominated as councillor, Chidambaram Municipal Council, because the Vice-Chairman was deliberately delaying the election for the ward in which M.R.Ry. Venugopala Pillai stood as a candidate in order to prevent the latter, if successful, from standing for re-election as Chairman.

- (b) Two.
- (c) & (e) As stated in the answer to clause (a) the nomination was made for special reasons.
- (d) No.
- (f) The Collector was not consulted.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ May I ask the Minister whether at the time he nominated Mr. Venugopala Pillai he was aware that he stood for election in three wards and that he was successively defeated in all of them ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ As I said in the answer he was successfully kept out of another ward by the friends of my hon. Friend on the other side.”

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ I want the Minister to state whether he was aware at the time this gentleman was nominated, he had already stood for election in three wards and was defeated ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Notice.”

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ With reference to clause (f), may I ask why in this instance the Collector was not consulted ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ The Collector was not consulted as the nomination had to be made in a hurry owing to the machinations and tactics practised by the vice-chairman of the Chidambaram Municipal Council.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“ It is stated in the answer to (c) and (e) that the nomination was made for special reasons. May I know the special reasons for which the Minister decided to make the nomination ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Owing to the tactics adopted by the vice-chairman of the Municipal Council.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“ Was he indispensable ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ There is no question of dispensability or indispensability.”

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know how many members of this gentleman's community were already there as members of the municipal council ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I have not yet made a census of them.”

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Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know if the auditor has surcharged this Venugopala Pillai when he was chairman, and did not the Minister know it before the nomination was made ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I am not aware of that, Sir.”

*Action taken on the allegations against Mr. P. Venugopala Pillai, ex-Chairman of the Chidambaram Municipal Council.*

\* 1131-B Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government were aware at the time of nominating Mr. P. Venugopala Pillai, ex-Chairman, a municipal councillor, in November 1928, that the Government ordered in October or November 1925 his prosecution for misappropriation or breach of trust and that the same was withdrawn a year later when he stood as a candidate for election to the Legislative Council;

(b) the nature and particulars of the charges including the amounts involved, in respect of which his prosecution was ordered;

(c) what action was taken by Government on the allegations made against him by certain municipal councillors in May 1927 and referred to in the answer to clause (b) of question No. 1200 answered on 5th November 1927; and

(d) whether the Government have received the explanation called for from him in respect of those allegations and if so, what it is; and what are the orders of Government thereon?

A.—(a) Yes. As will be seen from the reply to question No. 1131-A, Mr. Venugopala Pillai was recently nominated as a member of the Chidambaram Municipal Council for very special reasons.

(b) As the order was subsequently withdrawn no useful purpose will be served by furnishing these particulars.

(c) & (d) A copy of the Government Order<sup>a</sup> in the case (G.O. No. 3337, L. & M., dated 30th August 1927) is placed on the table.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ With reference to the statement found in appendix that the examiner is requested to investigate the matter and in view of G.O. No. 3337, dated 30th August 1927, may I ask the hon. the Minister to state whether since that date the examiner did investigate the matter and did submit his report to the Government ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I want notice.”

*Nomination of Mr. Venugopala Pillai to the Chidambaram Municipal Council.*

\* 1131-C Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Venugopala Pillai, the outgoing Chairman of Chidambaram Municipality, was nominated by the Government as member of Chidambaram Municipal Council;

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix X on pages 303-304 infra.

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(b) whether the Government are aware that Mr. Venugopala Pillai was defeated, prior to his nomination, successively in three wards of the municipality in open election;

(c) whether it is a fact that the rate-payers of the municipality have sent memorials to the Government protesting against the administration of Mr. Venugopala Pillai as Chairman;

(d) whether the Government will place on the Council table all the communications addressed to the Government, by the rate-payers, against the administration, by Mr. Venugopala Pillai, of the Chidambaram Municipality, with a statement as to the action taken by them thereon;

(e) the reasons for the nomination of Mr. Venugopala Pillai as member of Chidambaram Municipality;

(f) whether the Government have since received a memorial from the rate-payers of the Chidambaram Municipality protesting against the nomination of Mr. Venugopala Pillai as a member of the municipality;

(g) if the answer to (f) be in the affirmative, the action the Government propose to take in the matter;

(h) whether any representation had been made to him by the rate-payers, prior to the nomination, and whether he had given any assurance that he would not nominate Mr. Venugopala Pillai as member;

(i) whether there are, in the municipality, other members of the community to which Mr. Venugopala Pillai belongs, and if so, how many; and

(j) whether the nomination of Mr. Venugopala Pillai was meant to satisfy the representation of any minority or depressed community?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) In a petition to Government from the rate-payers of the Chidambaram Municipality received after the nomination of Mr. Venugopala Pillai it was stated that he was defeated in three elections.

(c) & (d) No memorial was received from the rate-payers of the municipality protesting against the administration of Mr. Venugopala Pillai.

(e), (i) & (j) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clauses (a) and (b) of Legislative Council question No. 1331-A.

(f) & (g) Attention is invited to the answer to clause (b) above. The Government do not propose to take any action in the matter.

(h) No.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister if a deputation of Chidambaram people waited on the present Chief Minister protesting against the administration of Mr. Venugopal Pillai and asking for his intervention in the matter? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Deputations representing both sides have waited upon me."

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" I ask specifically whether the particular deputation protesting against the administration of this Mr. Venugopal Pillai waited upon the Minister? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have already answered that. I stated that there were deputations from both sides."

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*Recovery of excess expenditure by the Chairman, Chidambaram Municipal Council.*

\* 1131-D Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any action has been taken by Government on the resolution of the municipal council, dated 31st August 1928, refusing to sanction Rs. 1,191-7-0 out of Rs. 1,589 mentioned in the revised estimate for 1927-28 as having been spent on law charges on the ground that the said amount was mis-spent;

(b) whether the scale of fees paid to the vakil who conducted the prosecution on behalf of the council against its ex-manager Doraiswami Ayyar was in accordance with or in excess of the rate specified in the Government Order relating thereto; and

(c) whether any and if so, what steps have been taken to recover from the chairman the excess amount paid by him?

A.—(a) No such resolution has been received by Government.

(b) & (c) These questions do not arise.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" May I ask the hon. Minister to call for the information required? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" What information? "

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" About the resolution of the Municipal Council and the action taken thereon, etc."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Yes, Sir. I will call for it."

*Maintenance of the accounts of the Chidambaram Municipality.*

\* 1131-E Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any and if so, what action has been taken on their remarks in paragraph 66 of G.O. No. 1560, L. & M., dated 4th April 1928, that the accounts of the Chidambaram Municipality for 1926-27 'were not satisfactorily maintained';

(b) the particular heads to which those remarks apply and the amounts covered by them; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the chairman of the municipal council since nominated as a councillor sent a communication to Government some months ago that the council might be dissolved and if so, the reasons stated by him?

A.—(a) The Government have no information. They await the receipt of the report on the audit of the municipal council's accounts for the current year, 1928-29, as to whether the council has taken any steps to improve the condition of its accounts.

(b) The remarks are based on the general result of audit after a consideration of numerous details dealt with in the course of audit. The Government do not consider that any useful purpose will be furnishing these details.

(c) Yes. The reason was stated to be 'to put an end to the high-handed action and the factious spirit of the council'.

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Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (c), may I ask the hon. Minister to state the grounds which influenced the Government to come to the decision and to place the Government Order on the table ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Notice.”

*Election of a councillor to Ward No. II of the Chidambaram Municipality.*

\* 1131-F Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the election of a municipal councillor from Ward No. II of the Chidambaram Municipality did not take place before 1st November 1928 ;

(b) whether any date was fixed for polling to elect a councillor from Ward No. II ; and

(c) if the answer to (a) is in the negative under what circumstances the election did not take place on the date fixed and what steps the Government have taken in this connexion ?

A.—(a) & (b). Yes.

(c) The poll for the second ward was not held on the date originally fixed as the polling officer took ill and could not be present. The Government issued instructions to the Vice-Chairman to complete the election at a very early date. The poll was actually held on 22nd November 1928 but as even this election was found to be invalid it has been set aside and a fresh election ordered.

### Village Panchayats

*Amendment of the Village Panchayats Act, 1920.*

\* 1132 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a Bill to amend the Village Panchayats Act, 1920 ; and if so, what its main provisions are and when it will be introduced in the Council ; and

(b) whether Government have considered the advisability of conferring judicial functions on panchayats constituted under the Act ?

A.—(a) The draft of the Bill is under scrutiny. Its provisions have not yet been settled. It will be introduced in the Council as early as practicable.

(b) Yes.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ May I know when the draft Bill was ready and how long has it been under consideration ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ The draft Bill was ready about two months ago. It has been under scrutiny since then. The conference that met on the Local Boards Bill suggested that village panchayats should be the first unit in local self-government and that this principle ought to be incorporated in the Local Boards Bill.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ May I know whether the conclusions of the conference will be put forward in the form of a Bill before this House ? ”

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ As I said before, the conclusions of the conference are being considered and a Bill is being drafted on those lines.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ Will the draft be ready before the lifetime of this Council ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I think the draft may be ready by the end of March.”

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—“ In view of the growth of village panchayats, is it proposed to increase the staff of the Registrar-General of Panchayats ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ There is no such proposal at present.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I ask the hon. Minister to say what is the life time of this Council ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ That question does not arise out of the answer on paper.”

*Transfer of village panchayats to the control of Revenue authorities.*

\* 1133 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that some village panchayats are being transferred to the control of the District Revenue authorities and if so, what the necessity for such transfer is ; and

(b) whether Government have received complaints that the proposed transfer of control to the District Revenue authorities has been a source of great dissatisfaction and discouragement to the panchayats concerned ?

A.—(a) Yes ; for the reasons explained in G.O. No. 1969, L. & M., dated 3rd May 1928, a copy of which is laid on the table.

(b) The Government have received only a single complaint to this effect.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ With reference to clause (b), may I know if the opinions of the Honorary Organizers in the district concerned have been ascertained with regard to the transfer of the village panchayats to the Revenue authorities ? ”

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

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ May I know if the Government propose to ascertain the wishes and views of Honorary Organizers in this matter ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ No, Sir. Government have already taken action on this. They think that a certain amount of decentralization is necessary and I do not think any useful purpose will be served by getting any other information.”

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—“ May I know if the Government are aware that the control by the ‘ District Collector ’ virtually means the control by a clerk in his office or the Revenue Inspector, and therefore respectable people are unwilling to serve on the village panchayats under such conditions ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I am sorry the hon. Member thinks so, but I think Collectors take their duties more seriously than what the hon. Member suggests.”

## Civil Justice

[29th January 1929]

*Provision for punkahs in the Court-houses in Civil Courts.*

\* 1134 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) for what period in a year provision is made for punkahs for the members of the Bar in the Court-houses in the various Civil Courts in the Presidency outside Madras, and what is the provision;

(b) whether it is a fact that in South Kanara there is provision for punkahs only for four months in the year in the Sub-Court and District Court whilst there is no such provision in the other Civil Courts of the district for any period;

(c) whether it is a fact that in all the said Courts provisions for punkah is made for the Munsif or Judge as the case may be for all the year round;

(d) if so, why this distinction is made; and

(e) whether the Government will call for a report for the whole Presidency (outside Madras) and for South Kanara in particular as regards their needs in this matter and place it on the Council table?

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

(e) The Government do not consider it necessary to call for a report.

## Forests

*Extent of cultivable lands in South Kanara district.*

\* 1135 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the total extent of Government land talukwar in the district of South Kanara now lying fallow, but fit for wet cultivation or for bagayat (i) in reserve forests, (ii) outside;

(b) if figures are not available, whether Government will obtain and place them on the table of the House; and

(c) whether Government have any comprehensive proposals to settle (i) the educated unemployed of the district and (ii) the depressed classes, on such lands, by financing the scheme by loans and also giving expert advice and help of the Agricultural, Co-operative and Public Health departments?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government are unable to supply the information.

(c) No.

*Propagation and development of the lac industry.*

\* 1136 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the position of the propagation of lac and the development of the lac industry in the Madras Presidency; and

(b) what attempts have been made and are being made to develop them?

A.—(a) & (b) Experiments on lac cultivation have been commenced in this Presidency in the Kurnool, Palghat and North Salem divisions. The Member of the Legislative Council is referred to the report of the Minor Forest Products section of the

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Department at pages 229–30 of Volume II of the Administration Report for 1926–27 which gives a statement of the work carried on in the cultivation of the industry by the Forest Department.

A copy of the report<sup>a</sup> on the work carried on during the year 1927–28 is appended.

The Government have recently deputed the Deputy Forest Utilization Officer who has made some study of the subject in Mysore for the study of lac cultivation in Bihar and Orissa.

## Stamps

*Sale of court-fee stamps up to Rs. 100 through stamp-vendors.*

\* 1137-A Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report called for from the Board of Revenue regarding the sale of court-fee stamps up to Rs. 100 through stamp-vendors referred to in the answer to question No. 246 answered on 8th September 1928 has been received;

(b) what the opinion of the Board is on the subject; and

(c) whether the Government have arrived at any decision thereon and what it is?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Board's report has been received and is under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"For how long has it been under consideration?"  
The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The Board's report was received only recently."

*Sale of court-fee stamps up to Rs. 100 through stamp-vendors.*

\* 1137-B Q.—Mr. MAHMUD SHAHMAAD SAHIB: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government have now come to any decision on the question of selling court-fee stamps up to Rs. 100 through stamp-vendors?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 1137-A.

## Allowances

*City allowance to officers in the Education Department.*

\* 1138 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that, while officers of certain departments posted to the city are granted a city allowance, officers of other departments are denied this allowance;

(b) who are the officers entitled to city allowance;

(c) why officers of certain departments alone are allowed a city allowance while those of other departments are not;

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix XII on page 308 infra.

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(d) whether it is a fact that officers of the Education department posted to the city are not allowed the city allowance; and

(e) whether the Government will consider their claim for the city allowance with sympathy and observe a uniform policy in the matter of granting the city allowance?

A.—(a) & (d) There is no such distinction between departments, but within the Educational department officers of the scholastic and collegiate branches are not given Presidency allowance.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is referred to the list under Class V—Allowance on pages 24—28 of Volume II of the Madras Manual of Special Pay and Allowances.

(c) Does not arise.

(e) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

11-30  
a.m.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—“May I know, if the Director of Public Instruction had already made his proposal and that that proposal was turned down by the Finance Department?”

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—“The matter is under the consideration of the Government; I don't understand how any proposal could be turned down before orders are issued.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—“May I know if that part of the Government which is called the Finance Department is favourably considering that question?”

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—“The answer is given in clause (e), Sir.”

### Railways

*Number of strikers who have resumed works in the South Indian Railway.*

\* 1139 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of railway workers who have joined the workshops of the South Indian Railway since the termination of the last strike;

(b) the number who have not still joined; and

(c) whether the Government propose to take any action in the matter and, if not, why not?

A.—(a) & (b) The information is not available with Government.

(c) No. The matter is one concerning the internal administration of the railway and, as the hon. Member is aware, “Railways” is a Central subject.

### Arms and ammunition

*Suspension of the gun licence to Mr. White.*

\* 1140 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state, with reference to answers to question No. 853 given on 29th November 1928 by the hon. the Law Member—

(a) the reasons why Mr. White who was convicted of having caused the death of a man in the Madras Harbour premises by a rifle shot is permitted to possess a rifle under a licence;

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(b) whether the hon. the Home Member has since passed orders either revoking or suspending the licence; and

(c) if not, why not?

A.—(a) The Magistrate who tried the case ordered the weapon to be returned to Mr. White. The Commissioner of Police saw no reason to expect that Mr. White will again misuse the weapon. He did not therefore consider it necessary to cancel his licence to possess it.

(b) No.

(c) The Government did not consider it necessary to interfere.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether it is open to a man possessing a firearm under licence to shoot down crows or stray coolies within the Corporation limits?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“I am not able to understand how that is a supplementary question on the answer given.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“The licensee must take the previous permission from the Commissioner of Police for shooting anything within the municipal limits. In this case, no such licence was taken either for shooting crows or for firing stray shots at passing coolies. Inasmuch as this person has violated this rule, his licence must be cancelled. The supplementary question is this since the licence-holder has violated this rule, why is he still allowed to possess that licence?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“Because, on the finding of the Second Presidency Magistrate who tried the case, the Commissioner of Police thought that there was no harm in his possessing the licence.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“Does the Commissioner think that using this licence and killing Indians is for the safety of the public?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“The Commissioner acted upon the order passed by the Magistrate.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: “May I know whether the Magistrate pronounced any judicial opinion on the subject and ordered the weapon to be returned, or whether he returned it as a matter of course because it was Mr. White's property?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur: “He ordered the weapon to be returned.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: “May I know whether it is in the absolute discretion of the Magistrate to dispose of this matter as he liked, or whether there are any definite rules guiding him as to when licences should be cancelled?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur: “That question was considered by the Commissioner of Police and he agreed with the Second Presidency Magistrate.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: “Has the Magistrate also ordered the licence to be renewed?”

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

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ It is said here : ‘ The Commissioner of Police saw no reason to expect that Mr. White will again misuse the weapon.’ May I know what were the facts on which the Commissioner of Police satisfied himself that Mr. White would not misuse it ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ The judgment of the Second Presidency Magistrate.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ Do not the Government consider that shooting a man to death is a sufficient cause for suspending or revoking the licence ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ That is not the question before the House.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know if the judgment contained any reference to the character of Mr. White and whether the judgment said that he would not misuse the weapon ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ As I have said before, the Second Presidency Magistrate who tried him ordered that the weapon should be returned to him.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ May I know whether the Government called for and perused the records ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ The Government have perused the records and they do not intend to interfere.”

### Police

#### *Enquiry into the quadruple murder by Kalidindi Bangar Razu of Pedapulleru.*

\* 1141 Q.—Mr. ABDUL WAHAB SAHIB : With reference to the answer to question 434 answered on 26th August 1925 about the alleged quadruple murder committed on 9th November 1923 by one Kalidindi Bangar Razu of Pedapulleru, Bhuvanavaram taluk, West Godavari district, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received the report called for and when;

(b) what does the report disclose;

(c) what steps were taken by the Government to trace the murderer Kalidindi Bangar Razu;

(d) what steps were taken by the Government in respect of the movables and outstandings due to the family of Bangar Razu;

(e) whether it was brought to the notice of the Government that some of the assets due to the murderer are being collected and misappropriated by some of his relatives in spite of the prohibitory order issued by the Government in the year 1925; if so, what steps were taken by the Government to preserve the assets intact;

(f) whether the Government was aware of the fact that no action was taken in respect of the movables of the murderer and that the prohibitory order was only in respect of the debts due to Bangar Razu;

(g) why a Receiver was not appointed by the Government for the purpose of collecting the outstandings due to the murderer and for preserving them, or, in the alternative, why the interests of the murderer in those outstandings were not sold in public auction;

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(h) whether it was brought to the notice of the Government that some of the relatives of the murderer have been trying to shield him from being booked and causing disappearance of evidence which lead to his detection;

(i) what action was taken by the Government against those persons who have been assisting the murderer from detection and for causing disappearance of evidence; and

(j) why a Special Officer has not been appointed by the Government to enquire into this quadruple murder which resulted in the extirpation of one whole family and to take such necessary steps to trace the murderer and the persons who have been actively aiding to shield him from being booked?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 1098 on the 16th December 1925.

(c) See answer to (a) above. All possible efforts have been made to trace the murderer, Kalidindi Bangar Razu. The police still continue to be on the alert for any clue that may lead to his arrest.

(d), (f) & (g) The movables and the outstandings of the accused consist of a share in a cart, debts due and grain. The cart was attached and kept in the possession of the Village Magistrate of Pedapulleru. The grain was attached but was released on claim petitions from others. His share in the debts due, viz., half, was attached and orders prohibiting payment to any one but the Government were issued under section 88 (3), Criminal Procedure Code. Half the share in the immovable property was placed under attachment, half of which (one-fourth share of the entire property) was sold for Rs. 16,760 subject to the condition that the purchasers should make their own arrangements through Civil Court or otherwise to obtain possession of the shares, while the remaining half was retained under attachment as it was expected that the minor son of the accused would file a suit in respect of the one-fourth property already sold.

Against the order of attachment of debts, the minor's guardian filed a claim petition. A suit was also filed in the Sub-Court at Ellore against the attachment order and sale of the properties. A petition was filed in the High Court to restrain further action by Government. The claim petition is pending. The suit was disposed of favourably to Government, but the minor's guardian preferred an appeal to the High Court which is pending. The claim petition will be taken up by the Court when the suit is disposed of. Until the claim petition is disposed of the Government cannot take any further action.

(e) Such allegations have been made. If debtors paid to the relatives of the accused in spite of the prohibitory order, they do so at their own risk.

(h) & (i) Evidence in the case against Bangar Razu has already been recorded under section 512, Criminal Procedure Code, and the Court has been asked to keep the connected records in safe custody. Legal opinion is that unless an offence itself is



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proved action under section 214, Indian Penal Code, cannot be taken against those who screen the accused from discovery or who tamper with witnesses.

- (j) The case has already been fully investigated and charged. The deputation of a special officer to enquire into it is unnecessary.

#### Economic condition.

*Improvement of the economic condition of the backward classes in Madura and other districts.*

\* 1142 Q.—Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased—

(a) to call for and lay on the table village economic survey statements in typical backward areas prepared by the resettlement staff of Madura, Ramnad, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and South Arcot districts; and

(b) to state what special steps have been taken by the Transferred and Reserved half of Government to improve the taxable capacity and economic condition of all poor thirty-rupee pattadars?

A.—(a) The Government do not propose to call for and lay on the table the statements referred to by the hon. Member.

(b) The Government do not make any distinction between thirty-rupee pattadars and others in the matter of any assistance or advice given by them and so no special steps have been taken by them for thirty-rupee pattadars. The activities of the Agricultural and Co-operative departments have a direct bearing on the improvement of the economic condition of the ryots. The activities of the Industrial Engineering section are of direct benefit to the agriculturists. The survey of cottage industries has also been initiated with a view, among other things, to devise measures for the introduction of part-time occupations for the agriculturists in the off season.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: "May I know why the Government do not propose to call for those statements?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS: "Before 1917, there were no such statements prepared by the resettlement staff. After that year, in accordance with the recommendations of this House, statements were prepared recording the economic condition of a few families in a few villages, although Government in ordering that preparation as an experimental measure were not sure that they would get any results of value thereby. The statements do not refer to backward areas as the question does, and it was thought that the expenditure incurred in printing and publishing them would not be proportionate to their possible value. That is the reason why we do not propose to publish them."

#### Irrigation

*Constitution of Irrigation panchayats in Bhimavaram taluk, West Godavari.*

\* 1143 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many Irrigation panchayats have been constituted in Bhimavaram taluk, West Godavari district; and

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(b) whether Government will be pleased to place on the table the latest report on the working of the said Irrigation panchayats?

A.—(a) Twenty-four channels were under panchayat management in the Godavari Western delta in 1927-28. For the names of the channels, the attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Collector's report laid on the table in reply to clause (b).

(b) The latest report<sup>a</sup>, i.e., the one for 1927-28, is laid on the table.

*Withdrawal of the powers of Irrigation panchayats regarding distribution of water, etc.*

\* 1144 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Irrigation panchayats when they were first constituted in 1921, were given full powers to regulate distribution of water let into the channels under their management, and were authorized to permit breaches and to shift the positions or alter the diameters of pipes as might be found necessary;

(b) whether Government are aware that, by reason of these wide powers of distributing water, the Irrigation panchayats were able to discharge their duties to the entire satisfaction of the ryots concerned;

(c) whether it is a fact that the panchayats have been recently deprived of their control over distribution, the Tahsildar, Bhimavaram, having in his F. Dis. No. 1187-Sup. of 1927 informed the panchayats that they should not permit breaches or in any way meddle with the pipes;

(d) if the answers to (a) and (c) be in the affirmative, what the reasons are for this change of policy; and

(e) whether Government have received any report that the Public Works Department and the Revenue Department subordinates are not favourably disposed towards the panchayat management of Irrigation channels?

A.—(a) The panchayats were constituted in 1917. Their powers were not well defined and in some cases they doubtless dealt with the channels in the manner suggested in the question.

(b) On the contrary cases of mismanagement and unsatisfactory distribution on the one hand and of unwillingness on the part of the panchayats to continue to work on the other were reported.

(c) The Government are unaware of the order of the Tahsildar, Bhimavaram. In 1926 and 1928 the Government issued certain conditions subject to which channels might be handed over to the management of panchayats. These conditions<sup>b</sup> are laid on the table.

(d) It has been found by actual experience that to allow ryots to breach the bunds, shift the positions of pipes and alter their diameters is a mistake and when codifying a definite set of conditions under which channels might be handed over to panchayat management the Government provided against damage to pipes, sluices, bunds, etc.

(e) No.

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix XIII on pages 309-311 infra.

<sup>b</sup> Printed as Appendix XIV on pages 311-313 infra.



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*Supply of water for irrigation for the Sholavaram tank.*

\* 1144-A Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received communications by telegram from the ryots of Sholavaram and the surrounding villages in the Chingleput district, requesting that water should be supplied to their lands from the Sholavaram tank;

(b) whether the Government are aware that lands under the Sholavaram tank, to the extent of about 3,000 acres are now under paddy cultivation and are badly in need of water;

(c) whether it is a fact that water is not allowed to the lands from the Sholavaram tank;

(d) whether it is a fact that there is now 5 feet of water in the Sholavaram tank over the sill level and that 2 feet of water will suffice for the lands for two months;

(e) whether the Government are considering the necessity of directing the letting of water from the tank to the lands; and

(f) if the answer to (e) be in the negative, whether the Government are prepared to compensate the ryots for loss of crops?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Collector of Chingleput reports that the approximate area of paddy cultivation under the Sholavaram tank is 2,900 acres; and that the crops are in need of water.

(c) Yes; till 15th December 1928 under the existing rules.

(d) The water level of the tank on 27th November 1928 was 2.75 feet above sill level. At 100 duty the water in the tank was sufficient for 2,900 acres for one month.

(e) & (f) Under the orders of Government the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) instructed the Executive Engineer, Chingleput division, on 28th November 1928 to issue water for irrigation under the Sholavaram tank.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“ May I know, Sir, why this water was issued on the 28th November, and also whether the Government received any communication from the Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras protesting against this issue of water on the 28th November? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“ The water was issued to benefit the crops and so far as I am aware, no such communication as the hon. Member refers to was received.”

*Localizing of certain lands in Kistna Western delta for inclusion under short crop irrigation.*

\* 1145 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Public Works Department authorities are localizing certain lands in Kistna Western delta, for inclusion under short crop irrigation; and

(b) if so, what are the principles guiding them in their classification?

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A.—(a) Subject to the approval of the proposal by the Finance Committee and to the vote of the Legislative Council it is proposed to sanction from 1st April 1929 a special division with two subdivisions to localize the proposed ‘short crop’ areas in the Kistna Eastern and Western deltas.

(b) The principles on which the localization will be made are that the areas should be commandable with the existing full supply level of the canals, that the areas should be unconnected with the existing wet ayacut of the delta and that they should as far as possible be near the head of the delta.

*Alleged insufficiency of water in the Kistna Eastern delta.*

\* 1146 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the insufficiency of water in Kistna Eastern delta is the reason adduced by the Public Works Department for including under short crop irrigation several lands surrounded by wet cultivation in the ayacut of the delta;

(b) if so, whether the supply in the Eastern delta has been gauged after the elevated shutters on the Kistna anicut have been installed;

(c) what kind of distribution arrangements have been made to regulate the supply;

(d) whether correct lists of distribution pipes and ayacut registers of lands as irrigated at present are maintained with appropriate delta maps; and

(e) whether they are kept accessible to the interested public and if not why not?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The supply in the main canal is being gauged.

(c) The regulation of the supply in the Kistna Eastern delta is by Kistna Eastern division. Main canal head sluice at Bezvada and by the several locks, lockweirs, canal and channel head sluices and other masonry works throughout the delta.

(d) Correct lists of distribution pipes are maintained for all piped channels. Ayacut registers and ayacut maps have been prepared for all lands irrigated at present. All these are brought up to date as occasion requires.

(e) In 1925 orders were issued that pipe lists giving information on the following points should be supplied to the village karnams:—

(i) Serial number of pipe.

(ii) Pipe mileage.

(iii) Right or left bank.

(iv) Survey number in which the pipe is situated.

(v) Survey numbers of the fields commanded by the pipe.

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The list should show that the groupings of fields under the pipes are liable to revision by the Government any time at their pleasure.

Owing to the resettlement and resurvey work in delta which has resulted in renumbering field numbers and subdivisions these lists have not yet been supplied to the karnams and this will be done as soon as resurvey and resettlement work has been completed.

In most cases, information in regard to the pipe supplying water to a particular field is known to the field owner and if not we can get this information by inquiries from the local revenue and Public Works Department subordinates.

### Minor Irrigation

*Lease of fishery rights in minor irrigation tanks in West Godavari.*

\* 1147 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government propose to lease out fishery rights in the minor irrigation tanks and channels in panchayat areas in West Godavari district to the village panchayats concerned on the same terms as the Public Works Department channels; and

(b) whether Government propose to issue a Government Order in respect of the minor irrigation tanks and channels similar to the G.O. Mis. No. 1735 I., dated 11th August 1927?

A.—(a) & (b) The Registrar-General of Panchayats reported that there were many applications from panchayats in three districts (Kistna and East and West Godavari) for the lease to them of the fishery rights in Public Works Department channels and tanks and G.O. Mis. No. 1735 I., dated 11th August 1927, was passed on this report. There has been no report or application concerning such rights in minor irrigation tanks and channels and consequently no proposal to lease them to panchayats has been considered by the Government.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—“May I know if the Government have got any objection to lease the fishing rights in minor irrigation tanks and channels to such of the panchayats as apply for them on the same terms as the Public Works Department channels are leased out?”

The hon. Sir Norman MARJORIBANKS:—“The suggestion of the hon. Member will be considered; but I would like to remark that the leasing of such rights in small tanks and channels may work hardship on poor people.”

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—“This leasing is taking place; so, I ask whether the Government has got any objection to leasing the rights to panchayats when they apply for them?”

The hon. Sir Norman MARJORIBANKS:—“The suggestion will be considered.”

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### II

#### ADJOURNMENT MOTION ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF A TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL ON THE SPUR TANK SITE.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“Sir, under S.O. No. 20, I beg to move the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the recent collection of building materials by the Government on the bed of the Spur Tank for the construction of a tuberculosis hospital in spite of the protests of the public of the locality and the Corporation of Madras and in spite of the requests of the Corporation of Madras and the South Indian Railway Company for a slice of land for siding purposes.”

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“I find that this site was selected before 1925 and that there was a vote of this House in 1925, regarding the scheme. And I also find that the printed Civil Budget Estimates for 1928–29 mention that the Government Order regarding the construction of the tuberculosis hospital on the Spur Tank site was passed in February 1928. So, how is it a matter of recent occurrence?”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“The proposal has been there to construct a hospital, but the site was not selected.”

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“Why should you say it is a *proposal*? The Government Order says that the hospital is to be constructed on the Spur Tank site.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“On the Spur Tank bed. There were various proposals for that; first it was to be on the Marina and then various other places were suggested, and there has been a constant discussion on the subject.”

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“This is what I find: ‘North Presidency—Construction of a Tuberculosis hospital on the Spur Tank site—G.O. No. 521 W., dated 21st February 1928’” (Civil Works Budget, 1928–29).

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“The urgency comes owing to the collection of the materials.”

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“Not at all; the motion is not at all in order.”

#### ADJOURNMENT MOTION RE PERSECUTION OF CONGRESS WORKERS IN VELLORE TALUK, NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

\* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Sir, under S.O. No. 20, I beg permission to move the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, namely, to draw the attention of Government to the recent conduct of the Police in the North Arcot district in persecuting Congress workers in the taluk of Vellore, North Arcot district.”

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“I wish to know when the Police began the persecution?”

\* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“For the past some weeks this has been going on and case after case is being put up taking advantage of the fact that the Congress workers are under a vow not to defend themselves.”

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“I want to know when the prosecutions were launched by the Police?”

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Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Within the last few weeks, and they are still going on."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Has the Government anything to say ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" What my Friend wants is to draw the attention of the Government to the recent conduct of the police, etc. I do not know whether these cases are still pending before the District Magistrate. If they are, then they fall under one of these objections, namely, matters which are pending in Courts cannot be discussed. My Friend may be in a position to say whether these cases are pending or not before the District Magistrate."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I don't think Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar proposes to go into the merits of the question whether these prosecutions are justified or not. According to him, the Police are persecuting certain section of the public in the Vellore taluk and he wants to draw attention to their conduct."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Even granting that it is so, there is reference to prosecutions; the prosecutions must be pending or not pending; if they are pending we cannot discuss them. That is my point."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The language used is 'persecuting Congress workers'."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" This persecution is evident from certain cases which I am told are pending in the District Magistrate's Court. I want to know whether there is any reference under this persecution to those prosecutions. Otherwise, where is the question of persecution? I don't know what my Friend means."

\* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" I would take good care, being also a lawyer myself, not to embarrass the hon. the Law Member or anybody else, by referring to cases which are pending. I shall certainly refer, with the permission of the President, to the cases of those people who have been shut up in jail. I am not afraid of prosecution, but I am afraid of persecution of people going about on their business and harassing the general public not to harbour them but to hunt them out of villages. I need not say anything more at this stage. I am not going to anticipate the debate."

11-45 a.m. The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, one of the rules relating to motions for adjournment says that you must be satisfied that the motion is in order. Of course it is left entirely to you to say whether the motion is in order. But I submit that it is only with your consent that the motion can be moved. My submission to you is this: that you must be satisfied whether the motion refers to any specific matter. For my part I am absolutely in doubt. I do not think that the Government will be able to make any reply about the persecution by the police of the Congress workers."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Is the hon. the Law Member entitled to anticipate your opinion in the matter ?"

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am not able to understand the point of the hon. the Law Member."

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" What the motion says is this: 'to draw the attention of the Government to the recent conduct of the police in persecuting Congress workers'. The matter that my hon. Friend on the other side wishes to be discussed in this House is the recent conduct of the police in persecuting Congress workers. The Government must be in a position and for that matter you also must be in a position to understand what is meant by this motion. This is too vague. In what way the Congress workers were persecuted the motion does not say. Unless there is something definite, how can any matter be discussed ?"

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" There are certain Congress workers in the taluk of Vellore and they are being persecuted by the police according to the allegation of the hon. Member on the other side and he wants a discussion on that matter. The attitude of the police towards a certain section is said to be one of persecution. He wants to convince the House that there is that conduct on the part of the police in that area. I have to decide whether the motion is in order or not. I am not able to find out which of the rules regarding adjournment motions this motion violates. If Government throw some more light on the point, I shall be glad."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Under rule 12 there are certain matters which are expressly prohibited. Then under rules 11 and 22 (2) it is stated that a motion can be made only with your consent."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have already given my consent. Here it is a question of point of order."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Under Standing Order 22, you must be satisfied that the motion is in order."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yes, we are now at that stage."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" My submission to you is that the matter to be discussed under this motion is the conduct of the police in persecuting the Congress workers and my Friend on the other side says that he has no intention of referring to any cases at all launched by the police against the Congress workers."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That matter is *sub judice*."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" You must be satisfied that there is some definite matter to be discussed."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The definite matter is that the Congress workers should not be harassed."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I want to know how any discussion can take place on that matter, and whether it is possible to have a discussion on that matter."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" What particular shape the discussion will take is not my concern. I have only to see whether the matter to be discussed is in order. The discussion is more intended to convince the House."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Unless there is a possibility of discussion, you will not be satisfied that the motion is in order."

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\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I have to see whether the motion is in order or not. The merits of the motion are not a consideration in determining this question.

“ The point raised by the hon. the Law Member is that the President should take into consideration the scope and merits of the motion in holding whether the motion is in order or not. I believe that cannot be one of the elements that has to be taken into consideration in holding whether a particular motion is in order or not. Since no other point has been raised and no other point has occurred to me which can enable me to hold that it is out of order, I am afraid I have to overrule the point raised by the hon. the Law Member and rule that the motion is in order. I wish to know whether the hon. Member has the leave of the House.”

Hon. MEMBERS :—“ Yes, yes.”

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Since no hon. Member has objected, I rule that the motion is in order and I appoint 2-30 p.m. to-day as the time for the discussion of this motion.”

### III

#### AMENDMENTS TO STANDING ORDERS.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I have to inform the House that the following six gentlemen were nominated for election to the select committee to consider the amendments to Standing Orders—

- (1) Mr. J. A. Saldanha.
- (2) „ P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
- (3) „ C. Ramasomayajulu.
- (4) „ Abdul Hameed Khan.
- (5) „ V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
- (6) „ C. Marudavanam Pillai.

“ As the number of candidates nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, namely, six, I hereby declare the above-mentioned gentlemen to be duly elected under Regulation II (4) of the Regulations for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote.

“ Under Standing Order 77 the Deputy President and the Advocate-General are ex-officio members of the select committee and I have to nominate a Chairman of the Council to serve on the Committee. I hereby nominate Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar as a Member of the Committee. The Committee meets to-day after the Council adjourns.”

### IV

#### THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT (AMENDMENT) BILLS.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The Council will now resume discussion of the amendment of the hon. the Chief Minister to substitute the word ‘ Vizagapatam ’ for ‘ Anantapur ’ in clause 2 of the Bill of Mr. Kesava Pillai.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ It is an unfortunate position to occupy for any member of this House that he should be obliged to stand in defence of two recognized bodies, the Senate of the Andhra University and the select committee of this Council itself. The machine of the Government has moved

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so wonderfully from day to day, from minute to minute and from idea to idea, that it makes one think that the views of the Government have always been bewildering in this matter. At the last consideration of this question, the Government was anxious to postpone this measure for the simple reason that there was some hope entertained by a certain section of the Andhras that it could bring in large donations for the Andhra University. Even then men like me hoped that Government would have some respect for constituted bodies, some respect for the Senate of the University which decided in favour of Anantapur. The Senate consists of representatives from all parts of the Andhra desa, it knows the needs of the Andhra desa and it can evaluate the effect of a measure passed by this Council on the future life of the Andhra desa. Knowing as it did the interests of the Andhra desa as a whole the Senate came to the conclusion that the headquarters should be at Anantapur. In all the discussions that have been held nothing has been said against Anantapur except this : that it is in a backward area. I refute the contention that the Ceded districts are a backward area. I do not admit the contention that the people of the Ceded districts are backward. The Ceded districts are backward because the facilities given to them are backward. The Government must be prepared to concede that no facilities have been provided for the development of the Ceded districts and for that Government—for a paternal Government as this bureaucracy has always claimed to be—to come forward and say that because you are backward we cannot afford to allow you to have the headquarters in that part of the country, is an amazing comment upon their own conduct all through these years.

“ It has been contended that concentration in one centre is a necessity, is an academic necessity and experts have come forward and told us that it is well to develop all the university life in one single place. Till yesterday, till the last motion was made on behalf of the Government to have the headquarters at Vizagapatam, it was clearly understood that wherever the headquarters might be, technology would be developed at Vizagapatam. What was expected to be developed was arts and sciences at Anantapur if Anantapur should be the headquarters. Where this new legerdemain of specialists and experts comes in at this stage I do not understand. It is a mystery to me how the experts can change their opinions like chameleons.

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“ With regard to the climatic conditions of Vizagapatam I know there have been very bad critics of Waltair and Vizagapatam. But I know that Waltair is very much better than Rajahmundry or Bezwada and that in certain months of the year Waltair is probably far superior to Anantapur. But for uniformity of climate all through the year Anantapur is much better than Waltair. From personal experience I can say that during certain months of the year Vizagapatam is intolerably stuffy. Again, Sir, a great deal has been made of the situation of Anantapur in a corner of the Andhra desa. Is not Vizagapatam in a corner? Is it not fair that the portion of the Andhra desa which is backward in the matter of facilities should be given additional facilities by starting a university in its own area? Is it not fair that the more progressive people should be asked to travel from one end of the Andhra desa to the other end so that they may have the advantage of education? Where is the insuperable difficulty in the matter of distance? I am sure the House realizes the importance of the decisions of the Senate of

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the Andhra University and the Select Committee of the House. It was said in a light-hearted fashion that the Andhra opinion had not crystallized. It must be conceded that in a Legislative Council like this where representatives from different parts of the country meet together for purposes of legislation, the interests of different districts are bound to find expression in differences of opinion. But there are bodies outside the Legislative Council speaking in the name of the Andhra desa. The Andhra Maha Sabha, the greatest gathering of the Andhra people every year, passed a resolution last year and this year in favour of Anantapur. Eminent Andhras like Mr. T. Prakasam, Editor of *Scarajya*, Member of the Legislative Assembly and President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, the hon. Mr. V. Ramadas, Member of the Council of State, and Mr. Venkatappayya, the Leader of the Andhra desa, have all unanimously and openly declared in favour of Anantapur. May I remind the hon. Minister who is here for the nonce—and he may not be here for very long—that he ought not to take the discredit of having disturbed the unity of the Andhras. On the other hand, let him earn the credit of having helped the Andhras to become a harmonious whole in spite of the Andhras themselves. It was granted at the time of the passing of the Act that the needs of the two distinct groups in Andhra desa should be satisfied and for that purpose two universities were necessary. The hon. the Minister may not have the necessary funds and he may say that the Finance Member sits tight on him; but if he has not got the capacity to get the necessary money from him, he should not disturb the feeling of unity of the Andhra desa. Exasperated with the condition of things some hon. Members have introduced Bills providing for the exclusion of particular areas from the jurisdiction of the Andhra University. Men like me who have been in the Andhra movement for tens of years will not let the Andhra University be removed outside the Ceded districts; for there will be a separatist movement in the Andhra desa if that is done. We have always appealed to the House in the name of the Andhra province as a whole, of the Andhra race as a whole. Otherwise may I remind the House that it would have been impossible for a representative gathering like the Senate of the Andhra University to have come to the decision it did. I know that I shall be told that the Minister has a majority in this House, and that I must meekly submit. But I put it to him that he should not use the bayonet in his hand against us, against the subdivisions in the Andhra desa. If the Minister were an Andhra he would feel the pangs that many of us feel. If the Minister carefully considers the question he would concede that there is need for two universities in the Andhra desa, and that it is only for want of sufficient funds that he has been able to establish only one university. With regard to its location, Bezwada and Rajahmundry have always said, 'Let Anantapur have it,' and even Vizagapatam up till now has said the same thing. All these places, when their own interests were not affected, were willing to allow Anantapur to have it. What is the psychology behind this unanimous feeling for Anantapur? It is nothing but the anxiety of the Andhras to keep together with the Ceded districts so that all separatist movements might be avoided. They know that they cannot work together if the Ceded districts are not satisfied in their legitimate aspirations. Anantapur has a splendid college and it has been admitted that it is also a very efficient college. If you hand it over to the Vice-Chancellor, he will be able to turn it into an excellent institution. He is of us; he is an expert and he gives the

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advice of an expert. If you hand over Anantapur to him, he will develop it in such a way as to bring great credit to the Andhra desa. I am sure the Vice-Chancellor. . . (Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—'Let him speak.') How can he speak? He is an expert and how do you expect him to speak his opinion on . . ."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I request the hon. Member to address the Chair."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I beg your pardon."

"I would appeal to my friend from Ganjam, the ex-Minister for Education and the present floor leader of the Justice Party that he should not be carried away by the fact that Vizagapatam is very near to Ganjam. He was responsible for the three centres; he might not have been responsible for the neutral zone at Bezwada. But the three centres were meant to satisfy the different portions of the Andhra desa, the western portions and the coastal portions respectively. Now you will reduce all this to nothing if you establish a University at Vizagapatam, and ask the admittedly backward people of the Ceded districts to go all the way to Vizagapatam to get their university life; I do not here speak of university education. This is a farce that has been enacted and that has been possible only on the floor of this House. Many factors have contributed to this. I do not blame the Government though the Minister for Education has had his share in this, but I do not say that he is the devil at the bottom. The whole thing has been mismanaged and misconceived. The Andhra country has distinct interests of its own and they were given expression to in the Andhra University Act and the resolution of the Senate of the Andhra University. Now to come forward and claim in the name of an ideal that we should go to Vizagapatam is very strange. After all life is not all logic and all ideal. And what we are asking is nothing very far from the ideal. The Select Committee had long ago decided to develop the technological side at Vizagapatam; and what we are now asking is that Anantapur might develop the arts and sciences as the headquarters. There is an excellent first-grade college and all that is required is the will on the part of the Government to develop it. While the Circars might be satisfied with the technological college where the newest and most modern experiments in the field of education might be tried, the Ceded districts might be satisfied with the development of the arts and the sciences. By this arrangement we are not travelling far from the ideal of the unitary type of university. I am sure this is a very reasonable position to take and I hope that this House will not lightly throw away the recommendation of the select committee of the House, its own creation. It was not a small select committee of 10 or 15, but consisted of 35 members. It took evidence, voluminous evidence, which was sifted and considered by them and they have their final decision accepting the concentration theory and recommending the concentration of arts and sciences at Anantapur and technology at Vizagapatam."

"Having done all this, is it not stultifying yourself if you now go back upon the recommendations of the select committee, if you now say that we shall shift everything to Vizagapatam as Andhras on the floor of this House have had differences with regard to local circumstances? Shifting to Vizagapatam may be very convenient from the point of view of the Government. It certainly is not from the point of view of the Andhras or of any

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part of the country which will be affected. I appeal to friends who are not Andhras to consider the matter carefully. I appeal to all such friends to remember that the claims of the Ceded districts are well established; the facilities there are very good; they will not be ideal; nothing in this world is ideal. If the Government were ideal, we would have nothing to complain of. There is no ideal in this world as such. Circumstances sufficiently warrant the establishment of the University in the Ceded districts. We have sufficient encouragement to have an university. We are poor. We are poor because we have been kept poor. Mettur gets crores and crores of rupees even to-day; there is no money for the Tungabhadra project. That is our cry. Let us have at least educational facilities."

\* Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, from yesterday's debate some of us have come to the conclusion that there seems to be a consensus of opinion on the Government side to support the transference of the headquarters of the University ultimately to Vizagapatam. Let me warn the Government as well as those members who think with the Government that, if they do so, they will be dismembering the whole province of the Andhra desa. We know, Sir, that several hon. Members from the Ceded districts have already given notice of amendments to the Bill to the effect that, in case the University is removed to Vizagapatam, they would have all their colleges affiliated to the Madras University. That is the object of the amendments that have been given notice of by several hon. Members of this House. Sir, is that a good policy? Is that a right policy for the Government to pursue, to divide the whole province into two parts even in the matter of education, which may ultimately result in dividing the people of the Andhra desa into two parts even in other matters? It is not in the interest of the people of the Andhra desa that the Government or hon. Members of this House should pursue such a policy. As I have said, even the vastness of the area of the Andhra desa also demands that we should not concentrate all the activities of the University in one place only which is far remote from the other parts of the Andhra desa. If we consider the geographical position of Vizagapatam in the whole of Andhra desa, it is in the remotest corner of the province. (A voice: 'What about Anantapur?') My hon. Friend says that Anantapur also stands in the same position as Vizagapatam. But let me tell him through you, Sir, that what I suggest is that the activities of the University so far as humanities and sciences are concerned should be located at the headquarters at Anantapur, so that the Ceded districts can develop educationally to the extent to which the Circars have so far developed. At the same time we do not deprive the Circars of the entire educational facilities because it is suggested (and I endorse that suggestion) that so far as technical and technological studies are concerned, we can have them concentrated at Vizagapatam because, as it has been suggested by both the Minister and Educational expert, there is no other place suited for such a development as Vizagapatam. The Government can do so and have technical and technological studies developed at Vizagapatam and transfer humanities and sciences to Anantapur. If we do so, we will be satisfying the expert opinion by having one university centre developed in the Andhra desa and at the same time having technical and technological subjects developed in another part of the Andhra desa, viz., Vizagapatam. I appeal to hon. Members to consider the main and fundamental objects of the Bill whatever may be the views of the Government with regard to the transfer of the whole of the educational activities

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ultimately to Vizagapatam. In the latter case the Government will be dividing the province. If they divide the province to-day educationally they will be dividing the province in other matters also. We know that there has been a tendency on the part of the Ceded districts people to separate themselves from the Circars. It was on account of the passing of the Andhra University Act that that tendency has, to a very large extent, been given the go-by. If the Government follow a policy of dismembering the province by transferring the activities of the University to Vizagapatam, a remote place in the whole of the Andhra desa, they will certainly be following a suicidal policy which will not be in the interests of the whole of the Andhra desa."

\* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, the only question that is before the House now is whether Vizagapatam or Anantapur should be preferred, in case the headquarters of the University is to be removed from Bezwada. Of course, I am not for the removal of the headquarters from Bezwada. I shall talk about that matter at a subsequent stage . . ."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid the hon. Member will not have another opportunity because all the three questions will be disposed of now. I will have to put the clause to the vote of the House now. The hon. Member will be quite in order to speak about the merits of Bezwada."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Supposing I have to speak against the transfer, may I know if I have to do so now?"

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"This is the time. The clause and the amendments are for the consideration of the House."

\* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Then, Sir, I have to oppose both Vizagapatam and Anantapur. (Laughter.) I request the Government as well as the non-Andhra Members of this House to consider the question very dispassionately. Every one of hon. Members knows that the present University as it is shaped and modified by the Bill of Mr. Venkatapati Raju will not only be a residential University but also of the affiliating type. There will be only one centre. The headquarters alone will have the right of having a University College. Honours, Post-graduate and Research work will be concentrated at the headquarters. Section 6 of the Act has thus been amended. Therefore there will be no question of a neutral zone being the headquarters. There will be no question of a non-centre being the headquarters. By the Bill of Mr. Venkatapati Raju being passed, the headquarters of the University should be not only at a centre but that it should be the only centre. So, the question of Bezwada not being a centre about which complaints after complaints have been made, is gone now. Bezwada will now continue to be the headquarters and will have the right of having the University. The question now is whether sufficient case has been made out for the removal of the headquarters from Bezwada. The only ground for Bezwada not continuing to be the headquarters having gone, viz., that Bezwada was not a centre, the question is whether Bezwada is a fit place for continuing to be the centre of the University. Two places are now claiming the location of the headquarters against Bezwada, Anantapur at one extreme of the Andhra country and Vizagapatam at the other extremity. If the affiliating functions should be performed by the University, it is absolutely necessary that the University should be in a central place. Bezwada is equidistant from the northern extremity of the Andhra desa and also the



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southern and the western extremity of the Andhra desa. It will be to the best convenience of the Andhras to have Bezwada as the headquarters and the place for university development.

"Mr. Ramalinga Reddi, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, was only fighting for the principle of concentration of all the University activities at the headquarters. With regard to the place where the headquarters should be located he has been neutral. It is left to the Council to decide which of the places should be the headquarters. In doing so, you have to take into consideration the most important point, viz., convenience of the Andhra desa.

"The communiqué first stated that a major portion of the Andhra desa should go back to the Madras University and that the University to be established at Vizagapatam should be of a unitary type. In yesterday's debate the Council did not accept the communiqué. It has not thought fit to dislodge, to dismember or to disintegrate the Andhra jurisdiction. Andhras would not allow it. I therefore appeal to non-Andhras and Tamil Members to see that in whatever they may do, care is taken that the dismemberment of the Andhra desa does not take place. A portion of Bellary may go out of the Andhra desa altogether. It is reasonable because they are Karnatakas. Karnatakas must go to the Kanarese province and a Kanarese University may come into existence very soon. But the people of other portions of the Andhra desa, portions of Bellary, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Chittoor have to travel about 600 miles or more if they want to go to Vizagapatam. Of course, Vizagapatam, it is stated, is a fit place for certain technical subjects. All technological subjects cannot be introduced or developed at only one place. For instance, if you want forest minerology, you have got plenty of forests at Kurnool and if you want agriculture there are places nearby bordered by rivers. Of course, Vizagapatam will have to be selected for marine institutions. But, with regard to Railway engineering Bezwada is a better place than even Vizagapatam. The hon. the Chief Minister has referred to new railways being opened from Vizagapatam. Bezwada is already a centre of many railways and there is the Delhi Express going *via* Bezwada from Madras to Delhi now in addition. So, Bezwada is a better place from that point of view also. Further being the headquarters of the deltaic system, from the agricultural point of view it should be preferred. It has got also forests and hills in its vicinity. The Singareni mines are very near it and therefore mineral subjects can be learned there. Bezwada will command all parts of Andhra desa equally well. Bellary, Anantapur, etc., would be served well by Bezwada as well as my friends the Oriyas, and Mr. Biswanath Das want to have the university at Vizagapatam at his backyard. Sir A. P. Patro also wants it at his backyard."

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Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—"A word of explanation, Sir?"

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I will give an opportunity to the hon. Member."

\* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"Sir, I want to ask what the special advantage of Vizagapatam is except that the Government have with some object brought an amendment in favour of it. Now, we are considering the location of a university which has got to prepare students for Post-graduate and Honours and other courses of study with reference to humanities and arts. Vizagapatam has not got a Government College in arts or science. The only college existing at Vizagapatam is a second-grade college of Lady Narasinga Rao. Therefore, if a university is to be started there, it has to be started afresh.

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Why not you start it at Bezwada? Have those who support Vizagapatam made out a *prima facie* case for shifting the headquarters from Bezwada to that place? All these questions were considered by the then Government and they decided that Bezwada alone would satisfy the needs of the whole Andhra country."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is repeating his own arguments."

\* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"On the last occasion, Sir A. P. Patro himself said that there was jubilation and enthusiasm created on account of the headquarters being established at Bezwada. Now what is it that has changed the situation? Sir Patro then said: 'This decision of the Council in making Bezwada the headquarters is already beginning to create enthusiasm in several parts of the Andhra province. We read the other day that the District Board of Kistna would vote a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs if Bezwada was made a centre. We have also heard that the zamindars and other rich persons inhabiting that part of the country are ready and willing to come forward with large amounts if Bezwada is made a university centre.' Now that Bezwada has been made the only centre according to the Bill of Mr. Venkatapathi Raju that enthusiasm should not be killed by removing it from Bezwada. Financially we are in the best position, because the missionaries are still waiting for the conclusion of our deliberations. If Bezwada is continued as the headquarters, they are sure to spend 12 to 15 lakhs and establish a college. Sir, when Sir A. P. Patro's Government was willing to accept 3 lakhs from the Kistna District Board, why should not this Government accept some more money from the municipalities and district boards? Of course my Friend, Mr. Biswanath Das, might say that the local bodies should not contribute for these purposes. I say that the local bodies are only representative institutions of the people and, when the people want in a combined way to pay money to the university, why should it not be accepted?"

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid these remarks will not be relevant to the amendment now under consideration."

\* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"I thought, Sir, that financial considerations are relevant."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"They are not at all relevant to the amendment now under consideration."

\* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"I am sorry. Public opinion as expressed has been in favour of Bezwada being continued as headquarters. Out of 25 witnesses that gave evidence before the select committee, 12 have spoken in favour of Bezwada in order that the distant parts may not be tempted to be cut off from the Andhra districts. Mr. Muniswami Nayudu has asked for the Chittoor district to be cut off from the Andhra districts. In that way, if district after district cuts itself off it would be a deplorable thing. I therefore appeal to the non-Andhra Ministry and the non-Andhra members of this House not to disrupt the Andhra University but to locate the headquarters in a central place so that it may be useful to all parts of the Andhra desa."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, now that the question of the type of the university has been settled, the next question for consideration is which place ought to be the headquarters of this Andhra University. I quite

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realize that I am pleading a forlorn cause and that the Government are using their giant's strength against us in order to have the headquarters at Vizagapatam. All the same, I have to do my duty not merely by Anantapur but by the select committee which proposed Anantapur for the headquarters. I want also to do my duty by the Senate which proposed by a very large majority that Anantapur should be the headquarters. In determining the place which ought to be made the headquarters of this university, several factors arise for consideration, the foremost being the climatic conditions in the respective places suggested for the headquarters. From the hygienic point of view there cannot be any two opinions that Anantapur ranks equally with Vizagapatam. It is not my opinion. As regards Anantapur my opinion may not be worth much. I crave leave to quote an extract from a speech made by a former Director of Public Instruction, Madras, Mr. J. H. Stone, on the occasion of the opening of a first-grade college at Anantapur. He said :

'The Sanitary Commissioner considers Anantapur as the most suitable place for a college for young men from a hygienic point of view. Anantapur has however some decided advantages. I have already mentioned its hygienic superiority. Good sites for the permanent location of the college and hostel are available in the municipal extension. The fact that Anantapur is a small town has been urged against it. From the most enlightened point of view, I think that the fact is in its favour. A college established there would be more nearly residential . . . and college life would be less subject to distractions . . . and the students less subject to the temptations incidental to independent life in a town.'

"These were the memorable remarks made by a former Director of Public Instruction. Leaving these aside, I may quote the opinion of my esteemed Friend the present Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University that Anantapur is noted for its dry cold weather.

"Having said so much about the hygienic reasons why Anantapur should be selected, I may invite the attention of the House to the fact that the select committee of 35 members from the different districts of the Presidency including some of the highest names, unanimously came to the conclusion that Anantapur should be the headquarters of the Andhra University. This is what they state: 'In fixing the most suitable place for the location of the headquarters of the Andhra University, after careful consideration of all the circumstances, the committee have decided to recommend that the headquarters should be located at Anantapur. The committee were of opinion that it is not desirable to have the headquarters of the university in a neutral place or anywhere in a town.' The choice lay between Anantapur, Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam; and the committee decided that Anantapur is the most suitable place for the headquarters. Now, Sir, among the signatories to this report I find the hon. the Member for the University, and my esteemed Friend Diwan Bahadur Kumaraswami Reddiyar. The present Vice-Chancellor also has signed the report without any dissenting minute. The present Law Member, the hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar, has signed it as also several others whose opinion is entitled to the greatest weight. Sir, I may say in this connexion that a lamentable attempt was made by the hon. Member for South Kanara to fritter away the effect of this select committee report by saying that the select committee were practising a huge joke. Now, Sir, it is hardly creditable for the esteemed members of the select committee to be told that they met for several days, recorded evidence, examined witnesses, received memoranda after memoranda and at the expense of the public were practising a practical joke or a joke upon the Legislative

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Council. I could not believe for a moment that the select committee did not realize the responsibility and did not consider every aspect of the question when they by a very large majority decided that Anantapur should be the headquarters.

"Now, Sir, I pass on to the recommendations of the Senate which met on 12-45 11th October 1927 and passed this resolution. They recommended to P.M. Government to so modify the Act as to make Anantapur the headquarters of the University. This was carried by 35 for and 20 against. They also resolved that technological colleges including the college of commerce be organized at Vizagapatam with the help of Government by the University, under its management. It was carried by 47 against nil. Now, Sir, these were the recommendations made after a protracted and careful deliberation. Can there be a wiser body of men to consider this question of the University except the members of the Senate themselves? May I also draw the attention of the House to the fact, if any evidence of public opinion were needed, that just at that time the Andhra Conference held in November 1927 unanimously and unequivocally gave their verdict for Anantapur. Having such a consensus of opinion in her favour, I think Anantapur ought to succeed. The one difficult point with regard to Anantapur is that it is situated in some corner of the Andhra desa. If that objection is to prevail, that applies equally well to Vizagapatam as both are situate at the extreme ends of the Andhra desa. Now, Sir, it is said that Vizagapatam is going to become a first-class port and a big railway centre of some railway company. If it becomes a port and a big railway centre. I may also point out that Anantapur is very near Guntakal about 30 miles from it and Guntakal is one of the biggest junctions in Southern India. They are going to open railway factories and the workshop from Hubli is to be transferred to Guntakal. The only natural advantage of Vizagapatam seems to be that it commands the view of the sea. I shall have no objection whatever if they were to start marine engineering. It is only a pretext to bring in Vizagapatam as headquarters. We have got the Engineering College at Madras. What have they done to start marine engineering instruction? By all means let them start the opening of technological institutions at Vizagapatam. I do not want to take up the precious time of the Council by speaking on the manifold virtues of Anantapur. I may say whatever the Government might have done it is no reason for the change of attitude on the part of the Government. Their change of attitude has only led to the dismemberment of the Andhra province. This university question was started as a necessary preliminary to the formation of the Andhra province. The only effect of the present course will be the separation of the Andhra districts and I dare say the hon. Minister has no reason to congratulate himself on his performance. I may also say there is one other consideration in favour of Anantapur. Anantapur forms part of the Ceded districts which are not as advanced as the sister districts in the Andhra province and the location of a university centre would be a strong stimulus for the growth of higher education in the Ceded districts. If I may say so, it would be a right step towards the formation of the Andhra province. The prerequisite for an Andhra province is that all the component parts must be equally and sufficiently advanced. I may say that the separatist tendency has already been too much in evidence and I see one amendment already tabled that the Ceded districts and Chittoor should be separated. Then what are you going to do



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with this unitary type of University after all for the benefit of three or four districts? Then I remember at the time this Bill was passed promises were made by the Minister in charge, Sir Patro, that the interests of Anantapur have not been neglected and he held out the prospect that Anantapur would form the nucleus of a separate university and I remember the day when the special officer was appointed to examine the question of starting a unitary residential type of university for the whole Andhra desa or a federal type of University. Whatever his recommendation may be, Government decided that for some time to come there should be this federal type of university. Has the hon. the Chief Minister attained his ideal in this unitary type of university? I am told that the first-grade colleges already in existence and the first-grade colleges hereafter to come will continue to be affiliated to these teaching universities. It will be perpetuating a kind of affiliating university and also a teaching university. I am sure it will produce a great and very acute discontent in the Andhra desa. The hon. the Chief Minister is setting up one place against another. He has taken upon himself a very grave responsibility in this matter and the feeling is so acute as it was in the days of the partition of Bengal. This practically amounts to a partition of the Andhra desa which I am sure will be resented throughout the length and breadth of Andhra desa."

\* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI.—"Mr. President, Sir, I do not like to travel over the ground that has been so well covered by the hon. Members, Mr. Harisavottama Rao and Mr. Siva Rao, in favour of the claims of Anantapur as against both Vizagapatam and Bezwada. I shall try to put one or two other considerations which will show that we must decide in favour of Anantapur. The fact, Sir, that this agitation has been carried on for the past two years is quite enough to show that Bezwada is unfit for the location of the university. If Bezwada is really a desirable place, there would not have been any trouble. Other things are in its favour. The fact that Bezwada is extremely hot for three or four months a year is enough to decide that it is not a fit place for a university. Then between the two places Vizagapatam and Anantapur, desa, viz., the possibility of developing all sides of technological studies there. But, Sir, from the very inception of the university, it is clear that both the Government and the Members that hail from Northern Circars are of opinion that pure arts and science could usefully be developed apart from the place where technology could be developed. I fail to see the point of claiming, knowing that Vizagapatam should be set apart for technological studies, that arts and science should be developed in their places. If technology alone should be developed in Vizagapatam, they concede the principle of arts and sciences being developed in some other place. The only justification for separating technology from arts and science is to satisfy the aspirations and the legitimate demands of the Ceded districts. Anantapur has a very good college as you all know, the finest at present. Vizagapatam has not. Anantapur is as much in a corner as Vizagapatam is so far as the Andhra country is concerned. But Anantapur has this advantage over Vizagapatam. You see, Sir, that in the Northern Circars there are a number of first-grade colleges competing with each other for development, whereas in the Ceded districts there are only two colleges at present—one at Anantapur and the other at Madanapalle. At Madanapalle the number studying is small

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at present and the future growth of that college will depend upon the location of the headquarters of the University. If Anantapur is made the headquarters there is the possibility of developing a big University of a unitary ideal and if Vizagapatam is the headquarter, there is always the trouble of colleges at Masulipatam, Guntur and Rajahmundry, and other places, competing and reducing the number at Vizagapatam. As such Anantapur is better than Vizagapatam for an ideal type of University. The attitude from the beginning both of the Government and the members of Northern Circars has been that technology could be developed apart from arts and pure science and such being the case, if in Northern Circars technological studies are developed it is only fair that in the other portions of the proposed Andhra province other studies should be developed. I do not think it is necessary for me to deal with the grounds mentioned by other members and I have no doubt this Council will consider the claims of Anantapur justly and fairly."

Mr. K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB :—"Sir, it is a sad thing to reflect that even 1 p.m. those who were in favour of Anantapur being made the headquarters of the Andhra University, both in the Select Committee and elsewhere, should have turned their faces now against poor Anantapur. We shall have now to consider how far it would be desirable for this House to reverse the decision of the Senate, who as an expert body decided in favour of Anantapur. I also see the general opinion seems to be against Anantapur and in favour of Vizagapatam. I think that the amendment of the hon. the Chief Minister will be carried. I do not wish to say much about the merits or demerits of Anantapur as against Vizagapatam. Enough has been said and I do not wish to traverse the same ground, but if this amendment is passed, I have got one suggestion to make. I hope the hon. Minister will listen to me."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member has to address the Chair, and he need not mind whether the other Members hear him or not."

Mr. K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB :—"I have only one suggestion to make to Government and that is that if this amendment is carried, the Ceded districts may be excluded from the provisions of the Andhra University Act, as it would be very difficult for us to send our children to Vizagapatam and we would rather prefer to go to the Madras University."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will have ample opportunities to develop that aspect of the question on Mr. Nagan Gowda's Bill."

Mr. K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB :—"I appeal to the hon. Minister to exclude at least the Bellary district, which is more a Karnataka district than an Andhra district and as such has no business to remain with the Andhras. With these few words, I oppose the amendment."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"Mr. President, Sir, as far as preference for the centre is concerned, whether it is to be given to Anantapur or Vizagapatam, it seems to me, though Anantapur is losing ground, it has put forward its case as strongly as possible in the circumstances. But, so far as Bezwada is concerned, I am constrained to say, having my Friend who represents Bezwada on my right side (referring to Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao), it reminds me of a small incident in a mufassal town. As regards the feeling of the pulse of the right hand for the males and the left hand for the females, a venerable doctor said, he feels the pulse of the right hand of the males because the heart is on the right side and feels

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the pulse of the left hand of the females because the heart for the females is on the left side, not knowing where the heart exactly is located. Even so, where is the real centre to be? We seem to be groping in the dark as regards the locality of the centre. The centre is really a centre and the central place is Bezwada. Therefore, I would respectfully submit, all other prejudices apart, when we have settled the sort of University we should have for the higher courses, we may have the advantage of having the holy river of Kistna for the students to bathe in and the fine hot weather for them to bask in and have the Vijayawada for them to succeed in the examinations. Therefore from every point of view, not to speak of finance, which we are constrained not to refer to in this discussion, Bezwada seems to be easily approachable from the Nizam's Dominions, from the Ceded districts, and from the Coastal districts of Nellore or even from Vizagapatam. It is more or less centrally situated. We have already decided to have the headquarters there. The whole trouble arose when the Government or some one who is responsible, came up with the suggestion that the Rajahmundry College should be shifted to Bezwada or Bezwada headquarters should be shifted to Rajahmundry. Now, as we have decided not to vote for Rajahmundry, the only other alternative is Bezwada. In this view, without taking much time of the hon. Members of this House, I propose that hon. Members might accept Bezwada being the centre and headquarters of the University."

\* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am not anxious to intervene in this debate, except probably to remove some misapprehension that has been created by some of the speeches made by some previous speakers, Mr. Harisavottama Rao, Mr. Kaleswara Rao and Mr. Siva Rao. Mr. Siva Rao told the House that Government by attempting to remove the headquarters to Vizagapatam are trying to create a division among the Andhras and to destroy the Andhra unity. I was listening to the expert Member, Mr. C. R. Reddi, yesterday and he told us that the centre where-ever it is, the Andhra desa will be Andhra desa; and the Government believe that Andhra desa will be Andhra desa wherever the headquarters may be. It is a surprise to me, and to other Members too, to hear that if the headquarters is not in Anantapur, Andhra desa will be divided or if it is not at Bezwada, the Andhra desa will be divided and so on. I also see in the agenda paper a motion that the Ceded districts should be taken over to the Madras University. Certainly, it is not the aim of the Government to destroy the unity of the Andhra desa. If some districts of the Andhra desa prefer to go to the Madras University, and say, 'We shall not be with Vizagapatam and want to go away to Madras,' certainly the Madras University or the Madras Government cannot refuse to admit them. We are not anxious that the Andhra districts should be divided. Hon. Members need not be under any misapprehension and think that it is the object of Government to have only one college at Vizagapatam and no colleges elsewhere. The Government colleges at Rajahmundry and at Anantapur will continue to have the same status as they have at present and they will train graduates for the pass course; only they will not be centres in the strict sense of the University. That is to say, there would not be post-graduate study or Honours course, and the first-grade colleges at Anantapur and Rajahmundry will continue to be maintained as they are, and if any necessary improvements have to be made, I don't think Government will reject the claims of Rajahmundry and Anantapur. I do not want to make any distinction

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between one centre and another and if hon. Members of the Andhra desa prefer one place or another I am not competent to judge about it. Considering all the claims, Government have come to the conclusion that Vizagapatam is the best and certainly it is not their intention to divide the Andhra desa."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think the House is ready for a vote.

"The question is that in clause 2, for the word 'Anantapur' the word 'Vizagapatam' be substituted."

The motion was declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

## Ayes.

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|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Macjoribanks.                | 36. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.                       |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Uman Sahib Bahadur.  | 37. Mr. C. R. Reddi.                               |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir.                                | 38. " F. E. James.                                 |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.               | 39. " R. J. C. Robertson.                          |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.                    | 40. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.                     |
| 6. " S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.                          | 41. The Zamindar of Kallikota.                     |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan.                             | 42. Mr. U. Ramaswami Ayyar.                        |
| 8. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar.                   | 43. " G. R. Premayya.                              |
| 9. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | 44. A. S. Sahajananda Swami.                       |
| 10. Mr. H. A. Watson.                               | 45. Mr. S. Satyamurti.                             |
| 11. " C. A. Souter.                                 | 46. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju.                      |
| 12. " A. McG. C. Tampoe.                            | 47. " D. Narayana Raju.                            |
| 13. " S. H. Slater.                                 | 48. " K. R. Karant.                                |
| 14. " C. W. E. Cotton.                              | 49. Sriuran Biswanath Das Mahasayo.                |
| 15. " V. Ch. John.                                  | 50. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.                     |
| 16. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.                    | 51. " L. K. Tulasiram.                             |
| 17. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.                     | 52. " C. Marudavanam Pillai.                       |
| 18. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur.                      | 53. " K. Madhavan Nayar.                           |
| 19. Mr. A. B. Shetty.                               | 54. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.               |
| 20. " J. Bheemayya.                                 | 55. " K. P. Raman Menon.                           |
| 21. " J. A. Davis.                                  | 56. " C. Gopala Menon.                             |
| 22. " R. Foulkes.                                   | 57. " B. Ramachandra Reddi.                        |
| 23. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.                      | 58. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar.    |
| 24. Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur.                  | 59. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.                   |
| 25. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavallappara.               | 60. The Maharaja of Venkatagiri.                   |
| 26. The Zamindar of Singampatti.                    | 61. Mr. P. T. Rajan.                               |
| 27. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.           | 62. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.              |
| 28. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar.                | 63. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaek Sahib Bahadur. |
| 29. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Namudripad.         | 64. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.         |
| 30. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.                 | 65. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.         |
| 31. " N. Siva Raj.                                  | 66. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.    |
| 32. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai.                       | 67. Kumararaja of Venkatagiri.                     |
| 33. " W. P. A. Soundarapandya Nadar.                | 68. Mr. A. V. Bhanaji Rao.                         |
| 34. " S. Subrahmanya Moopanan.                      |                                                    |
| 35. " Daniel Thomas.                                |                                                    |

## Noes.

- |                                    |                                     |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. | 11. Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. |
| 2. Mr. M. V. Gangadhar Siva.       | 12. " K. V. R. Swami.               |
| 3. " S. Venkiah.                   | 13. " K. Uppi Sahib.                |
| 4. Rai Sahib L. C. Hampayya.       | 14. " M. Narayana Rao.              |
| 5. K. Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur.     | 15. " C. Obi Reddi.                 |
| 6. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.              | 16. " A. Parasurama Rao.            |
| 7. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 17. " C. Ramasomayajulu.            |
| 8. " Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib.       | 18. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.      |
| 9. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.  | 19. " A. Kaleswara Rao.             |
| 10. " G. Harisavottama Rao.        | 20. " K. Koti Reddi.                |

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Noes—cont.

21. Mr. B. Venkatratnam.  
 22. „ A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.  
 23. „ R. Nagan Gowda.  
 24. Zamindar of Gollapalli.

25. Mr. P. Siva Rao.  
 26. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.  
 27. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.  
 28. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.

Ayes 68. Noes 28.

The amendment was carried.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The question is that clause 2 as amended shall stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was put and carried.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I now put the preamble to the vote of the House.

“ The question is that the preamble shall stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was carried.

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—“ Sir, I do not propose to make my motion that the Bill be passed into law.”

1-15 p.m. \* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The next item is the Bill of Mr. Ramasomayajulu, Bill No. 16.”

\* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—“ Sir, I present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925, my Bill, No. 16 of 1927, and move that the Bill be taken into consideration.”

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—“ On a point of order, Sir. The next Bill in the agenda is my Bill at the bottom of page 5.”

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I think Mr. Nagan Gowda is perfectly right. He says that his Bill is next in the agenda, and I find it is so. When I asked Mr. Ramasomayajulu to move his Bill, I did not know that by a mistake of the office his Bill had not been placed next.”

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—“ On a point of order, Sir, when I was called upon to move my Bill, I take it—I do not know whether I am perfectly correct or not—that I am to move the Bill. I was doing so when this point of order was taken.”

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ A point of order can be taken at any stage.”

\* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—“ Sir, I move that Bill No. 6 of 1928 be taken into consideration. In doing so I wish to make a few observations regarding the Bill which I now propose to move for consideration by this House. The Bill proposes, Sir, that the district of Bellary be taken out of the Andhra University area. Mr. President, Sir, as the statement of objects and reasons shows, Bellary district is mainly a Kanarese district. From a perusal of the last census of this Presidency it will be seen that Bellary is a preponderantly Kanarese-speaking district. Only a few years ago the Indian National Congress held an enquiry in the district and came to the conclusion that Bellary was preponderantly a Kanarese-speaking area. Out of every ten thousand people in the district of Bellary, almost 5,600 are Kanarese-speaking people. The Telugu people do not form the rest of the population of the district either, but they form only about 30 per cent of the population. In

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this connexion it should also be remembered that these so-called Telugu people do understand and speak Kanarese, whereas in the district of Bellary it is possible to show Kanarese-speaking people who do not either speak or understand Telugu language; but the Telugu speaking people do understand and speak the Kanarese language.

“ In support of my Bill to exclude Bellary from the Andhra University area, I have the statements made by all the three elected members from the Bellary district. It is only a few minutes ago, Sir, that the hon. Mr. Abdul Hye Sahib stated that Bellary being predominantly a Karnatic area, it should be left out of the Andhra University area. The hon. Member Mr. Siva Rao, speaking on the subject on the 20th August 1925 made the statement that he had received numerous wires from the people in his district that at any rate Bellary should be excluded from the operation of this Andhra University. He also stated that he might also say that it had been declared officially to be a Kanarese district and plaints and other Government documents were authorised to be filed in Kanarese. And he stated also that there is a strong movement in Bellary that the district should be united to the adjoining Kanarese-speaking tracts. He also added that the latest census figures would disclose to the hon. the Minister for Education that there is a preponderance of Kanarese-speaking population in Bellary, and in such a state of things he said that he did not think that the Andhra University could be usefully forced upon them without their consent. I have also to state that the hon. Member Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, speaking on the same subject on the 21st of August 1925 said : ‘ if the interests of the people are to be served there are difficulties to be met because there are a lot of Kanarese-speaking men there.’ He also said that it will have to be an institution where Kanarese should have due prominence. According to the report of the Vernacularization Committee of the Andhra University, Kanarese does not find much of a place in the Andhra University. Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar speaking on this subject also stated that the people of the Bellary district are not willing to be included within the scope of this Bill. Sir, these three elected representatives of the district of Bellary have stated without any doubt and without any hesitation that Bellary is a Kanarese-speaking area and that it ought to be removed out of the purview of the Andhra University. Mr. President, Sir, numerous organizations from the Karnatic area have petitioned to the Council that Bellary ought to be excluded. The Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee, the Karnataka Unification Committee and the Historical Association of Karnataka have sent in objections stating that Bellary is a Kanarese-speaking area and ought not to be included in the Andhra University area.

“ In 1925 when the Andhra University Bill came up for discussion before this House an amendment was moved to the effect that the local Government may by notification exclude any district or part of a district or any college or institution from the operation of this Act. Sir, recently the Vernacularization Committee of the Andhra University has met and published a report for introducing Telugu as the medium of instruction, as the only medium of instruction, to be gradually introduced into the Andhra University area. Now I think the time has come when this provision that was made at the time when the Bill was originally passed, should be exercised and given effect to. On that occasion speaking on the subject, the then Minister for Education stated that certain provisions should be made in the case of those institutions or areas which will raise these special

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difficulties. It is to provide against such difficulties as the one that has been raised by Bellary about this question of language he said that that amendment had been accepted. The report of the Vernacularization Committee is one that has been calculated to improve the status of education, the methods of inculcating or the imparting of education in this country. I am entirely in agreement with the recommendations of the Vernacularization Committee though I am anxious that we the people of Bellary ought to get out of the Andhra University area because of their resolution No. 1 stating that Telugu ought to be adopted. Though I am one of those that feel that Bellary ought to get out of it, I feel that vernacularization is a step forward taken by the Andhra University in the matter of imparting education in this country. Sir, the Vernacularization Committee very clearly and very well stated the point that one cannot but feel strongly that the use of English as the medium of instruction is fraught with evils of a far reaching character and that it cannot produce the results which can reasonably be expected to be produced where vernacular is the medium. In countries where the mother-tongue is the medium of instruction boys and girls learn sciences and other useful subjects much earlier than the students in this country where they have to spend 6 to 10 years in learning a foreign language which they will have to master, so as to be able to study the science or the technical subject. This they can do only after they reach ages of 15 to 18. This would put on them a great handicap for being useful later in life. It is quite easy for students to learn mechanics, chemistry or physics, engineering, etc., much earlier in life than in the case of students who have to study a foreign language first and then alone take up the study of any technical subject. So I am entirely in agreement with the provision that has been made in the Andhra University, to introduce Telugu as the medium of instruction in their institution. Sir, in other institutions in this country, very important institutions, the vernacular has been used and used successfully as the medium of instruction. It is a regrettable thing that we do not have any institution in this part of the Presidency to come forward and take up this question of vernacularization earlier than this. Aligarh has introduced vernacular as the medium of instruction. The Indian Women's University at Poona has been imparting education through the vernacular, and the Usmania University at Hyderabad has been imparting education in science and literature in the vernacular, namely, Urdu."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will continue his speech at the proper time. The Council will now adjourn and meet again at 2-30 p.m."

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

II—cont.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *re* PERSECUTION OF CONGRESS WORKERS  
IN VELLORE TALUK, NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—cont.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Mr. President, I move the following adjournment motion for which leave has been given by the House, viz.—

*'To draw the attention of Government to the recent conduct of the police in the North Arcot district in persecuting Congress workers in the taluk of Vellore, North Arcot district.'*

"It would be a surprise to the House, especially this part of the House (Congress members) that I should come forward with a complaint about the conduct of the police, for it is a well-known fact that many of my colleagues on this side of the House are used to attentions of the police, and some of

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them have even sojourned in various jails in the various parts of the Presidency. In short, we may say, to quote a well-known expression 'Suffering is the badge of our tribe'. And yet if I come forward to-day and complain—not as suppliants but as demanding our rights—that the police have behaved themselves even worse than in the traditional way in which they are known, nay, expected to behave, there must be something very much wrong somewhere. We all know the state of politics in this country and we also know how even the elementary rights are denied to us. I am not complaining about that. There are other occasions and there are also other places where we would make our complaints. But what I am now complaining of is that the police in North Arcot are going out of their way and adopting methods which some years ago I would have called un-British, but now that I have lived and learnt, probably that word 'un-British' carries with it no meaning because the whole system of administration is so conducted that to call it un-British carries no special odium with it; but that they are surpassing themselves, that is my present complaint. We know that a sort of mild persecution has been going on for quite a long time. We also know that the arm of the police is long enough to reach even distinguished Indians like a Gokhale or a Sapru. We do not complain about that either. But what I am complaining of is that the police are not playing the game. If they play the game we will not object; for we will then know with whom we are dealing and what we should expect from them and we should also have attuned our conduct accordingly. But here they are doing things which no civilized Government or a recognized and accepted code of morality would permit. Therefore we come forward and appeal to the House that the state of affairs such as exists in North Arcot to-day ought to be ended.

"Another reason why I come forward with this motion is that instead of tackling the bigger people of North Arcot, the police seem to have selected the small fry for their attentions. These men are not men of position like Saprus or Sastris but they are small men in the world's eye, they occupy a very poor place among men of property for they have not got money even to engage vakils. It is against such men that the North Arcot police seem to have devoted their special attention for the past some time. The police perhaps are doing this under the impression that they are helping the Government which is feeding them. Probably they are making the country safe for British Raj. But we all know, if the lessons of history are not entirely thrown away, that such conduct on the part of the police does not help the Government but on the other hand tends to bring down the prestige of the Government, on which alone it should take its stand, if it is to last at all. Methods like calling the totis and asking them not to tom-tom Congress meetings and threatening them that they would be shut up in jail if they do so, asking temple trustees not to lend mantipams for the use of the Congress lecturers and asking the village munsif not to give facilities to these Congress workers, these, I complain, are methods that no civilized Government ought to encourage. Another thing is that even the bus owners, who have to wait on and grease the itching palms of the district board head clerk, and of the police, even these people are exploited and they are asked not to carry from one place to another the hated Congress workers, who seem to be treated even worse than lepers were treated of old. But all these would pale into insignificance before some other instances which I am going to acquaint the House with. Active steps, I am told, are being taken to manufacture evidence

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against these workers. I am told that it is not for every lecture, for every political preacher that shorthand writers are despatched from the headquarters, Vellore. But wherever there are no shorthand-writers village people are, it seems, sought to be coerced by the police to give evidence in a particular manner and to depose that the Congress workers said such and such a thing when they did not certainly say it. Even during the progress of the trial, the so-called trial, a trial in which the accused very conveniently for the Government do not seek to defend themselves, instead of giving every facility according to the canons of British justice, they are given no facility at all. In the recent case (it is not *sub judice*) the magistrate would probably have given time to the accused to procure the necessary counsel. Nothing would have been lost, no Government would be in danger thereby, certainly not the British Government, such a mighty Government—a Government on which the sun never sets. But, these five accused became so important that allowing them a week's time was considered very dangerous to the British Empire in the mind of the magistrate. The poor magistrate is not to blame, it is the police that are ruling the magistracy, and even the District Magistrate is like wax in their hands. Here a word has to be said about the magistracy in North Arcot. Unfortunately, at this moment, the magistracy in the North Arcot district is not known to be either strong or praiseworthy in other directions."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"May I remind the hon. Member that the motion refers only to the conduct of the police?"

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"I just touched on the conduct of the magistrate, simply because they are acting as the mouthpiece of the police. My complaint however is about the police. They seem to dictate the policy to the magistrates."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"On this occasion, the hon. Member has to confine himself to the complaints against the police."

\* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"My information is that for the most frivolous reason and more often for no reason at all the police go and inform the willing magistrates that allowing a certain speaker to lecture is dangerous to the peace of the district. At once the magistrate issues orders which will not stand even a minute's examination at the hands of a sound lawyer."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am sorry the hon. Member is persisting in his reference to the conduct of the magistracy."

\* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"The demeanour of the police has become absolutely intolerable. In one of the public meetings which the police and the local sub-magistrate attended, they told the lecturer not to talk about swaraj or independence but to talk only about khaddar or untouchability. Sir, if the time has come for an ordinary sub-inspector of police or an acting sub-magistrate to go and dictate to an experienced or seasoned political speaker on which subject he should talk, I wish for the sake of goodness that the Government, if they are going to persist in their policy, should publish a manual of the subjects on which the Congress workers might talk. That would be far better or more honest than harassing the poor people in this manner."

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"The discrimination which the police are making in paying their attention to some people is even worse. While they take particular care to wink at the actions of certain school of, what I may call, political thought in the country they pay their special attention to another set of people belonging to a different school of politics. For instance, in Vellore, just a few weeks back, there were two rival meetings going on on rival platforms on the well-known parade ground near the Fort. One was addressed in very strong language—I do not want to call it violent—by some persons belonging to the Self-Respect wing of the Justice party, and the other platform was occupied by a speaker belonging to the Congress party. While the police took no action in trying even to control the speakers of the Self-Respecting denomination, they came in full force and served an order which had been ready probably for several hours upon the Congress worker. I will ask whether British justice means winking at one set of political speakers and harassing another set of political speakers. I never knew it until I read the reports of the proceedings (I have the reports with me) that the police officers who were paid from the public exchequer are allowed to identify themselves with one political school of thought and deal severely with the other. I thought the magistracy and the police were above all political parties. At any rate, they ought not to give vent to their private feelings in this manner."

"Another thing I have to mention is the well-known canon of administration followed by all civilized and enlightened Governments by which not only the administration should be just but it should be so conducted as to convince the world that they are just. But the doings of the police in North Arcot give strong room for suspecting that they are not only not just, but they are unnecessarily harsh and overbearing and are adopting methods which no civilized administration could condone, much less approve of."

"There is also the feeling, a strong feeling too, that all this sinister activity is a preparation for the forthcoming elections. If there is any truth in that surmise, I may tell Government that such a policy deserves the strongest condemnation. Sir, there is also a feeling that the Simon Commission are going to visit North Arcot district and that the police want to make that district fit for the reception of the Simonites. I do not know whether the future constitution of the Government of India is going to depend upon the visit of the Simon Commission to the North Arcot district or upon the way in which they are going to be received in that district, as though the Commission are going to base their recommendations upon the grave-yard-like peace that will reign in North Arcot when all the Congress workers are safely locked up in jails, or from the addresses which they will receive from the loyal people of that district. Whatever it be, let not the police harass the poor workers who have rightly or wrongly taken a vow not to defend themselves in a court of law if they are prosecuted. To harass such a people, taking advantage of their position that they do not plead their cases before British courts, is a course which even Simonites would not be proud of, for I take it, Sir John Simon is a Briton brought up in the tradition of British Justice."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will have to bring his remarks to a close."



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\* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Even the place for the trial of these cases is carefully selected by the police. For one batch of cases Vellore was perhaps originally fixed. But afterwards the cases seem to have been transferred to Arkonam where there is not a single vakil to defend the poor people, no not even within 20 or 30 miles of that place. Would any civilized Government tolerate this for a moment ?

“ I wish to mention only one other point. I would appeal to the sense of fairness and to the commonly understood canons of public administration, viz., that greater consideration should be shown to a man who is not able to defend himself at the bar than to a man who is well able to defend himself or who would command legal help. The Congress workers are men who have taken a vow not to defend themselves in a court of law. The Magistrate at Arkonam was, I understand, about to give adjournment when it was applied for, but at the last moment evidently owing to the influence of the Deputy Superintendent of Police he refused to grant a short adjournment. Such is the influence which the all powerful police wields over the magistracy.”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ Sir, although you ruled that to refer to magistrates was out of order, yet he is going on referring to them.”

\* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ The hon. the Law Member thinks that even the word ‘magistrate’ should not be mentioned. I humbly differ from him. I was only mentioning how the magistracy would not dare stand up independently of the police.

“ Finally I submit, it is not a local question. Although I am obliged to restrict my remarks, under the rules and standing orders, to a particular portion of the North Arcot district, repression is unfortunately becoming more and more widespread, and so the question is no longer a local question. So I want the House to view this as a larger question, a question on which peace and the good name of the Government will depend. It is also an feet our very elementary rights? I request the House to vote for this proposition unanimously thus bringing pressure to bear upon the Government to realize the utter un-British, unjust and absolutely reprehensible methods followed by the police in the North Arcot district in their dealings with Congress workers.”

Mr. C. VENKATARANGAM NAYUDU :—“ I do not desire to say more than two words on the motion before the House. In the first place I cannot believe that the police of my district are carrying on this notorious campaign against Congress workers without the support, if not at the instigation of the Government whose recent policy in relation to political propaganda belies, I am sorry to say, all the past political record of the present Law Member. He has no need to seek the support of any constituency for this reactionary policy for he has become part of the bureaucracy, that really rules the country. But I did not expect that this would have bred in him such gross disregard for the political aims and ideals of this country which are deliberately attacked by his policy. It is therefore our duty to carry this vote of censure against the Government. In the next place I feel that in carrying out the policy of the Government, the police of the North Arcot district have behaved towards the

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Congress workers in a manner which not only constitutes a gross abuse of their powers but indicates an animus against them which it is the duty of the Government to put down. I have had information, Sir, to say that these Congress workers have been pursued by the police from place to place and that the hospitable people in villages have been asked to deny them food and lodging and that even jutka-wallahs and bus-owners were persuaded to decline to carry them in their conveyances. Such petty persecutions is unworthy of any administration professing to be model and civilized. I support the motion.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The question is that the business of the House be adjourned.”

\* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Sir I was listening very carefully to the speech of the hon. the Mover when he drew the attention of the Government to the alleged recent conduct of the police in the North Arcot district. My hon. Friend made a number of petty allegations regarding the conduct of the police. I do not think he has brought to the notice of this House any specific instance giving the name of the policeman who has done the wrong. I may assure the House that the Government have not issued any instructions to the police that they should in any way persecute the Congress workers. I may assure the House that we make no distinction between Congress workers and non-Congress workers. I asked the Inspector-General of Police this afternoon whether he knew of any differentiation being made by the police in the treatment of Congress workers. He assured me that no such state of affairs exists. If my hon. Friend brings to my notice specific cases in which the police were trying to persecute Congress workers, I promise him that I will bestow my earnest attention. Although he has made certain vague allegations in his speech without bringing to my notice any specific cases, I promise to look into those allegations and forward them to the Inspector-General, if necessary. I hope that with this assurance the hon. Member will not press the motion to a division.”

\* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ I never intended to speak on this motion but after hearing the hon. the Home Member, I feel that I must say a few words on it. The hon. the Home Member has got a very highly paid Police department under him and a very efficient Criminal Investigation Department under him and we are paying nearly two crores of rupees for them. He seems to be quite helpless in this matter and the Inspector-General of Police is another unfortunate man who is also equally helpless. These officers are paid very high salaries and they ask my hon. Friend, Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar, to come to their rescue. They say ‘we do not know what mischief has been done by the police; we are very anxious to know whether they make any distinction between Congress workers and non-Congress workers. If you will give us specific instances then we will take action.’ If my hon. Friend the Home Member were to receive any such specific instance, then, I think he would quietly forward it to the Inspector-General of Police, who in turn, I think, would give it the most careful consideration in course of time, perhaps after Simon & Co. have come and gone. My friend is quite satisfied with the reply given by the Inspector-General of Police regarding this matter as he is always satisfied with everything that is said and done in his department. I do not know what these highly paid police officers are doing. If there are honest people going over to this Presidency, then they will be watching them and

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take very good care of them. If unfortunately innocent people are being prosecuted for doing propaganda work and if they are persecuted by the police people then these C.I.D. men do not consider it as their duty to find out who were those that were responsible for such persecution. But this much I may say : that the hon. the Home Member has not uttered any lie. He has not stated that he has made enquiries through the Inspector-General and that he came to the conclusion that no such persecution was going on in the North Arcot district. We must give him credit to that extent. What he says is there is nothing reported to the Inspector General, there is nothing reported to the hon. the Home Member and the latter is satisfied."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is repeating his own arguments."

3 p.m. \* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"What I submit is, we cannot give any weight to such a statement like that, unless he would promise us to make enquiries and see that such things as complained of in the adjournment motion are not repeated. Unless he gives the House such an undertaking, I am afraid we have to press the motion. My hon. Friend, Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar, has brought to the notice of this House certain atrocities committed by the police and we must see that they are rectified by the Government. On that point we have not got any assurance from the hon. the Home Member that he would see that these things are not repeated. He says he would not take action unless individual cases are reported to him. That is the result of his statement."

\* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, it seems to be the rule with the Government, whenever the Simon Commission is going to visit a particular place, to put the members of the opposite political party under proper restraint, so that the place may be made safe for a grand reception to the Commission. That has been the experience in Madras and in all parts of Northern India. We now see that things are repeating themselves. There is a rumour that the Simon Commission is going to visit North Arcot. The Commission would not publish their programme beforehand, for they are afraid of the boycotters who will create an unpleasant situation for them and not allow a warm reception to be given to them. Therefore they always go in *gosha*, visit a place suddenly, get some reception and suddenly leave the place to another place. But somehow the rumour leaked out and the Congress workers have been busy in North Arcot in preparing a reception to the Commission in their own way. The police are hunting after them. Of course there is the other party which holds a different opinion from us and we have no quarrel with them; but Government have no business to side with one or the other. The police, the representatives of the Government, are the instruments of oppression and persecution. Their action has created a terror in the minds of the people there. The *jutka-wallahs* are afraid. The householders are terrorized to give these people food and water. If any of them receives a Congressman in his house he is victimized. A reign of terror has been created in the district. The reception to the Simon Commission is being arranged in this way; at any rate that is the feeling in distant parts of the country also. The police are persistently carrying on tales to the magistrate against Congress workers and they induce him to issue orders under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. The notorious section 144 is abused."

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is not relevant; the question is the persecution of the police and not the police troubling the magistrate."

\* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"I am not speaking of the magistrate, Sir."

"All this is done against the Congress party, the party of the boycotters. I fear that this is also done as a preliminary step to the general elections that will be coming on this year, in order to create an impression that unless the persons were in the good books of the Government they might be harassed. The people are made to believe that these things will be continued till then. If the Government want to be a just and enlightened Government it must make a thorough enquiry into the matter and warn the police officers against such things. There is no use of saying that instances are not brought to the notice of the hon. the Home Member. We are reading of many of them in the newspapers. It is the duty of the hon. the Member for Order, though not the Member for Law, though Law and Order go together, to see that these things do not happen. If they want to find out whether the people are going to welcome the Commission and give evidence before them, they ought to leave the people free without any harassment by the police. I should characterize the reply of the hon. the Member for Order as unsatisfactory and disappointing and hence there is no reason for withdrawal of the motion for adjournment at this stage."

\* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I would not have intervened in the debate but for the fact that certain speakers here have drawn inferences not at all warranted by the reply of the hon. the Home Member. When my hon. Friend from Vellore spoke of a persecution, I thought that he had facts and figures with him and that he was going to substantiate them. He spoke of discrimination between parties and parties. Here again, beyond generalizations, I hardly found any specific allegation. My hon. Friend from Bezwada spoke of a rumour of the visit of the Simon Commission to Vellore. I ask, is it fair on the part of Members of this House to base any conclusion merely on rumours and their probable connexion with the action of the police in particular places. I have no idea whatever of anything going on in North Arcot and I think it will be the same case with many other Members also. The hon. the Home Member said that he would enquire into the matter if specific instances of police exceeding their powers were brought to his notice. Whether the Simon Commission is going to visit North Arcot or not is not known to the Members of this House, nor even to the Members of the Cabinet as an answer given to a question on that point showed. How, then, can we base this alleged connexion between the action of the police and the visit of the Simon Committee on mere rumour? Rather are we not justified in coming to the conclusion that this adjournment motion is brought forward in order to create a prejudice against the Simon Commission visiting any mufassal station in the minds of the Members of this House and the people of this Province? It is not fair, I think, for my friends to carry on what looks like propaganda work in this Council. If they want our votes, let them ask for them in a straightforward way. There are no substantiated facts. We are told that people were taken to Arkonam and . . . Are these questions to be decided by the House when the facts are not proven? It was said that the magistrate did not grant adjournments, that the Deputy Superintendent of Police objected to an adjournment being granted. It was



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quite within his power to say that if an adjournment was given he could not conduct his case. Lawyer friends know very well how they fight for and against adjournments sometimes tooth and nail. These are things well within the discretion of the courts. To bring all these things here with the slender evidence available and to ask the Members of this Council to give their vote is to bring down the prestige of the House."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am not very much surprised to see that the original text of the hon. the Home Member is well explained by the running commentary of the hon. Member from Trichinopoly. In some places the commentary excels the original text. While the hon. the Home Member was satisfied with saying that these were only vague allegations against the police in that part of the Presidency, the hon. Member for Trichinopoly says that the members of the honourable profession of law are, here as elsewhere, playing their trade tricks. (Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR : 'I never said that.') The honourable profession is brought to the level of a trade. I think it is an unfortunate slip of the otherwise guarded language of the hon. Member.

"Coming to the question of the interference of the police with the legitimate activities of Congressmen in a particular locality, it is not possible for us, non-official members of the House, to give more than what we have given as evidence. Supposing a petty official of the Government entertained a Congressman in his house—Indian hospitality is proverbial—he is harassed and worried; and hence he will be the last man to expose himself lest he should get more and more trouble from this department or that department.

8-15 p.m. "We are under a moral obligation not to say the source of information. We say that certain things are happening being the outcome of the doings of the police. It is up to the Government to rectify the mistakes if they want to make themselves popular. I take it that the hon. the Home Member was really earnest when he said that he would take the matter seriously, make an earnest effort and see that no distinction was drawn between one set of people and another whether they were Congressmen or non-Congressmen. I am thankful to him so far. That is the sort of spirit that hon. Members of this House must inspire in the otherwise adamant hearts of the Members of the Treasury Benches. Instead of doing that, you should not abet or even believe that our facts are not correct, because our facts may not be strong. If there is sufficient evidence, we can take the case to a court of law instead of asking hon. Members of the Treasury Benches to make enquiries. We will, then, put the case in the court of law and secure justice. Because it is not possible in some cases, hon. Members of this House come forward with certain allegations that in a certain locality, the Police Department are doing things which are not always right in the eye of law. It is these custodians of peace themselves that administer law and order—these petty officials of the lower grade, I am not speaking of the higher grade, of the rank and file of the Police Department—that are responsible for more crimes in the land than the people themselves. It is they who go out of their way when petty offences of doubtful nature occur."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think the hon. Member will be in order if he confines himself to the persecutions in the North Arcot district by the police. The hon. Member is requested to confine his remarks to Vellore taluk of the North Arcot district."

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Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"In the Vellore taluk of the North Arcot district it is our information that the police go out of their way and persecute Congress workers by following them to certain meetings. Where some of these young men belonging to the Congress party are persecuted, it is our information that in one of the meetings the person that is run after was never present; in another meeting he was present but never delivered a speech. According to our information—we cannot prove it to the hilt—the police sent a report to the sub-magistrate concerned that the gentleman had been present in three or four meetings and that he had delivered speeches in three or four meetings, which were of an inflammatory nature and of setting one class of persons against another. That sort of vague information is supplied to the sub-magistrate and he forthwith issued orders under section 144. . ."

Mr. ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR :—"Is the hon. Member in order to refer to the magistrates?"

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think the hon. Member will certainly agree that he is not right in referring to the magistracy on this motion."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"I was referring only in so far as the police induced the magistrate to prosecute the Congressmen. I will be within my legitimate limits if I referred to that point only. Why I am referring to the magistrates is this; the police ask the magistrates indirectly to issue these orders and to prosecute some people. The police induce the magistrates to prosecute people by giving false reports to the latter. The magistrates issue orders on these false reports. As far as my district is concerned the Police Superintendent. . ."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member may avail himself of another opportunity to extol the police officials in his district."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"The Superintendents of Police act on the information given by the subordinates. The subordinates, generally constables and head constables, send reports to the department and the magistrate. The magistrates generally come from clerical posts. The magistrate may be an acting man. If he does not take drastic action on such matters, the department may come down upon him. Without examining the details of the case, without looking at the justice of the case he issues the order. This is the trouble. It is for the Government, when certain allegations are made, when certain information is supplied, to give us more information, to examine the question, to ask the superior officers—responsible officers—to go into the matter on the spot, and not leave the matter entirely in the hands of the rank and file of the department but to see that justice is done. For this reason this motion is tabled. I hope it will be taken in the spirit and the earnestness with which this motion is brought forward. The Treasury Bench will have to give their best consideration to the motion."

Mr. W. P. A. SOUNDARAPANDIA NADAR :—"I move, Sir, that the question be now put."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the question be put."  
The closure motion was put and declared carried.

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A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows :—

*Ayes.*

- |                                                      |                                                 |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.                 | 30. Mr. M. V. Gargadhara Siva.                  |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.  | 31. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.                  |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir.                                 | 32. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.                 |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.                | 33. " W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.            |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.                     | 34. " S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar.                 |
| 6. " S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.                           | 35. " Daniel Thomas.                            |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan.                              | 36. " S. Venkiah.                               |
| 8. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.                 | 37. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya.                      |
| 9. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar.                    | 38. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.                    |
| 10. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazi-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | 39. Mr. C. E. Wood.                             |
| 11. Mr. H. A. Watson.                                | 40. " W. O. Wright.                             |
| 12. " C. A. Souter.                                  | 41. " F. E. James.                              |
| 13. " S. H. Slater.                                  | 42. " R. J. C. Robertson.                       |
| 14. " A. McG. C. Tampoe.                             | 43. " H. F. P. Hearson.                         |
| 15. " C. W. E. Cotton.                               | 44. " S. N. Dorai Raja.                         |
| 16. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.                     | 45. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar.                    |
| 17. " Syed Tajuddin Sahib.                           | 46. The Zamindar of Kallikota.                  |
| 18. Munshi Abdul Wahab Sahib.                        | 47. Mr. G. R. Premayya.                         |
| 19. Mr. A. Balakrishna Shetti.                       | 48. " Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.                 |
| 20. " C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.                        | 49. " V. Ramji Rao.                             |
| 21. " J. Bheemayya.                                  | 50. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.                |
| 22. " J. A. Davis.                                   | 51. The Maharaja of Venkatagiri.                |
| 23. " R. Foulkes.                                    | 52. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.      |
| 24. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.                       | 53. Mr. P. T. Rajan.                            |
| 25. " Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.                   | 54. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.          |
| 26. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.           | 55. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib.      |
| 27. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar.                 | 56. Mr. Muhammad Khadir Mohideen Sahib.         |
| 28. " T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.                    | 57. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.      |
| 29. " N. Siva Raj.                                   | 58. Mr. T. M. Moidoo Sahib.                     |
|                                                      | 59. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar. |

*Noes.*

- |                                    |                                                |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.  | 19. Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu.                     |
| 2. " S. Satyamurti.                | 20. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.                 |
| 3. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 21. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.             |
| 4. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.     | 22. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.                      |
| 5. " P. Anjaneyulu.                | 23. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.                   |
| 6. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju.       | 24. " K. Koti Reddi.                           |
| 7. " J. A. Saldanha.               | 25. " L. K. Tulasiram.                         |
| 8. " Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib.       | 26. " C. Marudavanam Pillai.                   |
| 9. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.  | 27. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.              |
| 10. " G. Harisarvottama Rao.       | 28. " K. Madhavan Nayar.                       |
| 11. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.  | 29. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.                 |
| 12. " K. V. R. Swami.              | 30. " B. Venkataratnam.                        |
| 13. " D. Narayana Raju.            | 31. " K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.             |
| 14. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.            | 32. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 15. Mr. Kottal Uppi Sahib.         | 33. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda.                        |
| 16. " K. R. Karant.                | 34. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.           |
| 17. " C. Obi Reddi.                |                                                |
| 18. " A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu.   |                                                |

Ayes 59. Noes 34.

The closure motion was carried.

\*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the business of the House be adjourned."

The motion was put and declared lost.

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A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows :—

*Noes.*

- |                                                     |                                                    |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.                | 31. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.                    |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 32. " W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.               |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir.                                | 33. " S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar.                    |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.               | 34. " Daniel Thomas.                               |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.                    | 35. " S. Venkayya.                                 |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.                      | 36. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya.                         |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan.                             | 37. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.                       |
| 8. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar.                   | 38. Mr. E. C. Wood.                                |
| 9. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazi-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | 39. " W. O. Wright.                                |
| 10. Mr. H. A. Watson.                               | 40. " J. E. James.                                 |
| 11. " C. A. Souter.                                 | 41. " R. J. C. Robertson.                          |
| 12. " S. H. Slater.                                 | 42. " H. F. P. Hearson.                            |
| 13. " A. McG. C. Tampoe.                            | 43. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.                     |
| 14. " C. W. E. Cotton.                              | 44. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.                     |
| 15. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.                    | 45. The Zamindar of Kallikota.                     |
| 16. " Syed Tajudin Sahib.                           | 46. Mr. G. R. Premayya.                            |
| 17. " Abdul Wahab Sahib.                            | 47. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.                      |
| 18. " C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.                       | 48. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.                             |
| 19. " A. Balakrishna Chetti.                        | 49. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.                   |
| 20. " J. Bheemayya.                                 | 50. Maharaja of Venkatagiri.                       |
| 21. " J. A. Davis.                                  | 51. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.         |
| 22. " R. Foulkes.                                   | 52. Mr. P. T. Rajan.                               |
| 23. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.                      | 53. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.             |
| 24. " Kavalappara Muppil Nayar.                     | 54. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur. |
| 25. " Subadar-Major Nanjappah Bahadur.              | 55. Mr. Muhammad Khadir Moideen Sahib.             |
| 26. " Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar.                  | 56. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.         |
| 27. " T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.                   |                                                    |
| 28. " N. Siva Raj.                                  |                                                    |
| 29. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva.                        |                                                    |
| 30. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.                      |                                                    |

*Ayes.*

- |                                    |                                    |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.  | 17. Mr. C. Obi Reddi.              |
| 2. " S. Satyamurti.                | 18. " A. Parasurama Rao.           |
| 3. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 19. " C. Ramasomayajulu.           |
| 4. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.     | 20. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.     |
| 5. " P. Anjaneyulu.                | 21. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 6. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju.       | 22. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.          |
| 7. " J. A. Saldanha.               | 23. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.       |
| 8. " Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib.       | 24. " K. Koti Reddi.               |
| 9. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.  | 25. " L. K. Tulasiram.             |
| 10. " G. Harisarvottama Rao.       | 26. " C. Marudavanam Pillai.       |
| 11. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.  | 27. " K. Krishnaswami Nayakar.     |
| 12. " K. V. R. Swami.              | 28. " K. Madhavan Nayar.           |
| 13. " D. Narayana Raju.            | 29. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.     |
| 14. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.            | 30. " B. Venkataratnam.            |
| 15. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib.             | 31. " K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. |
| 16. " K. R. Karant.                |                                    |

*Neutral.*

- |                                               |                         |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.          | 4. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda.  |
| 2. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 5. " P. Siva Rao.       |
| 3. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.                       | 6. " K. P. Raman Menon. |
|                                               | 7. " C. Gopala Menon.   |

Ayes 31. Noes 59. Neutral 7.

The motion was lost.

[29th January 1929]

## IV—cont.

## THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT (AMENDMENT) BILLS—cont.

3-30 p.m. The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Council will now resume consideration of the motion of Mr. Nagan Gowda."

\* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"Sir, I was saying that the idea of introducing vernacular as the medium of instruction in the Andhra University area is one which is of the greatest benefit to the country. Sir, it will be interesting to know the opinion expressed by the Government as long ago as 1835 in favour of using vernacular as the medium of instruction. In 1835 it was stated that the ultimate object to be kept in view was the instruction of the masses through the medium of the vernacular. Therefore, Sir, while that is a good idea that has taken root in the Andhra desa, I want to show how that very fact makes it difficult for the non-Andhra people—the Kanarese and the Oriyas—to be within the Andhra University area. Sir, the steps that are being recommended to be taken are the introduction of the Telugu language as the medium of instruction for the college classes. It is stated that those who are to get admission into the intermediate classes should have received instruction through Telugu in the high school classes. It comes to this that only Secondary School-Leaving Certificate and Matriculation students who have had Telugu as the medium of instruction would be eligible for admission to the Intermediate classes. To make these students take up Telugu as the medium of instruction they suggest that the principle of compulsion should be introduced. I know, Sir, that there is now a provision to adopt Telugu as the medium of instruction in the high schools. But here they say that in case any high school does not adopt Telugu as the vernacular for instruction in the classes, a recommendation be made to the Government to introduce compulsion. Not only this. They go to the extent of saying that if the Government do not comply with their recommendation the only course left open to the university would be to make Telugu as the medium of examination for the applicants to the Intermediate classes. That, Sir, you will see is taking the matter rather too far. By that means they will be making it incumbent upon everybody who wants to profit by the education at the university to study Telugu."

"Now, Sir, what is to happen to the other languages in the Andhra area? They state that it would be difficult at present with the means at their disposal to develop Kanarese and other minor languages in the Andhra area and make them also medium of instruction to students whose mother tongue those languages are. They suggest that those students who do not come from the Telugu areas of the Andhra University might be allowed to study their subjects through the medium of the English language."

Mr. C. R. REDDI :—"May I say one word which will probably cut short discussion? This suggestion has been rejected by the Academic Council."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"I am glad to know that. But I have to say, in view of what has fallen from the hon. Member, that the one point which was in favour of the Andhra University, namely, vernacularization has been rejected has to be regretted. Then, Sir, there is the other consideration that Kanarese people in the Andhra University area are in a very small minority. Indeed, Sir, in the whole Presidency the Kanarese people form a very small group; to divide them into two, one in the Andhra University area and the other in the Madras University area makes it difficult for these people to develop their own language. Only the people in the district of South Kanara,

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Coorg and in parts of Salem and Coimbatore are having Kanarese as their mother tongue. Now, Sir, it would be much more convenient to these people if they are allowed to be affiliated to only one university so that they might develop their language much better than under the present circumstances when they are divided into two small divisions, one under the Andhra University and the other under the Madras University."

"Mr. President, Sir, the Andhra people are great patriots. They have fought valiantly to develop their own culture and they have achieved a certain amount of success. But, now, for those people to come forward and say that the Kanarese people in the Andhra district of Bellary should be under their heel, included in the Andhra area and made to study Telugu instead of developing their own language is rather a thing of which they ought not to be proud of. Sir, patriotic ideals and feeling of revulsion at being a subject race, the Kanarese people also have. We feel that we ought to make attempts to group ourselves together and develop our mother tongue."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I beg to second this motion of my hon. Friend Mr. Nagan Gowda, and that with great earnestness. Sir, I myself belong to a Kanarese district. We are aware that the Andhra people are very ambitious and if they are allowed their own way, they would claim even Mangalore (laughter) as belonging to them. At a time the Andhra Empire extended as far as South Kanara, but then there was trouble and then they went back to the Telugu country. The Kanarese people can also be proud of their history which is a very ancient one. Our Andhra friends should not forget this fact and try to force their ambitious projects on the Kanarese language. We are told that the Academic Council threw out certain rules which entirely ignored the right of the Kanarese people to develop their own mother tongue. I say the very fact that such a proposal was made shows that there are people who entirely ignore the claims of the Kanarese language. I was at a loss to know at the time when the Andhra University Bill was passed why the Andhra friends were so proud as to ignore the Kanarese outlying portions within their jurisdiction. Let them be proud of their language. Ambitious as they are to develop a linguistic area let them do unto us what they would like to be done unto them. We have got a culture and we are entitled to develop it. If we are to be treated in this niggardly fashion when they get a university for their mother tongue, they will not be doing justice to us. Sir, it behoves them to make this small concession to our claim which is a legitimate one—that the Kanarese outlying portions of the Andhra area should be excluded from the jurisdiction of the Andhra University. I strongly support the motion of my hon. Friend Mr. Nagan Gowda."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I do not want to copy the language of my Kanarese friend from South Kanara. I have no objection to concede that provinces should be formed on a linguistic basis and that every facility should be afforded for people speaking a particular language to carve out their own university and have their education in their vernacular language. I am as much a lover of Kanarese as my hon. Friend from South Kanara or Bellary. Yet I am bound to sound a note of warning and oppose this motion. The question really is whether the border land of Bellary should now be dismembered and distributed between the two universities, and whether the Telugu population in the Bellary district should suffer the disadvantage of being separated from the Andhra University. For purposes of the Congress,

2-15 p.m.

[Mr. G. Harisarvothama Rao] [29th January 1929]

three taluks of the Bellary district have been clubbed together as the Andhra portion and four taluks of the district have been recognized as entirely karnataka. So far as the town of Bellary is concerned though the Congress award, in which Mr. Kelkar, the arbitrator had a paramount voice, has recognized it as Kanarese, still we contend that it is not entirely Kanarese and that it has to go to the Telugu area. I am not prepared to dogmatise and I do not want to be impatient. This is a question that concerns the border land and the question has to be settled amicably with due caution. Therefore, now to come forward and say that because a portion of the Bellary district is Kanarese, the whole district shall be separated from the Andhra University, does not seem to be reasonable. There is probably a larger question, namely, whether the Ceded districts, as a whole, would be in a comfortable position in the Madras University or under the Andhra University. I am not prepared to give any opinion on that question, though my prejudice is on the side of the Andhra University. The question has to be examined and I am sure my hon. Friends from my districts will carefully examine the question and come to a conclusion on the matter; but so far as I am at present advised, there is no question of giving away Bellary for the reason that it is a Kanarese district. We do not admit it. It is not an entirely Kanarese district. Moreover it must be remembered that the people of the whole of the Bellary district have made very great progress in the Telugu language. The grandfather of the Telugu drama, the greatest Telugu dramatist of modern times, was born in Bellary. Bellary has produced the finest dramas that Telugu literature has produced, and those dramas have all along been staged in what is called the Kanarese portion of the Bellary district. Till the karnataka question arose recently the accounts of people whose mother tongue was Kanarese were being kept in Telugu in the westernmost taluks of the Bellary district. Therefore, there is no justification at present to say that it shall be separated from the group of the Ceded districts and be handed over to some other university than that to which the Ceded districts have to go. When this question is settled, that question may also be settled. Until then, it is not right on the part of my Friend from Bellary to press this Bill as against the opinion of all of us who represent the Ceded districts no less than he does. I am sure, if he goes to the Ceded districts and tells those people that he is claiming separation on the ground of the Kanarese-speaking population of the Bellary district and he wants to get out of the Ceded districts grouping without the Ceded districts coming to an understanding among themselves, he will not have any support in his place. (A voice: what is the magic?) You will know what the magic is, but whatever the magic is or is not in the phrase Ceded districts, one thing is certain, namely, that the arrangement of the area cannot be disturbed at the dictation of a minor community on the borders of a province.

"Therefore, I must oppose the motion made by my hon. Friend from Bellary, though I am free to admit that in due course it will be necessary to give some portion of Bellary to Kanarese University. I should have understood his advocacy, though I would not have agreed with him, that it was time for it, if he had come forward and told us that he was going to attach himself to a Kanarese University. (A voice: Madras). At Madras? Madras is not Kanarese; what Madras can give to the Kanarese language, perhaps the Andhra University will give to Kanarese in a larger measure. You will have to know it by experience. I therefore feel that if he had brought forward a motion to the effect that he was going to attach himself to

29th January 1929] [Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao]

Kanarese University I can understand that, but such a motion is not before the House, and so there does not seem to be any the least reason for the introduction of a Bill of this nature. Therefore I oppose this Bill. I hope my Friend from Bellary would withdraw the motion at present, as the time has not yet come to decide what he was to do with the Bellary district. I would request him to withdraw this and give us an opportunity of discussing a larger question in the future."

\* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am very sorry for the opposition of my hon. and learned Friend Mr. Harisarvottama Rao. Nobody, not even the Andhras, have any right to bind down or tie down a people speaking other languages to themselves. That portion of Bellary which is inhabited by the Kanarese-speaking people has a right to determine for itself whether it will be in the Andhra University or in the Madras University. I remember very well that there was a deputation of the Kanarese people from the Bellary district in 1925 when the Andhra University Bill was on the anvil of the Legislative Council, and somehow or other their claims were not cared for and Bellary was huddled with other districts to the Andhra Province and into the Andhra University. Now, our hon. Friend Mr. Nagan Gowda has come forward with a Bill claiming separation of the Kanarese-speaking people from the Andhra University. I welcome his motion from another point of view. The Andhra University is just now making its beginning. It is a new university. Its ideal is that the highest education should in course of time be given through the medium of the Andhra language. Now, if you have Oriya and Kanarese-speaking people also with us, we have to experience great difficulties, but on the other hand, if we have only the Andhras under the jurisdiction of our university we can have a clear path. For this reason also, we don't want to have the Oriya-speaking and Kanarese-speaking people with us in their own interests and in the interests of our university. Of course, we have no doubt the problem of Urdu and that will be the only problem, because our Muslim friends want to have their education through Urdu and we can make provision for them. It is not possible to make provision for several other languages. Therefore till the Kanarese people get a university of their own, it is better that they should be in Madras, because Madras is now the seat of a conglomeration of all languages. Madras has neither got Tamil, Telugu, Oriya as a common language and therefore let them have a foreign language as their medium of instruction. That is the only thing which Madras now provides and that is why we Andhras have agitated to secede from the Madras University and carved out a university of our own with the hope of and as a forerunner to having an Andhra Province, so that the administration may be in the language of the people for the benefit of the people and also by the representatives of the people.

"Now, Mr. Nagan Gowda wants that his Bill should be taken into consideration. That is the stage in which we are. We cannot oppose it on any principle. If there are one or two taluks that are Telugu-speaking according to the census that will be taken back to the Andhra University; but generally it is admitted that the Bellary district is essentially a Kanarese-speaking district. Even according to the Congress organization, the major portion of the district has been given to the Karnataka Province and goes under the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee. Only two or three taluks of the district coupled with the Telugu-speaking tract of Anantapur

[Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao]

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are now under the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee. Therefore, we as Congressmen cannot oppose this Bill and we cannot say to the Kanarese brethren that 'you are not fit to have your own university'. Therefore, we cannot oppose it on any principle and I think we must allow it to be considered and if there is any amendment to be considered, it should be done."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the Bill be taken into consideration."

The motion was put to the House and carried.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I now put the clause to the vote of the House. I think clause 1 requires slight amendment, that is, '1928' has to be changed to '1929'."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I propose that the figure '1928' be altered as '1929' in clause 1."

The motion was put to the House and carried.

Clause 1, as amended, was put and carried.

#### Clause 2.

\* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

*"For the words "the word 'Bellary'" read the words "the words 'Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool or Chittoor'" and add the following at the end, viz., and the word "or" shall be inserted before the word "Nellore".*

"The object of my amendment is that in view of the decision taken by the House that Vizagapatam should be the headquarters of the university, the districts which are nearer Madras may be taken away from the scope of the Andhra University Act and added on to the Madras University. Sir, when the original Act was passed, its aim was to provide for two universities for the two areas, the Northern Circars and the Central districts. Now this House voted only for one centre to be developed as a university. It is but fair that the Central districts should have a right to go back to the Madras University and in course of time agitate for a separate university of their own at Anantapur. The Government take up the attitude that they could not find funds for the simultaneous development of both the centres. We therefore want that we might go out of the Andhra University and in course of time agitate and hope that Government could find funds for a university of our own. For this reason, I move that this amendment be accepted."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"I second it."

4 p.m. \* Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"Sir, I thought that in view of what has taken place already in regard to the fate of the Andhra University my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu would not press his amendment. It would be in order and he would have achieved his object if he had moved his amendment after the Council had decided in favour of Vizagapatam. But in view of the things that have happened I trust that he would not press it. As an Andhra patriot I thought he would not co-operate with any section of the House, much less with the Government in seeing that the Andhra province is dismembered. Sir, I can understand Bellary trying to separate itself on the basis of language difficulty but there is no reason of any sort,

[29th January 1929]

[Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan]

much less on account of language, that the other three districts should separate themselves from the purview of the Andhra University Act. Therefore I appeal to my Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu not to press his amendment."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I share fully the resentment against the way in which our part of the Telugu area has been treated in regard to the University question. But I am afraid that the hon. Member from Chittoor has thrown upon us this amendment like a bomb. It comes as a surprise and we have not had sufficient time to consider over the matter carefully. People of the districts have not been apprised of the results of the voting on the Andhra University question. The voting on the Andhra University question is not yet final. There has been an indication of the desire of the House to go to Vizagapatam, but trusting as I do to the great accommodating nature of the Minister for Education, I still hope that we may have some further transformation which may help us to keep the Andhra province intact. I have not lost hope as yet. Even if the decision should go against us we will have to consider the question carefully. There has not been any time before us and the country has yet to realize what has happened. We may have to realize what may happen if we are to separate from the Andhra area out of a feeling of either resentment or out of the old idea that we are a distinct type. We will have to calculate before we make a move of the nature of my hon. Friend from Chittoor has made. I therefore appeal to the members of the House through you, Sir, and move that the whole matter may be adjourned to the next meeting so that there may be time enough to think about it and to come to a final decision on the matter, so that we may be better equipped to vote on the question."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"No motion is in my hands regarding this. I take it that the House is ready for a vote on the amendment."

The amendment of Mr. Muniswami Nayudu was then put to vote and declared carried. Mr. Harisarvottama Rao demanded a poll which was accordingly taken with the following result :

#### Ayes 51.

- |                                                     |                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.                | 22. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.      |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 23. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.             |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir.                                | 24. " N. Siva Raj.                              |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayyar.              | 25. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.                  |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturatham Ayyar.                    | 26. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.                 |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.                      | 27. " W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.            |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan.                             | 28. " Daniel Thomas.                            |
| 8. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazi-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | 29. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya.                      |
| 9. Mr. H. A. Watson.                                | 30. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.                    |
| 10. " C. A. Souter.                                 | 31. Mr. S. Venkiah.                             |
| 11. " S. H. Slater.                                 | 32. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.                  |
| 12. " A. McG. C. Tampoe.                            | 33. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.                  |
| 13. " C. W. E. Cotton.                              | 34. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.                   |
| 14. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.                    | 35. Mr. J. A. Saldanha.                         |
| 15. Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur.                    | 36. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.                  |
| 16. Mr. A. B. Shetty.                               | 37. " R. Nagan Gowda.                           |
| 17. " J. Bheemayya.                                 | 38. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.            |
| 18. " J. A. Davis.                                  | 39. " K. P. Raman Menon.                        |
| 19. " R. Foulkes.                                   | 40. " B. Ramachandra Reddi.                     |
| 20. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.                      | 41. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar. |
| 21. Mahmud Shamnad Sahib Bahadur.                   | 42. " Sir A. P. Patro.                          |
|                                                     | 43. Mr. P. T. Rajan.                            |
|                                                     | 44. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.          |

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## Ayes 51—cont.

- |                                                    |                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 45. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaek Sahib Bahadur. | 48. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.            |
| 46. Muhammad Khadir Mohideen Sahib Bahadur.        | 49. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar. |
| 47. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidu Sahib Bahadur.          | 50. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.                 |
|                                                    | 51. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.                      |

## Noes 23.

- |                                      |                                    |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.                | 13. Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu.         |
| 2. " S. Satyamurti.                  | 14. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.     |
| 3. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.   | 15. " A. Kaleswara Rao.            |
| 4. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.       | 16. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.       |
| 5. " P. Anjaneyulu.                  | 17. " K. Koti Reddi.               |
| 6. " Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur. | 18. " J. K. Tulasicum.             |
| 7. " G. Harisarvottama Rao.          | 19. " C. Marudavanam Pillai.       |
| 8. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.     | 20. " K. Madhavan Nayar.           |
| 9. " K. V. R. Swami.                 | 21. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.     |
| 10. " D. Narayana Raju.              | 22. " B. Venkataratnam.            |
| 11. " K. R. Karant.                  | 23. " K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. |
| 12. " C. Obi Reddi.                  |                                    |

## Neutral 8.

- |                                      |                                               |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 6. Mr. A. Parasurama Rao.                     |
| 2. Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi.           | 7. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 3. " F. E. James.                    | 8. Mr. P. Siva Rao.                           |
| 4. " B. Venkatapati Raju.            |                                               |
| 5. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.    |                                               |

Ayes 51. Noes 23. Neutral 8.

The motion was carried.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I shall not put the amended clause to the vote of the House. (At this stage Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao rose to speak.) The hon. Member has no right to stand when the President is on his legs. Does the hon. Member propose to have a discussion on clause 2 as amended?"

\* MR. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Yes, Sir. Though a vote has been given in favour of adding this amendment to the original clause I still think that the House has been taken by surprise and that the question has not been discussed in all its aspects in a proper way. Now the question is whether the Andhra province so far as the educational activities are concerned and so far as the jurisdiction of the university is concerned, should be split or dismembered and there should be disruption at once. That is the question for the House to seriously consider. This is the aspect upon which we dwelt at great length when we opposed the motion of the hon. the Chief Minister to take away the headquarters to Vizagapatam. But the reply of the hon. the Health and Excise Minister was that this Ministry never intended to dismember, disrupt or divide the Andhra country into several parts. The university question is not the only thing that is in the mind of the Andhras. The agitation has been for a separation of the Andhras from the Madras province and to be one together, but not that a few districts should have one university and other districts should have another university and so on. They wanted not only to divide themselves from people speaking other languages, but also to be one and undivided, under one jurisdiction, under the jurisdiction of one university as a forerunner of the jurisdiction of an administrative province. We have wanted and we have got the jurisdiction of the Andhra University on

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[Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao]

those lines. That was what was done—again I must reiterate—by an Andhra Ministry. Now that the attempts of the hon. Dr. Subbarayan have evoked a lot of suspicion in the minds of people of so many districts, this move has come. I therefore appeal to the Ministry whether they would be well understood by the people of the Andhra desa, whether the people will think that the Ministry came forward with a bona fide intention when they (Ministry) at first issued a communiqué and then gave up the major portion of the proposal in that communiqué so far as it relates to the affiliation question in the course of the debate. Therefore there is still room for the Ministry to reconsider their decision because the majority of the Government Members and the nominated members who supported the Ministry and stood as a block behind them had not the opportunity of considering about this question.

"I wish I may not be misunderstood. I think if they should have come forward to support him, it must have been as a matter of prestige and not on any other ground. Therefore, I appeal to the Ministry that it should not take such a drastic and hasty step at this stage. It is not yet settled that Vizagapatam is to be the headquarters of the University. The Bill of Mr. Kesava Pillai has gone and the other Bills have to come, and what will happen to them we have to see. Even whether Vizagapatam is made the headquarters or not, that the Ministry should lend its support to the proposition with all its weight of numbers (Mr. Satyamurti: The Justice party) is a most deplorable thing. I therefore appeal to the Tamil friends that they should not join in such a thing as this which will have the effect of dividing the Andhra country against itself. You will not have a happy Madras University with the Ceded districts with you. The Madras University could not have a good time of it with these Ceded districts (Mr. Satyamurti: We can manage them all right.) because you have not got sufficient provision for Telugu. Similarly we do not want the Kanarese and the Oriyas to multiply our difficulties. It is better for the Madras University to confine itself to the non-Andhra area. Though the Andhra University has been born four years ago, nothing has been done except that we have a rented building for the office headquarters."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am not able to understand the relevancy of these remarks to the consideration of this clause."

\* MR. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"We now hope to have a solid university on solid foundations. Therefore that the Ministry and the Government should help that as many as five districts should secede from the Andhra University jurisdiction is most deplorable and will be most deplored by posterity. I therefore appeal to the Ministry and the Government to reconsider their opinion. So far as Bellary is concerned, many members had no objection that the Kanarese portion should go away from the Andhra country. We do not want that the kanarese people should be with us. I think the amended proposition should not be allowed to be passed at this stage."

\* MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move that this question be adjourned to the next meeting of the Council. In doing this, I am aware that there is a feeling in some quarters that this question should be settled immediately. But I may remind the hon. the Minister for Education that he made an identical proposal in his communiqué, and when he found that the Andhra feeling that they should hold together was strong, he was prepared to waive that portion of the communiqué and be considerate to us



[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao]

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in order to help the solidarity of the Andhra desa. He has so immediately changed his mind that he does not want to take more time to consider the question. I have grave doubts as to the utility of the step that is being taken. We have had no discussion on the subject from either the treasury benches or the opposition, from the advocates of separation or from the advocates of unity. We have not had anything said on the floor of the House as to the advantages or disadvantages of a separation of this type; and before any discussion takes place on that subject, before the country has had time to think about it, it is wrong to rush. I request the members on the other side to be reasonable. I am not asking for anything more. It is a question of a very reasonable nature that I am raising. No time has been allowed to discuss this question either here or outside. There need be no hurry about the matter, as even Vizagapatam has not been pitched upon. There is yet time to think about it; and I do not know whether there can be any more reasonable demand than that we should be allowed to think about the matter till next meeting. It is a question of life and death to the Andhra Province as a whole, so far as I can see it to-day. This morning it was made clear to the House that the Andhra University question was a part of the Andhra Province question and the decision on the Andhra University question would affect the decision on the Andhra Province question also. Therefore, if at this stage, this is allowed to be passed or defeated—I do not know what is going to happen to this motion—it will not be doing justice to the Andhra people as a whole. I am not asking for any vote either on this side or on the other side; I am merely asking for a vote to defer the question till the next meeting, so that all interests concerned may have time enough to think about the matter and come to a conclusion. I therefore believe that the members of this House will be good enough to grant this request from the side of those who believe that the Andhra question as a whole is being affected.

"I was particularly pained to see that the ex-Minister for Education, the representative from Ganjam, who was the author of the whole Act, who wanted to bring all Telugu people together on a common basis for university life, who tried his level best to give us a homogeneous unit for an Andhra University, that he and the party of which he is to-day the leader. . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid the hon. Member is not in order in referring to the office held by one of the members when dealing with the merits of the question before the House."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"I am simply pointing out that without sufficient consideration this question should not pass, and we must be given the necessary time to consider this problem."

\* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"Sir, I second the motion of Mr. Harisarvottama Rao. A very curious situation has arisen just now. I was really shocked to see that the Government benches, in a body, rose in favour of the amendment for the division of the Andhra University area. This is a very important question. The question of the Andhra Province has been before the country and it has been given the particular shape and form by strenuous efforts extending over a number of years and all that is attempted to be undone in the course of a few minutes by this House without bestowing the least attention to the matter. I may tell plainly and frankly that our idea is to take the Ceded districts along with the more advanced districts and we have all along been in the habit of making large concessions in favour of the Ceded districts either in the Andhra University or on other questions, merely

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[Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu]

with a view to placate those districts and with a view to solidarity. Without paying any heed to these considerations, all on a sudden this proposition has been supported by the Government. I expected that the Government would remain neutral in matters like this, but the Government seem to be bent upon emphasizing the schism in the Province at this unfortunate hour. The questions of the Andhra University have been altogether coloured from the very beginning on account of this fusion between the Ceded districts and the coastal districts. You will see it in every phase of the Andhra University activities, and in the anxiety on the part of the latter to move along with the Ceded districts. So, without giving any the slightest attention to all these matters, I strongly protest against coming to any decision at the present stage. That is why I support the adjournment motion, and I also mean proposing an adjournment of the Andhra University questions to the next meeting, because the Ceded districts are actually putting into practice the threats they have given before. Next day they may move for the secession of certain other districts."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the item be adjourned to the next meeting of the Council."

\* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I support very heartily the motion for adjournment. There is no question whatever of the dismemberment of the country. Even my Friend who moved the amendment made his point very clear that he wanted these districts to be detached only temporarily, that later on they may have a centre in the Ceded districts which may ultimately develop into a university. For the Select Committee has made it very clear that the Ceded districts should in course of time develop a university of their own, and there was not the slightest intention on the part of anybody that the feelings of Andhra friends should in any way be wounded by what looked like a dismemberment of the Andhra Province. Our friends want adjournment so that they may have time to consider this question of headquarters, that they may by their influence have the whole of Andhra desa with them and settle their differences without any such dismemberment. If time is allowed then they may succeed in having the entire Andhra desa with them for having at present only one university. For these reasons and considering the reasons urged by the Mover I support the motion."

4-30  
p.m.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"I am very much pained to see my soul stir that matters are drifting from bad to worse. We expected that the hon. the Minister for Education will give us proper lead but he seems to think that it is all play. The Andhras are essentially emotional people and they are touched to the quick. We thought that by establishing one university and one centre for the highest class of studies in the Andhra desa the Minister would be bringing about the solidarity of the Andhra desa by bringing the pupils of the various Andhra districts to one university. For 15 years we have been endeavouring to start one university. While we are aiming at this, contrary to our expectations he has broken it to pieces without remorse."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think the hon. Member will be in order in developing his arguments about the dismemberment, at this stage."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"I say there is still a chance of our welding together and why try to dismember it. The hon. the Minister has stated that



[Mr. P. Anjaneyulu] [29th January 1929]

he has no motive behind him in doing so. If that is true and if what we have heard in the Lobby is not true, and if there is nothing behind the back of the mind of the hon. the Chief Minister and if he wants to see that the Andhra University sustains and that there should be one university for the whole of Andhra desa I would appeal to the hon. the Minister to allow us some more time. If he will now allow more than one centre, then to-morrow, Guntur may come and say that it must have a centre, and in that way each place will claim for a centre of its own. In that way the contagion will spread. We want that there should be only one university and if this motion is allowed to pass we feel sure that the Andhra students will not have resort to any other university. If this motion for adjournment is not allowed, we shall have nothing to do with the university started by the Government, and we shall look forward to the time when we can achieve the ideal of having our own university. In these circumstances I would appeal to the hon. Members of this House if they have respect for Andhra sentiment to vote in favour of this adjournment motion."

\* Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA :—"I rise to support the adjournment motion that has been moved. It was never my intention to take part in this debate. We wanted to arrive at some agreement in the Select Committee itself, and I warned them more than once that waiting even for long time is different to waiting till eternity. But inasmuch as we were not able to do so, now at least I think some chance should be given to them for arriving at an agreement to have the university centre at only one place agreeable to all concerned in the Andhra desa and I feel sure that the lesson they have learnt at the school of adversity will not be lost upon them. For these reasons I support the adjournment motion."

\* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"It is not my intention to take part in this debate but for the fact, that if my hon. Friends think of this question seriously, there will be no further opportunity to discuss this question during the lifetime of this Council. If there should be any other opportunity, I would not object to an adjournment."

"So far as the people of the Ceded districts and Chittoor are concerned we are not responsible if the Council were to vote in favour of Vizag being made the centre of the university. We know that the fate of the Ceded districts and Chittoor was sealed by that vote. But what I submit is that, if really our friends of the Northern Circars are anxious that the interests of the Ceded districts should be safeguarded and that the poorer districts should be given preference to richer districts, apart from their lip sympathy and so on, it was open to them to have unanimously agreed to Anantapur as the headquarters and the centre of the university were to be fixed at a place far remote from the Ceded districts, it is fair that the question of Ceded districts and Chittoor also should be settled now. I ask is it in this way that my Circar Friends are going to help us?"

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is not speaking on the merits of the adjournment motion."

\* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Sir, as I think there will be no further occasion to discuss this matter, I appeal to the House to decide this matter by a vote of the House once and for all and I therefore oppose the motion before the House."

29th January 1929]

The motion for adjournment was put to the House and declared lost.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows :—

*Ayes.*

- |                                    |                                                |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.  | 20. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.                 |
| 2. " S. Satyamurti.                | 21. " K. Koti Reddi.                           |
| 3. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 22. " L. K. Tulasiram.                         |
| 4. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.     | 23. " C. Marudavanam Pillai.                   |
| 5. " P. Anjaneyulu.                | 24. " K. Madhavan Nayar.                       |
| 6. " J. A. Saldanha.               | 25. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.                 |
| 7. " Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib.       | 26. " B. Venkataratnam.                        |
| 8. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.  | 27. " K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.             |
| 9. " G. Harisarvottama Rao.        | 28. Rajkumar S. Venkiah.                       |
| 10. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.  | 29. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.                 |
| 11. " K. V. R. Swami.              | 30. Mr. S. Arpudiswami Udayar.                 |
| 12. " D. Narayana Raju.            | 31. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.                  |
| 13. " K. Uppi Sahib.               | 32. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.                         |
| 14. " K. R. Karant.                | 33. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 15. " C. Obi Reddi.                | 34. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.              |
| 16. " A. Parasurama Rao.           | 35. " P. Siva Rao.                             |
| 17. " C. Ramasomayajulu.           | 36. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanyam Pillai.          |
| 18. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.     | 37. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajula Nayudu.     |
| 19. " A. Kaleswara Rao.            |                                                |

*Noes.*

- |                                                     |                                                    |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Macjoribanks.                | 25. Mr. V. I. Munuswami Pillai.                    |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Shib Bahadur.  | 26. " W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.              |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir.                                | 27. " Daniel Thomas.                               |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.               | 28. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.                       |
| 5. " M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.                        | 29. The Zamindar of Kalikota.                      |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.                      | 30. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.                   |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan.                             | 31. " R. Nagan Gowda.                              |
| 8. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | 32. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.                    |
| 9. Mr. H. A. Watson.                                | 33. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.                         |
| 10. " C. A. Souter.                                 | 34. " B. Ramachandra Reddi.                        |
| 11. " S. H. Slater.                                 | 35. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.    |
| 12. " A. McG. C. Tampoe.                            | 36. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.                   |
| 13. " C. W. E. Cotton.                              | 37. Mr. P. T. Rajan.                               |
| 14. " M. A. Manickavelu Nayakar.                    | 38. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.             |
| 15. Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur.                    | 39. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur. |
| 16. Mr. A. B. Shetty.                               | 40. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.         |
| 17. " J. Bheemayya.                                 | 41. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.         |
| 18. " J. A. Davis.                                  | 42. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.         |
| 19. " R. Foulkes.                                   | 43. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.               |
| 20. Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur.                  | 44. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.    |
| 21. Subadar-Major Nanjappa Bahadur.                 | 45. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.                |
| 22. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.                 | 46. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.                         |
| 23. " N. Siva Raj.                                  |                                                    |
| 24. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.                      |                                                    |

Ayes 37. Noes 46.

The motion was declared lost.

Then clause 2 was put to the House and declared carried.

[29th January 1929]

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows :—

*Ayes.*

- |                                                     |                                                    |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.                | 26. Mr. W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.            |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 27. " Daniel Thomas.                               |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir.                                | 28. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.                       |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.               | 29. Mr. F. E. James.                               |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.                    | 30. The Zamindar of Kallikota.                     |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.                      | 31. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.                   |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan.                             | 32. " R. Nagan Gowda.                              |
| 8. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib.         | 33. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.                    |
| 9. Mr. H. A. Watson.                                | 34. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.                         |
| 10. " C. A. Souter.                                 | 35. " B. Ramachandra Reddi.                        |
| 11. " S. H. Slater.                                 | 36. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapathi Mudaliyar.   |
| 12. " A. McG. C. Tampoe.                            | 37. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.                   |
| 13. " C. W. E. Cotton.                              | 38. Mr. P. T. Rajan.                               |
| 14. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.                    | 39. " T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar.             |
| 15. Bahadur Syed Tajudin Sahib.                     | 40. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur. |
| 16. Mr. A. Balakrishna Shetty.                      | 41. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.         |
| 17. " J. Bheemayya.                                 | 42. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.         |
| 18. " J. A. Davis.                                  | 43. Mr. T. M. Moidoo Sahib.                        |
| 19. " R. Foulkes.                                   | 44. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.               |
| 20. " Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib.                        | 45. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyyar.   |
| 21. Subadar-Major Nanjappa Bahadur.                 | 46. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.                    |
| 22. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.                 | 47. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.                |
| 23. " P. Siva Raj.                                  | 48. Mr. A. V. Bhanaji Rao.                         |
| 24. " L. C. Guruswami.                              |                                                    |
| 25. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai.                       |                                                    |

*Noes.*

- |                                    |                                                |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya.          | 17. Mr. Mothay Narayana Rao.                   |
| 2. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.  | 18. " C. Obi Reddi.                            |
| 3. " S. Satyamurti.                | 19. " A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu.               |
| 4. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 20. " C. Ramasomayajulu.                       |
| 5. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyyar.    | 21. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.                 |
| 6. " P. Anjaneyulu.                | 22. " A. Kaleswara Rao.                        |
| 7. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju.       | 23. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.                   |
| 8. " J. A. Saldanha.               | 24. " K. Koti Reddi.                           |
| 9. " Muhammad Abdul Hameed Khan.   | 25. " K. Madhavan Nayar.                       |
| 10. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 26. " C. Venkataratnam.                        |
| 11. " G. Harisarvottama Rao.       | 27. " B. Venkataratnam.                        |
| 12. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.  | 28. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 13. " K. V. R. Swami.              | 29. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.     |
| 14. " D. Narayana Raju.            |                                                |
| 15. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.            |                                                |
| 16. Mr. K. R. Karant.              |                                                |

Ayes 48. Noes 29.

The motion was carried.

*Clause 3.*

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" I move—  
*'for the words "the word Bellary" read, the words "the words 'Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Chittoor'" and add the following at the end "and the word 'and' shall be inserted before the word 'Nellore'"*

"For the reasons I have given already I move the amendment."  
 Mr. A. M. M. MURUGAPPA CHETTIYAR :—" I second it."

[29th January 1929]

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" I oppose the amendment. I wish to point out to the proposer of the amendment that he has not got the mandate of the country for this amendment. Such being the case I would strongly advise him not to press his amendment."

The amendment was put to the House and carried. Clause 3 as amended was put to the House and carried.

*Clause 4.*

Clause 4 was then taken up.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, may I suggest to the hon. Member to withdraw the clause? It is a matter for the University to decide what languages it should teach. Even after Bellary is excluded, it is just possible that there may be some people who might want instruction in Kanarese. If the University is prepared to give such instruction, why should we prevent it?"

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" I have no objection to withdraw it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will have to vote against the clause."

Clause 4 was put to the House and lost.

*Clause 5.*

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" I move—

*'that clause 5 be renumbered as clause 4'.*"

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the whole of clause 5 is to be omitted. I want to know whether Mr. Muniswami Nayudu wants to omit the whole clause."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Sir, I am against the whole of clause 5 in the amending Bill."

The question that clause 5 stand part of the Bill was put to the House and lost.

*Preamble.*

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" In the preamble, I move that for the figure '1926' the figure '1925' be substituted."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The preamble as amended was put to the House and passed.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" I now move that the Bill be passed into law."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Sir, I know it is a forlorn hope, but yet it is my duty even at this stage to sound a note of warning, and say that this legislation should not be rushed through. It is a piece of sheer injustice to the Telugu country. I know that my hon. Friend from Chittoor would have no objection if there was a chance of his Bill coming before the House soon. But I am afraid, he overshot the mark when he believed that anything was so indispensable as not to wait a bit longer. The Andhra University question has waited for over two years. The old Act has been practically scrapped; centres have been destroyed. When that is the case I am surprised to find my hon. Friend's attitude in refusing to give an opportunity to the country.

[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao] [29th January 1929]

I know that the government of Dr. Subbarayan has reverted to his old idea of removing these areas from the Andhra University. He has very little for Andhra sentiment or emotion. I only want to postpone this legislation in order to give an opportunity to the country to consider the matter further. I for one feel that there would be a possible gain by being in the Madras University; I have felt grave doubts whether there would be any gain by being in the Andhra University. I have not yet made up my mind and I have not examined the question closely and I am unable to speak my mind in the matter. The country also has not been in a position to make up its mind. The hon. the Minister for Education has felt it incumbent to command all the forces at his back to get through this in a hurry. He has achieved what he wanted, and that should be sufficient for him. He has got his University at Vizagapatam. I therefore make an appeal to him once more and to my friends who are thinking on party lines, who are thinking on Karnatak lines, to give us the barest opportunity to discuss the matter carefully and come to a conclusion. I therefore object to the passing of this Bill into law at this stage."

Mr. B. Venkataratnam spoke in Telugu.

The House adjourned to meet again at 11 o'clock the next day.

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

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# APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1101-B asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1929, page 192 supra.]

*List of official residences to which sanitary, water-supply and electric installations and fittings were added within the last three years 1925-26, 1926-27 and 1927-28 together with the cost thereof and consequent change in rent.*

| Serial number and name of residence.                                           | Cost of            |                        |                        | Rent.     |           |             | Remarks.   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|
|                                                                                | Sanitary fittings. | Water-supply fittings. | Electric installation. | Total.    | Previous. | Subsequent. |            |
| <b>GANJAM DIVISION.</b>                                                        | RS.                | RS. A. P.              | RS.                    | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P.   |            |
| 1. District Judge's quarters at Berhampur ..                                   | ..                 | 773 5 0                | ..                     | 773 5 0   | 178 0 0   | 182 0 0     | Rent free. |
| 2. Quarters of the Sub-Inspector of Police (Town), Berhampur ..                | ..                 | 128 0 6                | ..                     | 128 0 6   | ..        | ..          | Rent free. |
| 3. Revenue Divisional Officer's quarters at Berhampur ..                       | ..                 | 339 12 3               | ..                     | 339 12 3  | 89 0 0    | 12 0 0      | Rent free. |
| 4. District Medical officer's quarters at Berhampur ..                         | ..                 | 351 0 0                | ..                     | 351 0 0   | 102 0 0   | 104 0 0     | Rent free. |
| <b>NORTH PRESIDENCY DIVISION.</b>                                              |                    |                        |                        |           |           |             |            |
| 5. Police Inspector's quarters, Georgetown ..                                  | ..                 | ..                     | 500                    | 500 0 0   | ..        | ..          | Rent free. |
| 6. Sergeant's quarters A-1, A-2 Reserve Police I to VI ..                      | ..                 | ..                     | 3,523                  | 3,523 0 0 | ..        | ..          | Do.        |
| 7. Quarters for Personal Assistant to the Superintendent, Government Museum .. | ..                 | ..                     | 450                    | 450 0 0   | ..        | ..          | Do.        |
| 8. Quarters for the Assistant Surgeon, Rayapuram Hospital ..                   | ..                 | 85 0 0                 | 494                    | 494 0 0   | 70 0 0    | 74 8 0      | Rent free. |
| 9. Sergeant's quarters, General Hospital ..                                    | ..                 | ..                     | 619                    | 704 0 0   | 40 0 0    | 46 0 0      | Rent free. |
| 10. Quarters for the Head Sergeant, Mental Hospital ..                         | ..                 | ..                     | 340                    | 340 0 0   | ..        | ..          | Rent free. |
| 11. Quarters for Assistant Surgeon, New Hospital, Rayapuram ..                 | 234                | ..                     | ..                     | 234 0 0   | 73 0 0    | 75 0 0      | Rent free. |
| 12. Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarters, second class, Penitentiary ..            | ..                 | 100 0 0                | ..                     | 100 0 0   | 2 0 0     | 24 0 0      | Rent free. |

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• (The term 'provisional' appearing on this page is intended to show that the figures represent rents fixed as per data statement submitted by the Executive Engineer and are subject to the scrutiny by the audit officer and approval of the Superintendent Engineer.)

• (The term 'provisional' appearing on this page is intended to show that the figures represent rents fixed as per data statement submitted by the Executive Engineer and are subject to the scrutiny by the audit officer and approval of the Superintending Engineer.)

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List of official residences to which sanitary, water-supply and electric installations and fittings were aided within the last three years 1925-26, 1926-27 and 1927-28 together with the cost thereof and consequent change in rent—cont.

| Serial number and name of residence.                         | Cost of            |                        |                        |           | Rent.     |             | Remarks. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|----------|
|                                                              | Sanitary fittings. | Water-supply fittings. | Electric installation. | Total.    | Previous. | Subsequent. |          |
| COIMBATORE DIVISION—cont.                                    |                    |                        |                        |           |           |             |          |
| Ootacamund—cont.                                             |                    |                        |                        |           |           |             |          |
| 52. Pressmen's Block No. 1 .. ..                             | ..                 | ..                     | 416                    | 416 0 0   | 32 0 0    | 34 0 0      |          |
| 53. Do. 2 .. ..                                              | ..                 | ..                     | 420                    | 420 0 0   | 24 8 0    | 25 8 0      |          |
| 54. Do. 3 .. ..                                              | ..                 | ..                     | 455                    | 455 0 0   | 24 0 0    | 26 0 0      |          |
| 55. Do. 4 .. ..                                              | ..                 | ..                     | 433                    | 433 0 0   | 28 0 0    | 30 0 0      |          |
| 56. Connemara Cottage .. ..                                  | ..                 | ..                     | 804                    | 804 0 0   | 147 0 0   | 151 0 0     |          |
| 57. Private Secretary's clerk's quarters Block No. 1 .. ..   | ..                 | ..                     | 351                    | 351 0 0   | 25 0 0    | 28 0 0      |          |
| 58. Private Secretary's clerk's quarters, Block No. 2 .. ..  | ..                 | ..                     | 553                    | 553 0 0   | 25 0 0    | 28 0 0      |          |
| 59. Section officers' quarters .. ..                         | ..                 | ..                     | 332                    | 332 0 0   | 15 0 0    | 17 0 0      |          |
| 60. Park Sergeant's quarters .. ..                           | ..                 | ..                     | 459                    | 459 0 0   | 23 0 0    | 25 0 0      |          |
| 61. Subdivision clerk's quarters .. ..                       | ..                 | ..                     | 355                    | 355 0 0   | 12 0 0    | 14 0 0      |          |
| 62. Hospital Assistant's quarters .. ..                      | ..                 | ..                     | 350                    | 350 0 0   | 19 0 0    | 21 0 0      |          |
| 63. Press Manager's quarters .. ..                           | ..                 | ..                     | 457                    | 457 0 0   | 28 8 0    | 31 8 0      |          |
| 64. Police Sub-Inspectors quarters, Block No. 1 .. ..        | ..                 | ..                     | 211                    | 211 0 0   | 13 0 0    | 14 0 0      |          |
| 65. Do. 2 .. ..                                              | ..                 | ..                     | 211                    | 211 0 0   | 13 0 0    | 14 0 0      |          |
| 66. Do. 3 .. ..                                              | ..                 | ..                     | 220                    | 220 0 0   | 13 0 0    | 14 0 0      |          |
| 67. Police Sergeant's quarters 1 .. ..                       | ..                 | ..                     | 346                    | 346 0 0   | 25 0 0    | 27 0 0      |          |
| 68. Do. 2 .. ..                                              | ..                 | ..                     | 327                    | 327 0 0   | 25 0 0    | 27 0 0      |          |
| 69. Revenue block 4 .. ..                                    | ..                 | ..                     | 539                    | 539 0 0   | 30 0 0    | 33 0 0      |          |
| 70. Do. 5 .. ..                                              | ..                 | ..                     | 545                    | 545 0 0   | 30 0 0    | 33 0 0      |          |
| 71. Do. 6 .. ..                                              | ..                 | ..                     | 537                    | 537 0 0   | 30 0 0    | 33 0 0      |          |
| 72. Forest Ranger's quarters .. ..                           | ..                 | ..                     | 412                    | 412 0 0   | 22 0 0    | 24 0 0      |          |
| 73. Assistant Sergeant's quarters .. ..                      | ..                 | ..                     | 378                    | 378 0 0   | 28 0 0    | 30 0 0      |          |
| 74. Chesterfield (District Medical Officer's quarters) .. .. | ..                 | ..                     | 1,092                  | 1,092 0 0 | 133 0 0   | 138 0 0     |          |
| 75. Monte Rosa .. ..                                         | ..                 | ..                     | 1,502                  | 1,502 0 0 | 154 0 0   | 162 0 0     |          |
| 76. Police Sub-Inspector's quarters at Kandal. .. ..         | ..                 | ..                     | 185                    | 185 0 0   | 13 0 0    | 14 0 0      |          |
| 77. Sub-Registrar's clerk's quarters .. ..                   | 160 0 0            | ..                     | ..                     | 160 0 0   | 23 0 0    | 24 0 0      |          |
| 78. Do. peons' do. .. ..                                     | 130 0 0            | ..                     | ..                     | 130 0 0   | 11 0 0    | 12 0 0      |          |

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|                                                                                                               |    |         |    |         |         |         |  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|---------|----|---------|---------|---------|--|
| 79. Pressmen's block No. 5 .. ..                                                                              | .. | ..      | .. | 53 0 0  | 30 0 0  | 30 0 0  |  |
| 80. Do. 9 .. ..                                                                                               | .. | ..      | .. | 40 0 0  | 30 0 0  | 30 0 0  |  |
| 81. Veterinary Assistant Surgeon's quarters at Ootacamund .. ..                                               | .. | 450 0 0 | .. | 450 0 0 | 19 0 0  | 21 0 0  |  |
| <i>Coonoor.</i>                                                                                               |    |         |    |         |         |         |  |
| 82. Quarters for Tahalkar .. ..                                                                               | .. | ..      | .. | 77 0 0  | 28 0 0  | 28 0 0  |  |
| 83. Do. Sub-Magistrate .. ..                                                                                  | .. | ..      | .. | 64 0 0  | 22 0 0  | 22 0 0  |  |
| 84. Do. Head clerk .. ..                                                                                      | .. | ..      | .. | 56 0 0  | 19 0 0  | 19 0 0  |  |
| 85. Do. Head Accountant .. ..                                                                                 | .. | ..      | .. | 23 0 0  | 8 0 0   | 8 0 0   |  |
| 86. Clerk's quarters I block of 4 quarters .. ..                                                              | .. | ..      | .. | 83 0 0  | 29 0 0  | 29 0 0  |  |
| 87. Do. II do. .. ..                                                                                          | .. | ..      | .. | 82 0 0  | 30 0 0  | 30 0 0  |  |
| 88. Do. III block of 5 quarters .. ..                                                                         | .. | ..      | .. | 108 0 0 | 39 0 0  | 40 0 0  |  |
| 89. Do. IV block of 2 quarters .. ..                                                                          | .. | ..      | .. | 44 0 0  | 14 0 0  | 14 0 0  |  |
| 90. Peon's quarters I block of 7 quarters .. ..                                                               | .. | ..      | .. | 73 0 0  | 26 0 0  | 26 0 0  |  |
| 91. Do. II do. .. ..                                                                                          | .. | ..      | .. | 73 0 0  | 26 0 0  | 26 0 0  |  |
| 92. Do. III block of 6 quarters .. ..                                                                         | .. | ..      | .. | 63 0 0  | 20 0 0  | 20 0 0  |  |
| <b>CAUVREX DIVISION.</b>                                                                                      |    |         |    |         |         |         |  |
| 93. Police Hospital Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarters at Tanjore .. ..                                         | .. | 220 0 0 | .. | 320 0 0 | 9 0 0   | 11 0 0  |  |
| <b>MADURA DRAINAGE DIVISION.</b>                                                                              |    |         |    |         |         |         |  |
| 94. District Judge's quarters at Madura .. ..                                                                 | .. | 44 0 0  | .. | 44 0 0  | 186 0 0 | 187 0 0 |  |
| 95. Executive Engineer's quarters, Madura Drainage division .. ..                                             | .. | 35 0 0  | .. | 35 0 0  | 102 0 0 | 102 0 0 |  |
| 96. Quarters for the District Superintendent of Police, Madura .. ..                                          | .. | 35 0 0  | .. | 35 0 0  | 117 0 0 | 118 0 0 |  |
| 97. Quarters for the District Medical Officer, Madura .. ..                                                   | .. | 35 0 0  | .. | 35 0 0  | 112 0 0 | 112 0 0 |  |
| 98. District Forest Officer's quarters now occupied by the Collector at Madura of Ramnad .. ..                | .. | 35 0 0  | .. | 35 0 0  | 96 0 0  | 97 0 0  |  |
| 99. Quarters for the Inspector of Schools, Madura .. ..                                                       | .. | 35 0 0  | .. | 35 0 0  | 109 0 0 | 109 0 0 |  |
| 100. Assistant Collector's quarters at Madura occupied by the District Superintendent of Police, Ramnad .. .. | .. | 23 0 0  | .. | 23 0 0  | 72 0 0  | 72 0 0  |  |
| 101. Drainage Assistant Engineer's quarters .. ..                                                             | .. | 23 0 0  | .. | 23 0 0  | 40 0 0  | 40 0 0  |  |
| 102. Ramnad Reserve Inspector's quarters, Madura (Old Reserve Inspector's quarters at Madura) .. ..           | .. | ..      | .. | ..      | 18 0 0  | 19 0 0  |  |

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Proportionate expenditure for fixing a new metre to the water-supply scheme to the European officers' quarters at Talakulam.

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## APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1102 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1929, page 192 supra.]

| Kurnool district<br>(Taluka). | The names of villages<br>worst affected.          | Number of<br>attacks from<br>1st April<br>1928 to<br>31st August<br>1928. | Number of inoculations<br>done from 1st April 1928<br>to 31st August 1928. |                                     | Mortality from rinderpest. |       |       |       |         |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
|                               |                                                   |                                                                           | By serum<br>alone<br>method.                                               | By serum<br>simultaneous<br>method. | April.                     | May.  | June. | July. | August. |
|                               |                                                   |                                                                           |                                                                            |                                     |                            |       |       |       |         |
| 1. Pattikonda                 | Kotakonda, Marella, Kunkanru<br>and Karivemula.   | 4,365                                                                     | 4,657                                                                      | 123                                 | 196                        | 602   | 511   | 467   | 543     |
| 2. Dhone                      | Alikonda, Pyapalle and<br>Kallachella.            | 977                                                                       | 1,954                                                                      | 317                                 | 91                         | 97    | 144   | 86    | 109     |
| 3. Kurnool                    | Niduzur, Uichela and Venkayya-<br>palle.          | 733                                                                       | 4,655                                                                      | ..                                  | 41                         | 199   | 120   | 136   | 62      |
| 4. Kollunkula                 | Gosernanipalle of Owk division                    | 1,974                                                                     | 2,976                                                                      | ..                                  | 175                        | 267   | 183   | 107   | 129     |
| 5. Sirvel                     | Pedda Vengalee, O. Cumbalur<br>and Brahmanapalle. | 600                                                                       | 501                                                                        | ..                                  | 40                         | 35    | 199   | 92    | 86      |
| 6. Cumbum                     | ....                                              | Not known.                                                                | 155                                                                        | ..                                  | 1                          | 20    | 9     | 5     | 29      |
| 7. Nandikotkur                | ....                                              | 302                                                                       | 979                                                                        | ..                                  | ..                         | 7     | 51    | 51    | 14      |
| 8. Nandyal                    | ....                                              | ..                                                                        | ..                                                                         | ..                                  | ..                         | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..      |
| 9. Markapur                   | ....                                              | ..                                                                        | ..                                                                         | ..                                  | ..                         | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..      |
|                               | Total ..                                          | 9,51                                                                      | 15,377                                                                     | 440                                 | 544                        | 1,227 | 1,517 | 943   | 972     |

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## APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1105-A asked by Mr. C. Gopala Menon at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1929, page 194 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 2948, Revenue, dated 18th December 1928.

From the Honorary Joint Secretary, Prohibition League, Malabar, dated 15th October 1928.

I have the honour to submit herewith a memorandum of the Prohibition League, Calicut, on some points relating to the Excise Administration of Government and request you to be so good as to give it your best consideration.

The Prohibition League, Calicut, begs to submit the following memorandum on some of the points relating to Excise Administration and requests the Government to give it their favourable consideration.

*Excise Licensing Boards.*—The League is aware that the Excise Licensing Boards have been reconstituted as a result of the recommendations of the Excise Committee. By a notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st July 1927, the Excise Licensing Boards for certain mufassal municipalities have been constituted and for the Calicut Municipality also having a population over 50,000 there is a Licensing Board. As mentioned in the notification above stated the Licensing Board is comprised of 10 members distributed as follows :—

- Three official members.
- Two representatives of the Municipal Council.
- One member of Legislative Council.
- One temperance representative.
- One representative of labour.
- One representative of licensees.
- One employer of labour.

It may be noted that in regard to the Calicut Licensing Board—it is probable that is the case elsewhere—also—(c), (e) and (g) have been nominated by the Collector. These three together with the three officials and the representative of the licensees constitute a decided majority being seven against three who are expected to represent the interests of the temperance cause, and any proposal for the reduction in the number of shops or change of place cannot generally find acceptance unless the officials favour such proposals. The proceedings of the Calicut Licensing Board are an instance in point. The Chairman elected will be invariably an official as the nominated members who owe their position to the Collector will generally favour his election. That has been the case in regard to Calicut. Even if the member of the Legislative Council and the representative of labouring classes join the three elected members, on all questions there will be usually equal number of votes and the casting vote of the Collector who is here the Chairman of the Board will decide the issues. Moreover in the case of Calicut, the member of Legislative Council who resides in Tellicherry is the member of the Calicut Licensing Board. The League trusts that the object of the Government in creating these Licensing Boards is to ascertain through their members public opinion on the location and number of drink shops. Only those that are residents in the municipal area can be expected to know and

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represent real public opinion. Much less can a nominated member of the Legislative Council be expected to know the wishes of the public of Calicut with whom he did not come into contact, even at the time of elections to the Legislative Council. Therefore the League submits that the following modifications are necessary in the composition of the Licensing Board if it is to serve at all the purpose for which it has been constituted :—

- (a) The Chairman of the Board shall be a non-official elected by the Board.
- (b) A member of the Legislative Council residing in the area of the municipality to be nominated and if no such member is available the existing Temperance Organizations may be asked to elect one more representative. In the absence of Temperance Organizations the Collector shall nominate from among active social workers.
- (c) The representative of labour of the depressed classes shall be nominated from among the actual working classes.
- (d) The representative of employers of labour shall be elected by the employers of labour owning factories that come under the Factories Act.

As regards our recommendations (c) and (d) the League begs to represent that the method of representation unless arranged as suggested is doing more harm than good. The labour or depressed classes are represented by a member who is not an actual worker. In the case of Calicut the representative of labour classes happens to be a member of the League. But what we are concerned with is not with persons but the principle on which nominations should be based. An employer of labour has been nominated. The system of nomination should be followed only in areas where the employers of labour are few. But in a place like Calicut where there are so many employers of labour, both Indian and European, we do not understand at all why the representative of the employers of labour should not be elected.

By rule 15 of the notification already referred to, the Board shall not during its term of office reduce the number of shops existing on the date when it came into office by more than one-fifth of each kind of shop and it shall not be competent to any succeeding Board to reduce the number to a lower figure than one-third of the number existing when such Boards were first constituted. The League is of opinion that this rule curtails the liberty of the Board in making progressive reduction in the number of shops. Taking the case of Calicut, there are nine arrack shops in the town. The utmost the present Licensing Board can do under the rule above quoted is to reduce one shop; but in no case can this Board and the succeeding Licensing Boards order closure of more than six shops. So virtually it will take eighteen years to close six shops as not more than one shop can be closed during the term of office of a Board and no further reduction can take place after eighteen years unless the Government are pleased to alter the rules. Moreover as rules stand at present, it is not clear whether the restrictions regarding reduction in the number of shops are equally applicable in the case of proposal to increase the number of shops. While the Licensing Board may reduce the number of shops, the Government or the representative of the licensees may increase the number of shops every year rendering the decisions of the Board ineffective. At any rate the struggle for reduction will become keener and the feeling of opposition which must necessarily evoke will not be helpful in creating the spirit of co-operation necessary for

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the promotion of the cause of temperance. The League is of opinion that there is no necessity for the rule quoted above as the Board's decisions are not final and are at present subject to the control of the Commissioner of Excise. This rule is not intelligible even if the powers of the Board in regard to reduction in the number of shops is absolute and final. After all the decisions of the Board have been rendered advisory by rule 17 of the notification. It is the opinion of the League that the decisions of the Board in regard to reduction in the number of shops should be final subject to the control of Government and not of the Commissioner of Excise. That will accord with the principle of responsibility of the Minister in charge of the subject who is subject to the vote of the Legislative Council. The Commissioner of Excise will even then have the right to appeal to Government against the decisions of the Board. The League would also represent that there should be Excise Licensing Boards for all municipal areas instead of constituting them only for areas with a population 50,000 or more. It is not understood why the smaller municipalities should be treated in a different manner. The problems facing them are the same. The League ventures to express the opinion that it is an unnecessary and needless distinction.

*The Excise Advisory Committees.*—These committees have been constituted for revenue divisional areas including smaller municipalities with less than 50,000 population. As already suggested in the previous paragraph, the smaller municipalities may receive Excise Licensing Boards and these committees may deal only with the problem of rural drink shops.

The Advisory Committee is constituted on lines similar to those of the Excise Licensing Board with this difference that there is no representation for employers of labour and a member of Legislative Council is not nominated to it. Unless there are more than one municipality and taluk board represented on the committee, the defects noticed in regard to the Excise Licensing Board will operate in the case of the Advisory Committees also. As the name itself indicates the powers of the committees are merely advisory and its decisions are subject to the approval of the Collector. The final authority is the Commissioner of Excise. The League cannot understand at all why this distinction should exist between the Licensing Boards and the Advisory Committees and their powers should be seemingly different while in effect they are the same. The League begs to suggest that Licensing Boards may be constituted for the revenue divisional areas as well and the powers at present enjoyed and proposed to be given by the League may be given to these Advisory Committees also. The decisions of the Committee may be subject to the veto of the Government only.

After carefully reading the notifications relating to the Excise Licensing Boards and the Excise Advisory Committees, and studying their political working the League feels constrained to come to the conclusion that the Government have not shown sufficient confidence in the representatives of the people on these bodies. Trust begets trust and exercise of real power only can create a sense of responsibility. It appears as though the Government are afraid that if full powers are granted that the drink shops will all be closed in a day. Such a fear breeds suspicion on both sides and the amount of co-operation necessary to solve the drink problem can never be got. The problem will have to remain unsolved till there is a change of heart. The Government have been pleased to grant so many powers to the local bodies. It cannot be gain-said that on the whole the local bodies have felt sense of



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responsibility in exercising their powers. Temperance work is social work and those working for the temperance cause are social workers who are really conversant with the facts of the situation and can be trusted to exercise their judgment discreetly. The League requests the Government to modify the rules governing the constitution and functions of the Licensing Boards and the Advisory Committees in the directions indicated in this memorandum.

*Order—Mis. No. 2948, Revenue, dated 18th December 1928.*

The Honorary Secretary, Prohibition League, Malabar, is informed that the Excise Licensing Boards and Advisory Committees which have been recently constituted have been working only for a short time and that the suggestions in the memorandum submitted with his letter, dated 15th October 1928, will be considered when some experience has been gained of the working of these bodies.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Public Health)

H. R. PATE,  
*Secretary to Government.*

To M.R.Ry. R. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Secretary, Prohibition League, Malabar.  
„ the Commissioner of Excise.

## APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1106 asked by Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1929, page 195 supra.]

(1)

*Statement showing the qualifications of Dr. W. Happer, the specialist in venereal diseases for the Madras Presidency.*

## A.—ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS.

- (1) Graduated M.B., Ch. B., Edinburgh, July 1925.
- (2) M.D. (with venereal diseases as special subject).
- (3) M.R.C.P

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## B.—POST-GRADUATE EXPERIENCE.

| Dates.                              | Employment.                                                                                    | Work engaged on                                                                                                                              |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| August 1925 .. ..                   | House Surgeon, the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.                                                 | Surgical Out-patient Department under Mr. W. A. Cochrane, F.R.C.S.                                                                           |
| September 1925 .. ..                | Locum Tenens .. ..                                                                             | General Practice, Dr. Clary, Ullesthorpe, Rugby.                                                                                             |
| October 1st to December 31st, 1925. | House Surgeon, East Pilton Hospital, Edinburgh.                                                | Diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases in women and children, under Mr. Lees.                                                          |
| January 1st to August 31st, 1926.   | Part-time Clinical Assistant, Venereal Diseases Department, the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.    | Diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases in men under Mr. Lees.                                                                          |
|                                     | Assistant Clinical Bacteriologist, the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.                             | Dark ground examination for Sp. Pallidar, Examination of Smears. Preparation of cultures and Auto-Vaccine.                                   |
| August 1926 to July 30th, 1927.     | Part-time Clinical Assistant, Venereal Diseases Department, the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.    | Examination of blood by Wasserman and other reactions. Examination of Cerebro spinal fluid.                                                  |
|                                     | House Surgeon, St. Paul's Hospital for diseases of the skin and Genito-Urinary organs, London. | General skin diseases. Genito-urinary surgery. Venereal diseases in men and women (100,000 attendances per annum) Mr. Allport and Mr. Mills. |
| August 1927 to May 1928.            | Senior Clinical Assistant, Ante Natal Department, Royal Maternity Hospital, Edinburgh.         | In charge of administration and diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases in pregnancy under Professor Johnstone and Mr. Lees.            |

(2)

G.O. No. 1927, P.H., 19th September 1928.

The Surgeon-General and the Accountant-General are informed that the Governor-General in Council has sanctioned, on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, the creation by this Government of a temporary post of specialist in venereal diseases for this Presidency for a period of three years. The pay and other conditions of service of the officer selected for the post will be as follows :—

(i) *Pay*.—Rupees 1,600 a month. The officer will not be entitled to rent-free quarters, exchange compensation, presidency or any other allowance.

(ii) *Passage*.—A free first-class passage to India and a free first-class return passage on completion of the term of appointment will be provided by the Government.

(iii) *Leave*.—The officer will be subject to the model leave rules applicable to officers engaged on contract.

(iv) *Pension*.—The officer shall have no claim to pension or gratuity or the benefits of any special provident fund.

(v) *Travelling allowance*.—The Madras Travelling Allowance Rules will apply to any journeys which the officer may have to make.

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(vi) *Private practice*.—The officer's whole time will be at the disposal of the Government and he will not be permitted to undertake private work except with their special sanction and under such conditions as they may prescribe.

(vii) *Duties*.—The duties of the specialist will consist in the organization, on proper lines, and the supervision of anti-venereal work in this Presidency. He will also be the Lecturer on Venereal Diseases in the Madras Medical College and in that capacity will train under-graduate and post-graduate students. His other chief duties will be—

(a) to advise the Surgeon-General and the Director of Public Health as to the steps to be taken to reduce the prevalence of venereal diseases in the Presidency and to deal with cases already infected;

(b) to arrange for the establishment of treatment centres in the important hospitals in Madras City, such as the General Hospital, the Hospital for Women and Children and the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital and in one or more Red Cross Child Welfare centres;

(c) to supervise the treatment in the General Hospital and in the Child Welfare centres, to advise in a consulting capacity on treatment in all other centres and to co-ordinate the work being carried on in the venereal diseases departments of all the medical institutions in Madras City;

(d) to train members of the various hospital staffs in the practical methods of diagnosis and treatment and to give similar training to medical men and women from rural areas and provincial towns who may be selected for the purpose; and

(e) generally to do all such work connected with his special subject, which may be entrusted to him by the Government from time to time.

2. The post of Lecturer in Venereal Diseases in the Civil Surgeon's grade sanctioned in G.O. No. 801, P.H., dated the 27th April 1927, will be held in abeyance with effect from the date on which the specialist appointed takes charge and for so long as he is employed.

3. The High Commissioner for India will be addressed in regard to the recruitment of an officer for the post of specialist in venereal diseases sanctioned in this order.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Public Health)

S. RANGANATHAN,  
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Surgeon-General.  
" Director of Public Health.  
" Accountant-General, through Finance Department  
" Finance Department.

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## APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1110 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1929, page 197 supra.]

*Letter from the District Health Officer, Bellary, to the Director of Public Health, Madras, C.R. No. 527/28, dated 9th November 1928.*

1. The population of Kamalapuram is 5,359.

|                               | 1927 |       |
|-------------------------------|------|-------|
| 2. The total number of births | ...  | 193   |
| Do. birth-rate                | ...  | 36.01 |
| Do. deaths                    | ...  | 347   |
| Do. death-rate                | ...  | 64.75 |

*Deaths.*

| Causewar Analysis. |     |     | Agewar Analysis.      |     |     |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----|
| Born dead          | ... | 3   | Under 1 year          | ... | 71  |
| Cholera            | ... | 8   | Between 1 and 5 years | ... | 34  |
| Plague             | ... | 120 | " 5 and 15 "          | ... | 56  |
| Fever              | ... | 52  | " 15 and 45 "         | ... | 102 |
| Dysentery          | ... | 11  | Above 45 years        | ... | 84  |
| Respiratory        | ... | 6   |                       |     |     |
| Injuries           | ... | 1   | Total                 | ... | 347 |
| Maternal deaths    | ... | 3   |                       |     |     |
| All other causes   | ... | 143 |                       |     |     |
| Total              | ... | 347 |                       |     |     |

3. The eight deaths of cholera synchronised with Humpi festival following the return of pilgrims from Emmanur festival of Bombay Presidency. With early steps taken, the epidemic was quickly aborted and controlled in spite of the Humpi festival.

4. The 120 deaths of plague included occurrences in two epidemics:—

(1) From 31st January to 18th March 1927 when there were 39 deaths.

(2) From 18th July to 18th October 1927 when there were 81 deaths.

Evacuation orders had been promulgated on the onset of the first epidemic but were not given effect to owing to the lateness of the season with reference to plague. There was a rebounding epidemic of very severe virulence, reports of which were suppressed for over a fortnight. The Reddi was punished on this account.

The place was evacuated with difficulty towards the close of August within which period the majority of deaths had occurred. The weather was very unfavourable for effective sun disinfection and the epidemic persisted therefore in camps.

Intensive inoculations were several times attempted but without success.

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The deaths under fever numbering 52 and a great part of the deaths shown under all other causes is directly and indirectly due to malaria which is very prevalent in the Union. This disease has sapped the vitality of the people and renders them easily susceptible to all diseases.

| 1928                                                        |       | Deaths.                   |     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-----|
| 5. The total number of births (up to end of August 1928) .. | 90    |                           |     |
| Birth-rate ... ..                                           | 25.19 |                           |     |
| The total number of deaths (up to end of August 1928).      | 289   |                           |     |
| Death-rate ... ..                                           | 83.7  |                           |     |
| Causewar Analysis.                                          |       | Agewar Analysis.          |     |
| Born dead ... ..                                            | 2     | Under 1 year ... ..       | 49  |
| Fever ... ..                                                | 98    | Between 1 and 5 years ... | 41  |
| Dysentery ... ..                                            | 29    | "    5 and 15    "        | 15  |
| Respiratory .. ..                                           | 11    | "    15 and 45    "       | 106 |
| Maternal deaths ... ..                                      | 5     | Above 45 years ... ..     | 88  |
| All other causes ... ..                                     | 153   |                           |     |
| Rabies (in January) ... ..                                  | 1     |                           |     |
| Total ... ..                                                | 299   | Total ... ..              | 299 |

The high infantile mortality, the great number of deaths shown under fever and many of the deaths under all other causes are all due to malaria. Relevant extracts from the Union Inspection notes of the village for 1928 is given below.

6. *Under the heading Vital Statistics.*—"The death-rate is extremely high but the reason is the very great amount of malaria that prevailed at the village during the close of last year and the early months of this year. Practically every house had two or three patients of malaria. The Taluk Board was approached for a free supply of quinine for distribution through the Health staff, but the Board did not consider this measure necessary. Meanwhile, the Union is slowly but sure, dwindling in population on account of the ravages of malaria, plague and cholera."

7. *Under the heading relief of congestion and anti-malarial measures.*—"The village is situated at the base and sides of a water basin into which the storm water from the surrounding hills flows in. The main bazaar street is the channel at the bottom of this basin and leads westwards into wet lands. The sub-soil level is within 6 feet at the bottom of the basin but on account of the slope and the nature of the soil which is sandy, there is no appreciable dampness anywhere. But the Chavadikeri and the Manmadana-out during the rainy season by the rising waters of the lake, and this part suffers acutely from malaria. It is necessary that the people of this locality should move out to a better site and the area suggested by the President, Union Board, is quite suitable for the purpose. I suggest that this measure be carried out on the lines suggested personally by me as soon as possible."

8. "The innumerable private manure pits in the Union, making sanitation practically impossible, should receive the attention of the Board. When a sufficiency of land has been made available for this purpose, it is misdirected

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kindness if people are not compelled to use this land for their manurial needs. I would suggest in addition, that the area be cleanly hedged in with a milk hedge and be plotted out in plots of 10' x 10' each and leased on a hire of about As. 4 per plot per year. The income will make a welcome addition to the Union finances.

"The filling in of these manure pits is a sanitary necessity if the place is not to dwindle down to extinction in the course of time. Expenditure on this head will be far more paying than the construction of markets in the present health conditions of the Union. I suggest that prickly-pear bushes be cut and sundried and used as filling in material, over which half a foot of mud be spread on the top.

9. "The fort moat is another insanitary feature which has to be attended to by connecting up the different pits by drains and making a way for the collected water to flow away into the irrigation lake on the southern side."

## GUINEA-WORM.

10. The main drinking water-supply for the village is the lake and the irrigation channel. There are two step-wells on the south-eastern side which are also used by the people of that locality. These are fruitful sources of guinea-worm. There is also one step well in use by the Madigas on the north-eastern side which is similarly giving rise to guinea-worm.

Conversion of the former two step-wells into draw wells has been recommended in all the previous inspection notes. The question of converting the Madiga step-well has been mooted as an urgent matter this year. These measures have so far not been taken in hand.

## APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1111 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1929, page 198 supra.]

(1)

## G.O. Mis. No. 297, Financial, dated 26th March 1920.

The Government sanction the payment to the South Indian Health and Welfare Association of a grant of Rs. 25,000 during the year 1919-20. The Accountant-General is requested to place the amount at the disposal of the Secretary of the Association at an early date.

2. An additional allotment of Rs. 25,000 is sanctioned under the head '32. Miscellaneous' from the reserve at the disposal of the Financial Department.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

R. A. GRAHAM,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

To the Accountant-General.  
" Secretary, South Indian Health and Welfare Association.  
" Copy to the Local and Municipal (Medical) Department.  
" Public Works Department.

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(2)

**G.O. Mis. No. 25, P.H., dated 4th January 1924.**

READ—the following papers :—

From the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras,  
dated 5th November 1923, No. 1995-G/23.

From the President, National Baby Week Committee, dated  
26th November 1923.

From the Honorary Secretary, Madras Health Council,  
dated 28th November 1923, No. 2624-1, P.H.

*Order—Mis. No. 25, P.H., dated 4th January 1924.*

The Government sanction a grant of Rs. 3,000 to the Madras Health Council for expenditure in connexion with the 'Health Week' and 'National Baby Week' in January 1924. The amount will be met from the anticipated savings under '33. A. Public Health -- Public Health Establishment' in the Civil Budget Estimate for 1923-24.

2. The Accountant-General is requested to disburse the amount immediately.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

**B. RAMA RAO,**  
*Deputy Secretary to Government.*

To the Honorary Secretary, Madras Health Council, No. 81, Mount Road, Madras.  
,, Accountant-General.  
,, Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.  
,, Director of Public Health.  
,, Finance Department.

(3)

**G.O. Mis. No. 1848, P.H., dated 11th December 1924.**

READ—the following papers :—

From the Director of Public Health, dated 7th October 1924,  
R. No. 1960-1, P.H.

From the Director of Public Health, dated 22nd October 1928,  
R. No. 200-1-A.

*Order—Mis. No. 1848, P.H., dated 11th December 1924.*

The Government are pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 3,000 to the Madras Health Council for expenditure in connexion with the celebration of the 'National Health' and 'Baby Week' in January 1925.

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2. The expenditure will be met by reappropriation as shown in the statement annexed.

3. The Accountant-General is requested to place the amount at the disposal of the Madras Health Council at an early date.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Public Health)

**V. PANDRANG ROW,**  
*Deputy Secretary to Government.*

To the Director of Public Health,  
,, Surgeon-General.  
,, Finance Department.  
,, Accountant-General, through Finance Department.  
,, Honorary Secretary, Madras Health Council, Victoria Buildings, Egmore.

## ANNEXURE.

*Form of Proceedings sanctioning reappropriation of Funds.*

Public Health Department or office.

| Major, minor and sub-heads* and unit of appropriation primary and secondary. | Allotment and progress of expenditure. |                                |                                                    |                                                                            | Reasons justifying proposals. | Orders of sanctioning authority. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|                                                                              | Amounts as in the sanctioned estimate. | Actual expenditure up to date. | Probable expenditure during remainder of the year. | Amount of additional allotment required or available for re-appropriation. |                               |                                  |
| (1)                                                                          | (2)                                    | (3)                            | (4)                                                | (5)                                                                        | (6)                           | (7)                              |
|                                                                              | RS.                                    | RS.                            | RS.                                                | RS.                                                                        |                               |                                  |
| Heads of estimate proposed to be increased—                                  |                                        |                                |                                                    |                                                                            |                               |                                  |
| 33. B. Public Health—Grants for Public Health purposes                       |                                        |                                |                                                    |                                                                            |                               |                                  |
| —Miscellaneous items ..                                                      | Nil.                                   | Nil.                           | 3,000                                              | 3,000                                                                      | ..                            | ..                               |
| Heads of estimate proposed to be reduced—                                    |                                        |                                |                                                    |                                                                            |                               |                                  |
| 33. C. Public Health—                                                        |                                        |                                |                                                    |                                                                            |                               |                                  |
| Expenses in connexion with bubonic plague ..                                 |                                        |                                |                                                    |                                                                            |                               |                                  |
| Contingencies .. ..                                                          | 33,750 *                               | 30,750                         | ..                                                 | 3,000                                                                      | ..                            | ..                               |

\* Excludes Rs. 250 reappropriated in G.O. Mis. No. 1429, P.H., dated 10th October 1924.

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**G.O. No. 930, P.H., dated 4th May 1925.**

READ—the following papers :—

Official Memorandum to the Director of Public Health, dated 19th November 1924, No. 31622-1, P.H.

From the Director of Public Health, dated 1st December 1924, No. 1960-4, P.H.

From the Director of Public Health, dated 19th December 1924, R. No. 1960-5, P.H.

From the Director of Public Health, dated 3rd March 1925, R. No. 1960-6, P.H.

**Order—No. 930, P.H., dated 4th May 1925.**

The Government are pleased to sanction a recurring contribution of Rs. 8,000 per annum from 1925-26 towards the funds of the Madras Health Council to enable the Council to do health propaganda work in the Presidency. Out of the above contribution a sum of Rs. 3,000 is earmarked for the preparation of materials for the celebration of the National Health and Baby Week.

2. The balance of Rs. 5,000 will now be placed at the disposal of the Health Council.

3. The expenditure will be met from the provision in the Budget Estimate for 1925-26 under 33. B. Public Health—Grants for Public Health purposes—ii. Grants and Contributions—Grants to the Madras Health Council. The Accountant-General is requested to disburse Rs. 5,000 at an early date.

4. The Director of Public Health is informed that no additional contribution to the Health Council can be sanctioned at present.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

V. PANDRANG ROW,  
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Health.

„ Surgeon-General.

„ Finance Department.

„ Accountant-General, through Finance.

„ Honorary Secretary, Madras Health Council, Victoria Buildings, Egmore.

„ Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.

(5)

**G.O. Mis. No. 1607, P.H., dated 5th August 1925.**

READ—the following paper :—

From the Director of Public Health, dated 18th July 1925, R. No. 1960-9, P.H.

**Order—Mis. No. 1607, P.H., dated 5th August 1925.**

The Government are pleased to sanction a contribution of Rs. 3,000 to the Madras Health Council towards the expenditure proposed to be incurred in connexion with the celebration of the National Health and Baby Week in 1926.

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2. The expenditure will be met from the provision in the Budget Estimate for 1925-26 under '33. B. Public Health—Grants for Public Health purposes—Grants to the Madras Health Council.'

The Accountant-General is requested to disburse the amount at an early date.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

V. PANDRANG ROW,  
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Health.

„ Secretary, Madras Health Council, Victoria Buildings, Egmore.

„ Finance Department.

„ Accountant-General, through the Finance Department.

(6)

**G.O. Mis. No. 457, P.H., dated 18th March 1926.**

READ—the following papers :—

I

G.O. No. 930, P.H., dated 4th May 1925.

II

Letter from Sir A. M. MacDOUGALL, Kt., Chairman, Madras Health Council, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government (Public Health) Department, dated 15th February 1926.

I have the honour to place the following facts before the Government for favour of consideration :—

As Government is aware, the Madras Health Council is practically the sole agency in the Presidency for the preparation and distribution of health propaganda materials and all its literature has to be prepared in five or six vernaculars.

The Council's total income for the year is Rs. 10,500 made up of a Government grant of Rs. 8,000 and a reduced donation of Rs. 2,500 from the Indian Red Cross Society. Last year its total budget amounted to very little more and the Council in fact has constantly had considerable difficulty in making both ends meet.

The Government is aware from the special reports made by the Director of Public Health that the National Health and Baby Week movement has roused ever increasing enthusiasm both in towns and rural areas. The successful celebrations of the last two years have been a great stimulus to local bodies and their activities during the week which has just been held have been greatly increased; as a result enormous demands were made on the Health Council for all the propaganda materials—posters, pamphlets, lanterns and slides—and it was impossible to ignore these without prejudice to the success of the celebrations. In many instances, however, it was possible to comply only in part with the hundreds of requisitions received although hundreds of thousands of leaflets and pamphlets were printed. Even so and notwithstanding the fact that the Health Week has been postponed in seven districts on account of the prevalence of cholera, the Madras Health Council has been compelled to exceed its resources by about Rs. 5,000. At the

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present moment, therefore, it has been obliged to suspend its activities completely and is unable to comply with the indents now being received, owing to the exhaustion of its stocks. In order to wipe off this deficit and to meet further expenditure required for the preparation of materials for the districts which have yet to celebrate Health and Baby Week, I have to request that Government will be pleased to sanction a supplementary grant of at least Rs. 5,000 as early as possible. The Council's work is of such importance to the people of this Presidency that it feels it will not make this appeal in vain.

## III

Endorsement of the Director of Public Health, dated 22nd February 1926, R. No. 103-1-V.S.

Forwarded.

2. I have pleasure in endorsing every word of Sir Alexander MacDougall's letter. The work done by the Madras Health Council has been of the greatest value to the Public Health Department and it would be in every way deplorable if its activities were suspended. As it is, I am unable to provide the necessary materials for seven districts which still have to conduct Health and Baby Week. I would therefore strongly recommend to Government that the additional allotment of Rs. 5,000 asked for be sanctioned at a very early date. I may add that this amount is available by reappropriation from by budget head '33. A. Public Health—Mufassal establishments—Pay of Officers—Voted.'

Order—Mis. No. 457, P.H., dated 18th March 1926.

In the circumstances stated by the Chairman of the Madras Health Council and the Director of Public Health, the Government as a special case sanction an additional grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Health Council during 1925-26.

2. The Director of Public Health reports that the expenditure on this account which falls under '33. B. Public Health—Grants for Public Health purposes—Grants and Contributions' can be met by reappropriation from '33. A. Public Health Establishments—Establishment—Mufassal—Pay of Officers—Voted.' He is requested to submit through the Accountant-General immediately, and in any case not later than the 23rd of March 1926, a formal reappropriation statement for the sanction of the Government. Pending the receipt of this statement the Accountant-General is requested to place the amount of the grant at the disposal of the Madras Health Council at once.

3. The Health Council is informed that if it should again allow its expenditure to exceed its resources it will have to extricate itself from its financial difficulties without the expectation of any assistance from the Government.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

H. R. UZIELLI,  
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Health.  
,, Finance Department.  
,, Accountant-General, through the Finance Department.  
,, Chairman, Madras Health Council.  
,, Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.

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## APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1112-B asked by Mr. K. R. Karant at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1929, page 200 supra.]

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF REGISTRATION, MADRAS.

E. H. M. BOWER, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (LOND.), M.L.A.  
No. 145-Est., dated 15th October 1928.

READ—the following :—

G.O. Mis. No. 744, Public, dated 3rd September 1928.

[ABSTRACT.—Public services—Communal representation—The Madras Registration Service—Proportion for recruitment—Laid down.]

The Government direct that future initial recruitment to the Madras Registration Service shall be made in the following proportion and order :—

(a) If qualified and suitable candidates are available in each community, officers shall be appointed so that the proportion of appointments made from each community may, out of every twelve posts, be as follows :—

|                                                        |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Non-Brahmans (Hindu) ... ..                            | 5  |
| Brahmans ... ..                                        | 2  |
| Muhammadans ... ..                                     | 2  |
| Anglo-Indians and Christians (including Europeans) ... | 1  |
| Others (including depressed classes) ... ..            | —  |
| Total ... ..                                           | 12 |

(b) Such appointments shall be made in the following order :—

|                                |                                 |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) Non-Brahman (Hindu).       | (6) Non-Brahman (Hindu).        |
| (2) Muhammadan.                | (7) Others (Depressed classes). |
| (3) Non-Brahman (Hindu).       | (8) Non-Brahman (Hindu).        |
| (4) Anglo-Indian or Christian. | (9) Muhammadan.                 |
| (5) Brahman.                   | (10) Non-Brahman (Hindu).       |
|                                | (11) Anglo-Indian or Christian. |
|                                | (12) Brahman.                   |

(c) If a qualified and suitable candidate of a particular community is not forthcoming in the turn allotted to that community, the appointment shall be made of a candidate belonging to the next community specified in clause (b) above if he is otherwise qualified and suitable for appointment, and a qualified and suitable candidate belonging to the former community will have a preferential claim to appointment on the next occasion when it is made.

2. The starting point of the rotation laid down in paragraph 1 (b) above shall be determined by the last appointment made at the date of the order [e.g., if the last appointment was of a Non-Brahman (Hindu) the rotation will be considered to have started at No. 1, if a Muhammadan at No. 2, if an Anglo-Indian or Christian at No. 4, if a Brahman at No. 5, if an officer of the depressed classes at No. 7].

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Order.—Communicated to all Registering officers.

(Signed) .....

Personal Assistant  
for Inspector-General of Registration.To all Registrars (advance copy)  
Gazette.

## APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1124 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1929, page 208 supra.]

I.—Statement showing vacancies which occurred on Taluk Boards at the end of March 1928 and the nominations made to fill them up.

| Name of the Taluk Board.    | Number and names of nominated members on the Taluk Board whose seats fell vacant at the end of March 1928.                                                                                                                    | Names of persons appointed in those vacancies.                                                                                                                                                                         | Caste or religion to which the nominee belongs.           |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| Vellore Taluk Board.        | ....                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | ....                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | ..                                                        |
| Ranipet Taluk Board.        | 1. Janab T. Abdul Majeeth Sahib Bahadur of Melvisharam.                                                                                                                                                                       | M.R.Ry. A. Raghavalu Nayudu Gara of Attithangal.                                                                                                                                                                       | Kammawar.                                                 |
| Cheyyar Taluk Board.        | ....                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | ....                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | ..                                                        |
| Polur Taluk Board.          | ....                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | ....                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | ..                                                        |
| Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board. | 3. (1) M.R.Ry. Arunachala Vasantha Krishna Vanatharaya Tiruganambanda Pandariar Avargal, Zamindar of Vettavalam.<br>(2) The Reverend Jean Amalados of Vettavalam.<br>(3) Janab M. C. Abdul Khader Sahib Bahadur of Vanavaram. | M.R.Ry. Arunachala Vasantha Krishna Vanatharaya Tiruganambanda Pandariar Avargal, Zamindar of Vettavalam.<br>M. B. Rangaswami Reddiyar Avargal of Tandrapet.<br>Janab A. Abdul Razaak Sahib Bahadur of Tiruvannamalai. | Dravida Kshatriya.<br>Reddi.<br>Muhammadan.               |
| Tirupattur Taluk Board.     | 3. (1) M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib J. G. Swamidos Nadar Avargal of Tirupattur.<br>(2) M.R.Ry. A. P. Periaswami Pulavar Avargal of Gautamapet, Tirupattur.<br>(3) Janab N. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur of Valathur.                        | M.R.Ry. A. M. Vedamuni Avargal of Kandipet.<br>M.R.Ry. B. T. Gurusurthi Asari Avargal of Melmoyal.<br>Janab N. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur of Valathur.                                                                  | Indian Christian.<br>Kammalan (Goldsmith).<br>Muhammadan. |

29th January 1929]

II.—Statement showing nominations of members made to Taluk Boards for filling up vacancies which occurred subsequent to 31st March 1928.

Number and names of members nominated subsequent to 31st March 1928.

Caste or religion of each nominee.

## Vellore Taluk Board.

4. (1) Mrs. Julia Nathaniel of Vellore ... ..  
 (2) M.R.Ry. P. J. P. Eswara Chettiyar Avargal of Vellore ... ..  
 (3) M.R.Ry. Sriramulu Nayudu Garu of Vellore.  
 (4) Janab Khan Sahib Banghi Abdul Razaak Sahib Bahadur of Ambur ... ..

Indian Christian.

Vaniya.

Balija.

Muhammadan.

## Ranipet Taluk Board.

3. (1) Janab T. Abdul Majeed Sahib Bahadur of Melvisharam ... ..  
 (2) M.R.Ry. S. R. Thangavelu Mudaliyar Avargal of Panapakkam ... ..  
 (3) Mr. W. Bell, Agent, Messrs. Parry & Co., Ranipet ... ..

Muhammadan.

Senguntha.

European.

## Cheyyar Taluk Board.

6. (1) Janab M. M. Allapichai Sahib Bahadur of Wandiwash ... ..  
 (2) Janab T. A. Eusanulla Sahib Bahadur of Tiruvettipuram ... ..  
 (3) M.R.Ry. P. M. Arumugam Avargal of Echur ... ..  
 (4) M.R.Ry. A. Lakshmana Nayakar Avargal of Mamandur ... ..  
 (5) The Reverend S. Paul of Wandiwash ... ..  
 (6) M.R.Ry. M. Lokanatha Mudaliyar Avargal of Barthipuram ... ..

Muhammadan.

Do.

Adi-Dravida.

Vanniya.

Roman Catholic Christian.

Senguntha.

## Polur Taluk Board—Nil.

## Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board—Nil.

## Tirupattur Taluk Board.

2. (1) M.R.Ry. A. P. Periaswami Pulavar Avargal of Gautamapet, Tirupattur ... ..  
 (2) M.R.Ry. T. K. D. Govindaraju Gramani Avargal of Tandalam, Krishnavaram ... ..

Adi-Dravida.

Nadar.



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III.—Statement showing the number of members on each Taluk Board in the North Arcot district castewar on 1st January 1928.

| Vellore Taluk Board. |     |     |   | Number of members castewar. |     |     |    |
|----------------------|-----|-----|---|-----------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| Vellala              | ... | ... | 8 | Indian Christian            | ... | ... | 1  |
| Kamma                | ... | ... | 2 | Adi-Dravida                 | ... | ... | 1  |
| Brahman              | ... | ... | 3 | Jain                        | ... | ... | 1  |
| Reddi                | ... | ... | 1 |                             |     |     |    |
| Vaniya Vaisya        | ... | ... | 1 |                             |     |     |    |
| Muhammadan           | ... | ... | 2 | Total                       | ... | ... | 20 |

| Ranipet Taluk Board.  |     |     |   |                  |     |     |    |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|---|------------------|-----|-----|----|
| Vellala               | ... | ... | 8 | Indian Christian | ... | ... | 1  |
| Kammavar              | ... | ... | 2 | European         | ... | ... | 1  |
| Brahman               | ... | ... | 3 | Muhammadan       | ... | ... | 1  |
| Reddi                 | ... | ... | 4 | Adi-Dravida      | ... | ... | 1  |
| Vanniyakula Kshatriya | ... | ... | 1 |                  |     |     |    |
| Nadar                 | ... | ... | 1 |                  |     |     |    |
| Sengunthar            | ... | ... | 1 | Total            | ... | ... | 24 |

| Cheyyar Taluk Board. |     |     |   |                  |     |     |    |
|----------------------|-----|-----|---|------------------|-----|-----|----|
| Baliya               | ... | ... | 2 | Muhammadan       | ... | ... | 1  |
| Vellala              | ... | ... | 5 | Indian Christian | ... | ... | 1  |
| Brahman              | ... | ... | 5 | Adi-Dravida      | ... | ... | 1  |
| Reddi                | ... | ... | 3 | Viswakarma       | ... | ... | 1  |
| Vanniya              | ... | ... | 3 |                  |     |     |    |
| Kammavar             | ... | ... | 1 |                  |     |     |    |
| Jain                 | ... | ... | 1 | Total            | ... | ... | 24 |

| Polur Taluk Board. |     |     |   |             |     |     |    |
|--------------------|-----|-----|---|-------------|-----|-----|----|
| Reddi              | ... | ... | 1 | Muhammadan  | ... | ... | 1  |
| Vanniya            | ... | ... | 3 | Adi-Dravida | ... | ... | 1  |
| Karnam             | ... | ... | 2 | Vaniya      | ... | ... | 1  |
| Brahman            | ... | ... | 2 | Kamma       | ... | ... | 1  |
| Vellala            | ... | ... | 2 |             |     |     |    |
| Sengunthar         | ... | ... | 1 |             |     |     |    |
| Indian Christian   | ... | ... | 1 | Total       | ... | ... | 16 |

| Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board. |     |     |   |                       |     |     |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|---|-----------------------|-----|-----|----|
| Dravida Kshatriya           | ... | ... | 1 | Nayudu                | ... | ... | 1  |
| Indian Christian            | ... | ... | 1 | Udayar                | ... | ... | 2  |
| Muhammadan                  | ... | ... | 1 | Tholuva Vellala       | ... | ... | 1  |
| Adi-Dravida                 | ... | ... | 1 | Vanniyakula Kshatriya | ... | ... | 1  |
| Brahman                     | ... | ... | 2 |                       |     |     |    |
| Sengunthar                  | ... | ... | 2 |                       |     |     |    |
| Vellala                     | ... | ... | 1 | Total                 | ... | ... | 16 |
| Reddi                       | ... | ... | 4 |                       |     |     |    |

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Number of members castewar.

Number of members castewar.

| Tiruppattur Taluk Board. |     |     |   |                  |     |     |    |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|---|------------------|-----|-----|----|
| Brahman                  | ... | ... | 3 | Indian Christian | ... | ... | 1  |
| Vellala                  | ... | ... | 2 | Adi-Dravida      | ... | ... | 1  |
| Sengunthar               | ... | ... | 2 | Devanga Lingayat | ... | ... | 2  |
| Kamma                    | ... | ... | 2 | Muhammadan       | ... | ... | 1  |
| Vanniya                  | ... | ... | 1 |                  |     |     |    |
| Reddi                    | ... | ... | 2 |                  |     |     |    |
| Gandla                   | ... | ... | 1 | Total            | ... | ... | 20 |
| Vaisya                   | ... | ... | 1 |                  |     |     |    |

## APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 1130 asked by Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1929, page 215 supra.]

| Serial number and name of district board. | Amount of Railway cess accumulations on 30th September 1928. |        | Total accumulations [Columns (2) and (3)]. |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------------|
|                                           | Investments.                                                 | Cash.  |                                            |
| (1)                                       | (2)                                                          | (3)    | (4)                                        |
|                                           | RS.                                                          | RS.    | RS.                                        |
| 1. South Arcot                            | 18,90,590                                                    | 43     | 18,90,633                                  |
| 2. Cuddapah                               | 2,43,768                                                     | 2,386  | 2,46,154                                   |
| 3. Ganjam                                 | 3,24,370                                                     | 13,040 | 3,37,410                                   |
| 4. East Godavari                          | 5,44,736                                                     | ...    | 5,44,736                                   |
| 5. South Kanara                           | 4,46,600                                                     | 2,264  | 4,48,764                                   |
| 6. Kurnool                                | 9,88,622                                                     | 95,511 | 10,84,133                                  |
| 7. Madras                                 | 11,68,692                                                    | 8,385  | 11,77,077                                  |
| 8. Nellore                                | 8,48,257                                                     | 14     | 8,48,271                                   |
| 9. Ramnad                                 | 11,04,400                                                    | 19     | 11,04,419                                  |
| 10. Trichinopoly                          | 8,75,388                                                     | ...    | 8,75,388                                   |
| 11. Vizagapatam                           | 7,43,483                                                     | 822    | 7,44,305                                   |

## APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to question No. 1131-B asked by Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1929, page 217 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 3337, dated 30th August 1927.

READ—the following papers:—

From certain councillors, Chidambaram Municipality, dated 30th April 1927.

From certain councillors, Chidambaram Municipality, dated 22nd May 1927.

From the Chairman, Municipal Council, Chidambaram, No. 215, dated 6th July 1927.

Endorsement of the Collector of South Arcot, L. Dis. No. A-6-4528-27, dated 15th July 1927.

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Order—*Mis. No. 3337, L. & M., dated 30th August 1927.*

The Government have carefully considered the allegations against the Chairman, contained in the petitions from certain municipal councillors of Chidambaram and the Chairman's remarks thereon. They proceed to pass orders on the allegations.

2. *Allegation (1)—Failure to hold monthly meetings.*—The action of the Chairman in having failed to convene a meeting of the council in February, March and April 1927 was objectionable. He should in future strictly observe the provisions of rule 1 of Schedule III of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, under which a meeting should be held at least once in every month.

3. *Allegation (2).*—The council sanctioned a large number of items of expenditure in its meetings, dated 22nd November 1926 and 30th November 1926. The Examiner is requested to investigate during the next audit whether any of the items of expenditure are inadmissible and whether there was any fraud.

4. *Allegation (3)—Failure to convene meetings in response to requisitions.*—The Chairman's explanation of his failure to convene meetings of the Council in response to requisitions made by certain councillors on 22nd February 1927 and 14th April 1927 cannot be accepted. No special provision of law is required to empower a council to reconsider its own resolutions. Nor is it necessary to state in the requisition for a meeting the grounds on which a subject is included in the requisition.

5. *Allegation (4)—Refusal to allow certain councillors to inspect records.*—The Chairman's action in having refused to permit certain councillors to inspect municipal records relating to the resolutions passed on 22nd November 1926 and 30th November 1926 was not justifiable. Such refusal should be based on grounds of public policy or interests and not on the Chairman's opinion of the councillors concerned or their attitude towards him.

6. *Allegation (5).*—It is reported that a meeting was held on 12th May 1927 after the lapse of more than three months, and although a number of items of expenditure was incurred during the period without the previous sanction of the council, the items were not placed before the meeting. The Examiner is requested to investigate the matter and report whether the council has sanctioned the expenditure.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Local Self-Government)

C. B. COTTERELL,  
Secretary to Government.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Chidambaram.  
,, the Collector of South Arcot.

Copy to the petitioners.  
,, to the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

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## APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1133 asked by Mr. D. Narayana Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1929, page 221 supra.]

G.O. No. 1969, L. & M., dated 3rd May 1928.

READ—the following paper:—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement),  
Mis. No. 2940, dated 10th October 1927.

Order—No. 1969, L. & M., dated 3rd May 1928.

The Government have for some time had under consideration the question of the decentralization of control over village panchayats. Under sub-section (1) of section 37 of the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1920, the Local Government have power to appoint a Registrar of Panchayats for the whole or any portion of the area to which the Act extends. Under sub-section (3), the Registrar-General should attend to the constitution and superintend the administration of panchayats and when so authorized by the Government exercise all or any of the powers vested in them by the Act except the power to make rules under section 44. When the Act was passed it was anticipated that when under the Registrar-General's guidance a sufficient number of panchayats had proved successful and the movement had taken root, in any area, his control could be withdrawn from that area and the powers delegated to him could be transferred as experience might dictate, to one or other of the officers and persons mentioned in section 38, and that when panchayats had been established in every district and their usefulness demonstrated over the whole Presidency, the need for a Registrar might cease to exist.

2. The post of the Registrar-General of Panchayats was first created for one year from 15th December 1921 and has been continued since then on a temporary basis, being held by the Inspector of Municipal Councils. The number of panchayats formed has progressed as follows since the appointment of the Registrar-General:—

|         | Number of panchayats. |             | Number of panchayats. |
|---------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1921-22 | 9                     | 1926-26     | 933                   |
| 1922-23 | 164                   | 1926-27     | 1,924                 |
| 1923-24 | 329                   | On the 11th |                       |
| 1924-25 | 579                   | December    |                       |
|         |                       | 1927        | 2,540                 |

The following powers have been delegated to the Registrar-General of Panchayats:—

| Section of the Village Panchayat Act, 1920. | Subject.                                                                                                       |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3 (7)                                       | Declaring any area to be a village for the purposes of the Act.                                                |
| ...                                         | Directing the constitution of a panchayat and modifying or cancelling a notification constituting a panchayat. |

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| Section of the Village Panchayat Act, 1920. | Subject.                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5 ... ..                                    | Determining the numerical strength of a panchayat and the relative strength to be allotted to each revenue village where a panchayat has jurisdiction over more than one revenue village. |
| 11 ... ..                                   | Removing any panchayatdar or president from his office.                                                                                                                                   |
| 14 ... ..                                   | Determining the name of a panchayat.                                                                                                                                                      |
| 26 (1) (a), (b), (d) & (e)                  | Approving the levy of taxes and fees mentioned in clauses (a), (b), (d) & (e).                                                                                                            |
| 26 (2) ... ..                               | Sanctioning levy of taxes and fees.                                                                                                                                                       |
| 33 ... ..                                   | Suspending or cancelling any resolution of a panchayat or any order or notice issued by a panchayat or its president and prohibiting any act such as that mentioned in the section.       |

3. The office establishment of the Registrar-General has been added to from year to year to cope with the increase of work due to the growth in the number of panchayats. If the present system is continued by which the organization and control of panchayats is centralized under the Registrar-General of Panchayats and if the present rate of increase in the number of panchayats also continues the work will necessitate the formation of a centralized department—a step which the Government consider neither necessary nor desirable.

4. In the opinion of the Government the remedy for the present centralizing tendency is to confine for the present the activities of the Registrar-General to the formation and stabilization of panchayats and to hand over panchayats in each district which are fairly started and functioning to the care of a district authority which, later, it is expected, will be able to replace the Registrar-General in the matter of formation of panchayats also. It is under contemplation to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, so as to provide for the appointment of revenue or executive officers for district boards. To these officers, when appointed, the Government propose to delegate under section 38 of the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1920, such powers of Registrar-General as may be necessary to guide and control panchayats in the district. In the meantime some other method of decentralization has to be temporarily employed. The Government have accordingly decided in consultation with the Board of Revenue to delegate to Collectors the control over panchayats which have become established. To this end the powers now exercised by the Registrar-General under sections 11, 26 (1) (a), (b), (d) and (e), 26 (2) and 33 of the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1920, will be delegated to Collectors. These powers will be withdrawn from the Registrar-General in respect of panchayats the control of which is delegated to Collectors.

5. In G.O. No. 3597, L. & M., dated 3rd October 1925, the Government outlined the part they expected district officers to take in helping the development of panchayats. They have reason to believe that with reference to that order Collectors are, as it is, interesting themselves in the growth and

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working of panchayats. They do not anticipate that the powers now delegated to Collectors will result in such an addition to their work and responsibilities as to necessitate an increase of their staff, while there are good grounds to expect that panchayats will benefit by the closer and more defined interest which district officials will owe to them.

6. The Registrar-General of Panchayats is requested to submit at an early date detailed proposals in regard to the panchayats in each district the control over which may now be transferred to District Collectors, with reference to the orders in paragraph 4 above.

7. The appended notification will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Local Self-Government)

C. W. E. COTTON,  
Secretary to Government.

To the Registrar-General of Panchayats.  
 „ the Board of Revenue.  
 „ the Revenue Department.  
 „ all Collectors.  
 „ the Director of Public Instruction.  
 „ the Surgeon-General.  
 „ the Law (Drafting) Department.  
 „ the Law (Education) Department.  
 „ the Accountant-General.  
 „ the Superintendent, Government Press (for publication of the notification).

## APPENDIX

## Notification.

Under section 38 of the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1920, and in partial modification of notifications Nos. 15, dated 3rd January 1922, 67, dated 24th January 1922 and 227, dated 21st March 1922, the Local Government authorize Collectors of districts to exercise the following powers in respect of panchayats the control of which has been transferred to them :—

| Section of the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1920. | Subject.                                                                                                                                                                              |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 11 ... ..                                          | Power to remove any panchayatdar or president from his office.                                                                                                                        |
| 26 (1) ... ..                                      | Power to approve the levy of the taxes and fees mentioned in clauses (a), (b), (d) and (e).                                                                                           |
| 26 (2) ... ..                                      | Approving the levy by a panchayat of taxes and fees other than those mentioned in sub-section (1) of the same section.                                                                |
| 38 ... ..                                          | Power to suspend or cancel any resolution of a panchayat or any order or notice issued by a panchayat or its president and to prohibit any act such as that mentioned in the section. |

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## APPENDIX XII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1136 asked by Mr. K. R. Karant at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1929, page 222 supra.]

*Lac cultivation.*—Two experiments in lac cultivation on *Shorea talura* were carried out near Deverbetta in North Salem district. Two crops were raised. The first crop—the monsoon crop—took 131 days to mature, and the second—the post-monsoon crop—took 133 days.

*The monsoon crop.*—Brood lac obtained free from Mysore State was put on trees on the 13th July 1927. Swarming and settlement was mostly complete in about three weeks. Stick lac was removed nearly a month after putting it on the shoots.

About 50 per cent of the insects died within a month during August-September, and the cause of that heavy mortality is not definitely known.

The male emergence which commenced about the middle of September and lasted for a fortnight was satisfactory. About this time numerous predators and parasites chiefly eullemma and chalcid fly appeared and caused extensive damage to the crop till its harvest. Very few branches escaped their attack.

*The post-monsoon crop.*—Forty lb. of healthy brood lac personally selected by me was put on vigorous shoots on the 9th and 10th November 1927. Swarming and settlement progressed rapidly and the stick lac was taken from the trees on the 27th November.

Early growth and male emergence was quite satisfactory. Winged males were also noticed on some branches.

As the weather continued to be favourable the crop developed rapidly in spite of some predators and parasites. But early in March when the crop was almost mature rats started to eat away the thick incrustation and completely destroyed the crop on sixty trees.

The new brood started to swarm out on the 26th March when the crop was harvested. The yield was 160 lb. of cleaned brood lac which was immediately put on the trees at Deverbetta and at Jowlagiri.

A sum of Rs. 9-14-6 was spent in inoculating the trees and in harvesting the crop.

The experiments which were started to study the effects of the climatic conditions of the locality on lac cultivation, and to acquire practical experience of it, have also served as a demonstration of the up-to-date method of cultivating lac successfully for which the Conservator and the District Forest officer were pressing me. They were not conceived on a commercial scale to draw any economic results. However, in spite of the rat damage to a third of the crop the yield was four times the seed used.

*Pruning experiments.*—It was decided to study the shoot-bearing habits of *Shorea talura* in response to various severities and modes of pruning in different seasons and in different localities to know the best season or seasons when the tree responds most to pruning. Nearly 1,500 poles have been pruned in North and Central Salem divisions and kept under observations.

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## APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1143 asked by Mr. D. Narayana Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1929, page 228 supra.]

*Letter from A. H. A. Todd, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of West Goianari, dated the 7th July 1928, Op. No. 113/28.*

[Irrigation—Panchayats—Working—Annual report—1927-28.]

The twenty-four channels noted below were under management of panchayats during the year under report:—

- (1) Dosapadu West side channel.
- (2) Bhimaraajakunta channel.
- (3) Dendulur channel.
- (4) Tallapalem channel and its branches.
- (5) Nandamur channel.
- (6) Marampalli channel.
- (7) Chisa Paidava channel.
- (8) Peda Paidava channel.
- (9) Karrakodu channel.
- (10) Ai Bhimavaram No. 1 channel.
- (11) Garuvu channel.
- (12) Ai Bhimavaram No. 2 channel.
- (13) Kallakuru channel.
- (14) Bhaskara Rao Kodu channel.
- (15) Aredu No. II channel.
- (16) Kesavaram No. 2 channel.
- (17) Yendagandi channel.
- (18) Garagoparru No. 2 channel.
- (19) Kovvada channel.
- (20) Pottilanka channel.
- (21) Kandavalli, branch of Koderu parallel channel.
- (22) Koderu No. 1 channel, branch of Rapaka channel.
- (23) Khandavalli No. 1 channel.
- (24) Do. parallel channel.

2. The three following channels which were ordered to be transferred to panchayat management have not yet been handed over for the reasons noted against them:—

*Arulla channel.*—On hearing from the Executive Engineer that necessary repairs to the channel were executed, I asked the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bhimavaram, to form a panchayat. He has formed a panchayat and asked the Executive Engineer to hand over the channel to the panchayat.

*Andalur parallel channel.*—The Executive Engineer has recently reported that the channel has been completely repaired. The Revenue Divisional Officers, Narasapur and Bhimavaram, have been asked to form a panchayat.

*Bhimavaram No. II branch channel.*—This has been removed from the list of channels to be handed over to panchayat management in G.O. No. 1826 I., dated 23rd August 1927.

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3. All the channels except those given below have generally been kept in good order:—

- (1) Tallapalem channel and its branches
- (2) Marampalli channel.
- (3) China Paidava channel.
- (4) Peda Paidava channel.
- (5) Karakodu channel.
- (6) Garuvu channel.
- (7) Kallakur channel.
- (8) Aredu No. II channel.
- (9) Kesavaram No. II channel.
- (10) Garagaparru channel.
- (11) Kovvada channel.
- (12) Kandavalli branch.

4. Water has been generally well distributed and there have been no complaints of short supply or unequal distribution. It is reported that the tail end ryots of Garagaparru channel are averse to the panchayat management as it is unsatisfactory. The panchayatdars will be warned that the control of the channel will be resumed by Government if there is no improvement. The Executive Engineer says that the Kallakur channel is still in disrepair and that the management of the channel by the panchayatdars may be taken over by Government. The Tahsildar, Bhimavaram, however says that the channel has been partially repaired. The panchayatdars may therefore be given one more chance to improve. They will be warned that the management will be resumed by Government, if they do not keep the channel in proper repair. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Nidadavole, reports that the Panchayat of the Tallapalem channel has been working well and that the channel is maintained in good order, while the Executive Engineering Officer and the Executive Engineer are being requested to explain the discrepancy. Kandaravalli branch of Koderu No. 1 channel and Koderu No. 1 channel (branch of Rapaka channel) are reported to have been mismanaged. It is reported that the full number of pipes are wanting at pipe sites under (1) China Paidava channel, (2) Peda Paidava channel, (3) Karakodu channel, (4) Pottilanka channel, (5) Kandaravalli branch of Koderu parallel channel and that there are holes at pipe sites of Kesavaram No. II channel. The Executive Engineer and the Revenue Divisional officers will be requested to warn the panchayatdars that if these defects are not rectified soon, the control of the channels will be taken over by Government.

5. The annual grants allotted to the following channels for 1927-28 are reported to have been drawn and spent for the repairs of the following channels:—

- (1) Kesavaram No. II channel.
- (2) Ai Bhimavaram No. I channel.
- (3) Do. No. II channel.
- (4) Bhaskara Rao Kodu channel.
- (5) Pottilanka channel.

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- (6) Yendagandi channel.
- (7) Karacodu channel.
- (8) Tallapalem channel.

6. The annual grant of Rs. 15 sanctioned to Kandaravalli branch channel for the year under report was drawn and paid to the President of the Panchayat. The Revenue Divisional officer says that the President complains that it is inadequate and requests that an estimate for the repairs may be got prepared by the Public Works Department and additional funds sanctioned. The Executive Engineer is being requested accordingly. The amount of Rs. 50 sanctioned for Garagaparru channel for 1927-28 was it is reported, spent by the panchayat in liquidating the debt incurred in connexion with repairs to the channel in the previous year.

7. On the whole the panchayat system has been working satisfactorily and smoothly. A good many of the panchayatdars seem to be realizing their responsibilities regarding the regulation of water-supply and the ayacut ryots also are co-operating with the panchayatdars.

## APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1144 asked by Mr. D. Narayana Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1929, page 229 supra.]

*Irrigation Works—Transfer of control to Informal Panchayats—  
Set of conditions.*

## CONSTITUTION OF INFORMAL PANCHAYATS.

The ryots owning or cultivating lands under the works or their nominees or representatives shall form the electoral body.

2. The Revenue Divisional Officer shall convene a meeting of the electoral body for the election of panchayatdars. The number of panchayatdars shall not be less than five. At least one representative for each village which the irrigation work irrigates shall be on the panchayat. The qualifications to be prescribed for the panchayatdars are left to the decision of the electoral body at its first meeting.

3. The normal period of membership shall be three years, but at the annual meeting presided over by the Divisional Officer an opportunity shall be given to the electoral body to remove any panchayatdar and choose a substitute.

4. The president of the panchayat shall be chosen by panchayatdars.

5. Meetings of the panchayat shall be held at least once a month. The quorum for each meeting shall be three. The date of the meeting shall be notified by the president in some public place such as the village chavadi at least three days before the date of each meeting. Copies of the minutes of the meeting shall be sent to the Collector and the Executive Engineer for information.

6. The District Collector may dissolve the panchayat at will without assigning any reasons.

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## THE TRANSFER OF CONTROL OF CHANNELS.

7. The transfer of control of channels to the informal panchayats shall be subject to the conditions hereinafter provided.

8. The panchayat will regulate the manner and order in which the wet lands under the channel shall be irrigated, the time at which the supply of water shall commence, the period during which the supply of water shall continue, and the quantity to be supplied, but it shall so exercise its powers of regulation as not to raise the F.S.L. of the channel by shutting down sluices or to interfere with any established or customary right to preferential or proportional supply. The supply to be let into the channel will be determined by the officers of the Public Works Department in whose charge will remain the regulation and maintenance of the head sluice.

9. The panchayat shall not effect any alterations to sluices or masonry works, or make any alteration in the channels, or interfere with any head-works—

(a) When transferring the control of a channel to the panchayat the department in charge of that channel will hand over to the panchayat a list of all masonry works and pipe sluices with particulars as to their mileage and also the size, etc., of the pipes. The panchayats shall maintain the masonry works and pipe sluices according to the list without any additions and alterations. If any additions are found necessary they shall be reported to the Executive Engineer for necessary action.

(b) The department concerned in charge of the channel will hand over a list of all the miscellaneous properties on the channel and the panchayatdars shall properly and carefully maintain them.

10. The panchayat shall be responsible for keeping watch over the bund during the rainy season.

11. The panchayatdars shall make good any damage to the bund, sluices, headworks, etc., resulting from their mismanagement; the decision of the District Collector that any particular item of damage was the result of mismanagement by the panchayat and fixing the amount of damages so payable shall be final.

12. The Government may, if deemed necessary, sanction an annual grant for the upkeep of the channel and its masonry works and the panchayat shall utilize the grant made by the Government for that purpose under the supervision of the officers of the Public Works Department.

13. The panchayat shall maintain an account of receipts and expenditure and keep it for public inspection.

14. The panchayat shall attend to—

(a) the clearance of silt to the extent to which it is necessary without prejudice to the natural regime of the channel, and

(b) ordinary repairs in all cases.

15. The general control of nirgantis shall be vested in the panchayat. The Revenue Department shall retain the power of appointment, dismissal, punishment and payment.

16. Mismanagement by the panchayat shall not be regarded as a reason for any remission of land revenue.

17. The Government may resume the management of the channel at will without assigning any reasons.

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## THE TRANSFER OF CONTROL OF TANKS.

18. The transfer of control of tanks to the informal panchayats shall be subject to the conditions hereinafter provided—

(a) The panchayat will regulate the manner and order in which the wet lands under the tank shall be irrigated, the time at which the supply of water shall commence, the period during which the supply of water shall continue and the quantity to be supplied, but it shall so exercise its powers of regulation as not to interfere with any established or customary right to preferential or proportional supply.

19. The panchayat shall not effect any alterations to sluices or interfere with the standards and specifications laid down in the Tank Restoration Scheme Memoirs, or raise, lower or extend weirs or calingulas.

20. The panchayat shall be responsible for keeping watch over the bund during the rainy season.

21. The panchayatdars shall make good any damage to the bund, sluices, weirs, etc., resulting from their mismanagement; the decision of the District Collector that any particular item of damage was the result of mismanagement by the panchayat and fixing the amount of damage so payable shall be final.

22. The panchayat shall not excavate earth at any time or for any purpose within 30 feet of either toe of the bund.

23. The panchayat shall attend to—

(a) clearance of supply channel to the tank,

(b) ordinary repairs in all cases, such as keeping the tank bund clear of vegetation and prickly-pear, making up rain gullies, etc., under the supervision of the Government officials.

24. The general control of nirgantis shall be vested in the panchayat. The Revenue Department shall retain the power of appointment, dismissal, punishment and payment.

25. Mismanagement by the panchayat shall not be regarded as a reason for any remission of land revenue.

26. The Government may resume the management of the tank at will without assigning any reasons.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR  
OF MADRAS.

Wednesday, the 30th January 1929.

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

PRESENT:

Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon.  
Sir Norman.  
Usman Sahib Bahadur, Kt., The hon. Khan  
Bahadur Sir Muhammad.  
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.  
Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M.  
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.  
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.  
Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.  
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.  
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.  
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur  
S. K.  
Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.  
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.  
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.  
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.  
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur  
R. N.  
Arpudaswami Udayar, S.  
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.  
Bazil-ul-Jah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E.,  
Khan Bahadur Muhammad.  
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.  
Shanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.  
Bheemayya, Mr. J.  
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.  
Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.  
Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. W. E.  
Corley, Mr. F. E.  
Cunningham, Mr. C. B.  
Davis, Mr. J. A.  
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.  
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.  
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.  
Foulkes, Mr. R.  
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.  
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.  
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.  
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.  
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.  
Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.  
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.  
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.  
James, Mr. F. E.  
John, Mr. V. Ch.  
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.  
Karant, Mr. K. E.  
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.  
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.  
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.  
Krishnaswami Ayyar, Mr. Alladi.  
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.

Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.  
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.  
Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.  
Mahmud Shamsud Sahib Bahadur.  
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.  
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.  
Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.  
Nojdo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib F. M.  
Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.  
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.  
Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran  
Raman.  
Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur  
A. M. M.  
Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) S. (Deputy  
President).  
Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.  
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.  
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.  
Narayana Raja, Mr. D.  
Narayana Rao, Mr. M.  
Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.  
Narayanawami Pillai, Mr. T. M.  
Narayanawami Chetty, Diwan Bahadur, G.  
Obi Reddi, Mr. C.  
Parasurama Rao Pentulu, Mr. A.  
Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.  
Premayya, Mr. G. R.  
Rajan, Mr. P. T.  
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.  
Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.  
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.  
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.  
Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.  
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.  
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.  
Ramesinga Reddi, Mr. C.  
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.  
Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.  
Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.  
Sabajanandam, Swami A. S.  
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.  
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.  
Satyamurti, Mr. S.  
Shetty, Mr. A. B.  
Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.  
Siva Raj, Mr. N.  
Siva Rao, Mr. P.  
Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.  
Slater, C.M.E., C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.  
Smith, Mr. W. E.  
Soundara Pandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.  
Souter, I.C.S., Mr. C. A.



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PRESENT—cont.

Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.  
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.  
Subrahmanya Mooppanar, Mr. S.  
Subrahmanya Pillai, Chavadi K.  
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.  
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.  
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.  
Thomas, Mr. Daniel.  
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.  
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.  
Vanavudaiya Gounder, Mr. S. V.

Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.  
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.  
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.  
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.  
Venkataratnam, Mr. B.  
Venkiah, Mr. S.  
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.  
Wood, Mr. C. F.  
Wright, Mr. W. O.  
Zamindar of Gollapalli.  
Zamindar of Singampatti.

## I

## NEW MEMBERS.

The undermentioned new Special Members made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and took their seats :—

Mr. C. B. CUNNINGHAM.

Diwan Bahadur G. NARAYANASWAMI CHETTIYAR.

## II

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

## STARRED QUESTIONS

## Constitution of districts and divisions

*Restoration of the Siruguppa taluk in Bellary district.*

\* 1148 Q.—Mr. P. SIVA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state why no effect has hitherto been given to the proposal for the restoration of the Siruguppa taluk in the Bellary district which has been sanctioned by the Government?

A.—The proposal is still under the consideration of the Government. It is a scheme for inclusion in the next Budget subject to orders on the objections of certain villagers.

## Gazetteers

*Progress made in the revision of District Gazetteers.*

\* 1149 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what progress has been made so far by the Personal Assistant to the Editor of Gazetteers during the sixteen months he has been in charge of the gazetteer work?

A.—The progress made up to the end of September 1928 was as stated below :—

B. Volumes (or Statistical Appendices) for Chittoor, Kurnool, Guntur, Chingleput, the Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Anantapur, South Arcot, Salem, Bellary and Tinnevely had been completed and final proofs had been sent to the press.  
B. Volumes for Nellore, North Arcot, Ramnad, Ganjam, South Kanara, East Godavari, Vizagapatam, Madura, Malabar, Tanjore and Trichinopoly had also been completed

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and the proofs were in various stages of examination. A supplementary chapter for the Nilgiris had been finally approved. Proofs of supplementary chapters for Madura and Bellary were under examination. The chapter for Cuddapah had been compiled and sent to the press while that for Trichinopoly was being edited.

## Irrigation

*Investigation of the Appapuram project in Guntur district.*

\* 1150-A Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how far the investigation has been made regarding the Appapuram project in the Guntur district;

(b) why it was suspended;

(c) whether the Government intend to take up the subject in the near or distant future;

(d) how many acres would be brought under wet cultivation if this project should be undertaken; and

(e) if the answer to clause (c) be in the negative, what are the obstacles in the way of the Government undertaking the project?

A.—The Appapuram Irrigation Project was abandoned in 1919 for the reasons given in paragraph 5 of the note<sup>a</sup> by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated 29th April 1910, a copy of which is laid on the table.

As a result of the installation of six feet shutters on the Kistna Anicut, a block measuring 20,000 acres included in the Appapuram Project has been proposed along with other areas to be brought under short crop irrigation, for the investigation of which a special division is proposed to be sanctioned with effect from 1st April 1929, subject to the vote of the Legislative Council.

*Investigation of the Rajaypet reservoir.*

\* 1150-B Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have made any investigation into the Rajaypet reservoir project in Narasaraopet taluk, Guntur district; and

(b) if so, why it was given up?

A.—The Rajaypet tank project (otherwise called the Boddulavagu tank project) was first investigated in 1903-04. Subsequently, on the recommendation of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation that the major portion of the ayacut to be served by the project was commandable by the Kistna Reservoir Project then under consideration, the further investigation of the project was suspended in 1911.

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix I on pages 412-413 infra.

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The consideration of the Kistna Reservoir Project has been postponed until the Cauvery-Mettur Project is completed or nearing completion. The question of taking up the Rajapet tank project independently of the Kistna Reservoir Project is under correspondence with the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—“ May I know, Sir, what the connexion is between the Kistna Reservoir Project and the Cauvery-Mettur Project and why the former project should be postponed until the completion of the Cauvery-Mettur Project ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ Money, Sir, and establishment.”

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—“ May I know, Sir, if the credit of this Government is so low that, if the Government realise the necessity for taking up the Kistna Reservoir Project, they cannot raise sufficient money in the shape of a loan ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ No, Sir; there is also the question of establishment; we do not have enough establishment for both the projects.”

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—“ May I ask if it is impossible to get sufficient establishment ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ It was thought so when that decision was reached.”

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—“ What is the decision at present ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ I cannot say, Sir; they have not considered the question.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“ May I know which of these two projects is the later one, Kistna Reservoir Project or Cauvery-Mettur Project ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ I cannot say, Sir. Both these projects are clouded in the mist of history.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I ask if the Government cannot find necessary money for the investigation of the Kistna Reservoir Project ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ They are now engaged in the investigation of the Tungabhadra Project. They cannot add to that investigation that of the Kistna Reservoir Project.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know if the Kistna Reservoir Project is not considered part of the Tungabhadra Project and whether the two projects will be investigated separately ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ We are at present investigating the Tungabhadra Project. When we get the result of the investigation we shall have to consider the further question of investigating the Kistna Reservoir Project or some other project, say the Sangameswaram Project.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I ask if the Government would wait for the result of the Tungabhadra Project before launching on the Kistna Reservoir Project ? ”

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The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ Until the result of the investigation is known.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I wish to know if the Government have now come to the conclusion that they are going to wait and see the results of the Tungabhadra Project before they investigate the Kistna Reservoir Project, whether the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee recommended both the schemes, and whether the Government are going to treat the two schemes separately ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ I said, Sir, that the Government intend to wait for the result of the investigation and not the result of the project.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, which of the two schemes, the Kistna Reservoir Project or the Cauvery-Mettur Project fetches a greater percentage of income to the Government ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ On the calculations and estimates prepared at the time when these questions were considered the Cauvery-Mettur Project was considered to be more productive.”

*Report on the Kandleru scheme in Vinukonda taluk.*

\* 1151 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any report has been received from the Collector of Guntur regarding the Kandleru scheme in Vinukonda taluk, Guntur district; and

(b) if so, what the Government intend to do in the matter ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government propose to sanction a special establishment to gauge the Kandleru river for seven months in the year for three years commencing from 1929 in order to ascertain the supply available.

*Construction of shutters with greater height on the Godavari Anicut.*

\* 1152 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report regarding the construction of shutters with greater height over the Godavari Anicut promised in the answer to the last supplementary question to question No. 1176 answered on 5th November 1927 was called for from the Chief Engineer;

(b) whether the same was received; and

(c) if not called for, whether the same will be called for now ?

A.—A copy of the Chief Engineer's report No. 15/27-C.E.P., dated 4th April 1928, is laid on the table.

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*Increase in the supply of water to the East Godavari delta.*

\* 1153 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with regard to the question of increasing the supply of water to the delta in East Godavari—

(a) whether detailed plans and estimates called for from the Chief Engineer for altering the shutter pivots so as to let them fall with greater head and to provide travelling cranes to lift the shutters more quickly have been received by the Government;

(b) when the above arrangements are made what the estimated probable increase in the supply of water to the delta will be; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the opinion of the engineers is definite on the question that it is the above arrangement that will increase the supply of water to the delta and not the introduction of higher falling shutters?

A.—(a) They were not submitted to the Government by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation as the estimate was within his powers of sanction.

(b) Three feet of water over the crest of the anicut necessary to send a full supply to the canals in the Central delta will be maintained.

(c) The opinion of the Engineers is definite on the point that the above arrangement will increase the supply of water to the delta. The introduction of higher falling shutters would no doubt improve the supply, but it will cost about three lakhs, while the approved arrangement, viz, raising the shutter pivots by one inch, will cost only Rs. 2,600.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"With reference to the answer to clause (a), may I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether the Chief Engineer has issued orders for the work being undertaken? It is stated that the matter is within his powers."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know for how long this question has been pending with the Chief Engineer?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Which question, Sir?"

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Clause (a) of the question—the question of providing travelling cranes to lift the shutters."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"That project has been postponed to see the result of raising the shutter pivots by one inch."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"My question is for how long this question of providing travelling cranes was before the Chief Engineer?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"If the hon. Member wants information as to when the question was first proposed, I must have notice, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know the object of the Government in putting up shutter pivots of increased height? Is it to supplement the existing irrigation facilities, or to increase the area under cultivation?"

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The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"The idea was, I believe, to improve supply to the central delta. The amount is very small. As the hon. Member will see, it is only Rs. 2,600."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Will the Government consider the possibility of increasing the ayacut of the Godavari delta?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"That matter would, no doubt, be considered."

*Construction of quarters for the officers at the Headworks of the Cauvery-Mettur Project.*

\* 1154 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of buildings constructed for officers at the Headworks of the Cauvery-Mettur Project;

(b) the capital cost of each;

(c) by whom the same is occupied;

(d) whether any rent is charged; and

(e) whether the officers receive any extra allowance?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) A statement\* giving the information is placed on the table.

(d) No.

(e) No.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"With reference to the answer to clause (d), may I know why no rent is charged for officers who occupy the buildings there?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"It was explained in connexion with our discussion on the Cauvery-Mettur Project, that this was one of the concessions given to the officers living there?"

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Do they get any extra allowance?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"No, Sir, except this."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU:—"Do the Government propose to extend this concession for any length of time, or is there any time-limit for this concession?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"During the construction of the project, Sir."

### Land Revenue

*Inclusion of lands in the Kistna ayacut.*

\* 1155 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report said to have been called for by the Government in the answer to question No. 584 answered on 12th October 1928 regarding the levy of penal assessment on lands included in the ayacut of the Kistna Eastern delta has been received; and

(b) if so, what it is?

A.—(a) & (b) A copy of the information<sup>a</sup> already sent to the hon. Member is laid on the table. It is a reproduction of the Board's report.

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix III on page 415 infra.

<sup>b</sup> Printed as Appendix IV on page 416 infra.

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Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ When as many as 4,000 acres out of the land included in the ayacut are left waste will the Government make an investigation as to why so many acres could not be cultivated wet ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ Because they are on a higher level. If the level is reduced, they will be included in the ayacut.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ May I ask whether the Government Order exempting the poor ryots from the payment of the inclusion fees has been put into operation at all ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ This is a separate question and I must ask for notice.”

*Levy of penal interest on arrears of takkavi loans in Anantapur district.*

\* 1156 Q.—Mr. C. OBI REDDI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report said to have been called for in the answer to question No. 452, answered on 9th October 1928, regarding levy of penal interest on arrears of takkavi instalments in Anantapur district, has been received; and

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

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 2709, Revenue, dated 16th November 1928, which has been laid on the table.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member why, according to the Government Order, the Government consider it unnecessary to get the compilation made in view of the fact that hardships have been pleaded for a long time and changes sought to be made ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ Getting information for the past would not cure hardships at present existing. We have also revised the rules imposing penalties to meet the object of the hon. Member.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ Has the order issued ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ I hope so ; I want notice.”

*Introduction of the Land Revenue Bill.*

\* 1157 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to question No. 545 answered on 12th October 1928 regarding the introduction of the Land Revenue Bill—

(a) whether this Government have sent their reply to the Government of India about the matter ;

(b) whether this Government received any further communication from the Government of India ; and

(c) whether the Government intend introducing the Land Revenue Bill during the lifetime of this Council ?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) There is at present no such proposal. The position has not altered from that explained in the answer to the supplementary question asked by Mr. D. Narayana Raju on the subject in connexion with the reply to question No. 545 on 12th October 1928.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—“ May I ask if there is no chance of the Land Revenue Bill coming up during the lifetime of this Council ? If there is at present no such proposal, may I take it that the Bill will not come up before the term of this Council expires ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ Obviously, I cannot prophesy, Sir.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ With reference to the answers to clauses (a) and (b) of this question, may I know what the nature of the reply of this Government to the Government of India was and what the nature of the communication from the Government of India to this Government was ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ I am unable to give the information.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Is it because it is claimed to be confidential ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ I thought the hon. Member was aware that the Local Government could not give any information regarding correspondence with the Government of India.”

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—“ Has it been marked confidential ? ”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ I recognize that the Local Government has got the right of claiming it as confidential . . . ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I do not think the hon. Member is in order in making statements.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ Is it because it is marked confidential or because it is inconvenient to the Local Government, the information is refused ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ It is a standing rule that the Local Government cannot give information regarding communications with the Government of India.”

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—“ May I ask whether the result that there is no such proposal at present is the consequence of the communications which have passed ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ The hon. Member cannot draw such an inference from my answer.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ May I know whether this Government is interested in introducing that Bill ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat.”

“ Before the hon. Member for the Government refuses to give an answer, I should like to refer him to rule 9 of the Madras Legislative Council Rules which lays down that ‘ in matters which are or have been the subject of

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controversy between the Governor-General in Council or the Secretary of State and the local Government, no question shall be asked except as to matters of fact . . . I wish to know whether this matter is the subject of any controversy between this Government and the Government of India."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"It is not a subject of controversy."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"As long as it is not the subject of any controversy, the Government may be asked to give the information required."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know, Sir . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"In that case my answer must be that I cannot give the information because it is confidential."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member, whether, from the correspondence that has taken place, there is a chance of the matter being discussed further though there is no definite proposal at present before the Government?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I am afraid I cannot say that without disclosing the nature of the correspondence."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU:—"I heard the hon. Member say that it is confidential. Is it in his opinion or in the opinion of the Government?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I can only answer on behalf of the Government, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know the reason why the Government treat this matter of the Revenue Settlement Bill as confidential?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I cannot say, Sir. If the Government of India write to us confidentially, we reply confidentially."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether this Government has been trying to throw its responsibility in this matter on the Legislative Council, or is it anxious to keep the right in its own hands? What is the attitude of this Government?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I am sorry I cannot make a statement on that point without disclosing the information in the correspondence."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know whether the Government of Madras have communicated the feeling of this House that the Revenue Settlement Bill vesting the right of assessment in this House should be introduced early?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"As far as my recollection goes, the report of the debate in this House was communicated to the Government of India."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know if the Government of India have informed this Government about their attitude towards the desire of this House in this matter apart from the desire of the Madras Government as such?"

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The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I cannot answer the question as to what the Government of India have done."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether the confidential nature of the correspondence arose from the fact that the Government of India have imposed it, or this Government itself has imposed it?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It has been already answered."

### Public Service

#### *Application of Government Orders regarding unpassed men even to permanent officials.*

\* 1158-A Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the several Government Orders on unpassed men apply even to persons permanently exempted by the Government and appointed to substantial posts on the same footing as passed men before the issue of the said Government Orders;

(b) whether Government Orders were intended to be applied with retrospective effect and whether there were any special notifications or orders directing the heads of departments to give such retrospective effect to the said Government Orders;

(c) if so, whether the said notifications or orders will be placed on the table of the House;

(d) if no Government Orders or notifications have been issued to the effect mentioned in clause (b) on what authority and on what grounds the heads of departments have been applying the said Government Orders and notifications to cases of men who were granted general and permanent exemptions by Government and confirmed in their appointments on higher scales of pay, years prior to the issue of the Government Orders in question; and

(e) what are the reasons for giving retrospective effect to such Government Orders and applying them even to cases where the unpassed men were given permanent general exemptions, were appointed to substantial and higher posts, were confirmed in their appointments and were allowed to draw several increments long prior to the issue of the Government Orders in question?

A.—(a), (b), (c), (d) & (e) If the hon. Member will indicate more precisely the orders or the cases he has in mind the Government will be able to answer the questions. They are not aware of any orders of the Government or of heads of departments which would be correctly described in the language of the questions.

#### *Statement showing the number of exempted unpassed clerks in South Kanara and some other districts.*

\* 1158-B Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased—

(i) to place before the Council a statement showing the number and names of all exempted unpassed clerks still in service after having passed the

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efficiency bar in the districts of South Kanara, Malabar, Nilgiris, Coimbatore and Salem who had been exempted permanently from 1913 onwards from the operation of article 1 of the Public Service Notification with the privilege of appearing for all special tests with a view to qualify for higher service but in whose cases the privilege of higher promotion has been barred recently within the last two years; and

(ii) to state

(a) whether there are cases of clerks still in service who have passed the efficiency bar and are still prevented from rising higher than the present lower grade on account of the recent orders cancelling the privilege which they had before;

(b) whether there are any statutory orders and rules issued by the Secretary of State to the Imperial and Local Governments not to cancel any privileges already granted by those Governments, and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place them before the Council;

(c) under what circumstances and under what orders the privileges aforesaid once permanently granted were cancelled; and

(d) how many and which of these clerks have passed the special tests in the hope of bettering their prospects and which of them have suffered on account of the set-back by cancellation of their privileges?

A.—(i) & (ii) (a) The hon. Member has based his questions on some misapprehension. Prior to the recent introduction of the incremental scales of pay there was no efficiency bar. Promotion was by selection from grade to grade. After the introduction of the incremental scales and the prescription of an efficiency bar, there has been no case where a clerk permitted to pass the efficiency bar has been denied further progress in the incremental scale applicable to his case.

(ii) (a) & (c) The reference to "the privilege that they had before" is not understood. Clerks who have received special exemption to rise to the top of the lower incremental scale must obtain a further exemption before they can be promoted to a post on a higher incremental scale.

(b) It is a condition of the rules delegating to Local Governments power to frame rules regarding conditions of service, pay, allowances and pensions of provincial and subordinate services that the rights of persons already in the service should not be affected. This does not give any subordinate, least of all an unqualified subordinate, any right of promotion.

### Reforms

*Submission of a further memorandum to the Simon Commission by the Madras Government.*

\* 1159 Q.—MR. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madras Government intend submitting a further memorandum to the Simon Commission on the nature and extent of future political reforms in the province;

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(b) whether it is proposed to send a joint memorandum of the two halves of the Government or separate memoranda for the Reserved and Transferred halves respectively; and

(c) whether the Government propose to place the memorandum or memoranda on the table of the Council; if so, when; and if not, why not?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) No decision has been come to on the matter as yet.

MR. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Since the date of the receipt of this answer, which I see is 13th December 1928, may I know if the Government can throw further light on this matter?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"The answer to (a) and (b) remains the same. As regards (c) I can say that having regard to the time available and the matter having been considered, if any memorandum is sent it will not be laid on the table by this Government for the reason that it is a memorandum addressed to the Commission and it is for them to publish it if they wish."

MR. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With regard to (b), have the Government come to any conclusion as to whether the memorandum is to be two separate memoranda, one on behalf of the Reserved half and one on behalf of the Transferred half of the Government, or whether there is going to be a joint memorandum?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I have just said that the answer to (a) and (b) remains as on paper."

MR. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know approximately the time when the Government expect to be in a position to come to a decision on these two matters?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I cannot undertake to say, Sir?"

### Staff Selection Board

*Appointment of officials and non-officials as members of the Staff Selection Board.*

\* 1160 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased—

(i) to place before the Council a statement showing the officials and non-officials appointed as members of the Staff Selection Board; and

(ii) to state

(a) whether any non-officials are appointed and if so, how long they are to hold the appointment; and

(b) whether any Member of the Legislative Council has been appointed to hold the post and, if so, on what grounds?

A.—(i) The members of the Staff Selection Board are—

(1) *Officials.*

1. The Chief Secretary to Government.
2. The Surgeon-General.
3. The Director of Public Instruction.

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(2) *Non-officials.*

4. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur W. L. Venkataramayya Garu.
5. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C.
6. M.R.Ry. P. T. Kumaraswami Chetti Garu.

(ii) (a) The hon. Member is referred to the answers to clause (i) above and to question No. 977 (d) asked at the meeting of the Council on 31st October 1927.

(b) Yes. Please see answer to clause (i). The nomination is made by His Excellency the Governor.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire whether the Staff Selection Board will be merged into the Public Services Commission ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not know what the hon. Member means by merging. If the Public Services Commission is set up, the Staff Selection Board will of course cease to exist."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire with regard to (ii) (a) and (b) of this question, without any disrespect to any particular individual, whether it is compatible with the position of an hon. Member of this House under obligation to his constituency that he should be made a member of the Staff Selection Board ? "

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

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know whether the Government have considered the difficulty in which an hon. Member of this House is placed by being appointed as a member of the Staff Selection Board ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The difficulty of a Member is not a matter of public concern."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether there are any principles guiding the Government in the matter of making the appointments ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The Government are not making the appointments."

**Criminal Settlements**

*Alleged compulsion of Hindu boys in settlement schools to attend Sunday service, etc.*

\* 1161 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindu boys in the settlement schools are registered in Christian names;

(b) whether it is a fact that the managing bodies of the settlements are making the settlers attend churches on Sundays for service though they are Hindus;

(c) whether it is a fact that settlement schools are closed for Michaelmas instead of Dasara; and

(d) what is the amount contributed to each settlement for churches, Hindu temples and mosques by the Government?

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A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Attendance of Hindus at church service on Sundays is not compulsory.

(c) Like most other schools, the settlement schools are closed for the Michaelmas holidays.

(d) No contribution is made by Government.

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—" With regard to the answer to clause (a) of this question, I wish to know whether the Government made any enquiry ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The answer has been given after making the enquiry."

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—" The answer to clause (b) is that attendance of Hindus at church service on Sundays is not compulsory. I wish to know whether there is any inducement by the masters to the pupils to attend the lectures ? "

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

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" The answer to clause (c) says that like most other schools, the settlement schools are closed for the Michaelmas holidays. Is it closed in accordance with the desire of the pupils ? "

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

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Was any notice put up in any prominent place that it is entirely optional to the Hindus ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" They know that it is optional."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Is it a fact that after the settlement was opened there, there have been many conversions from Hinduism to Christianity among the settlers ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The Government are not aware of it."

Mr. T. AGINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Do the Government know whether there has been any conversion at all ? "

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

Mr. P. BHAKTHAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" Will the Government enquire ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have already replied, Sir."

**Labour**

*Appointment of the District Labour Officer, Malabar.*

\* 1162 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have appointed a successor to the late Honorary District Labour Officer for Malabar; if not, when the officer will be appointed; and



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(b) what arrangements have been made to attend to the duties of the District Labour Officer?

A.—(a) No. It is proposed to appoint a full-time District Labour Officer for Malabar from the year 1929-30.

(b) The Tahsildar of Calicut is attending to the duties of the District Labour Officer in addition to his own duties.

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—“ May I know whether the Government have received petitions from the depressed classes people of Malabar ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Notice.”

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—“ May I know whether the Government will consider the claims of the depressed classes for the appointment of the District Labour Officer, Malabar ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ It is not possible for me to give any undertaking at this stage.”

### Police

#### *Enquiry into the double murder at Melapalaiyam.*

\* 1163 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that a double murder was committed at Melapalaiyam, Tiinnevelly district, in August last in the residence of the murdered and that the murderers have not been traced up to date;

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to call for the details of investigation and place the same before the Council; and

(c) whether the Government will consider the desirability of issuing necessary orders for placing the enquiry in the hands of Police officers from outside the district?

A.—(a) No.

(b) & (c) No.

If any one concerned is dissatisfied with the investigation he should in the first instance represent matters to the District Superintendent of Police or District Magistrate.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“ With reference to clause (a), may I know whether the Government will be pleased to call for the information ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ It is not necessary. The hon. Member may bring it to the notice of the District Magistrate.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—“ In case the District Magistrate or the District Police Officer is not minded to take any interest in the matter, may I know whether the Government will not interest itself directly ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Well, if they refuse to take notice, the Government may then be addressed.”

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#### *Occupation of the police quarters at Charmadi by the Puttur Taluk Board.*

\* 1164 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what amounts were spent for the police station and constables' quarters at Charmadi in South Kanara, and in what year or years they were built;

(b) since what date they have discontinued to be in use;

(c) what amounts, if any, have been spent since then for their watch or repairs;

(d) whether they are used for any other purposes;

(e) whether it is a fact that they are going to ruin;

(f) whether any request was made by the Puttur Taluk Board to permit the station to be used for Local Board Elementary school, which has no proper habitation of its own;

(g) whether it is a fact that the request has been refused; and if so, for what reasons; and

(h) whether Government propose to reconsider the matter and permit the taluk board to use it for the school purposes, on condition that they should vacate it in case Government require it for their purposes; and if not, why not?

A.—(a) The police station and constables' huts were constructed in 1917 at a cost of Rs. 3,238 and Rs. 6,064 respectively.

(b) In the re-allocation which was given effect to from 15th April 1926 the police station at Charmadi was abolished, but the station house and the police lines were retained for the use of the police staff engaged for temporary beat work during the coffee season.

(c) For repairs—

|                             | RS. | A. | P. |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|----|
| (1) Station building        | 41  | 13 | 6  |
| (2) Constables' huts        | 71  | 0  | 0  |
| Amount spent on the watcher | 8   | 11 | 0  |

(d) No.

(e) No.

(f) Yes.

(g) Yes, for the reason stated in answer to clause (b).

(h) The matter is under consideration.

### Madras Record Office

#### *Transfer of Persian records in the Madras Record office to the present building.*

\* 1165-A Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) when the Persian records in the Madras Record office were transferred to the present building;

(b) what steps were taken by Mr. Dodwell to arrange them, catalogue them and otherwise make them available to scholars;

(c) who was assisting Mr. Dodwell in this connexion;

(d) what progress has been made during and after Mr. Dodwell's time; and

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(e) whether any materials left by Mr. Dodwell cannot be made available to research scholars; if so, why?

A.—(a) 1910.

(b) A list of some of these records was made by Mr. Dodwell.

(c) One of the clerks of the office.

(d) Beyond the listing of some of these records, nothing has been done in respect of these records during or after Mr. Dodwell's time.

(e) Yes.

Under the existing rules research scholars can be allowed access to these records.

*Appointment of a clerk in the Madras Record office.*

\* 1165-B Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state whether an advertisement was published in the *Port St. George Gazette* on 20th November 1923 by the Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, dated 17th November 1923, calling for applications from Persian and Hindustani knowing men for a clerk's post in the Madras Record office; how many applied for the post and why no appointment was then made; and when the Government propose to fill the vacancy?

A.—Yes.

Eleven candidates applied. No suitable candidate was available. The Government do not intend now to make such an appointment.

*Action taken on the report on the working of the Madras Record office.*

\* 1165-C Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to place on the table the orders on the report of the Special Officer Mr. H. A. B. Vernon, I.C.S., on the working of the Madras Record office?

A.—The Government have not passed orders on the report.

*Classification and printing of Persian records in the Madras Record office.*

\* 1165-D Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of bundles of Persian records preserved in the Madras Record office;

(b) whether the same have been listed or catalogued or sorted;

(c) whether the lists so prepared have been printed or published, and if not, why not; and

(d) what steps have already been taken or are proposed to be taken by the Government to classify and print the Persian records and make them available to the research scholars and students?

A.—(a) The Persian records comprise of about 365 bundles of various sizes and about 330 volumes.

(b) A rough list of the contents of these records has been prepared.

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(c) & (d) No steps have been taken beyond those mentioned under (b) and the Government do not propose to do anything further for the present.

*Limitations on the appointing powers of the Officiating Curator, Madras Record office.*

\* 1165-E Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) what limitations have been imposed upon the exercise of powers of appointment by the Officiating Curator;

(b) whether it is the case in any other branch of the Secretariat or Department of Government, that an officer drawing a salary of Rs. 300 is empowered to appoint staff with salaries ranging from Rs. 40 to Rs. 200; and

(c) whether the Government will consider the desirability of suitably remedying this anomalous position?

A.—(a) None, except the restrictions contained in general rules.

(b) & (c) The pay of the Curator is not Rs. 300; the questions do not arise.

**Civil Justice**

*Expenditure on Judicial administration in the Ganjam district.*

\* 1166 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the expenditure incurred in the Ganjam district under the head of Judicial administration for each of the years 1926 and 1927?

A.—The Government have no information.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"May I know whether the Government have not got the estimates of expenditure for these years for the civil courts of Ganjam?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Yes, but it is not given separately for the district of Ganjam."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"May I know whether these estimates of expenditure are not submitted by the district courts either to the Government or to the High Court?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"To the High Court I believe, and not to the Government."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"If so, will they be pleased to call for them?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I do not think any useful purpose will be served by getting them. So I am sorry I cannot get them."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that there is some enquiry going on in regard to this matter?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I am not aware."

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*Increase of Pay to process-servers.*

\* 1167 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to questions Nos. 43 and 315 answered on 23rd and 27th August 1927 respectively regarding the increase of pay for process-servers—

- (a) whether a reply has been received from the High Court;
- (b) if not, whether the Government will be pleased to call the High Court for an early reply;
- (c) whether it is a fact that a deputation of process-servers under the leadership of Mr. J. A. Saldanha, M.L.C., waited on the hon. the Law Member a month or two ago and while representing their grievances presented a copy of the resolutions passed in the Provincial Conference of the Civil Court Process-servers held at Madura on the 24th and 25th May 1928; and

(d) what the Government have done or propose to do in regard to the pay and the other grievances of the process-servers?

A.—(a) & (b) The High Court's reply has been received.

(c) The facts are as stated by the hon. Member.

(d) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 220.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether the High Court has recommended the increase?"

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

**Criminal Justice***Appointment of a Special Bench in the Ootacamund Solicitors' appeal.*

\* 1168-A Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether it was at the instance of Government that a Special Bench consisting of no Civilian Judges was constituted for hearing the criminal appeal of the Ootacamund Solicitors in October last?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

The hon. Member is referred to section 108 of the Government of India Act.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"The answer to this question is in the negative. May I know how far the Government are interested and in what other way they are interested?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The Government are not in any way interested."

*Appointment of a Special Public Prosecutor in the Ootacamund Solicitors' case.*

\* 1168-B Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) who appoints Special Public Prosecutors;
- (b) on whose recommendations the Special Public Prosecutor was appointed in the recent criminal appeal by the two European Solicitors of Ootacamund;

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(c) what were the special reasons that made the Government appoint a Special Public Prosecutor in the said criminal appeal over the head of the permanent Public Prosecutor and other criminal lawyers some of whom had done criminal work for Government;

(d) whether it was brought to the knowledge of the Government by the recommending authority that the Special Public Prosecutor in the criminal appeal in question was attached for a long time as a junior on the civil side to Mr. Nugent Grant who was the defence counsel in the criminal appeal in question;

(e) whether it is a fact that the criminal appeal has ended in an acquittal; and

(f) on what terms the Special Public Prosecutor was appointed and what were the fees paid to him?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to section 492 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(b) He was appointed by Government on the recommendation of the Public Prosecutor, Madras.

(c) The Public Prosecutor, Madras, could not appear in the appeal as he was engaged on an important case in the mufassal.

(d) No.

(e) The conviction of Mr. Walker, the first accused in this case, was confirmed and the sentence was reduced to two years' simple imprisonment and the second accused was acquitted.

(f) He was paid fees at the rate of Rs. 87-8-0 a day subject to a maximum of Rs. 300.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"The answer to clause (d) of this question means that the Government did not know that the gentleman concerned was an assistant, a junior to Mr. Nugent Grant. May I know whether the Government will now make an enquiry?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"No, Sir, because it will be a reflection upon the professional conduct of the gentleman concerned."

*Alleged prohibition of the public meeting at Tiruvannamalai.*

\* 1169 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that on 8th November 1928 when Mr. P. V. Hanumantha Rao was lecturing in front of the temple at Tiruvannamalai, North Arcot district, he was served with a prohibitory order, under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, by the Sub-Magistrate;

(b) whether one of the grounds for the passing of the order is the presence in the town of Tiruvannamalai of an anti-Congress party;

(c) whether Government have issued any instructions to allow political speeches only in those localities where there is not a strong section of people holding opposite political views;

(d) (1) if so, what is the percentage of the population holding a particular political view that should determine whether propaganda by people from the opposite political camps is to be permitted in any particular locality;

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(2) what is the method by which Government determine the measure of political feeling of a particular kind in a particular locality;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Sub-Magistrate and the Police officer tried to dictate to Mr. Hanumantha Rao on what particular topics he should address the meeting and whether the Sub-Magistrate asked Mr. Hanumantha Rao particularly not to talk about khaddar at the meeting; and

(f) whether it is a fact that force or show of force was used by the police in dispersing the above public meeting at Tiruvannamalai on 8th November 1928?

- A.—(a) Yes.  
(b) No.  
(c) No.  
(d) Does not arise.  
(e) No.  
(f) No.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Does the hon. the Law Member deny that the Sub-Magistrate asked Mr. Hanumantha Rao not to talk about khaddar but about other subjects?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“I deny it.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Does the hon. the Law Member deny that the Sub-Magistrate threatened the people saying that he would call in constables to disperse the meeting?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“Notice.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Does the hon. the Law Member deny that the Sub-Magistrate told the audience to disperse saying that they will be charged as an unlawful assembly?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The question is assuming more the shape of cross-examination.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Does he deny, Sir? Will he make an enquiry and take a statement from one of the people present?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“If a statement is presented to me I shall consider what steps should be taken upon that.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—“May I know whether the Sub-Magistrate is an acting man or permanent man?”

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

*Alleged complaints of the under-trial accused in the Railway strike conspiracy case.*

\* 1170-A Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government was drawn to the complaint made to the Special Magistrate of Trichinopoly on 25th October 1928 by Mr. Singaravelu Chetti, one of the under-trial accused in the railway strike conspiracy case, regarding the unnecessary suffering caused to them;

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(b) whether it is a fact that some of the under-trial accused had to wait outside the jail gates from 7 to 9 p.m. on the 25th October night;

(c) whether it was then raining and whether in the place where they were standing, the roof was leaky and the ground was wet and damp;

(d) why this suffering and inconvenience were caused to them; and

(e) whether it is the policy of the Government to deny to the accused in cases of this kind, whatever their status may be, the conveniences given to other classes of accused?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The remand prisoners in question were brought to the jail in two batches. The first batch, one of whom was Singaravelu Chetti, was brought to the jail in jutkas at about 7 p.m. The second batch was walked from the court to the jail and arrived at about 9 p.m. The police escort in charge of the first batch refused to make over the prisoners until the arrival of the second batch, as the officer in charge who had taken over the prisoners, was accompanying the second batch.

(c) It was not raining on the evening in question. It was a bright clear moonlight evening and the verandas provided for the prisoner at the main-gate are absolutely water-proof.

(d) Beyond waiting at the gate, no inconvenience was caused to the prisoners.

(e) No.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“If a batch is split into two and one of them is 11-30 taken early and the other late the first half has to wait till the arrival of the second?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“That is what took place in this particular case.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“Does the Government realize that there was a lot of inconvenience caused till the arrival of the second batch?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“I do not think there was any appreciable inconvenience.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“May I know, Sir, whether waiting outside in the bitter cold weather for two hours is not an inconvenience for an old man of 68?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“It was not bitterly cold and it was not outside.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“Has the hon. the Law Member called for the meteorological report or is it on information from the police report he says that the night was not bitterly cold?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“It is from a report of the Magistrate.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to call for the meteorological report for verification?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“I shall not call for it.”

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*Hours of meals to under-trial accused in jails.*

\* 1170-B Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) at what hour are the meals served to under-trial accused in His Majesty's jails;
- (b) whether there is any rule fixing the hours;
- (c) if so, whether that rule was observed in the case of the under-trial accused in the Trichinopoly railway strike conspiracy case;
- (d) whether Messrs. Singaravelu Chetti and others were given meals at the appointed hour on the night of the 25th October;
- (e) if not, when it was served and what were the reasons for departing from the usual hour; and
- (f) whether the men concerned are consulted before making any such departure?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to rule 317 B II (2) to (4) of the Madras Jail Manual. Information is there given of the time at which meals are served during the day to Indian prisoners in jails. This rule applies to under-trial prisoners who do not get their food from private sources—vide rule 735, Jail Manual. In the case of under-trial prisoners who get their food privately they are served as soon as it is brought to the jail.

(c) The rules do not apply to the under-trial prisoners in question as they were getting their food from private sources.

(d) & (e) They got the meals as soon as they were handed over at the jail, viz., 9 p.m. There was no delay on the part of the jail staff.

(f) The question does not arise.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know, Sir, whether Comrade Singaravelu had every convenience due to the under-trial prisoners?"

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

*Progress of the Trichinopoly railway strike conspiracy case.*

\* 1170-C Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) when the enquiry in the Trichinopoly railway strike conspiracy case commenced;
- (b) how many prosecution witnesses have been so far examined and how many remain to be examined; and
- (c) what steps the Government have taken or propose to take to speed up examination of the witnesses?

A.—(a) 26th September 1928.

(b) One hundred and thirty-three witnesses. Twenty-two witnesses remain to be examined.

(c) The Government have taken and propose to take no steps in the matter.

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Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know, Sir, how long this case is likely to go on and what will be the cost that the Government will have to incur on account of this trial?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I cannot say."

**Jails***Employment of I.M.S. Officers as Superintendents of Jails.*

\* 1171 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many officers of the I.M.S. are employed in the Jail Department in the Madras Presidency;

(b) why I.M.S. officers who are Military doctors by profession are regarded by the Government as qualified to be Jail Superintendents;

(c) whether I.M.S. officers before being posted to Civil work receive any training or have any experience of Jail administration; and if so, what;

(d) whether the Government of India consult the Local Government before deputing I.M.S. officers for jail work in the Presidency; and

(e) whether the Government propose to represent to the authorities in Simla that it is undesirable in the interests of the administration to have doctors as Jail Superintendents?

A.—(a) Five.

(b) High medical qualifications and a certain amount of military training are considered desirable for the superior posts in the Jail Department, viz., Superintendents of Central Jails and Inspector-General of Prisons.

(c) Before any Indian Medical Service Officer who has not had previous service in the Jail Department is appointed as Superintendent of a Central Jail he should undergo a comprehensive course of training under a selected Superintendent of a Central Jail for a period of three months.

(d) On the application of the Local Government the Government of India nominate an Indian Medical Service Officer for employment in the Jail Department of this Presidency.

(e) The answer is in the negative.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"In answer to clause (c), Sir, they say that a certain amount of military training is necessary. May I know from the hon. the Law Member for what reasons this military training is necessary?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"To keep control over the prisoners."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know whether it is the particular gentleman who keeps control over the prisoners or it is the subordinate who ought to have any kind of military training?"

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"He, through his subordinate."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether these I.M.S. Superintendents of Jails are permitted to make experiments on the diet of the prisoners, almost to the risk of their lives?"

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

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Are they allowed to make any medical experiments upon the patients?"

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

### Village Courts Act

*Introduction of an amending Bill to the Village Panchayats Court Act.*

\* 1172 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government intend to bring an amending Bill to the Village Panchayat Courts Act, 1920; if so, when and at what stage it is; and

(b) whether it is proposed to give larger powers to the Village Panchayat Courts?

A.—(a) The Government have under consideration a Bill further to amend the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888. It is intended to make provision to the effect that a decree passed by a village court subject to the jurisdiction of one District Munsif can be transmitted for execution to another District Munsif. The Bill will be introduced in the Council as soon as it is ready.

(b) No.

### Corporation

*Subjects discussed at the conference of the hon. the Chief Minister and his colleagues.*

\* 1173-A Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state the final attitude of the Government in respect of subjects discussed at a conference recently held under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor between the hon. the Minister and his colleagues, the Minister for Public Health and the Finance Member and certain councillors of the Madras Corporation?

A.—Government have issued orders waiving the assessment of the old supply channel from the Red Hills Lake to Kilpauk water-works. They have also passed orders regarding the restoration from 1929-30 of the Government grant for the maintenance of the Mount Road and the Poonamallee High Road and the Corporation's contribution for the maintenance of the Government medical institutions in the city. The other subjects discussed at the conference are still under correspondence with the Corporation.

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*Appointment of the Health Officer of the Madras Corporation.*

\* 1173-B Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state the decision of the Government with regard to—

- (a) the appointment of the Health Officer of the Madras Corporation;
- (b) Government contribution for roads to the Madras Corporation; and
- (c) the Madras Corporation's contribution to the hospitals in the City?

A.—The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to question No. 1173-A.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With reference to the answer to this question, may I know with reference to clause (a) if the hon. Minister can throw any light on that point, since the date of sending the answer?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am afraid I cannot take the matter any further."

### Local Boards

*Construction of bridges by the Ganjam District Board.*

\* 1174 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of bridges across rivers undertaken by the District Board of Ganjam from 1925-1928;

(b) the amount of money that Government have agreed to contribute out of the provincial revenue for each of these bridges;

(c) the estimated expenditure on each of these bridges;

(d) whether any portion of the accumulated railway-cess is being spent on any of these bridges;

(e) the extent of control and supervision exercised by the Government or Public Works Department officers in the construction of each of these works;

(f) whether the amounts, if any, advanced by the said district board under clause (d) for the above purpose were paid as provincial grants or advanced as loans; and

(g) if they were advanced as loans, at what rate per cent and in how many instalments they were to be repaid?

A.—(a) & (b)—

| Name of bridge.                                                    | Estimated cost. | Commitment for Provincial grants. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
|                                                                    | RS.             | RS.                               |
| 1. Bridge over the Bahuda .. ..                                    | 3,11,000        | 3,11,000                          |
| 2. Bridge over the Mahendratana .. ..                              | 1,99,400        | 99,700                            |
| 3. Bridge over the Mahanadi .. ..                                  | 2,90,750        | 1,45,375                          |
| 4. Bridge over the Sandemma Gedda .. ..                            | 31,000          | 31,000                            |
| 5. Bridge over the Donai river on the Budambo-Buguda road .. ..    | 46,000          | 23,000                            |
| 6. Bridge over the Gadobodo on the Berhampur-Govindapur road .. .. | 1,90,000        | 1,42,500                          |
| 7. Bridge over the Hamsaralli Gedda .. ..                          | 19,500          | 9,750                             |
| 8. Bridge over the Rushikulya river .. ..                          | 7,00,000        | 7,00,000                          |

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- (c) The Government have no information.
- (d) Sanction has been accorded to meet half the cost of items (3) and (5) and a fourth of the cost of item (6) from the Railway cess accumulations to the credit of the District Board.
- (e) All the works except item (8) are executed under the supervision of the District Board Engineering staff; item (5) has been entrusted to Messrs. Braithwaite & Company on a lump-sum contract under the supervision of the Public Works Department.
- (f) & (g) A loan of Rs. 90,000 has been sanctioned to the District Board for item (2) repayable in twenty annual instalments, Rs. 50,000 bearing interest at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum and Rs. 40,000 at  $5\frac{1}{4}$  per cent per annum.

*Alleged appointment of a member of the Tenali Taluk Board as a temporary President before his taking the oath of allegiance.*

\* 1175 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a member of the Tenali Taluk Board was appointed as the temporary President of that Board in October 1928 by the President, Guntur District Board, before the former had taken his oath of allegiance as a member of the said taluk board;

(b) whether this act was brought to the notice of the Government and was declared by the Government as illegal and set aside by them; and

(c) whether they will be pleased to lay on the Council table a copy of the order referred to in (b) or any such order passed on the subject?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes. But the Government did not set aside the appointment of temporary President but only pointed out that he could not function as such, nor convene a meeting.

(c) No.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—“Sir, with reference to the answer to clause (c) may I know the reason why the Government say, ‘No’?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I want notice.”

*Expenditure by local bodies in connexion with addresses to His Excellency the Governor.*

\* 1176 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have issued any order or rule to the effect that local bodies may spend up to a limit of Rs. 500 in connexion with addresses or receptions to His Excellency the Governor;

(b) if so, the reasons for such an order; and

(c) what are the affairs of local bodies on which His Excellency the Governor can give an answer to them committing the Government?

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A.—(a) & (b) More than one local body having proposed to spend Rupees 1,000 in connexion with the reception of His Excellency the Governor, the Government issued orders that no municipal council or district board should spend more than Rs. 500 in such connexion.

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to section 52 (3) of the Government of India Act.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“With reference to answer to clause (c) of this question, may I know if the Governor has to consult the Ministers in respect of representations made to him by the local bodies whenever they present him with addresses under section 52 (3) of the Government of India Act?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I have said that His Excellency is entitled to take action; and when addresses are presented and replies are given by him they are done in consultation with the Ministers.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“May I know if the Ministers therefore speak through the Governor in respect of transferred subjects under their charge?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Naturally, if local bodies make representations he must give a reply and he gives it in consultation with the Ministers.”

*Nomination of Mr. Ramachandra Padayachi as member of the South Arcot District Board.*

\* 1177 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government were aware when nominating Mr. P. K. Ramachandra Padayachi, M.L.C., as a member of the South Arcot District Board that he was already a nominated member of the South Arcot District Temple Committee and the District Educational Council;

(b) why the Government nominated the same person to various bodies;

(c) whether the Government considered the under-representation of other communities in the District Board before nominating Mr. P. K. Ramachandra Padayachi and satisfied themselves that no other suitable person was available for nomination;

(d) whether the Government are aware that Mr. Tayaramma Padayachi, one of the members elected by the Taluk Board, Cuddalore, is the brother-in-law of Mr. P. K. Ramachandra Padayachi;

(e) whether it is a fact that Mr. P. K. Ramachandra Padayachi was promised nomination to the District Board; and

(f) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table a complete list of members at present, elected, ex-officio and nominated, of the District Board stating their community and the taluk boards by which they were returned?

A.—(a) Yes, but Mr. P. K. Ramachandra Padayachi is an elected member of the District Educational Council.

(b) Because he was considered suitable.



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(c) It is never possible to say that no *other* suitable person is available for nomination in any particular vacancy. The Government are, however, satisfied that there was in this instance no *more* suitable person for nomination, after considering the claims of members of other communities.

(d) & (e) No.

(f) A list <sup>a</sup> of members as on 30th September 1928 is laid on the table. No later list is available.

### Municipal Councils

*Recovery of the defalcated amount in Tellicherry municipality.*

\* 1178 Q.—Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether a shroff of the Tellicherry municipality was prosecuted and convicted for defalcation of the municipal money;

(b) whether the municipality realized the amount from anybody;

(c) whether the Committee appointed by the Municipal Council to enquire into the matter submitted a report to the Government; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to take necessary steps to recoup the loss sustained by the Council, if the Council had not yet realized the amount?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The Committee appointed by the Council submitted its report to the Council and the Government have perused a copy of it.

(d) The Government understand that the Municipal Council proposes to file suits against the shroff and his sureties for the recovery of the amounts embezzled by the shroff.

The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts is considering the question of surcharging the loss.

### Religious and Charitable Endowments

*Working of the Devasthanam Committees.*

\* 1179 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any report has been called for as regards the working of the newly formed Devasthanam Committees in the several districts;

(b) whether he has decided to renew the existing committees or to hold elections or to reconstitute the committees for another year;

(c) what is the basis on which he proposes to arrive at a decision in the matter;

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix V on pages 417-419 infra.

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(d) whether it is a fact that several complaints were received against the Vellore Devasthanam Committee and whether the Hindu Religious Endowments Board had to interfere on several occasions; and

(e) whether Government will call for a report on the working of the Vellore Devasthanam Committee?

A.—(a) Under the rules issued under the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, the Hindu Religious Endowments Board has to submit a review of the administration of temple committees along with its administration report.

(b) & (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 499 on the 10th October 1928.

(d) The information available is that the committee was not working satisfactorily mainly owing to want of funds.

(e) The Vellore Circle Temple Committee has been abolished and a new committee has been constituted for the North Arcot district from 21st August 1928.

*Schemes framed under the Hindu Religious Endowments Act in Guntur district.*

\* 1180 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many schemes have been so far framed under the Hindu Religious Endowments Act in the district of Guntur; and

(b) how many suits have been filed by archakas, trustees or others interested in the temple endowments in the same district during the years 1926, 1927 and 1928, and with what results?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the administration reports of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board so far published. The Government have no subsequent information.

*Provincialization of the clerical establishment of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board.*

\* 1181 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of mutts and temples exempted by Government under the provisions of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act;

(b) the amount of contribution that is lost to the Board by such exemptions;

(c) the reasons why provident funds have not been started for the clerical staff of the office of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board;

(d) whether they are aware of the difficulties experienced by the staff of the office of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board in getting their monthly salaries; and

(e) whether they will be pleased to consider the question of provincialization of the clerical establishment of the office of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board?

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- A.—(a) Six mutts and 54 temples were exempted from some or all of the provisions of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.
- (b) One mutt and 49 temples were exempted from the payment of contribution to the Board. Of these 45 temples are under the management of the Cochin State and information in regard to their income is not available. The annual loss to the Board in respect of the remaining four temples and one mutt is about Rs. 4,600.
- (c) The question has not been considered, on account of the unsound finances of the Board.
- (d) No. The payment of salary to the Board's staff has so far been regularly made.
- (e) The question is under the consideration of Government.

Srimad BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya:—"Sir, with reference to clause (c) may I know when the Government would finish consideration of this question?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The answer is that the question has not been considered."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya:—"May I know when the Government will think of considering the question, Sir?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As I said, the question has not been considered on account of the unsound financial condition."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya:—"May I know when the Government will find the financial condition of the Board sound so as to enable them to consider the question?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I want notice."

*Apportionment of lands belonging to temples.*

\* 1182 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether Government know of any cases where apportionment of lands has been decided upon as contemplated on page 5 of the Second Administration Report of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board and if so, what those cases are and how the apportionment has been made?

A.—A statement<sup>a</sup> showing the cases where apportionment of temple lands has been decided upon in schemes of administration settled by the Hindu Religious Endowments Board in accordance with the policy enunciated by it in paragraph 3 of its Second Administration Report is furnished.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTAMA RAO:—"With reference to the last item in the table given, may I know whether daily worship includes nithyanaivedhya theeparathana?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I want notice."

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix VI on pages 420-424 infra.

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*Simplification of the definition of 'excepted temple' in the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.*

\* 1183 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the question of simplifying the definition of 'excepted temple' in section 9 (5) of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926, has been decided upon by the Government; and

(b) if so, with what result?

A.—(a) & (b) The question of simplifying the definition of 'excepted temple' in section 9 (5) of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926, is engaging attention, but the final form of the definition has not yet been settled.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know, Sir, for how long this question has been under consideration?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Since the amendment of the Religious Endowments Act was taken up."

**Town-planning**

*Statement showing the town-planning and town improving schemes sanctioned by Government.*

\* 1184 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to place before the Council a statement showing—

(a) the various town-planning and town-improvement schemes sanctioned by Government in various parts of the Presidency under section 14 of the Town-Planning Act;

(b) the approximate cost of each of them;

(c) how each has been financed, whether by means of loans borrowed from Government or out of the revenue of any municipality;

(d) how far each one of them has been carried out;

(e) how far each has been successful; and

(f) if so, how?

A.—(a) to (d) No town-improvement schemes have been sanctioned by Government. A statement<sup>a</sup> showing the particulars required in respect of town-planning schemes is appended.

(e) & (f) The Government have no information.

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"Are the Government aware that the working of the Act is unsatisfactory?"

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

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"May I know whether the Act has been properly worked?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It is again a matter of opinion."

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix VII on pages 425-426 infra.

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# Village panchayats

## *Metalling of the Kumadavalli village road.*

\* 1185 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—  
 (a) whether it is a fact that the Collector, West Godavari, turned down the proposal of Kumadavalli Village Panchayat, West Godavari, to have their village road metalled and if so, why;  
 (b) whether it is a fact he expressed the opinion that there could not be a metalled road on black cotton soil; and  
 (c) if so, whether his view was supported by any competent engineering authority?

A.—(a) No. The Collector simply sent a report to the Registrar-General of Panchayats on the subject as requested by the latter.  
 (b) No such opinion is expressed in that report.  
 (c) The question does not arise.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—“With reference to clause (a) may I know, Sir, what the report of the Collector is?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“The Registrar-General consulted the Collector and the Collector said it is not possible to metal the road at present.”

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—“May I know, Sir, on what grounds it was not considered feasible?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I want notice.”

## Medical

### *Proposed abolition of the Medical school at Guntur.*

\* 1186 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal on the part of the Government to abolish the Medical school at Guntur and if so, why and when; and  
 (b) whether it is a fact that the Government have stopped the construction of the hostel of that school?

A.—(a) There has been no Medical school at Guntur.  
 (b) Yes.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government have abandoned the idea of starting a medical school at Guntur in the next school year?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“They have not officially abandoned the idea.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—“May I know whether the school building has not been constructed at a great cost?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“Yes.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—“May I know what it cost Government?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“Notice.”

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Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—“May I know if it is a fact that the school has been fully equipped at a cost of Rs. 80,000?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“It is furnishing information.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—“If the school is fully equipped, may I know the reason why the school has not been opened?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“The buildings are ready; the staff is not there and the students are not there.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—“Is it possible to have students before the school is opened?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“No. That is what I say; it is all ready except starting the school.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—“May I know when the school will be started?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“It is a question which I am not able to answer at present.”

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—“May I know, Sir, if the Government expect the students or teachers first?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“Teachers first and students next.”

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—“How long will it take for the teachers to be appointed?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“If the school is going to be opened, they will be appointed. The question is under consideration.”

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—“How long will it take for Government to consider this question?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“We have appointed a committee to go into the whole question and it will depend upon the recommendation of the committee.”

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—“How much money have Government sanctioned for this purpose?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“I do not think any appreciable sum except travelling allowance for probably 2 or 3.”

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—“May I know if the advisability or otherwise of opening the school was not considered before constructing the building at Guntur?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“They ought to have; they would have.”

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—“Then what is the consideration now that stands in the way of Government opening the school?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“The question now under consideration is whether medical education requires overhauling and if changes in study are necessary and whether the L.M.P. course ought to continue and if so whether there should be any change in curriculum. All these things are under consideration.”

[30th January 1929]

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"Is it not a fact that the medical school was transferred from another Andhra area in view of opening this school in Guntur?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The Vizagapatam school was closed and the students were sent to Rayapuram. The medical school at Guntur would have been an accomplished fact but for the question of the course of studies."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"What is the reasonable time by which the committee's report is expected by Government?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"In the normal course 4 or 5 months."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"Have the Government fixed any period for the submission of the report by the committee?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Government have told them that they must do it expeditiously."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"Am I to understand that the Government are not going to open the school in 1929?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The school is not going to be opened in 1929."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"Am I to understand that the building will have to remain unused?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Unfortunately it has to remain unused."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know, Sir, if the curriculum could not be changed if the Government think that there should be a change?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The question under consideration is whether L.M.P. course is necessary and whether the whole thing should not be converted into a university course."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"Will the matter come before the Council?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"It is an important matter and it will have to."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know from the hon. Minister whether opinions are being got from responsible people in the country with regard to the proposal to abolish the L.M.P. course?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"There is a very strong body of opinion, medical opinion and the opinion of some of the members of this Council also, that L.M.P. course should be abolished. Government hesitated very much and they have formed this committee to get advice."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Apart from medical opinion I wish to know whether Government have invited opinion from prominent men in the country?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the Council is being taken far from a medical school."

30th January 1929]

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"If the school is opened, would it not be possible to raise it to a college subsequently?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The hon. Member probably suggests that every school has to become a college."

### Public Health

*Segregation of lepers in the Leper Hospital at Tirumani.*

\* 1187 Q.—Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what are the methods adopted to segregate leper patients in the Leper Hospital at Tirumani;

(b) how many beds there are in the hospital and what is the number of patients admitted into the hospital from the date of inception of the hospital up to date yearwar;

(c) whether the Government have ascertained the methods adopted in other countries (foreign) to avoid the spread of this disease and if so, what they are; whether the admissions are made on voluntary basis or by compulsion by the officers of the State; and

(d) if so, whether the Government will consider the adoption of the methods followed in other countries to prevent the spread of the disease?

A.—(a) In accordance with the agreement entered into with the Mission authorities lepers are admitted into the Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement at Tirumani so far as accommodation is available. By their admission into the settlement the lepers are segregated from the outside public. Residence in the settlement is entirely voluntary.

(b) The hospital in the settlement has 22 beds. The number of in-patients admitted from the date of its inception up to date is as follows:—

| Year.                                                | Number of patients admitted. |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| From 20th July 1925 to 31st December 1925.           | 290                          |
| 1926 ... ..                                          | 905                          |
| 1927 ... ..                                          | 676                          |
| From 1st January 1928 up to 7th November 1928 ... .. | 440                          |

(c) The measures vary from compulsory registration of all cases combined with compulsory segregation of all lepers to a complete absence of interference with the liberty of the lepers. The question has already been very carefully considered by the Government of India and by all the experts on leprosy. It is generally agreed that measures for compulsory segregation would do harm rather than good in India and the most hopeful policy is to encourage patients to come for treatment in the early stages of the disease. In theory compulsory segregation is the ideal method of controlling leprosy, but as there are probably more than two lakhs of lepers in India this is quite impracticable. Even if there were sufficient accommodation in leper hospitals it would be quite impossible to detect and segregate all persons who are suffering from the disease.

[30th January 1929]

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" May I know if the asylum is a mission conducted one or a Government concern ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" It is a mission conducted one."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" Is the Government contributing anything for maintaining this asylum ? "

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

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" It is said that the hospital has only 22 beds but in the statistics given here there are hundreds of patients. Does the Government consider that the number of beds are adequate to the number of patients that are admitted into the hospital ? "

11-45 a.m. The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is asking for opinion."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" May I know from the hon. Minister the reason for the fall of the number of patients for the year 1927 ? From 290 in the year 1925 it went up to 905 in 1926 and in the year 1927 it has come down to 676. Is it due to the inadequacy of proper or up-to-date methods of treatment ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Unfortunately, the hon. Member does not seem to comprehend what is contained in the answer. If there are 22 beds, and if a patient is admitted once, he does not remain there throughout the year. When he goes back, another patient comes in and it is considered to be two patients for a bed."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" With reference to clause (b), I want to know whether the Government have ascertained the extent of accommodation in the existing asylum in the Leper Settlement and whether there are adequate number of asylums to admit patients who are really willing to go to the asylums ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The question relates only to the Leper Asylum in Tirumani. If the hon. Member is referring to any other asylums, I must ask for notice."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether the beds referred to are those in the hospital in the Leper colony ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The beds refer to the beds in the hospital."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I say, Sir, that everything is not all right with the management there ? Government finds the money, the missionaries manage it and the number of admissions has been declining. Recently there was also a strike there."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is furnishing information."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" For the benefit of the public."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" This is not the opportunity for it."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I only want to say. . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat."

30th January 1929]

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. Minister whether, in view of the policy of encouraging patients to come for treatment in the early stages of the disease, what arrangement Government have made to bring the patients from their homes to the asylums ? "

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

*Enquiry into the causes of the death of coolies in the Law College Sewage Pumping Station.*

\* 1188 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any enquiry or investigation had been held into the causes of the death of five coolies at the Law College Sewage Pumping Station ; and

(b) if so, whether he will be pleased to lay on the Council table the report submitted, if any, by the Director of Public Health and the Sanitary Engineer to Government on the causes of the tragedy and of the measures resolved to be adopted to prevent the recurrence of similar accidents and deaths ?

A.—(a) Yes. Enquiry has been made.

(b) The reports received from the Sanitary Engineer and the Director of Public Health are under consideration. The question of publishing them will be considered when orders are passed.

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, Sir, with reference to (b), when the report was received ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" About a month ago."

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know when orders are expected to be passed on the report ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I cannot possibly say, Sir."

*Report of Captain Srinivasamurti.*

\* 1189 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether, as stated in the answer to question No. 595 answered on 12th October 1928, the Government have considered the recommendations made in the report of Captain Srinivasamurti ;

(b) what are the conclusions arrived at by the Government ; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to place Mr. Srinivasamurti's report or at least his recommendations on the table of this House ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The recommendations made in the report are still under consideration.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, when the recommendations of Capt. Srinivasamurti were received ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" About four months ago."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" How long will it take for the Government to come to any conclusion on them ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Not very long."

[30th January 1929]

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Arising out of the answer to clause (c) of the question, may I know whether the report has been placed on the table of the House and, if not, why ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" They have not been placed yet on the table. Such of the recommendations as are accepted or rejected and the orders will be placed before the House."

*Anti-drink propaganda by the Public Health officers.*

\* 1190 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether, in view of the statement of the Excise Commissioner in the Excise Administration Report for 1927-28 that officers of the Public Health department will preach the evils of *excessive* drinking, the Government have issued orders directing them to preach against all drinking ;

(b) if so, the date on which such order was issued and the terms of the order ; and

(c) if not, why not ?

A.—(a) to (c) The Government think that the hon. Member is referring to the statement of the Excise Commissioner about the order issued on 11th May 1927 to officers of the Health Department about the evils of drink. The Government are considering about further instructions to be issued.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know if this is the order now in force in the department, that the officers of the Public Health Department will preach the evils of excessive drink ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" That was the order passed on 11th May 1927. A change of order is now under consideration, as I have already said."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know if that is the order now in force ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The answer says that a change of order is under consideration."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know, Sir, whether, apart from that fresh order, this order of 11th May 1927 is in force ? It might have been repealed or modified ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" That order has not been repealed or modified by a subsequent order."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know, in view of the policy of my hon. Friend, the Minister, that Government intend carrying on propaganda *inter alia* with the help of the officers of the department against drink whether the Government propose to issue instructions asking these health officers to point out the evils of drinking whether moderate or excessive, and if so, when they propose to issue such orders ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" It has been under the consideration of Government for the last four months."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know when approximately the Government propose to issue orders ? "

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The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Not later than two months."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether Government believe some drinking is good to the body, but not excessive drinking ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I do not know what the hon. Member exactly means. Personally, I do not believe any drinking is good for the health."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" Does Government at least think that some drinking is at least necessary for the human body ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Government does not think it is necessary, but the people who drink think it necessary."

*Work done by Plague Inspectors in the Presidency.*

\* 1191 Q.—Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of Plague Inspectors in this Presidency and the districts where they are employed ;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of them have put in a total temporary service of from 20 to 25 years and that their appointments are being sanctioned only for six months at a time, April and October every year ;

(c) whether it is a fact that in several Plague Inspectors' ranges there has been no plague or there has not been any severe attack of plague and that such attacks were confined to one or two months in each year during the past five years 1922-23 to 1926-27 ; and

(d) whether the Government will give a statement of attacks and deaths from plague in each Plague Inspector's range for the past five years 1922-23 to 1926-27 ?

A.—(a) Twenty-six, in the districts of Bellary, Coimbatore, Kistna, Kurnool, Madura, Malabar, the Nilgiris and Salem.

(b) As far as information is available, five persons have put in 20 or more years of service. The answer to the latter part of the question is yes.

(c) The Government have no information.

(d) The information is not available.

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" May I know whether there is any reason why the salary of the Plague Inspectors are sanctioned only for six months ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Because Government think that their services throughout the year are not necessary."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" May I know why at least five people are kept on for the last twenty years ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Because that is not a permanent staff of the Government and they consider that plague will disappear from the province in course of time."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" May I know whether these five people who have been serving Government for the last twenty years, are entitled to pension for their long service ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" That requires examination, and so I want notice."

[30th January 1929]

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB:—"May I know whether any proposal is under the consideration of Government to make these officers permanent or to convert them into health officers?"

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

### Registration

*Simplification of the orders regarding levy of fees on encumbrance certificates in the Registration department.*

\* 1192 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether Government have taken any steps to simplify the orders on the levy of fees on encumbrance certificates issued in the Registration department?

A. - The answer is in the negative.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"May I know whether the Government have considered the hardship caused by the rules regarding encumbrance certificates pointed out to Government in the course of budget discussions last March?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The hon. Member asks in what ways the orders are proposed to be simplified. So far as I am able to see, the rules are as simple as possible, but if the hon. Member means the question of reduction of fees, that is a different matter."

### Water-supply

*Alleged memorials against the levy of water-tax in Tiruvannamalai municipality.*

\* 1193 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate-payers of Tiruvannamalai municipality, North Arcot district, sent a mahazar to Government protesting against the levy of water-tax by the municipality and requesting the Government not to sanction loans for a water-supply scheme for their town;

(b) what is the amount proposed to be borrowed by the municipality for this scheme and how the municipality proposes to repay the amount;

(c) whether Government propose to excuse repayment of the loan on the ground that Tiruvannamalai is a noted pilgrim centre;

(d) whether the municipality has to find any sums in addition to the proposed Government loan or grant;

(e) whether the municipality has sent in any proposals to Government for the levy of water-tax and if so, what orders have been passed by Government thereon;

(f) what is the security which Government have demanded or propose to demand for their loan if no water-tax is to be levied;

(g) what is the incidence of municipal taxation as it already exists; and

(h) whether Government will make thorough enquiries into the capacity of the rate-payers to bear any additional burden before they allow this municipality to levy a water-tax?

30th January 1929]

A.—(a) Yes, a mahazar was received from certain rate-payers of Tiruvannamalai objecting to the grant of a loan by Government for a water-supply scheme and to the levy of water-tax.

(b) Rs. 1,72,500. The municipal council proposes to repay this loan in 20 equal annual instalments of Rs. 14,137 each.

(c) No.

(d) The municipal council has to find a sum of Rs. 6,500 required to provide for the annual maintenance charges. A sum of Rupees 5,000 available from the savings on account of the provincialization of the municipal hospital has also to be utilized towards the cost of the scheme.

(e) The council has agreed to levy the water and drainage tax at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum.

(f) The question does not arise.

(g) The council is levying property tax at the rate of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent for general purposes.

(h) The Government do not consider it necessary to make any enquiry in the matter.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"May I ask the hon. Minister for Public Health whether Tiruvannamalai is not one of the pilgrim centres, and whether that is not a special case for favourable consideration?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"There are a large number of pilgrim centres and if all such centres are to be given special consideration it would be difficult."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"May I ask whether the incidence of taxation proposed is not very big for a small place like Tiruvannamalai?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The municipal council has decided upon fixing that and I am not sure whether I will be entitled to go into the question."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"May I ask with regard to the answer to clause (a), what action has been taken on the mahazars?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"We thought it was not necessary to take any action on the mahazars."

### *Water-supply scheme for Rajahmundry.*

\* 1194 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) how long the water and drainage tax has been levied by the Municipal Council, Rajahmundry;

(b) what the total amount now available for use under the above head is;

(c) when the work will actually commence;

(d) whether provision will be made in the next year's budget for the grant to be made to the municipal council for the above purpose;

(e) whether the plans and estimates have been completed;

(f) if not, for how long they have been under preparation; and

(g) the reasons for such delay?



(30th January 1929)

A.—(a) The council first levied the tax for three years from 1915-16 to 1917-18. It discontinued the levy of tax afterwards but has reimposed it from 1st April 1926.

(b) On 1st April 1928 the council had Rs. 1,46,312-8-6 under investments and Rs. 51,751-14-9 in cash. The council expects also to realize Rs. 55,000 from water-tax and Rs. 5,500 from interest on investments in the current year.

(c) In 1929-30.

(d) Yes.

(e) Yes.

(f) The question does not arise.

(g) The question does not arise.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know what is the amount that would be provided for in the next year ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Two lakhs of grant and half-a-lakh for loan."

*Compensation for failure of crops to ryots under the Red Hills Lake.*

\* 1195 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the hon. the Minister for Public Health attended a conference of the ryots in the neighbourhood of the Red Hills lake and received an address;

(b) whether he (the hon. the Minister) promised the assembled ryots compensation for failure of crops due to insufficient supply of water;

(c) whether he made this promise as a representative of the Government; and

(d) if so, when the Government decided to give compensation?

A.—(a) There was no conference; an address was presented by the Red Hills Ryots' Association.

(b) No.

(c) & (d) Do not arise.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister for Public Health whether after the receipt of the address from Red Hills Ryots' Association he said in reply that he sympathised with the sufferings of those ryots and also promised compensation either from the Corporation or from the Government ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I am afraid the hon. Member has not exactly understood what I said. I did sympathise with them and said that if for three crops they have suffered on account of insufficient supply of water and this year also water is not given to them, they would be entitled to compensation and that I would do what I can in the matter."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Was it done with the consent of the Government ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Absolutely, there was no necessity to consult. In my own capacity I said they would be entitled to compensation."

(30th January 1929]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Is this one of the portfolios which are being administered by the hon. the Minister for Public Health ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" This is not my portfolio. I said that not in my capacity as Minister but in my individual capacity."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask whether the address was presented to the Minister as Minister or as Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar, M.L.C., Tanjore district ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" It was addressed to Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar, who was also Minister."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether he answered as Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar, M.L.C., or as a Minister of His Excellency's Government ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I did not preface my speech by saying ' S. Muthiah Mudaliyar ' or ' Minister '."

### Fisheries

*Memorial regarding the opening of a separate Fisheries Training Institute at Mangalore.*

\* 1196 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether a memorial was presented last year by the fishermen of South Kanara asking for a separate Fisheries Training Institute at Mangalore;

(b) whether the Director of Fisheries has proposed the establishment of a Technological school in South Kanara for providing training to fishermen youths and adults in special branches of the fishing industry; and

(c) whether the Government have considered the above memorial and proposal and have arrived at any decision regarding the matter?

A.—(a) A representation was received from a deputation of the fishermen community in 1927 asking for the opening of a Fisheries Technical school at Mangalore.

(b) Proposals have been made by the Director of Fisheries for the establishment of such an Institute at Mangalore for the training of teachers required to staff the fishermen elementary schools in South Kanara district.

(c) The Government are awaiting the report of the Madras Fisheries Committee.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" With reference to the answer to clause (c), may I know whether the committee proposes to take any evidence in South Kanara in regard to this matter ? "

The hon. Mr. M. K. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" It is left to the committee."

[30th January 1929]

**Public Works***Construction of a bridge over the Rushikulya river.*

\* 1197 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal for constructing a bridge on the river Rushikulya at Ganjam in the Ganjam district;

(b) the estimated expenditure on the said bridge as also the estimated expenditure on iron beams and all other iron articles required for the same;

(c) whether the Government have called for tenders from contractors for the said bridge;

(d) if so, how and in what papers such notices were published;

(e) whether the bridge has been given on contract; and

(f) if so, to whom, when and why?

A.—(a) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(b), (e) & (f) An approximate estimate amounting to Rs. 8.77 lakhs was approved by Government in January 1928. Subsequently, Messrs. Braithwaite & Co., who reported that they were about to secure a contract for the reconstruction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway bridge alongside of the proposed road bridge offered to construct the latter at a cost of 7 lakhs within one year using the old girders of the Railway bridge. This proposal was approved. The Chief Engineer has however recently reported after personal inspection that portions of the old steel work have to be replaced, that changes are necessary in the foundations, that the width of the roadway should be increased from 14 to 18 feet and that the plans and estimates will require revision. These matters are now under the consideration of the Chief Engineer and pending their settlement a formal agreement with the firm has not yet been entered into. The Government have no information as to the cost of the iron articles required for the proposed bridge separately.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—“ In reply to my question, clauses (b), (e) & (f), it is stated that an approximate estimate amounting to Rs. 8.77 lakhs was approved by Government in January 1928 and subsequently the contract was given to Messrs. Braithwaite & Co. at a cost of Rs. 7 lakhs. May I know whether a proper estimate of the same was made and who prepared the estimate? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ Proper estimates were made by Government and the company have agreed to do it at a lesser cost.”

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—“ May I know the meaning of ‘approximate’ estimate? ”

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The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ The estimates may have to be revised after budget sanction. An approximate estimate of Rs. 8.77 lakhs was agreed to.”

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—“ May I know whether tenders were called for and, if not, why not? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ That has been stated in the answer. In view of the urgency of the matter and in view of the lesser cost in the offer of the Braithwaite Company, it was not thought necessary to call for tenders.”

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—“ May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that materials that are proposed to be used in this bridge are only rotten ones? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ It is contained in the answer that the matter is going to be examined.”

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ May I know whether this bridge is not a fishy matter? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ I do not know what the fishy matter is.”

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—“ May I know whether Government have already entered into a formal agreement with the said company and, that the company is going on with the work? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ They have entered into a contract previously but if they find it unsatisfactory they may consider it again.”

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—“ May I know whether the Government would take this Council into their confidence before they again enter into a formal agreement and get the matter examined by competent authorities? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ This is purely an administrative matter and I do not think the Legislative Council can do anything regarding the estimates. So far as Government are concerned, they are perfectly willing to consider the thing deeply, before they decide about the matter. A report has been called for from the Chief Engineer and the details are being enquired into.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know whether the matter will be placed before the House when it is done? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ The work has not yet begun.”

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—“ May I request the Government whether they would think of stopping the work and make a full enquiry into the usefulness or the utility of the materials available before they enter into an agreement in regard to the scheme and whether they would not think of calling for contractors in the district? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ As I already said, the work has not yet begun.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ It being 12 o'clock, the House will pass on to the next item in the agenda.”

[30th January 1929]

III

MOTION REGARDING THE APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO  
ENQUIRE INTO THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE DISTRICTS  
OF KISTNA, GODAVARI EAST AND GODAVARI WEST.

12  
noon

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—Mr. President, Sir, I move:—

*'That with reference to the resolution passed by the Council at the meeting held on 28th November 1928, regarding the appointment of a committee to enquire into the economic condition of the districts of Kistna, Godavari East and Godavari West, the Council do proceed to elect a committee of five of its members to make the enquiry and to report to Government by the 1st October 1929.'*

"In moving this proposition, Sir, I desire to explain briefly the position of the Government in this matter. The settlement rules provide for the collection of certain information regarding economic condition. The Settlement officer and his assistants have compiled from public records and from examination of registered deeds and from village enquiries a considerable amount of information which the Settlement officer has reviewed and upon which he has stated his conclusions in his report. In accordance with the established practice, that report had been placed on the table of this House and published for criticism not only of the Members of this House but of all those interested in the matter outside. Without going again over the ground which was covered at the previous debate, I think I may say that it was quite clear that the House wanted that opportunity should be given for a further and closer examination of the matter by those who are chiefly interested in it. It is to give this opportunity that this motion has been tabled. All the materials which the Settlement officer has collected will be forwarded to the elected committee and, if they desire further or other information from the records of the Government, arrangements will be made to supply it if it can possibly be done. Government officials would be authorized to give the Committee all practicable assistance. They will, of course, be at liberty to make further enquiries themselves and collect any data they wish. Subject to the vote of the Council, the necessary expenses will be paid. Lastly, I may say that the Government will keep an open mind on the subject and give their best consideration to the report the Committee may make before coming to any decision as to the alteration of the present rates of assessment."

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

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Sir, I beg to move a formal amendment which is as follows:—

*After the words "to elect" insert the words "in accordance with the regulations made by the hon. the President under Standing Order No. 77 for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote."*

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—"I second it."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I have no objection whatsoever, Sir, to that amendment."

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"I move, Sir, that in line 5 for the word 'five' the word 'seven' be substituted."

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Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"I second it."

\* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"The more members there are, Sir, the more difficulty in enquiring and reporting; and the expense will also be more. But it is a matter for the House to consider."

\* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Personally I think, Sir, that the number need not be increased at all. If work has to be done expeditiously and well, I think the number must be as limited as possible consisting of people who are competent and able to carry on the work. I do not think anything would be gained by increasing the number and it is unnecessary."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"It is somewhat surprising, Sir, that when the hon. the Leader of the House has got no objection to the increase suggested, my hon. Friend the ex-Minister has felt the responsibility so heavy on his shoulders that he should come forward to protest against the increased cost and increased difficulty."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I did not say anything about the cost, Sir. He is imputing to me words which I did not express."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"He spoke of increased difficulties. I have some experience of such work, and it seems to me that in a complicated and difficult matter of this kind where the interests of the ryots of three districts are concerned there should be real and adequate representation of at least these three districts. If the amendment of my hon. Friend is carried, the representatives who will be elected will be sufficiently representative of every section of opinion in this House. I would therefore appeal to my friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, not to press the objection against the increase proposed. I would ask the House in all humility to accept the very small increase in the number of members of this Committee."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"Sir, in supporting the amendment that has been moved, may I point out to my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, that it is not possible to get adequate representation on the Committee of the districts really intended to be represented, unless the number is at least seven. It is a very serious and complicated question which affects three districts, and naturally the number five will not be sufficient to include the representatives of all the three districts. Therefore I do not think it stands to reason to oppose this amendment."

The amendment was put to the vote and declared lost. Mr. S. Satyamurti demanded a poll, which was accordingly taken with the following result:

Ayes.

- |                                      |                                    |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar.    | 14. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.             |
| 2. " Muns-i Abdul Wahab Sahib.       | 15. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.   |
| 3. " J. Bheemayya.                   | 16. " S. Satyamurti.               |
| 4. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.        | 17. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.    |
| 5. " T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.     | 18. " P. Anjaneyulu.               |
| 6. " I. C. Guruswami.                | 19. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju.      |
| 7. " W. P. A. Soundara Pandya Nadar. | 20. " J. A. Saldanha.              |
| 8. " Daniel Thomas.                  | 21. " Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib.      |
| 9. " S. Venkayya.                    | 22. " G. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. |
| 10. " K. Abdul Hye Sahib.            | 23. " G. Harisarvottama Rao.       |
| 11. " K. Ramachandra Padayachi.      | 24. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.  |
| 12. " U. Ramaswami Ayyar.            | 25. " K. V. R. Swami.              |
| 13. " G. R. Premayya.                | 26. " D. Narayana Raju.            |

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OF KISTNA, GODAVARI EAST AND GODAVARI WEST

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Ayes—cont.

- |                                    |                                                 |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 27. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib.             | 42. Mr. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.          |
| 28. „ K. K. Karant.                | 43. „ K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.                  |
| 29. „ C. Obi Reddi.                | 44. „ C. Gopala Menon.                          |
| 30. „ A. Parasurama Rao.           | 45. „ B. Ramachandra Reddi.                     |
| 31. „ C. Ramasomayajulu.           | 46. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar. |
| 32. „ Basheer Ahmad Syeed.         | 47. „ Sir A. P. Patro.                          |
| 33. „ P. Bhaktavatsula Nayudu.     | 48. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.      |
| 34. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. | 49. Mr. T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar.        |
| 35. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.          | 50. „ Moharamad Khadir Mohidin Sahib.           |
| 36. „ R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.       | 51. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.      |
| 37. „ K. Koti Reddi.               | 52. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib.              |
| 38. „ L. K. Tulasiram.             | 53. Rao Bahadur B. Munuswami Nayudu.            |
| 39. „ K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.  | 54. Mr. A. V. Bhanaji Rao.                      |
| 40. „ K. Madhavan Nayar.           |                                                 |
| 41. „ B. Venkataratnam.            |                                                 |

Noes.

- |                               |                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Mahmud Schammad Sahib. | 3. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 2. „ N. Siva Raj.             |                             |

Ayes 54. Noes 3.

The amendment was carried.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The amended motion is for the consideration of the House.”

\* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—“Sir, I for myself would request the hon. the Leader of the House to give us some idea of the gentleman who is going to be the chairman of this committee. We on our side would request him to allow a non-official member as chairman or at least to allow the members of this committee to elect their own chairman. I expected to get some idea as to the procedure to be adopted by this committee, because there is already a report and we desire that a thorough investigation should be instituted and the necessary evidence both documentary and oral let in so that the ryots on their side may have no cause of complaint afterwards. Under these circumstances I would appeal to the Government first to consider and decide the necessity of having a non-official chairman, that is, a chairman to be elected by the members of this committee and secondly of giving all the necessary scope to the members of this committee to have access to papers both confidential or otherwise and to record the evidence without hindering any evidence that may be useful for the consideration either of the Government or of the members of the committee. It is also my submission that the officer who first investigated and reported should be put on the committee.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—“I should like also to know from the hon. the Leader of the House whether, in addition to the seven members to be elected, the Government proposes to make any nominations and if so, of officials or non-officials, so that we may know exactly what the committee will be, what its composition will be and what its procedure will be.”

\* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“Mr. President, Sir, this is a very important departure from the policy of the Government and while congratulating the Government and expressing the gratitude of the Council that the Government are taking into their confidence the representatives of the people as

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regards the incidence of taxation and the increase, I may point out that it will be better for the Government and this Council to lay down certain principles on which these bodies should be elected. To some extent it will be a judicial body to decide certain very important points. As far as possible the members of these bodies should not belong to the districts about which they are asked to enquire and report.”

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“Is the hon. Member proposing any amendment as to the description or class of members or method of election?”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“I want that principle to be laid down by this Council. I am not going to bring in any amendment. I am only suggesting a course of action.”

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“My difficulty is this. If I understand the hon. Member correctly, he wants to appeal to the Members of this House as to the class of persons who are to be on the Committee and who are to be excluded from the Committee. If that be the object, this is not the proper occasion to discuss the matter unless the hon. Member gives an amendment. Here the course prescribed is that the election should take place by means of the single transferable vote according to the rules framed under Standing Order No. 77. That Standing Order does not contain any such restrictions. And therefore if really the hon. Member wants to discuss that aspect of the question, I think he will do well to give notice of a motion or amendment to that effect.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“I have no time to frame an amendment embodying my ideas.” 12-15 p.m.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“I take it the House is now ready for a vote.”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“Sir, there is only one point on which I wish to say something. The Government do not propose to nominate any official members to the Committee as they wish to avoid even the appearance of influencing the Committee in any way.”

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“I now put the motion as amended to the vote of the House, namely,—

‘That with reference to the resolution passed by the Council at the meeting held on 28th November 1928 regarding the appointment of a committee to enquire into the economic condition of the districts of Kistna, Godavari East and Godavari West, the Council do proceed to elect, in accordance with the regulations made by the hon. the President under Standing Order No. 77 for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote, a committee of seven of its members to make the enquiry and to report to Government by the 1st October 1929.’”

The motion was put and carried.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“With reference to the motion of the hon. the Revenue Member just now adopted by the Council, I fix 5 p.m. to-day as the time within which notices of nominations should be given to the Secretary.”

[30th January 1929]

## IV

## DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.

## GRANT XVI—PUBLIC HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS—TRANSFERRED.

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

*‘that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 6,000 under Grant XXI—Public Health and Vital Statistics—Transferred to provide for a contribution towards the cost of investigation of maternal disease.’*

“Sir, a note, explaining the purpose for which this grant is required has already been circulated to the members and I think it is unnecessary to repeat what is said therein. Hon. Members will agree that this investigation will be of very valuable assistance to the province and I move that the demand be granted.”

\* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“Mr. President, Sir, I rise to oppose this grant, not because I do not believe in the value of research work in matters especially of maternal disease, but because I consider that this is a very ineffective way of doing that research work. The note circulated to us does not even suggest any possible benefit in any direction to this Presidency. It is all very well to have great regard for high personages—I have my own regard for very high personages—but it is another matter to answer the call of every high personage for the mere reason that such high personages in their heart of hearts mean well by us. We are called upon to contribute to research work that is to go on all through the country. Research work somewhere in a corner by one person will not be enough in this matter. Every presidency has to make its own arrangements for such research. There are local conditions which differ very materially in this country and the research work also will have to take different lines. I am sure that the medical science is not immutable, is not unchangeable; it is empirical, and rests upon local experience. Local circumstances have a great influence in determining the remedies to be sought. Therefore it is very difficult for men like me to understand why this grant should be made for some work somewhere. We are called upon to vote Rs. 6,000; and funds for this research work are supposed to come from the Indian Research Fund Association and the various provinces in India. The amount estimated for this is Rs. 38,000. Out of that, Rs. 6,000 has been assigned to us. I do not know how these figures were arrived at. There are a large number of provinces in this country and what their share or that of the Indian Research Fund Association would be we do not know. Why this Rs. 6,000 has been put on the Madras Presidency I cannot divine. It must be because this is a very docile presidency and we are prepared to grant the request of high personages like Lady Irwin. Her Excellency may be actuated by very noble motives, but to grant out of the tax-payers’ money more than a proportionate share that may fall to us if properly accounted, is not the proper way of doing things. Therefore, I feel that in addition to the ineffectiveness of that, for purposes of India, I feel there is an injustice involved in the financial arrangement. I have therefore thought it necessary to oppose this motion.”

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\* Dr. (Mrs) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—“Mr. President, Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the motion of the hon. the Minister for Public Health. I feel there is great necessity for this kind of investigation, especially when India records such a high maternal and infantile mortality. I am glad and I am really thankful to Lady Irwin for having taken the initiative in the matter, because Dr. Balfour, an experienced medical lady, when she was here last time, took the trouble of addressing a ladies’ meeting when she spoke about the necessity for research work in India. She told us she had been to London to attend the International Conference of Medical Women, and the medical women from other countries gave a very full account of the causation of maternal disease while she, as a representative from India, could not give, and she also alluded to the fact that there is no woman medical officer in the Public Health Department in any of the provinces in India. She said she felt very sorry about it and as soon as she returned from the Conference, undertook this work as a labour of love, and as the result of her investigation she has given us very useful information as to the causation of maternal disease. If the hon. Member had gone through the publications of the *Indian Medical Gazette*, surely he would not have made these remarks. She has furnished us very useful information on this subject. She has been visiting every province and she also issued a questionnaire to all Indian and British hospitals in India. She has found that certain diseases are peculiar to India, that certain diseases are common to all countries and that in India there are diseases peculiar to tropical climates, such as malarial, anaemia, and hookworm. Again, she has found that certain communities like the Brahman community recorded very high maternity mortality, as high as 32 out of every 1,000 mothers. The educationally advanced Christian and Parsi communities record a very low death-rate. This is certainly a very useful information.

“Now, diseases like hookworm and malaria assume very virulent forms in pregnant women and children. We have also foetal diseases like the tropical cirrhosis of the liver. In this connexion I will take the opportunity of thanking all the Vicereines, who have helped the cause of women’s medical relief. First the Lady Dufferin Fund was started and now we have got a large number of medical women trained through the help of that fund. Then was started the Lady Hardinge Hospital. Even though it is located at Delhi students are flocking to that place from all parts of India. I had the pleasure of visiting that college and I found that even though there was accommodation only for 90, they had to admit 120. I also visited Lady Reading’s Health School. We badly need a health school at Madras. Every province has got one; Bengal has got it, Central Provinces has got one, Bombay has got one. But still the Delhi school is doing very good work and attracting students from South India. There is also the Lady Chelmsford Maternity League which I visited. So I hope this work begun by Lady Irwin will bear much fruit and benefit all India. A sum of Rs. 6,000 is after all small and it is the duty of every community to take care of the mothers who are the originators of the race, and such an expenditure must be the first charge on the finance of every province. With these few words, I support the motion.”

\* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“Sir, I have personally no knowledge of maternal disease. But I ask what are the real causes of the diseases of women in this country. Anaemia is said to be one. By what causes is it brought about? It is brought about by the poverty of the people. As President of

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

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the Health and Welfare Association I have made some enquiries, and I have ascertained that the real causes of the disease of women is poverty and insanitation, child marriage and want of hospitals and want of agency for looking after them. Now instead of trying to remove these causes, what is the use of research into particular incidence of maternal diseases in this country? Most of the diseases of women in India are common to women all over the world. Here in India, the real causes cannot be cured by special research work. Let Government first of all spend more money on hospitals and on agencies like health and welfare centres. That will be much better than spending money on this research work going on somewhere, and in a manner which may or may not be very satisfactory. The result of this grant will be that some people will get some jobs. Are they going to appoint any lady doctors of India to do the necessary research?

12-30  
p.m.

"What I suspect is that this grant is intended for making provision for a job for an European gentleman. Have we not got men in India with sufficient experience and sufficient education to be appointed for this post? I am not raising any racial question or anything of that kind. I am asking for bare justice being done to Indians. Besides, as usual, we are given only meagre information with reference to this grant. We have been given only the outline of a scheme without any necessary information. On these grounds I oppose this motion."

\* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have not been able to understand why my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, does not believe in the utility of research in connexion with maternal disease in our country. The progress of all medical science is mainly due to research work. Our ancient system of medicine is at a standstill because no research work is being done and nothing new is being discovered. Hon. Friends on the opposite benches are inclined to attribute the high rate of maternal mortality in our country to the poverty and ignorance prevailing here. These twin curses have been with us for a long time and we cannot afford to sit with folded hands till they are removed. Year after year the report of the Public Health administration in our province has been drawing pointed attention to the very large number of maternal deaths taking place here. According to the latest report 30,000 mothers die each year from preventible causes connected with pregnancy and child-birth. The maternal mortality rate in our presidency is as high as 20 per 1,000 births. In England they have by means of various measures reduced the maternal death-rate to 4.5 per 1,000 births. Yet they are not satisfied with the results achieved and they are said to have appointed a special committee to make further research into the matter."

"The infantile death-rate also is high in our province. It is 175 per 1,000 births. The solution of the problem of child welfare also lies to a great extent in promoting the health and welfare of mothers. I trust, therefore, that this House will unanimously support this demand."

\* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"It appears to me that we are asked to support this motion probably owing to two causes. The one is that the appeal comes from Lady Irwin and the other is that it is supported by our Deputy President. Apart from that I do not think there is much usefulness in making research work. What we are suffering from is not want of research work, but want of means to make those methods already known to the world to the people concerned. It is no doubt true that the rate of mortality is

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[Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

very high in this Presidency. My hon. Friend, Mr. Shetty, is comparing the rate of mortality in England with that in this country. It is not because that there is no research work that the rate of mortality is very high here but the chief reason is that we have not got enough of hospitals and enough means to spread the knowledge that is available to the people concerned. The amount wanted is already Rs. 38,000. By and by they may require more. In these matters we should not compare the conditions prevailing in other countries with those in our country. We are not even able to provide midwives to attend to all maternity cases. So many illiterate women who do not know anything in maternity science are attending to cases in this very province. When a question was raised in this House more than once the usual reply given to us was 'There is no sufficient money, we are doing it gradually and slowly as moneys are available.' That was the reply given to us. It may be to a certain extent true that we have not got sufficient funds. It is all the more necessary therefore that we must utilize the small sums that are available most carefully and usefully and economize our wasteful expenditure. As soon as some new idea strikes us we should not think that we are just living in England, America, or Australia where conditions are very different from ours. It will be surprising to the outside world to know that India cannot provide even midwives to attend to maternity cases, and it is extraordinary that we should think of research work instead of spending the moneys in useful directions. My impression is that medical men who are said to be noted for their special ability in Western Medical Science are doing some work in this direction, but from the speech of the hon. the Deputy President, who is a competent authority to speak on matters of this kind, it appears that medical people are not taking sufficient interest in this matter. Sir, these are the reasons on account of which we oppose this motion."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"Sir, I support this motion. Hon. Members who have objected to it have said that means should be found for reducing poverty and finally for multiplying hospitals. I think this research work will facilitate the reduction in the death rate. We were told by my hon. Friend from South Kanara that mortality is very high in this Presidency. I must point out that mortality is certainly large among the middle class families and richer families than in poorer families. Therefore this research work will not only relieve the poorer classes but also the higher classes. With regard to the question of lack of hospitals, research work will certainly result in the starting of more maternity hospitals. Therefore the very grounds on which my hon. Friends have objected to the passing of this grant are, on the contrary, very good reasons for insisting upon the kind of research work that is contemplated upon. My friend the hon. Member from Godavari spoke of the results of research work carried on in other countries. Surely, those people who will be entrusted with this task of research will take into consideration all those results arrived at in other parts of the world and will proceed with their work in such a way as to benefit the people of this country. With regard to the nature of this research work and especially the point raised by my hon. Friend that it is not right that you should ask these doctors, who already have no time to attend to their regular work, to do research work, what we require is that some specialists should be deputed for this work untrammelled and unhampered by ordinary duties such as attending



[Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar] [30th January 1929]

to their work in hospitals, etc. For all these reasons I think I would do well to support the motion before the House."

Mr. SYED TAJUDDIN SAHIB :—"The consensus of medical opinion strongly endorses the view that some research work ought to be done in finding out the causes for the special diseases which are responsible for the high percentage of mortality especially in this Presidency. Instead of allowing the diseases to grow and then find out the ways and means to cure them, I think we should prevent the growth of the disease. If we are to find out exactly what are the special reasons that contribute to this high rate of mortality, then it will not only minimize the mortality but also minimize the enormous amount we are spending in this direction. Therefore I must very strongly support this motion."

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

#### GRANT XXIV—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—TRANSFERRED.

The hon. Mr. M.R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move that—

*'the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 2,700 under Grant XXIV—Co-operative Societies—Transferred to provide for the grant of subsidy to the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union and the District Federations of Vellore and Coimbatore.'*

"Sir, the necessity for the grant has been explained in the explanatory note supplied to hon. Members. The Finance Committee has recommended the amount and I trust the House will sanction the same."

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

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

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move that—

*'the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 85,000 under Grant XXIX—Civil Works—Grants-in-aid—Transferred.'*

"Sir, these are meant for subsidies to the Vizagapatam District Board and East and West Godavari District Boards for putting in order the roads that have been damaged by recent floods. The total amount of such subsidies will be Rs. 4.71 lakhs. This amount of Rs. 85,000 has to be paid in this financial year and the rest of the amount will be provided in the Budget for 1929-30. I may inform the House that the proportion in which these grants have to be distributed are given in the explanatory note as follows :—

|                               | Rs.    |                          | Rs.    |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| Vizagapatam District Board.   | 32,500 | { Trunk roads ...        | 21,000 |
|                               |        | { Second-class roads ... | 8,000  |
|                               |        | { Other roads ...        | 3,500  |
| East Godavari District Board. | 16,000 | { Trunk roads ...        | 6,000  |
|                               |        | { Second-class roads ... | 10,000 |
| West Godavari District Board. | 86,500 | { Trunk roads ...        | 18,000 |
|                               |        | { Second-class roads ... | 18,500 |

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"I may inform the House that the same proportion that is being observed in the subsidies that are being given will be observed in the case of subsidies to be given hereafter."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"Sir, I do not want to oppose the grant of Rs. 85,000 ; but I want to express my sense of the inadequacy of the grant especially to the East Godavari district. Apparently the hon. the Minister

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, the hon. Member may not continue his speech if I tell him that the amount allotted in the grant is exactly the same as the President of the East Godavari District Board had telegraphed for and said he could spend this year. For next year we are making separate provision in the Budget."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—"I have no objection, Sir."

The demand was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

#### V

#### A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS CIVIL COURTS ACT, 1873

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Sir, I introduce a Bill \* further to amend the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, and move that the Bill be taken into consideration at once."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I second it."

\* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, I have to oppose the motion for taking into consideration at once this Bill. It is a very important measure and it is highly desirable that the several aspects of it should be considered in the Select Committee. I move that the consideration of this Bill be postponed."

Mr. T. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I second it."

\* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I thought it was a simple matter, a mere technical Bill ; but since my hon. Friend objects to it, I have no objection to withdraw the motion and come forward with a motion later on for consideration of the Bill in a Select Committee."

The motion was by leave of the House withdrawn.

#### VI

#### A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY ACT, 1923.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I move that the Bill to amend the Madras University Act be passed into law."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I second it."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, the passing of this Bill into law was deferred last time in order to see whether any amendments were necessary to put the Bill into proper shape. I have accordingly given notice of several amendments which have been in the hands of hon. Members. Most of them are of a formal nature and I move them in the order given in the agenda.

#### Clause 1.

"I move that for the figures '1928' in line 2 the figures '1929' be substituted."

\* Published in the Fort St. George Gazette on 4th December 1928 as Bill No. 18.



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The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put to the House and carried.

*Clause 2.*

*Sub-clause (ii)*

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I move the following amendment :—

'In line 4 for the words *'Madras University'* substitute the words *'University of Madras.'*

In line 7 omit the figures and word *'VIII of'* and insert the words and figures *'Act VIII of 1904'* in the margin."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think it is necessary. The Council does not make amendments to the marginal notes."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I agree to omit it, Sir. I move the next amendment also."

'In lines 7 and 8, for the words *"excluding such limits as have been or may be taken away"* substitute the words *"excluding such areas as may be taken away"*.'

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The amendments were put to the House and carried.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, I next move the following amendment :—

*"Re-number sub-clauses (vi) and (vii) as (vii) and (viii) respectively and insert the following as sub-clause (vi), namely :—*

*"(vi) in clause (g), for the words 'constituent college or of an affiliated college' the words 'constituent, affiliated or oriental college' shall be substituted"*.

"Sir, a difficulty may arise whether the definition of 'Teachers' in clause 2 (j) and subsequent clauses will apply to oriental colleges. This difficulty may be overcome by inserting the words 'oriental colleges' in the several clauses applicable to such colleges."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put to the House and carried.

*Sub-clause (vi) as re-numbered.*

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, I move—

*That in sub-clause (vi) as so re-numbered, in line 5, for the words "or affiliated colleges", the words "affiliated or oriental colleges" be substituted.*

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put to the House and carried.

*Clause 4.*

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, I move—

*That in new section 4-A, sub-clause (2), for the words "and maintain" the words "maintain and manage" be substituted.*

"This amendment seeks to bring this sub-clause into line with other clauses."

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The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it "

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think it will be convenient if the Opposition mentions to me to which clauses they desire to give their serious consideration."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" I think it is better that the whole Bill goes before the Select Committee once more ; there are so many amendments."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTIAMA RAO :—" There is an extraordinary list of amendments."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yes, eleven printed pages of amendments for the third reading of the Bill."

The following amendments were then put to the House one after another, and carried :—

*Amendments.*

*Sub-clause (3).*

*For the words 'and affiliated colleges', substitute the words 'affiliated and oriental colleges'.*

*Sub-clause (5).*

*After the word 'degrees,' insert the words 'titles, diplomas and other academic distinctions'.*

*Sub-clause (6).*

*In line 1, after the word 'degrees', insert the words 'titles, diplomas,' and*

*In line 4, for the words 'or in an affiliated college', substitute the words 'affiliated or oriental college'.*

*Sub-clause (8).*

*For sub-clause (8), substitute the following sub-clause :—*

"(8) (a) to institute, maintain and manage constituent colleges, to recognize colleges not maintained by the University as constituent colleges, to allow colleges recognized by the University before the passing of this Act to continue to exercise the rights and privileges conferred on them by such recognition and any further rights conferred by or under this Act and to withdraw recognition from colleges ;

(b) to approve institutions as oriental colleges, to allow institutions approved by the University before the passing of this Act to continue to exercise the rights and privileges conferred on them by such approval and any further rights conferred by or under this Act until such time as they may be transferred to other universities and to withdraw approval from institutions."

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## Clause 5.

For sub-clause (i), substitute the following sub-clause, namely:—

“(i) for the words ‘creed or class’, the words ‘creed, class, or political views’ shall be substituted, and”.

## Clause 7.

In lines 2 and 3, for the words ‘maintained or recognized’, substitute the words ‘maintained, recognized or approved’.

## Clause 8.

## Item (5).

In line 1, for the word ‘officers,’ substitute the word ‘persons’.

## Clause 11.

## Sub-clause (i).

In line 4, for the words ‘by Statutes’, substitute the words ‘by the statutes’.

## Clause 13.

## Sub-clause (1).

In the last line, for the word ‘Statutes’, substitute the words ‘the Statutes’.

## Sub-clause (2).

\* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—

“In line 2, omit the words ‘by statutes’.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“Sir, I find that the amendment is to omit the words ‘by statutes’. That will leave the words ‘as may be prescribed’ meaning thereby either by statutes or regulations or ordinances. No doubt this cannot be prescribed by regulations, because this is an academic matter. It may be prescribed by ordinances. I object to that course. Ordinances are made by the Syndicate in the first instance, although the Senate has got the reserve power to repeal or amend such ordinances. I think that the statutory power to authorize the registrar to perform certain duties and confer certain powers on him should vest in the Senate which is the supreme governing body and which is the only authority which can make statutes. Otherwise, if this is removed, a mere executive body can vest the Registrar with several important powers and duties. I would, therefore, commend to the hon. Minister for Education the desirability of leaving the Act as it is without omitting the words ‘by statutes’. I see no reason why statutes cannot be made to regulate this rather important matter of vesting certain powers and duties in the Registrar.”

<sup>1</sup> p. 11. The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Mr. President, Sir, I have given notice of this amendment to give the same position to the powers of the Registrar as the powers of the Vice-Chancellor. The hon. Member will see that in section 12 (6) of the Act of 1923 it is stated that the Vice-Chancellor shall exercise such other power as may be prescribed. The Vice-Chancellor is a much bigger person than the Registrar. I thought, if the Vice-Chancellor can come under the ordinances, regulations and statutes why the

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Registrar should not be brought under the same regulations, ordinances and statutes. That is why this amendment is brought forward.”

The amendment was adopted.

The following amendments standing in the name of the hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan were put one after another and carried:—

• Clause 15—Class II—Life Members—Sub-clause (1).

In line 2, for the word ‘appointed’ substitute the word ‘nominated’.

In line 4, after the word ‘education’ add the word ‘and’.

Clause 15—Class III—Other Members.

Sub-clause (2).

In line 2, for the words ‘ten at least’ substitute the words ‘not less than ten’.

Sub-clause (10).

In the last line, after the word ‘period’ insert the words ‘and the same provision shall apply in all cases of vacancies arising before the expiry of such period.’

Sub-clause (b)—First proviso.

For the word ‘body’ in both the places where it occurs, substitute the word ‘electorate’.

In line 4, for the words ‘such a member’ substitute the words ‘such member’.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya:—“Sir, most of us got the list of amendments just to-day. So we have not applied our minds to them, though we do not object to have them considered. We must frankly confess that we have not applied our minds.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“Shall we take up the consideration of this Bill to-morrow?”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“Sir, the printed list was sent to us to-day. Type-written copies were sent to us before. Those who wanted to apply their minds could have done so.” (Laughter).

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“We can go on.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“Provided we do not go so quickly, if I may say so respectfully. It is difficult to follow.”

The following amendments standing in the name of the hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan were put one after another and carried:—

Second proviso.

In line 4, after the word ‘Senate’ insert the words ‘ex-officio’.

In line 5, before the words ‘to the Vice-Chancellor’ insert the words ‘and communicated’.

In line 8, omit the word ‘previous’ occurring before the words ‘election or nomination’.

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## Sub-clause (c).

*In line 2, omit the words 'under the preceding sub-section'.*

*In line 3, for the words 'University authorities', substitute the words 'authorities of the University'.*

## Clause 17.

## Sub-clause (3).

*In line 2, for the words 'and affiliated colleges', substitute the words 'affiliated and oriental colleges'.*

## Sub-clause (9).

Sriman BISWANATH DAS :—"Sir, I beg to move the following amendment :—

*Add the following at the end :—*

*'especially in Indian system of medicine'.*

"I move that the abovementioned words be added at the end of sub-clause (9) of clause 17 of the Bill. In so doing I commend this amendment to the consideration of the House for the following reasons. It is rather a misfortune that the claims of the Indian system of medicine has been relegated to the background by the Government. I think that the Indian School of Medicine which was started three or four years ago has been kept unnoticed both by the Members of this House and also by the Government. It is therefore necessary that it should be given a distinct status and recognition by the University and in the University Act. Therefore it is in the fitness of things that starting of laboratories and research work in the Indian system of medicine should not be lost sight of and it should be given the prominence which it deserves. With these words I commend my amendment to the consideration of the House."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"I second the amendment."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, I do not think it is necessary to introduce these words in the Bill, because the clause itself as it is drafted is wide enough and gives this power to the University. If you add these words you will be restricting the powers of the University to start research laboratories. I do not think it is necessary to restrict the powers of the Senate. If really the Senate is interested in starting any research work in Indian system of medicine, there is nothing in the Act to prevent them from doing so. I do not think we should restrict their powers."

(Sriman Biswanath Das rose to reply.)

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member has no right of reply."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"Sir, I know that the provision in the Act is wide enough to include the Indian system of medicine. In order to draw the particular attention of the Government as well as the University it is desirable that these words should be inserted. Nothing is really lost by so doing. On the other hand, we would gain a good deal by drawing the prominent attention of the Government and the University because some of us are very keen on the matter. I hope the hon. Minister will accept the amendment."

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The amendment was put and declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

## Ayes.

- |                                   |                                                |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 20. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.               |
| 2. S. Satyamurti.                 | 21. Sriman Bishwanath Das Mahasayo.            |
| 3. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar   | 22. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.                      |
| 4. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.      | 23. B. Subbava Ayyangar.                       |
| 5. P. Anjaneyulu.                 | 24. K. Koti Reddi.                             |
| 6. P. C. Venkatapathi Raju.       | 25. L. K. Tulasiram.                           |
| 7. J. A. Saldanha.                | 26. C. Marudavanam Pillai.                     |
| 8. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib.        | 27. K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.                |
| 9. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.   | 28. K. Madhavan Nayar.                         |
| 10. G. Harisarvottama Rao.        | 29. B. Venkataratnam.                          |
| 11. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.   | 30. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.                   |
| 12. K. V. R. Swami.               | 31. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 13. D. Narayana Raju.             | 32. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.                       |
| 14. K. Uppi Sahib.                | 33. R. Nagan Gowda.                            |
| 15. K. R. Karant.                 | 34. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.             |
| 16. Mothay Narayana Rao.          | 35. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.                   |
| 17. C. Obi Reddi.                 | 36. K. P. Raman Menon.                         |
| 18. A. P. rasurama Rao Pantulu    | 37. B. Ramachandra Reddi.                      |
| 19. C. Ramasomayajulu.            |                                                |

## Noes.

- |                                                  |                                            |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.             | 28. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.        |
| 2. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Uman Sahib Bahadur. | 29. N. Siva Raj.                           |
| 3. Mr. T. E. Moir.                               | 30. M. V. Ganadbara Siva.                  |
| 4. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.              | 31. L. C. Guruswami.                       |
| 5. M. R. Setunatnam Ayyar.                       | 32. V. I. Munuswami Pillai.                |
| 6. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.                     | 33. W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.        |
| 7. Dr. P. Subbarayan.                            | 34. S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.               |
| 8. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar.                | 35. Daniel Thomas.                         |
| 9. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazul-ul-lah Sahib.     | 36. S. Venkiah.                            |
| 10. Mr. H. A. Watson.                            | 37. Kai Sahib M. Hampayya.                 |
| 11. C. A. Souter.                                | 38. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.               |
| 12. S. H. Slater.                                | 39. Mr. W. E. Smith.                       |
| 13. A. McG. C. Tampoe.                           | 40. E. E. Corley.                          |
| 14. C. W. E. Cotton.                             | 41. E. E. James.                           |
| 15. V. Ch. John.                                 | 42. S. N. Dorai Raja.                      |
| 16. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.                   | 43. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.                 |
| 17. Syed Tajudin Sahib.                          | 44. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.              |
| 18. C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.                      | 45. U. Ramaswami Ayyar.                    |
| 19. A. Balakrishna Shetti.                       | 46. G. K. Premayya.                        |
| 20. J. Bheemayya.                                | 47. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.              |
| 21. J. A. Davis.                                 | 48. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.           |
| 22. R. Foulkes.                                  | 49. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayadu. |
| 23. P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.                     | 50. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.      |
| 24. Muhammad Schammad Sahib                      | 51. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib. |
| 25. The Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara              | 52. Rao Bahadur B. Munuswami Nayudu.       |
| 26. Subedar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.        | 53. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.                  |
| 27. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Namudripad.      | 54. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.        |
|                                                  | 55. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.                 |

Ayes 37. Noes 55.

The amendment was lost.

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The following amendments standing in the name of the hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan were put one after another and carried:—

Clause 17—Sub-clause (11).

*In line 3, for the words 'and affiliated colleges' substitute the words 'affiliated and oriental colleges'.*

Sub-clause (13).

*After the word 'degrees' add the words 'titles, diplomas and other academic distinctions'.*

Sub-clause (14).

*In line 1, after the word 'degrees' insert the words 'titles, diplomas'.*

Item (a).

1-15 p.m. *"For the words 'or in an affiliated college', substitute the words 'affiliated or oriental colleges'."*

Sub-clause (18).

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The following amendment of the hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan is for the consideration of the House:—

*"For the words and figure 'specified in section 4 (A) of this Act' substitute the words 'of this Act not otherwise provided for'."*

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Will the hon. the Minister kindly explain what is intended by this amendment?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The phrase 'for all or any of the purposes specified in sub-clause (18) of new section 16' is rather vague. Since the Senate has been given power to prescribe the fees to be charged for recognition of colleges, etc., the expression 'all or any of the purposes of this Act not otherwise provided for' is the most suitable."

\* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I am afraid my hon. Friend's explanation has not taken us very far. As hon. Members will notice this clause is intended to substitute section 16 of the Act which defines the powers of the Senate. One of those powers prescribed in sub-section (18) of this section is that 'the Senate shall have power to prescribe the fees to be charged for the recognition and affiliation of colleges, for admission to the examinations, degrees and diplomas of the university, for the registration of the graduates and for all or any of the purposes specified in section 4-A of this Act'. Section 4-A of this Act, hon. Members will notice, is a new section accepted by this House to form part of the University Act of 1923 defining in a very comprehensive manner all the powers which the University shall have. I really fail to understand how the substitution of the new words 'of this Act not otherwise provided for' improves the situation as it is now found in the wording of section 18. Unless the hon. Minister has got something in his mind which is not provided for in section 4-A, I cannot see any purpose for which the University will be called upon to prescribe fees. If my hon. Friend can convince the House that there is likely to arise a need for any powers which are not provided for in section 4-A, I will consider it. The provision under section 4-A is comprehensive enough. It empowers the

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[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

Senate to do all such acts as may be necessary or desirable to further the objects of the university. I do not see, therefore, why we should now change the words in section 4-A of this Act.

"There is also a substantial objection. The provision confers powers on a subordinate authority created by us. I think it is a well understood canon of legislation that we should be very precise in the nature and extent of the powers we seek to confer on subordinate bodies. I would therefore commend to my hon. Friend the Minister to leave the wording exactly as it is, because it defines the purposes for which it can be done, whereas, if power is given, for example, to prescribe fees for any purposes under the Act not provided for, it makes it indefinite, at any rate more indefinite than if section 4-A is left there. I would suggest that this amendment is not called for and may work some mischief."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

Clause 18.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The following amendment given notice of by the hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan was put and carried.

*"In the third line, before the figure ' (1) ' insert the figure ' (17) '."*

Clause 19.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Dr. Subbarayan's amendment to clause 19 is for the consideration of the House. It runs as follows:—

*For clause 19, substitute the following clause, namely:—*

*"19. (1) The paragraphs of section 18 of the said Act except the last paragraph shall be lettered as sub-section (a) of section 18 and in the sub-section as so lettered, under the head 'Class II—Other Members'—*

*(a) in clause (1) the words 'of whom not less than three shall be teachers of affiliated colleges' shall be added at the end;*

*(b) clause (3) shall be omitted and clause (4) re-numbered as (3); and*

*(c) after clause (2) as so re-numbered, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—*

*'Provided that no whole-time University Professor or whole-time teacher of the University shall be eligible for election or nomination as a member of the Syndicate.'*

*(2) For the last paragraph of the said section, the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—*

*'(b) Save as otherwise provided, elected and nominated members of the Syndicate shall hold office for a period of three years from the date of the election or nomination as the case may be;'*

*'Provided, however, that no member elected in his capacity as a member of a particular electorate shall hold office for a longer period than three months after he has ceased to be such member unless meanwhile he again becomes a member of that electorate;'*

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*'Provided also that where an elected or nominated member of the Syndicate is appointed temporarily to any of the offices by virtue of which he is entitled to be a member of the Syndicate ex-officio ;'*

*'he shall, by notice in writing signed by him and communicated to the Vice-Chancellor within seven days from the date of his taking charge of his appointment, choose whether he will continue to be a member of the Syndicate by virtue of his election or nomination or whether he will vacate office as such member and become a member ex-officio by virtue of his appointment and the choice shall be conclusive. On failure to make such choice, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office as an elected or nominated member ;'*

*'Provided also that a member of the Syndicate shall cease to be a member if he subsequently becomes a whole-time University Professor or whole-time teacher of the University.'*

(c) *When a person ceases to be a member of the Syndicate, he shall cease to be a member of any of the authorities of the University of which he may happen to be a member by virtue of his membership of the Syndicate.'*

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ These are only drafting amendments, Sir.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I make one submission, Sir ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Please wait. I think Mr. Satyamurti's amendment is a substantial amendment and if that is carried there must be a consequential drafting amendment. Let us fix the procedure.”

\* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ I do not think that so far as the words in the hon. Minister's amendment beginning with 19 (1) (c) are concerned, anything need be altered. That portion I have not touched in my amendment. Therefore, if my amendment is accepted by this House, it will only mean that that will take the place of the amendments of my hon. Friend, the Chief Minister to 19 (1) (a) and (b). The proviso relating to University professors, etc., I have not touched. The House can deal with it on its merits. My amendment merely touches the composition of the Syndicate.”

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ We shall make the hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan's amendment the primary amendment and then Mr. Satyamurti may move his amendment to it.”

\* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ It will be suitable, Sir, and convenient.”

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Mr. Satyamurti may now move his amendment as an amendment to Dr. Subbarayan's amendment.”

\* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ I must guard myself and seek your protection in drafting my amendment suitably.”

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member will have to make the necessary changes in his amendment.”

\* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ I am not an expert in drafting amendments at short notice.”

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\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ As it is not likely that the House will dispose of this before lunch, it will be convenient to postpone this and dispose of the amendments to the subsequent clauses. During the lunch interval the Secretary will assist the hon. Member in drafting his amendment to be moved after lunch. It will be better if consideration of all the amendments to clause 19 is postponed till then.”

The consideration of the amendments were accordingly postponed after lunch.

The following amendments of the hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan were put and carried :—

Clause (20).

Item (a).

*In line 1, omit the word 'to' occurring before the words 'amend or repeal'.*

Item (f).

*For the words 'funds and properties', substitute the words 'properties and funds'.*

Item (g).

*In line 1 and in clause (h) in line 2, after the word 'Professors' insert the words 'and Readers'.*

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN moved—

*'In item (j) in the last line, for the word 'therefrom' substitute the words 'from hostels'.'*

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ With regard to this I should like to have some light from the hon. Minister as to what exactly he means.”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ This will make our intention more clear.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I ask my hon. Friend whether the power to withdraw recognition from oriental colleges has been put into this Bill? I have my own doubts about it.”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ The hon. Member will please look into item (k).”

\* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Item (k) refers only to inspection. I think it is much better to have 'therefrom'. We shall have the benefit of ambiguity.”

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

The following amendments of the hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan were then put and carried :—

Item (k).

*For the words 'constituent colleges, hostels and affiliated colleges', substitute the words 'constituent, affiliated and oriental colleges and hostels'.*

Item (l).

*In line 2, for the words 'constituent and affiliated colleges', substitute the words 'constituent, affiliated and oriental colleges'.*

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Item (r) sub-Item (i).

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN moved—

*“In line 1, after the word ‘examiners’, insert the words ‘and assistant examiners’.”*

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“May I know why this addition is sought to be made?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“To make it more complete the words ‘assistant examiners’ have been included.”

\* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“We have in the University not only examiners and assistant examiners, but also additional and special examiners. This amendment seems to be unnecessary.”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“Since the Advocate-General also thinks so, I have no objection to withdraw this amendment.”

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

Item (r) sub-item (ii).

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN moved—

*“For the word ‘fees’, substitute the word ‘remuneration’.”*

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“What is the difference between ‘fees’ and ‘remuneration’?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“I think it is a better term.”

The amendment was put and carried.

The House then adjourned for lunch.

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

#### Clause 19.

\* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“I beg to move the following amendment to the hon. the Chief Minister’s amendment :—

*“For sub-clause (a), substitute the following—*

*“In clause (2) for the word ‘three’ the word ‘six’ shall be substituted and at the end of clause (2), the following words shall be added :—*

*‘of whom three shall be teachers of affiliated colleges and the rest shall be persons other than teachers of affiliated colleges.’*

“The rest of the amendment will stand as it is. I will explain the difference between the amendment of the Chief Minister and mine. The Chief Minister’s amendment seeks to reduce the strength of the Syndicate from 19 to 16 and reduces the representation of the Senate on the Syndicate in this manner. The total shall be eight, of whom three shall be teachers of affiliated colleges. On the other hand, Mr. President, my amendment provides that the representation of the Senate on the Syndicate will continue as it is, eight, but that the representation of the Academic Council on the Syndicate shall be raised from three to six of whom three shall be teachers of affiliated colleges and three others other than teachers of affiliated colleges. I beg to move my amendment for the acceptance of the House. My amendment is consequential on the abolition of the council of affiliated colleges by a vote of the House.”

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Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“I beg to second it.”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“Mr. President, I made it clear during the discussion of the second reading of the Bill that I had no objection to it and now that the consequential amendment has been made I have no objection to accept it.”

The amendment was put and carried.

The amendment of the hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan as amended by the amendment of Mr. S. Satyamurti was then put to the House and carried.

Sub-clause (a) (iii).

\* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—“I beg to move—

*“In lines 3 and 4, omit the words ‘whole time’.”*

“In doing so I have to place the following facts for the consideration of the Council. The proviso proposes that the professors of the University may be eligible as members of the Syndicate. These professors may either be whole-time or part-time officers. The Syndicate wields very great power and is the executive authority of the Senate. To illustrate my position I state that the professors whom the Syndicate has to appoint are thus the would-be members of the Syndicate some day. So this approximates to the theory of the servant practically becoming the master himself one day. That is a position which this Council should not tolerate. Then the Syndicate has got the power of not only appointing professors, assistant professors and lecturers, but has also got the power of appointing persons as examiners, paper-setters and so on. So these professors I take it are to be selected by themselves. Under these circumstances I propose the omission of the word ‘whole time’.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—“I second it.”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“I am afraid I shall have to oppose this amendment because whole-time professors are different from part-time. If this amendment is carried no academic element will be represented in the Syndicate at all. Because most of the members of the Syndicate are readers or part-time officers who are not servants as they are not people doing lecturing work. So I oppose the amendment.”

The amendment was put and lost.

The following amendments of the hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan were put and carried :—

### Class I—Ex-officio Members.

Item (x).

*For the words ‘the Statutes, the Ordinances or the regulations’ substitute the words ‘or the Statutes, Ordinances or Regulations’.*

Clause 21.

*In line 1, for the words ‘heading of’, substitute the words ‘heading to’.*

Clause 22.

*For the figures ‘(i)’, ‘(ii)’, and ‘(iii)’ distinguishing the sub-sections of new section 23, substitute letters ‘(a)’, ‘(b)’, and ‘(c)’ respectively.*

*In sub-section (a) as so lettered, in clause (9) of class I, in line 2 at the end, after the figure ‘14’, insert the word ‘and’.*

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Sriman BISWANATH DAS MAHASAYO :—" I beg to move—

" Add the following as new item (11)—

' The Principal of the Indian School of Medicine.'

" Sir the amendment proposes to include among the members of the Academic Council the Principal of the Indian School of Medicine as an ex-officio member. Looking into the constitution of the Academic Council, hon. Members of this House will please see that about six principals of second-grade colleges, principals of all first-grade colleges and also the Principal of the Medical College are members of the Academic Council. This Academic Council has important functions so far as research, teaching, etc., are concerned. Under the University Act it has to recommend to the Senate the schemes of constitution and reconstitution of teaching, and to promote research, and call for reports of such research from persons engaged in it and then recommend to the Syndicate thereon. They have to recommend also the examiners and the assistant examiners. It has been our hope to see that the Indian system of medicine is given its due share in the educational development and activities of this province.

2-45 p.m. " Unfortunately, Government have not given due consideration to this subject though the Usman Committee recommended this as long ago as 1923. In this connexion I wish to draw the attention of hon. Members to page 44, paragraph 16, of the said report, wherein specific recommendations have been made on this subject. The illustrious authors of the report recommend ' An Indian university may well be expected to interest itself in the promotion of Indian medicine by adopting such measures as the following :—

- (i) Establishment of a University Chair of Indian Medicine.
- (ii) Providing for post-graduate lectures and courses
- (iii) Establishment of a Faculty of Indian Medicine with a corresponding Board of Studies, Examination Boards, and so on.
- (iv) Founding of Research fellowships and scholarships.

" So, nothing of these could be done unless you give the Principal of the Indian School of Medicine a status, which is so essential and necessary for the purpose of encouraging Indian medicine. It is also essential to give effect to the recommendations of the Usman Committee after five years of its publication. Under these circumstances I propose that the Principal of the Indian School of Medicine should be included as item 11 in clause 22."

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" I second the motion, Sir."

" The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am afraid I cannot accept this amendment, because the Indian School of Medicine is not one of the institutions affiliated to the University of Madras. The Madras University does not, at present, conduct examinations in the Indian system of medicine. When that time comes, I am sure there will be a place for the Principal of the Indian School of Medicine. As long as the University remains a university catering for western methods, I cannot understand how the Principal of the Indian School of Medicine has to be given a place in the Academic Council. If the Principal of the Indian School of Medicine is going to be ex-officio there are other principals, such as the principals of oriental colleges, who teach students for the University examinations in Vidwan, Siromani, etc., who do not find a place there. They will have more claims than the Principal of the Indian School of Medicine. Under these circumstances, I am afraid I cannot accept this amendment."

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\* MR. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" I am sorry that the Chief Minister wants us to wait until the examinations are conducted by the University. Unless he accepts motions of this sort, which will give impetus and status to the branch of Indian medicine in university culture, time will never come for the university to conduct examinations in Indian medicine. It is therefore no logic to say they will have to wait till the examinations are conducted to have representation in the Academic Council. If we accept the advice of the Chief Minister, we will have to wait till doomsday. This is one of the steps by which we may be able to advance the cause of Indian medicine. If the hon. Minister accepts this amendment, it will be taking us one more step in advance in the instruction of Indian medicine."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I am really surprised at the statement of the hon. the Minister. The present Principal, Sir, is a first-class graduate. He is also a graduate in law ; he has got triple qualifications and he has the unique distinction of having blended the eastern system of medicine with the western system and he is trying to bring it up to date. I find that more of western medicine is taught there to the students than Indian medicine. Moreover, there was a proposal recently in the University of Madras to institute examinations in Indian medicine also. If it is the object of Government to encourage Indian medicine, it is high time and I appeal to the hon. the Chief Minister to reconsider and give the Indian School of Medicine a decent chance."

\* MR. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" From what I heard from the hon. the Chief Minister for Education, he wants to exclude Indian medicine altogether from the University of Madras. I will taboo the University when it excludes Indian medicine. When my hon. Friend Mr. Biswanath Das from Ganjam pressed for it, I understood the hon. Minister for Education to say that he would not exclude it for all time and he does not say that Indian medicine could always be excluded. We are only asking that the Principal of the College should be made ex-officio member of the Academic Council. I understood the hon. Minister to say that the University has not taken cognizance of Indian medicine and therefore he opposes the inclusion of the Principal of the Indian School of Medicine on the Academic Council. I say, Sir, that it is very necessary that the Indian system of medicine should be recognized by the University of Madras and if the University does not do it, taboo the Madras University. Indian doctors, hakims and others will only boycott the University if it is going to do that. I have tried Indian medicines. I am now speaking with a hoarse throat and after taking Indian medicine it has given me relief. I appeal to my hon. Friend, the Minister for Education, not to be so zealous of his English system of medicine. He is an Indian like myself and I hope better sense would prevail and that he would have the courage to adopt the Principal of the Indian School of Medicine as one of the colleagues on the Academic Council."

\* MR. K. KOTI REDDI :—" Mr. President, Sir, it is really surprising why the Chief Minister should object to include the Principal of the Indian School of Medicine and it is a great surprise to see that the Chief Minister shows scant consideration for the system of Indian medicine. We are aware that many eminent Englishmen have given their praise with regard to the Indian system of medicine. It was only the other day that the eminent Englishman, Dr. Rushbrook Williams, wrote that so many Englishmen had



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tried successfully Indian medicine where allopathic medicine had failed. When such is the case, I do not see any reason why the Chief Minister should not make this attempt at trying to help the system of Indian medicine. The fact that at present the University does not include examinations in Indian medicine, is no ground for refusing to admit the Principal into the Academic Council. If he is admitted into the Academic Council, the time will soon come when by his influence and persuasion, the Academic Council and the University will include the Indian system of medicine in the University examinations. I therefore appeal once again to the hon. the Chief Minister to think twice before rejecting this amendment."

(Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja rose to address the House from the Government Bench.)

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has got a right to speak from all the benches except the Treasury Bench."

Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA (from a seat on the Opposition Bench):—"I apologize to you, Sir. I am surprised to hear what hon. Members have stated. It is not want of sympathy or want of recognition of Indian medicine but it is due to the respect which the Minister has for the University autonomy that he is unable to accept this amendment. Nobody can interfere with the autonomy of the Madras University. That is the whole trouble. I for one as a member of the Senate would resent any sort of interference from any quarter. I therefore oppose this amendment."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that 'The Principal of the Indian School of Medicine' be added as new item (11) in clause 22."

The amendment was put to the House and declared lost.

A poll was demanded.

(After the ringing of the division bell was over and just before the poll was about to be taken, Mr. J. A. Saldanha entered the House. The hon. the President remarked: "The hon. Member will kindly keep aloof.")

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I won't vote, Sir."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will kindly be outside the House."

The House divided thus:—

## Ayes.

- |                                    |                                        |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.       | 19. Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed.          |
| 2. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.              | 20. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasay.      |
| 3. " Sami Venkatachallam Chetti.   | 21. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.         |
| 4. " S. Satyamurti.                | 22. " K. Koti Reddi.                   |
| 5. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 23. " L. K. Tulasiram.                 |
| 6. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.     | 24. " Maruduvanam Pillai.              |
| 7. " P. O. Venkatapati Raju.       | 25. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.      |
| 8. " Abdul Hamid Khan.             | 26. " K. Madhavan Nayar.               |
| 9. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.  | 27. " K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.     |
| 10. " G. Harisarvottama Rao.       | 28. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.         |
| 11. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.  | 29. " Ramanath Goenka.                 |
| 12. " K. V. R. Swami.              | 30. " R. Nagan Gowda.                  |
| 13. " D. Narayana Raju.            | 31. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.        |
| 14. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.            | 32. Mr. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 15. Mr. K. R. Karant.              | 33. " K. P. Ramani Menon.              |
| 16. " C. Ohi Reddi.                | 34. " C. Gopala Menon.                 |
| 17. " A. Parasurama Rao.           | 35. " B. Ramachandra Reddi.            |
| 18. " C. Ramasamayajulu.           | 36. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.        |

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## Noes.

- |                                                     |                                              |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Macjoribanks.                | 24. Rao Bahadur O.M. Narayanan Nambudiripad. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 25. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.          |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir.                                | 26. " N. Siva Raj.                           |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.               | 27. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva.                 |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.                    | 28. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.               |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.                      | 29. Mr. V. T. Muniswami Pillai.              |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan.                             | 30. " W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.         |
| 8. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar.                   | 31. " S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.               |
| 9. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Basul-lah Sahib Bahadur.   | 32. " Daniel Thomas.                         |
| 10. Mr. H. A. Watson.                               | 33. " S. Venkiah.                            |
| 11. " C. A. Souter.                                 | 34. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya.                   |
| 12. " S. H. Slater.                                 | 35. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.                 |
| 13. " A. McG. C. Tampoe.                            | 36. Mr. F. E. Corley.                        |
| 14. " C. W. E. Cotton.                              | 37. " W. E. Smith.                           |
| 15. " V. Ch. John.                                  | 38. " F. E. James.                           |
| 16. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.                    | 39. " R. J. C. Robertson.                    |
| 17. " C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.                       | 40. " S. N. Dorai Raja.                      |
| 18. " A. B. Shetty.                                 | 41. " S. Arpadaswami Udayar.                 |
| 19. " J. Bheemayya.                                 | 42. " K. Ramachandra Padayachi.              |
| 20. " R. Foulkes.                                   | 43. " G. R. Premayya.                        |
| 21. " Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib.                        | 44. Khan Bahadur Abdul Razaak Sahib Bahadur. |
| 22. The Zamindar of Singampatti.                    | 45. Mr. Muhammad Kadir Mohidin Sahib.        |
| 23. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.          | 46. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Beddiyar.   |
|                                                     | 47. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.                    |

## Neutral.

- |                                    |                                      |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. S. V. Vanavudaya Gounder.   | 6. Mr. U. Ramaswami Ayyar.           |
| 2. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.      | 7. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.      |
| 3. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.     | 8. Mr. P. T. Rajan.                  |
| 4. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi.  | 9. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |
| 5. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. |                                      |

Just before the announcement of the poll was made, Mr. L. K. Tulasiram rose to speak.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will wait till the announcement of the result of the poll."

Ayes 36. Noes 47. Neutral 9.

The amendment was lost.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I wish to impress upon hon. Members 3 p.m. that when a division is on and till the result of the poll is announced, no Member has got a right to address the House."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"I made a mistake, Sir, and I am very sorry for that. Mr. President, I move the adjournment of the remaining items on the agenda."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member may hand in his motion in writing."

The following amendments standing in the name of Dr. P. Subbarayan were then put and carried:—

Class II—Other Members. Sub-clause (5).

In line 1, after the word 'elected' insert the words 'from among themselves', and

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*In line 2, after the word 'Government' at the end, add the words 'and situated within the jurisdiction of the University.'*

Sub-clause (ii). First proviso.

*In the first proviso for the word 'body' in both the places where it occurs, substitute the word 'electorate'.*

Second proviso.

*In line 4, after the words 'Academic Council', insert the words 'ex-officio'.*

*In line 5, before the words 'to the Vice-Chancellor', insert the words 'and communicated', and*

*In line 8, omit the word 'previous' occurring before the words 'election or'.*

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—"I move, Sir, for the adjournment of the remaining items on this agenda—I have handed over the motion in writing. Mr. President, Sir, I should say in all fairness that the printed agenda was only placed in our hands last evening, and in the case of some members this morning. And I also find that they are not merely verbal amendments or alterations. They extend to over nine pages of this printed agenda and the items come up to 81, and some of us have not been provided with the actual Bill and really we do not understand what we are doing. We have to apply our mind to this Bill and come to some conclusion. You were also pleased to say, Sir, that you also found it very difficult to stand on your legs and read all these propositions. I think it will serve the interests of this hon. House better if we are given sufficient time to consider the proposals and see what all was intended by these amendments in the agenda. With these few words I have much pleasure in moving this adjournment of the remaining items on the agenda for another sitting of the Council."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"Sir, in seconding the motion of my hon. Friend from Madura I have to say that deliberations of a legislature should be far from what is being done here. We have been called upon to give our sign of approval to a very important law, that is, the University Act of Madras without knowing what it is. It is a matter for regret that we were supplied with the agenda just this morning, I mean the printed agenda. My hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, just one or two hours back told us that he got litho copies of the agenda yesterday evening. Looking at the litho copies, I would appeal to the hon. Members of this House, that no one could make head or tail out of them. Many of those leaflets are far from being legible, and then they were supplied to us piecemeal fashion and many of us have lost even those leaflets. It is only this morning that the printed agenda was placed in our hands. Under these circumstances it becomes very hard that Legislative Councillors should be called upon to give their co-operation on an important question like this. It is in view of all this that I made a representation to you, Sir, that unless it is the desire of the Government that hon. Members of the House should shut their eyes and nod their assent to whatever is moved by the hon. the Chief Minister, it is no use to expect any deliberation or deliberate assent from the hon. Members of this House. These being the circumstances under which we are called upon to discharge our responsibility to both our electorate and to the people of this Presidency, I think it is but fair to the people of this Presidency that Government should cease rushing through legislation without giving

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due notice and due time to the Members of the Legislative Council to think calmly over questions of such importance. Sir, you may have seen that many hon. members of this House on very important questions on which we have already voted, have voted without knowing—I do not mean any offence to hon. Members of this House—what they are doing. It is evident because many hon. Members had to run away and just get up one way or other without knowing the importance of the questions on which they were voting. These being the circumstances, I would appeal to the Government and also to the various parties in this House not to rush through this legislation and not to cultivate the habit of nodding assent on important questions without knowing their consequences. With these few words, I very heartily second the motion of my hon. Friend from Madura.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Before I put the question to the House I should like to make some observations regarding the way in which notices of amendments were supplied to hon. Members. Some reflections were made by the Members regarding the method adopted by the Legislative Council office in sending these notices, that they were sent out piecemeal and that they were not legible and so on. If really members do feel that any irregularity was committed in the Legislative Council office, it is not good in my opinion to make references to all those matters in the open Council. They can go to the Secretary or to the President and make such representations as they like. I think the dignity of the House requires that any complaints against the office must not be made in the open House. After all, here the Opposition is functioning against the Government and not against the Legislative Council office."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"A word of explanation, Sir. It was far from my mind to cast any aspersions or to make any allegations against the Legislative Council office and much less against the Secretary, who has been very kind and helpful to us all along. It was far from my mind to make any allegation of the kind just now stated by you, Sir. And if I have done so, it was done certainly most unwittingly and not with any deliberation, and I would certainly be very glad to apologise if you have taken it in that light. All that I want to say is this, that the Government want to rush through measures and in doing so they do not give sufficient notice to the Legislative Council office and the Legislative Council office in such cases must necessarily hurry through the business and give us litho notice. And the result is we are not able to gather them and arrange them and so on. These are the difficulties under which we are called upon to discharge our responsibility, and that is all the representation I wanted to make."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Here the amendments were handed over by the hon. Minister to the Secretary about five days ago and they were immediately circulated to the Members in Roneo. The Council office has done its best and if the hon. Member agrees that these statements are correct, he has to exonerate the Council office without any condition."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"As I have said, Sir, I have no objection to do so."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the consideration of the Madras University Amendment Bill be adjourned."

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Mr. N. SIVA RAJ :—" Mr President, I rise to oppose the motion for the adjournment of this question. Almost all the amendments that have been introduced in connexion with the Madras University Bill are more or less of a formal nature—to alter a word here or introduce a word there and so on. The amendments do not go to affect the character or the nature of the Bill or any principles underlying the Madras University Act. Apart from the allegations that have been made against the Legislative Council office, I noticed in the speech of my friend Mr. Biswanath Das certain allegations made against the Members of this House. He suggests that Members of this House do rush into the House merely to give their votes without understanding the consequence of that vote. I think, Sir, he owes an apology to the Members of this House."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" He has got every right to reflect about the capacity of the Members of the House collectively."

Mr. N. SIVA RAJ :—" But I thought, Sir, that there is a presumption in our favour that every Member who votes does so after understanding the implications of that vote. Anyhow, Sir, I think the hon. Member was indiscreet in making that kind of remark. So far as the motion is concerned, in view of the fact that almost all these amendments are merely of a formal nature, I do not think this question requires so much consideration as my hon. Friend thinks."

3-15  
P.m.

\* Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Mr. President, if I rise to support this motion it is not for the reason that we have received notice of these amendments early or late, but I do so as a protest against the attitude of the Ministry and of Government with regard to matters Indian. After all, it was a very small matter that was sought to be done, viz., to include the name of the Principal of the Indian School of Medicine. If the Minister had agreed to accept this he could have counted on the co-operation of this side of the House. Motion after motion was made by this side of the House which was calculated to develop the Indian system of medicine and Indian system of education, a national system of education, and there comes from the Minister who is in charge of education a very vocal 'No'. We thought that education being a transferred subject and in charge of a Minister the popular side of the educational system in this country would have its own place. But what is happening is all to the contrary. The Minister who is an Indian and who is responsible in a way to the representatives of the people in this House always stands against national aspirations. This is only one aspect of the thing. If the Minister has not thought fit to bring a change in the policy of the Government, the reserved half of the Government, I must say he has not done anything to satisfy the people of this country. All the systems of Indian Medicine, like Ayurveda, Unani and Sidda demand the immediate attention of the Government."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon Member has to confine his remarks to the necessity for the adjournment instead of giving his arguments in respect of the various systems of medicine."

\* Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" I shall confine myself to the motion before us. As I said in the beginning, I support the motion for adjournment as a protest against the policy of the Government. In rejecting such a motion as that which is calculated to develop the Indian system of medicine the Government has forced us to bring forward this motion."

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\* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, I was surprised at the attitude taken by the other side at this stage, but after my Friend Mr. Hamid Khan's speech I could see the Opposition's anger against me. Reason of course is at a discount when passion is at play, and I quite understand why this adjournment is being moved. We have gone through six pages out of the nine pages of amendments, and hon. Members did not think it fit all that time to say that the consideration of this Bill should be adjourned. As a matter of fact, the other amendments that are to come are more verbal than even the ones we have considered. When such is the case, I do not see why we should adjourn the consideration of the Bill."

\* Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" Sir, I do not agree with what the hon. the Chief Minister has said as to the reasons against adjourning the rest of the items on the agenda. Mr. President, any cursory glance at the remaining amendments on the University Bill will show to the hon. Members that they are not merely verbal amendments but they seek to insert several new clauses and substitute several others; and they are in some cases of a far-reaching importance. For instance, in the case of one amendment, instead of 'Senate', the 'Syndicate' is proposed to be substituted. This cannot certainly be a verbal amendment. Further, the agenda was not read through by the Councillors and sufficient time was not given. Some of the amendments are of far-reaching importance and for anything like a considered enactment of law, the Councillors must have time enough to deliberate over the amendments which the Chief Minister himself has taken several months to prepare and give notice of. He could have given notice of these amendments pretty earlier, but he did not do so. He might have drafted the Bill itself in an acceptable form. While he himself went on, from day to day, altering and amending and had taken a good lot of time, he would not allow the members, especially members of the opposition, time enough to consider those amendments, time enough to give their mature consideration to various aspects of the amendments to this Bill which is going to become law. Why should these things be hurried in the fashion the Minister wants us to do, under the cover that the amendments are all mere formal amendments,—though several important changes are sought to be made through them—until the Councillors have had time to go through them carefully and considered the pros and cons for the acceptance or non-acceptance of those amendments. Under these conditions, it is but fair to expect the House to adjourn the consideration of these remaining items and allow some time to the hon. Members to deliberate over them calmly, and contribute their best to this legislation."

\* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Mr. President, the Chief Minister in his reply has touched on only one point. He asks why we did not take objection at the earliest opportunity, why we took all this time and now raised the objection. He is quite correct. My reply is, we could have taken objection earlier but we thought that things would go on more smoothly, and my hon. Friend, the Chief Minister, we thought, would be amenable to small amendments proposed by some friends here. It is true we have not had time to study the whole thing. But we have given some small amendments which would not hurt his Bill or him or his reputation and he won't accept them. It seems he has got a dislike for anything Indian. Instead of satisfying the national inclinations, he comes and says 'This must be brushed aside, I have

[Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

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got a thumping majority and I will see the Bill through.' This is the attitude adopted by him. He twits us by saying 'Your passions are out, you are not reasonable at all,' and so on. He himself is responsible for the situation. When a charge was brought against him that he dislikes everything Indian, he did not contradict. He is secure of his majority and does not care for anybody else. That seems to be his attitude."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I move that the question be now put."

The motion was carried.

Dr. B. S. Mallayya demanded a poll and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

- |                                                      |                                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.                 | 34. Mr. S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar.                  |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.  | 35. " Daniel Thomas.                               |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir.                                 | 36. " S. V. Vanavudaiya Goundar.                   |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.                | 37. " S. Venkiah.                                  |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.                     | 38. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya.                         |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.                       | 39. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.                       |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan.                              | 40. Mr. W. E. Smith.                               |
| 8. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.                 | 41. " F. E. Corley.                                |
| 9. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.                   | 42. " C. E. Wood.                                  |
| 10. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar.                   | 43. " F. E. James.                                 |
| 11. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | 44. " R. J. C. Robertson.                          |
| 12. Mr. H. A. Watson.                                | 45. " H. F. P. Hearson.                            |
| 13. " C. A. Souter.                                  | 46. " S. N. Dorai Raja.                            |
| 14. " S. H. Slater.                                  | 47. " S. Arpudawami Udayar.                        |
| 15. " A. McG. C. Tampoe.                             | 48. " K. Ramachandra Padayachi.                    |
| 16. " C. W. E. Cotton.                               | 49. " G. R. Premayya.                              |
| 17. " V. Ch. John.                                   | 50. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.                      |
| 18. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.                     | 51. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.                             |
| 19. Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur.                     | 52. Zamindar of Gollapalli.                        |
| 20. Mr. A. B. Shetty.                                | 53. Mr. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.             |
| 21. " J. Bheemayya.                                  | 54. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.                     |
| 22. " R. Foulkes.                                    | 55. " K. P. Raman Menon.                           |
| 23. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.                       | 56. " C. Gopala Menon.                             |
| 24. Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib Bahadur.                   | 57. " B. Ramachandra Reddi.                        |
| 25. The Zamindar of Singampatti.                     | 58. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.                   |
| 26. The Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.        | 59. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.         |
| 27. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad.         | 60. Mr. P. T. Rajan.                               |
| 28. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.                  | 61. " T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar.             |
| 29. " N. Siva Raj.                                   | 62. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur. |
| 30. " M. V. Gangadhar Siva.                          | 63. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.         |
| 31. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.                       | 64. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.               |
| 32. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.                      | 65. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.    |
| 33. " W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.                | 66. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.                          |

Noes.

- |                                   |                                    |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. J. A. Saldanha.            | 11. Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu.         |
| 2. " Abdul Hamid Khan.            | 12. " Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib.  |
| 3. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 13. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 4. " G. Hariservottama Rao.       | 14. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.     |
| 5. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.  | 15. " K. Koti Reddi.               |
| 6. " K. V. R. Swami.              | 16. " L. K. Tulasiram.             |
| 7. " D. Narayana Raju.            | 17. " C. Marudavanam Pillai.       |
| 8. " Dr. B. S. Mallayya.          | 18. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.  |
| 9. " K. R. Karant.                | 19. " K. Madhavan Nayar.           |
| 10. " C. Obi Reddi.               | 20. " K. S. Sivasubramania Ayyar.  |

Ayes 68. Noes 20.

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The closure motion was carried.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the consideration of the Madras University (Amendment) Bill be postponed." 3-30 p.m.

The question was put to the House and declared lost.

Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayied demanded a poll and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

- |                                    |                                    |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachellam Chetti. | 14. Mr. A. Prasuraama Rao.         |
| 2. " S. Satyamurti.                | 15. " C. Ramasomayajulu.           |
| 3. " P. Anjaneyulu.                | 16. " Basheer Ahmad Sayeed.        |
| 4. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju.       | 17. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 5. " J. A. Saldanha.               | 18. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.          |
| 6. " Abdul Hamid Khan.             | 19. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.       |
| 7. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.  | 20. " K. Koti Reddi.               |
| 8. " G. Hariservottama Rao.        | 21. " L. K. Tulasiram.             |
| 9. " K. V. R. Swami.               | 22. " C. Marudavanam Pillai.       |
| 10. " D. Narayana Raju.            | 23. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.  |
| 11. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.            | 24. " K. Madhavan Nayar.           |
| 12. Mr. K. R. Karant.              | 25. " K. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar.     |
| 13. " C. Obi Reddi.                |                                    |

Noes.

- |                                                      |                                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.                 | 33. Mr. W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.            |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.  | 34. " S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar.                    |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir.                                 | 35. " Daniel Thomas.                               |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.                | 36. " S. V. Vanavudaya Goundar.                    |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.                     | 37. " S. Venkiah.                                  |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.                       | 38. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya.                         |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan.                              | 39. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.                       |
| 8. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.                 | 40. Mr. F. E. Corley.                              |
| 9. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.                   | 41. " W. E. Smith.                                 |
| 10. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar.                   | 42. " C. E. Wood.                                  |
| 11. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | 43. " F. E. James.                                 |
| 12. Mr. H. A. Watson.                                | 44. " R. J. C. Robertson.                          |
| 13. " C. A. Souter.                                  | 45. " H. F. P. Hearson.                            |
| 14. " S. H. Slater.                                  | 46. " S. N. Dorai Raja.                            |
| 15. " A. McG. C. Tampoe.                             | 47. " S. Arpudawami Udayar.                        |
| 16. " C. W. E. Cotton.                               | 48. " K. Ramachandra Padayachi.                    |
| 17. " V. Ch. John.                                   | 49. " G. R. Premayya.                              |
| 18. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.                     | 50. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.                      |
| 19. " Syed Tajuddin Sahib.                           | 51. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.                             |
| 20. " A. B. Shetty.                                  | 52. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.               |
| 21. " J. Bheemayya.                                  | 53. " C. Gopala Menon.                             |
| 22. " R. Foulkes.                                    | 54. " B. Ramachandra Reddi.                        |
| 23. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.                       | 55. Sir A. P. Patro.                               |
| 24. " Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib.                         | 56. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.         |
| 25. The Zamindar of Singampatti.                     | 57. Mr. P. T. Rajan.                               |
| 26. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.            | 58. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.              |
| 27. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad.         | 59. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur. |
| 28. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.                  | 60. Mr. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib.             |
| 29. " N. Siva Raj.                                   | 61. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.         |
| 30. " M. V. Gangadhar Siva.                          | 62. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.               |
| 31. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.                       | 63. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.    |
| 32. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.                      | 64. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.                          |
|                                                      | 65. Kumararaja of Venkatagiri.                     |
|                                                      | 66. Mr. A. V. Bhanaji Rao.                         |

Ayes 25. Noes 66.

The motion was lost.

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Dr. Mallayya has sent me a slip containing a motion which reads as follows :—

'Let all amendments be put to the vote of the House *en bloc* and declared carried.'

"I say that no such motion is admissible."

The following amendments standing in the name of the hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan were put and carried :—

*Class II—Other Members.*

Sub-clause (ii).

*Third proviso.*

*In line 2, for the figure '(i)', substitute the letter '(a)'*

Sub-clause (iii).

*In line 2, omit the words 'under the preceding sub-section.'*

*In lines 3 and 4 for the words 'University authorities', substitute the words 'Authorities of the University'.*

*Clause 23.*

*In items (d), (e) and (f) for the words 'constituent and affiliated colleges' substitute the words 'constituent, affiliated and oriental colleges'.*

Item (e).

*In line 2, for the word 'between' substitute the word 'among'.*

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"I beg to move the amendment standing against my name as follows :—

Item (g).

*"In line 3, after the words 'Oriental learning' add the words 'Indian system of medicine'."*

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member has moved another amendment regarding the inclusion of the Indian system of medicine. There was already a vote of the House on an amendment relating to the same subject. May I know if there is any distinction between that amendment and this amendment?"

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"That is different in the sense that the present amendment proposes to include the Indian system of medicine not in research work but in the faculties."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The amendment is in order."

\* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"Sir, my amendment is simple. It proposes to include the Indian system of medicine as one of the faculties in the Madras University. I think that was the aim with which the Government began to encourage the Indian system of medicine. An elaborate enquiry was instituted and the Indian School of Medicine was started. The Usman Committee also laid down very definite recommendations as to how

[30th January 1929] [Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo]

Indian universities might encourage this science. I do not want to waste the time of the House by going into the reasons and citing authorities. I have found that reasons always do not weigh more than party considerations with most of the hon. Members. This is a very plain thing and if you hon. Members of this House want to encourage the Indian system of medicine and if you want that the study of the system be undertaken by our universities, I think that you could do nothing more than voting for this amendment."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I have very great pleasure in seconding the amendment. I feel that wisdom has dawned even late on the hon. the Minister in charge of the Bill. Indian medicine has so often arrested the attention of the Treasury Bench. Even to-day there was a great discussion on this subject to include it in the faculties of the University of Madras, and that is the only thing which the Government can do at the present stage. It should have found a place in research. Anyhow it is over and I do not want to waste the time of this Council on that point now. But so far as its inclusion in the faculties is concerned, I think there should be absolutely no objection. If there is a sincerity to develop the Indian system of medicine, they must without hesitation accept this amendment and agree to work the Act by giving encouragement to the Indian system of medicine by including it in the faculties."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I have no objection to accept the amendment."

The amendment was put to the House and carried.

The following amendment standing in the name of the hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan was put to the vote and carried :—

*Item (h).*

*'For the words "University Laboratories, University libraries, University institutes of Research, hostels instituted by the University, constituent colleges instituted by the University" substitute the words "University laboratories, libraries and institutes of research, constituent colleges and hostels instituted by the University."'*

*Item (j).*

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I beg to move the amendment standing against my name as follows :—

*'In line 4 after the word "thereon" at the end, add the word "and"'. This is merely a drafting amendment. I formally move it.'*

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

The amendment was put and carried.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I beg to move the amendment standing against my name—

*Item (k).*

*'Omit item (k) and reletter item (l) as (k).'*

"Sir, powers have been given to the Board of Studies for appointing examiners. Hence I move for the omission of this clause."

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

The amendment was put and carried.

[30th January 1929]

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I beg to move—

*Item (l).*

*'In item (k) as so relettered in line 3, for the words "representing the affiliated colleges", substitute the words "who are principals or teachers of affiliated colleges".'*

"Sir, section 24 (k) as relettered provides that not less than one-third of the members of the Standing Committee shall be members representing affiliated colleges. It is desirable to specify the members representing those colleges. Only principals or teachers in colleges can come under the category of members representing affiliated colleges—vide section 23 (1), class I (5) and (6) and class II (3) and (4)."

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

The amendment was put and carried.

*Clause 24.*

\* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"I beg to move—

*'In line 5 after the words "Oriental Learning", add the words "Indian System of Medicine."'*

3-45  
p.m.

"Sir, this amendment proposes nothing more than to give effect to the amendment that was just accepted so generously and nobly by the hon. Minister in charge. Sir, unless you force the executive to adopt a certain course of action we have found from our sad experience that they are not willing to do so. The idea of encouraging this system of medicine was conceived in 1922. A committee was appointed which toured throughout India and after an elaborate investigation submitted a report in 1923, after due consideration of which the Government started the Indian School of Medicine. They also desired that the local bodies should give encouragement to this system. Since then five years have elapsed and no further step has been taken in the matter. If the House is really anxious to encourage this system and if the hon. Minister really means to give it a status in the University so necessary for the growth of the science, he ought really to accept this amendment after so recently accepting another amendment to the same effect."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I should like to discourage loud conversations across the table which cause great inconvenience."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"I think, Sir, we will have to force the hands of the hon. Minister and make him accept this amendment."

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"I second it."

\* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Sir, I am afraid I cannot accept this amendment. This does not come in the same category as the previous amendment which I accepted. This amendment, if passed into law, will mean that the University should at once constitute a faculty of Indian Medicine, which I do not think will be possible at present. We have already passed a clause by which a member representing Indian medicine may be put on the faculty of Oriental Learning. I think the University will be prepared to do that. We should not in any way make the work of the University bodies difficult. Under these conditions, I think I have to oppose the amendment."

[30th January 1929]

\* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Sir, I am unable to follow the hon. Minister. We have already passed an amendment to the effect that the Academic Council shall have the power to constitute faculties including the Indian system of medicine as well. Then it logically follows that the University should have faculties of arts among which the Indian system of medicine is one. I do not see how by the acceptance of this amendment the University will be called upon to constitute such a faculty at once. Nor does it seem to me to follow from the argument of the hon. Minister. His position is entirely untenable. This amendment is only a logical corollary of the one already passed. This attempt of the Minister seems to me to be only another way of getting out of what the Council has already passed. I therefore urge upon the House to accept this amendment, and not to be misguided by the Minister."

\* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Sir, I am particularly sorry that the learned Minister should say that this motion would be handicapping the work of the University. He said that Indian medicine might be represented on the faculty of Oriental Learning. I do not know whether he does not understand it or has not attempted to understand it or pretends not to understand it. Indian medicine cannot be clubbed with Oriental Learning. It is a living science and art, and has to compete with Western medicine. It requires fresh sources of strength. The hon. Minister said that Indian medicine was not competent to have a faculty of its own. It contains three branches, the Siddha, Unani and Ayurvedic systems, with their own theories and practices. These three put together ought to constitute a faculty in a progressive university; otherwise it would be a mere farce to accept the previous amendment [item (g)] and object to the present one."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have already remarked that loud conversations across the table cause great inconvenience to the speakers and also to the President in following the speakers. I repeat the warning and I hope it will be respected in future."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"It is not right for the hon. the Minister to tell us at the dictation of the Advocate-General who is at best only an expert in law, that a representative of Indian medicine might not be included in the faculty of Oriental Learning."

Mr. ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR:—"On a point of order, Mr. President, I never said so."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It is not a point of order; it is only a personal explanation."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"I am prepared to take the explanation of the Advocate-General though it has been given in a faltering manner."

"I have to say that the hon. the Minister's advisers either in Law or in Medicine are wrong. They do not know the intensity of feeling in the country over this question. They do not know the importance to this country of this system of medicine. I can even refer to that autocrat of to-day who sits on the Treasury Bench, the hon. Sir Usman. He is an authority; but probably his vote is tied. It is a pity that the Minister who claims to be ruling in the name of the people should tell us that this subject



[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao] [30th January 1929]

cannot have a faculty of its own. It is a woeful admission of his ignorance of the systems of medicine in this country. I appeal to the House to accept the amendment."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"Sir, the words, 'the Indian system of medicine' ought to be added to clause 24, because this clause relates to the several faculties of this University. We add the faculty of Indian medicine to the list. When once the Chief Minister was so generous as to allow the Academic Council to create this faculty, it follows that the University should also have the power of starting the faculty of Indian system of medicine. It is very consistent and natural. When a small body like the Academic Council has that power, the bigger body should also have the power to establish a faculty of Indian medicine. When the supreme body has not got the power, the subordinate bodies cannot also have it. It is logical, legitimate, consistent and proper that if this is to be introduced anywhere, it is in clause 24 and not in any other place. I see no reason why the Chief Minister should fight shy of these two words."

The amendment was put to the House and declared carried. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:

- Ayes.*
1. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.
  2. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
  3. Mr. G. Premayya.
  4. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
  5. Mr. V. Bamjee Rao.
  6. " S. Satyamurti.
  7. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
  8. " P. Anjaneyulu.
  9. " P. C. Venkatapathi Raju.
  10. " J. A. Saldanha.
  11. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.
  12. Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
  13. " G. Harisarvottama Rao.
  14. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
  15. " K. V. R. Swami.
  16. " D. Narayana Raju.
  17. " K. Uppi Sahib.
  18. " K. R. Karant.
  19. " C. Obi Reddi.
  20. " A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu.

- Noes.*
1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
  2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
  3. " Mr. T. F. Moir.
  4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
  5. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
  6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
  7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan.
  8. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar.
  9. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bahl-ul-lah Sahib.
  10. Mr. H. A. Watson.
  11. " C. A. Souter.
  12. " S. H. Slater.
  13. " A. McG. O. Tampoe.

21. Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu.
22. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
23. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
24. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
25. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
26. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
27. " K. Koti Reddi.
28. " L. K. Tulasiram.
29. " O. Marudavanam Pillai.
30. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
31. " K. Madhavan Nayar.
32. " K. S. Sivasubramanya Ayyar.
33. " A. Banganatha Mudaliyar.
34. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
35. Mr. Ramahath Goenka.
36. " R. Nagan Gowda.
37. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
38. " K. P. Raman Menon.
39. " C. Gopala Menon.

*Noes.*

14. Mr. C. W. E. Cotton.
15. " V. Ch. John.
16. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
17. " A. B. Shetty.
18. " J. Bheemayya.
19. " J. A. Davis.
20. " R. Foulkes.
21. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
22. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib.
23. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
24. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
25. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
26. " N. Siva Raj.
27. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
28. " L. C. Guruswami.
29. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai.

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Noes—cont.

- |                                           |                                                    |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 30. Mr. W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.   | 44. Mr. P. T. Rajan.                               |
| 31. " S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.            | 45. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.             |
| 32. " Daniel Thomas.                      | 46. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.              |
| 33. " S. V. Vanavudaiya Gounder.          | 47. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaak Sahib Bahadur. |
| 34. " S. Venkiah.                         | 48. Mohammad Khadir Mohideen Sahib Bahadur.        |
| 35. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.              | 49. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.         |
| 36. Mr. F. E. Corley.                     | 50. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.         |
| 37. " W. E. Smith.                        | 51. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.               |
| 38. " F. E. James.                        | 52. Mr. K. Sarabhareddi.                           |
| 39. " R. J. C. Robertson.                 | 53. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.                |
| 40. " H. F. P. Hearson.                   | 54. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.                         |
| 41. " S. N. Dorai Raja.                   |                                                    |
| 42. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.          |                                                    |
| 43. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ehirajulu Nayudu. |                                                    |

Ayes 39.

Noes 54.

The amendment was lost.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Mr. Tulasiram has just handed to me 4 p.m. an amendment relating to line 4 of this clause. The Council has now disposed of an amendment in line 5 of the clause; therefore his amendment cannot be allowed under Standing Order No. 32 (3) which runs thus:—'After a decision has been given on an amendment to any part of a clause or motion, no amendment which arises at an earlier point of the clause or motion shall be moved.' I therefore disallow the amendment."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move the following amendment:—

*'In line 8, for the words "Otherwise the" substitute the word "The" and in line 9, after the words "Faculties shall", insert the words "in all other respects".'*

This is only a drafting amendment."

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

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 28.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the following amendment:—

*'In line 2 for the word "For" substitute the figure and word "(i) for".' 'In the new sub-clause (c) for the words "affiliation with" substitute the words "affiliation to".'*

It is only a drafting amendment."

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

The amendment was put and carried.

Sub-clause (ii).

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Sir, I move the following amendment:—

*'For sub-clause (ii), substitute the following sub-clause, namely:—'(ii) clauses (e) and (m) shall be omitted and clauses (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l) and (n) re-lettered as (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k) and (l) respectively.'*

This is only a drafting amendment."

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

The amendment was put and carried.



[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

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## Clause 28—cont.

Sub-clauses (iii) and (iv) and new sub-clause (v).

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Sir, I beg to move the following amendment:—

*"Omit the word "and" at the end of sub-clause (iii), insert that word at the end of sub-clause (iv) and after sub-clause (iv) insert the following sub-clause, namely:—*

*"(v) in clause (k) as so re-lettered, after the word 'graduates' at the end, the word 'and' shall be added."*

It is again a drafting amendment."

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

The amendment was put and carried.

## Clause 29.

Sub-clause (i).

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Sir, I move the following amendment:—

*"For the words "and the other sub-sections re-numbered accordingly," substitute the words and figures "and sub-sections (3) to (6) re-numbered as (1) to (4) respectively."*

It is again only a drafting amendment."

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

The amendment was put and carried.

## Clause 30.

Sub-clause (iv).

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Sir, I beg to move the following amendment:—

*"In line 4, after the word "and" insert the words "before the words 'for tutorial and supplementary instruction' the word 'and' shall be inserted."*

This amendment is consequential to the amendment carried to clause 30, sub-clause (4) of this Bill."

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

The amendment was put and carried.

Sub-clause (v).

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Sir, I move the following amendment:—

*"In line 2, for the words "and affiliated" substitute the words "affiliated and oriental"."*

This again is due to the oriental colleges being brought under the scope of the Bill."

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

(Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed rose from his seat while the hon. the President was putting the amendment to the House.)

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member must know that no member can rise in his place while the President is on his legs."

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The amendment was put and carried.

## Clause 31.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Sir, I move the following amendment:—

*"In line 3, insert the figure "32 (1)" before the words "In making ordinances"."*

This is to rectify a clerical mistake."

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

The amendment was put and carried.

## Clauses 31-A to 40.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I beg to move, Sir, the following amendment:—

*"Clauses 31-A, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 shall be re-numbered as 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 43 respectively."*

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

The amendment was put and carried.

## Clause 31-A.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Sir, I beg to move the following amendment:—

*"Re-number sub-clauses (i) and (ii) as (ii) and (iii) respectively and insert the following as sub-clause (i), namely:—*

*"(i) In sub-section (2), for the words 'recognized by the Senate' the words 'recognized by the Syndicate' shall be substituted."*

The power to recognize the colleges, according to the amendment of the House which was carried, vests in the Syndicate under clause 19 (j) of the Act. Therefore it is necessary to substitute the word 'Syndicate' for the word 'Senate'."

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

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"Sir, the hon. Minister has simply moved the amendment. He did not give any reasons for this drastic change he seeks to make."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is it a point of order?"

\* Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"No, Sir. I want to oppose the amendment. The Senate is a larger and more representative body than the Syndicate. I should like to know what exactly are his reasons for moving such an amendment if he wants us to vote in his favour."

The amendment was put to the House and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows:—

## Ayes.

- |                                      |                                         |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks. | 5. The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad       | 6. " Mr S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.           |
| Usman Sahib Bahadur.                 | 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan.                 |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir.                 | 8. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi.       |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan       | 9. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar.       |
| Nayar.                               |                                         |

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Ayes—cont.

- |                                                      |                                                |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 10. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Razi-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | 40. Mr. F. M. James.                           |
| 11. Mr. H. A. Watson.                                | 41. „ R. J. C. Robertson.                      |
| 12. „ C. A. Souter.                                  | 42. „ S. N. Dorai Raja.                        |
| 13. „ S. H. Slater.                                  | 43. „ K. Ramachandra Padayachi.                |
| 14. „ A. McG. C. Tampoe.                             | 44. „ G. R. Premayya.                          |
| 15. „ C. W. E. Cotton.                               | 45. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.                  |
| 16. „ V. Ch. John.                                   | 46. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.                         |
| 17. „ M. A. Manickavelu Nayakar.                     | 47. „ A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.                 |
| 18. Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur.                     | 48. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 19. Mr. C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.                      | 49. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.                       |
| 20. „ A. B. Shetty.                                  | 50. „ R. Nagan Gowda.                          |
| 21. „ J. A. Davis.                                   | 51. „ K. R. Venkatrama Ayyar.                  |
| 22. „ R. Foulkes.                                    | 52. „ K. P. Raman Menon.                       |
| 23. „ P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.                       | 53. „ C. Gopala Menon.                         |
| 24. Mahmud Schamrad Sahib Bahadur.                   | 54. „ B. Ramachandra Reddi.                    |
| 25. Zamindar of Singampatti.                         | 55. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.               |
| 26. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.            | 56. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.     |
| 27. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.                  | 57. Mr. P. T. Rajan.                           |
| 28. „ N. Siva Raj.                                   | 58. „ T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.         |
| 29. „ M. V. Gangadara Siva.                          | 59. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.          |
| 30. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.                       | 60. Khan Bahadur Abdul Itzaek Sahib Bahadur.   |
| 31. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.                      | 61. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.     |
| 32. „ W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.                 | 62. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.     |
| 33. „ S. Subrahmanya Moopadar.                       | 63. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.           |
| 34. „ Daniel Thomas.                                 | 64. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.                      |
| 35. „ S. V. Vanavudaya Goundar.                      | 65. Kumararaja of Venkatagiri.                 |
| 36. „ S. Venkayya.                                   | 66. Mr. A. V. Bhanuji Rao.                     |
| 37. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.                         |                                                |
| 38. Mr. W. E. Smith.                                 |                                                |
| 39. „ F. E. Corley.                                  |                                                |

Noes.

- |                                     |                                    |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. S. Satyamurti.               | 14. Mr. C. Obi Reddi.              |
| 2. „ C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.  | 15. „ C. Ramasomaya Julu.          |
| 3. „ P. C. Venkatapathi Raju.       | 16. „ Bashier Ahmad Sayeed Sahib.  |
| 4. „ J. A. Saldanha.                | 17. „ P. Bhaktavatsala Nayudu.     |
| 5. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.  | 18. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasaya. |
| 6. Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 19. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.          |
| 7. „ G. Harisarvottama Rao.         | 20. „ R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.       |
| 8. „ C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.    | 21. „ K. Koti Reddi.               |
| 9. „ K. V. R. Swami.                | 22. „ L. K. Tulasiram.             |
| 10. „ D. Narayana Raju.             | 23. „ U. Marudavanam Pillai.       |
| 11. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.             | 24. „ K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.  |
| 12. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur.          | 25. „ K. Madhavan Nayar.           |
| 13. Mr. K. R. Karant.               | 26. „ K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. |

Ayes 66.

Noes 26.

The amendment was carried.

Clause 32.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the following amendment :—

“ For clause 32, substitute the following clause, namely :—  
‘ 33. In section 36 of the said Act—

(i) In sub-section (1) for the word “ Madras ” the words “ the University of Madras ” shall be substituted ; and

(ii) In sub-section (2) for the words “ constituent college or of an affiliated college ” the words “ constituent, affiliated or oriental college ” shall be substituted.”

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[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

This is only to bring the oriental colleges under the provisions of the Act and also to make the wording of the section better by having the words ‘ the University of Madras ’ for the word ‘ Madras. ’ ”

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

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 33.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I move :

“ In line 6, for the word ‘ body ’ substitute the word ‘ electorate ’ and for the word ‘ appointed ’ substitute the word ‘ nominated ’.”

4-15 p.m.

This is to use the same word as is found in the Act.”

It was duly seconded.

The motion was put and carried.

Clause 34.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I beg to move :

‘ After clause 34 insert the following clause, namely :—

“ In section 40 of the said Act, after the words ‘ any degree ’ the word ‘ title ’ shall be inserted.”’

This has been done even before.”

It was duly seconded.

\* Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—“ In this, Mr. President, the Minister seeks to insert a new clause which was not considered in the Select Committee apparently. I do not know, Mr. President, whether he is entitled to introduce altogether a fresh clause at the third reading without the same having gone through the usual course. I consider this is entirely out of order.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ On a point of order, Mr. President.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Let us also have some variation.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ I submit this for your examination and ruling, Sir, . . . ”

\* The hon. the President :—“ Am I to understand that the hon. Member does not himself feel the force of his point ? ”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ I do feel, Sir, but I have not made up my mind.”

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member says he has not made up his mind. I do think that I am bound to give a ruling before the hon. Member has made up his mind.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ If I make up my mind I feel the ruling should be against me. I feel it is prima facie . . . ”

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I am not concerned with the point of order if the hon. Member does not raise it seriously.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ I make it seriously ; but I have not made up my mind that it is a point of order lest the ruling should be against me.”

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Suppose I have agreed with the hon. Member, will he then be sorry ? ”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ No, I shall be glad. (Laughter.)

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

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"Clause 33 of the Bill states 'For section 38 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, etc.' Then, Sir, the next clause of that Bill is: 'For section 42 of the said Act, etc.' That goes on to deal with section 42 of the Act of 1923. This new clause which my hon. Friend wants to insert is a clause following section 40 of the Act of 1923. That section deals with removal from membership of the University. The point which I desire to submit for your ruling is this. First of all, it is not open to this House or to the Select Committee to deal with the clauses of the Act not touched by amending Bills. The hon. the Chief Minister's amending Bill did not touch section 40 of the University Act of 1923 as such, and there was no amendment put before the House or considered by the Select Committee, so far as section 40 of the Act is concerned. Now for the first time my hon. Friend suggests the introduction of a new clause in a section which was not sought to be amended by his original amending Bill or by the Select Committee or by this House in the second reading."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"To put it short, the hon. Member's point is that section 40 of the Act deals with the removal of members, that the principle involved in it was not in the original Bill of the Chief Minister, nor was it examined by the Select Committee, and that for the first time he is introducing it in the shape of an amendment."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I withdraw"

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I move—"

*'In line 6, for the words "in the Act" substitute the words "in this Act."*

This is a verbal amendment."

The motion was duly seconded, put and carried.

Clause 39.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I move :—"

*'After clause 41 as so renumbered, insert the following clause, namely :—'*

*42. Rules as to the management of the affiliated college fund made under section 54 of the said Act shall be deemed to be statutes under the said Act as amended by this Act, and shall continue to be in force as such till they are replaced by such statutes.'*

"Although the Council of Affiliated Colleges has ceased to exist under this Bill, provision has to be made with regard to the management of the fund and hence this amendment."

\* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I have got some difficulty in this matter. The section relating to the affiliated college fund has been repealed by clause 37 of the Bill which says section 54 of the said Act shall be omitted. If the section which gave the power to the Senate to create the affiliated college fund and make rules as to its management, if that section is repealed, I take it that the constitutional consequence is that all the Acts done in pursuance of the power vested in particular bodies under that section must cease hereafter, until we find another authority or set of rules created for the purpose of administering the fund. My hon. Friend the Minister's amendment simply says that the rules shall be deemed to be statutes made under this Act. My difficulty is this. What are those rules? Can we by some referential legislation as it were make into statutes rules the existence or nature of which this Council has no

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[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

knowledge of? You will notice, Mr. President, that the Minister makes a statement that there are certain rules made and invites the House to give those rules statutory authority until they are replaced by statutes to be made, I take it, under this Act. My position is this. This House is accustomed to approve of rules placed before it, either by a section of the Act itself or by schedules annexed to it, that the rules framed hereafter shall have statutory power or in the alternative the House is quite familiar with giving power to Government to frame rules thereunder. But here we have an extraordinary procedure that a set of rules exists somewhere made by an authority under a section of the Act which has now been repealed, and the house is invited to approve all these rules. Is it in order to call upon this House to approve the rules the existence of which the House has no knowledge of? Moreover, I am in a difficult position in the absence of the Education Minister and his legal adviser the Advocate-General. To ask this House to give inferential statutory approval is, I say, not proper legislation. Moreover, we cannot give these rules the same position as statutes for the making of which elaborate provisions are to be observed. These statutes are to be made either by the Senate at the initiative of the Syndicate, or a member. Once they are made they have to be sent to the Vice-Chancellor for approval and it is only with the approval of the Chancellor such decisions become statutes. It seems to me inconsistent with the whole scheme of statutes under the University Act, that rules made with regard to a small fund for its management should become statutes and further this section also provides, Mr. President, that the rules with regard to the management of a fund cannot be altered or managed except by a fresh, elaborate process of amending the statutes."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I wish to know whether the question of making any rules as to the Affiliated College Fund is within the scope of the Bill introduced in the Council."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I am obliged to you for drawing my attention. When the motion for the omission of section 54 was made, undoubtedly the attention of the House was not drawn, to the best of my recollection, to any rules having been made or contemplated to be made. I therefore, with due deference to you, raise the point of order that the whole question of their statutory validity cannot be ex post facto raised at this state. I submit this for your consideration and ruling."

\* Mr. ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, there are two points raised by the hon. Member for the University :—(1) A point of order based on the ground that the subject matter of the clause was not before the House in the earlier stages; (2) there is no purpose served by the clause as the Council of Affiliated Colleges has been abolished."

"There is nothing in the first point. With regard to the second point section 54 was before the House. If that section is repealed it is germane to the consideration of that repeal to deal with the allied question as to what is to become of the Affiliated College Fund, and the rules which are in force with regard to the Affiliated College Fund."

"It is not correct to say that the whole of section 54 is repealed. As a matter of fact in another section provision is made for the Senate having the power to make regulations or rules with regard to Affiliated College Fund. Sub-clause (2) of clause 17 runs thus: The Senate has the power 'to create and manage an Affiliated College Fund and make statutes therefor.' Though the Council of Affiliated Colleges goes out, the Affiliated College Fund does

[Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar] [30th January 1929]

not really go out. It is not right to say that the whole of section 54 is repealed. Section 54 as it stood, ran thus:

'The Senate may on the recommendation of the Council of Affiliated Colleges and subject to the approval of the Chancellor, create an Affiliated College Fund and make rules as to its management.'

"Only the recommendation of the Council of Affiliated Colleges goes out, because among the general powers of the Senate, there is a provision to the effect that the Senate shall have the right to have an Affiliated College Fund. Strictly speaking, the whole of section 54 has not been repealed, but it is really the portion "on the recommendation of the Council of Affiliated Colleges and subject to the approval of the Chancellor" that has been repealed. Therefore, it was thought, as a matter of drafting, that it was unnecessary to repeat it here. I should certainly think that so far as the first point is concerned, the whole question was before the House and the question as to whether the Affiliated College Fund has to go out is before the House. Secondly, what was to become of the Affiliated College Fund, was also before the House. Then, which is the authority which has to deal with the Affiliated College Fund? That is before the House, because the Senate is given the power to make statutes in regard to the Affiliated College Fund.

"Therefore, I respectfully submit to the Chair, that so far as the first point is concerned, it was not before the House. As regards the other point, I take a different view and it seems to me to be unnecessary to have the present clause itself. For example, if a particular clause is repealed under the General Clauses Act, whatever rights and whatever machinery that then exist, will continue to be in work. The Senate has got the power to make statutes. The Senate can to-morrow make necessary rules for the purpose of regulating the Affiliated Colleges Fund. I should think that there is no necessity to have this new clause that is now sought to be introduced. At any rate, there is no harm in having it because it is merely *ex abundante cautela*. No doubt the Senate has got a right to constitute an Affiliated Colleges Fund for the future. I take it that the object of the amendment now sought to be introduced is to provide for the interregnum, to see that there is no dead-lock. The House has already acceded to the continuance of the Affiliated College Fund. The intention of the framers of the amendment is to provide for the interim period. It is impossible to take the view that the question of the Council of Affiliated Colleges was not before the House, simply because you repealed one section and put in another section and that the various sections relating to that were not before the Select Committee. I have not had the advantage of being present at the earlier stages of the discussion, but that is what occurs to me."

\* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I do not know if, in the light of the second part of the remarks of the hon. Advocate-General, the hon. Minister is going to withdraw his amendment. If he proposes to do so, I do not propose to address you. On the point of order, Mr. President, I am afraid that, with all my great respect for the profound knowledge of law which the Advocate-General, I know, possesses, I cannot really postulate with equal vehemence that it is impossible to take the other view. The other view, I submit, is completely tenable. On the ground that the question of the repeal of the Affiliated College Fund was before this House, you will remember, you were good enough to suggest whether the question of the rules to be made for the management of that fund under that section was before the House at any

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[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

previous stage. I submit, after having listened very carefully to the argument from my hon. Friend the learned Advocate-General, that I still feel that the question of the rules for the management of the Affiliated College Fund was not before the House at any of its stages. Sir, you will notice that the two relevant sections are sub-clause (2) of clause 17, which merely gives power to the Senate inter alia to create and manage an Affiliated College Fund, and section 37 which repeals completely section 54 of the Act. Therefore while these two sections taken together contemplate these two things, namely, the abolition of the fund and the power to make rules for its management on the one hand, and on the other, giving the senate, as the supreme governing authority of the university further to make statutes for the management of the fund, the question of the rules as such was not before the House at any stage, so far as I remember. Therefore, my point of order, which I submit for your consideration of the House is this."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is, when you are repealing a section, the rules made under it to control the funds that were raised under it are also by implication, for the consideration of the House, because the select committee will have to examine where actually provisions were made to give effect to the intentions of the repealing section and whereafter you repeal, you have to provide for all the fees, how to levy the fees, with whom they should vest and how they should be managed. That is also a matter for consideration, because the whole section has to be repealed."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"That is a question of fact, Mr. President. As a matter of fact, at no time I was informed of this either by this hon. House or by the select committee of any rules having been made, the repeal of which was contemplated by this section."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think we are not considering facts. Here is section 54 contemplating the creation of an Affiliated College Fund. That section is being repealed and therefore as to what has become of the fund raised under section 54 is also a matter connected with section 54. I therefore think that this is within the scope of the amending Bill."

\* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I merely want to dot the i's and cross the t's of the statement of the hon. and learned Advocate-General. He has given a complete answer against the continuance of this section on the statute book. If really it is clear—and I take it it is clear—I entirely agree with him that such machinery as may have been created for the management of this fund will naturally continue. Moreover, the section to which attention has been drawn, namely, section 17 (20), reinforces my point. As a matter of fact, there is no lacuna in the Bill at all. There is the statutory provision for the Senate which is the supreme statutory body to make statutes for the management of this fund. *Ex abundante cautela* may sometimes be used as an argument for justifying sections in a statute. The statute has already been passed and you must take it as a case in which the authors of the statute have put in that as a matter of abundant caution. When you are making a statute, it seems to me an unsound and weak argument to try to justify the clause, although you are convinced that it is *ex abundante cautela*. This is no doubt a weak argument advanced by the hon. the Chief Minister if he thinks that this clause must remain. I am sure he has been convinced as I am convinced by the speech of the hon. Advocate-General, that there is no need for this clause. In these circumstances, I want to ask the Chief Minister to consider whether he would withdraw it."

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" In view of what the hon. and learned Advocate-General has said I beg to withdraw this amendment with the permission of the House."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has no right of reply, I think."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I was only going to say that I was going to withdraw."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

#### The Schedule.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I move—

*' that in rule 1 of the schedule, for the words and figures " not later than the 31st March 1930 " substitute the words and figures " not later than the 31st day of March 1930 ".'*

This is only a drafting amendment."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SEIDRATNAM AYYAR :—" I second it, Sir."

The amendment was put and carried.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I move

*In rule 2 of the schedule in the second proviso, in line 1, for the word " however " substitute the word " also ", and*

*after the same proviso, insert the following further proviso, namely :—*

*' Provided also that no election shall be held in the case of vacancies which would have had to be filled up by election by the Council of Affiliated Colleges under the said Act.'*

"This is necessary in view of the proposal to abolish the Council of Affiliated Colleges."

\* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I should like to ask my hon. Friend, the Chief Minister, if this is absolutely necessary I want to remind him, Sir, that yesterday an election was held to the Syndicate from the Council of Affiliated Colleges and Mr. Nilakanta Sastri was elected. Supposing some vacancy arises between now and the 31st March 1930, I do not see why an election should not be held to fill up the vacancy which will have to be filled up if the Council of Affiliated Colleges continues. I do not think there are really going to be very many difficulties and I do not want, Sir, that any statutory body created by this House should function with vacancies which will not be filled up. If it is a case of three months I would agree, but it is more than a year between now and 31st March 1930. I therefore appeal to my hon. Friend to withdraw this."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" In view of what my hon. Friend has said, I have no objection to withdraw it, Sir."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I move that—

*' In rule 3 of the schedule in line 5, for the word " terms " substitute the word " term ".'*

That is the word used in the rule and I only want to make it uniform."

The amendment was put to the House and carried.

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I move—

*In rule 4 of the schedule, in line 4, for the figure " (i) " substitute the letter " (a) ".*

This is a consequential amendment, Sir."

The amendment was put to the House and carried.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" We have disposed of the amendments. Now the hon. the Chief Minister's motion that the Bill be passed into law is for the consideration of the House."

\* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I am not sure whether I can congratulate the hon. the Chief Minister on the shape of the Bill as introduced by him and to the shape it has taken at the conclusion. Originally the Bill was brought forward not only to get rid of the Council of Affiliated Colleges but also to get rid of the development of university centres. In fact in the original Bill even the definition of " University centre " was omitted. The object of the Bill was to deprive it of the character given to it in the original Act, that is to create and foster university centres. But I am glad to say that that character has been maintained."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is speaking about the Andhra University. (Loud laughter)."

\* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" No, Sir. The object we have got in maintaining the university is attained. It is true we have got rid of the Council of Affiliated Colleges."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Is there anything in the Bill referring to the development of university centres ?"

\* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" The hon. the Chief Minister wanted practically to get rid of the university centres. In the original Bill even the definition of university centres was omitted."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Bill as amended is for the passing of the Council. I do not think the original Bill as introduced can form the subject matter of discussion at this stage."

\* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Well, Sir, I cannot congratulate the hon. Minister and I have given the reasons for it. I am glad that the House has boldly voted for sufficient compensation to make up for the abolition of the Council of Affiliated Colleges, by means of compensatory clauses. The representative of the University in this Council, though he was forcing the abolition of the Council of Affiliated Colleges, had made ample provision by means compensatory clauses, to give sufficient representation of Affiliated Colleges in the Senate and in the other bodies of the University. Even though a mistake was committed in the Bill originally in the select committee stage as to one point, now in the third reading this omission has been made good by an amendment which was allowed by the hon. the President and the House. With these words, Sir, though I do not congratulate the ministerial party, I congratulate the House in bringing about an Act which I believe would answer the expectations and wishes of the people at large."

\* Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYFED :—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to oppose the motion of the hon. the Chief Minister. I do so especially in view of the fact that all the amendments that were passed today have not been the result of much mature consideration and deliberation by the members of the House. Many of the members, Mr. President, were not able to follow the amendments that were being proposed from time to time by the hon. the

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## A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY ACT, 1923

[Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed] [30th January 1929]

Minister. They had not got the original Act with them. Probably it was supplied to them or it was not. Even if it was supplied, they did not bring it with them to this House. And then, the amending Bill itself was not before them in its complete form and if the amending Bill was supplied to them it should have been supplied to them pretty long ago and the same should have been republished for the benefit of all. All the same, members did not have copies with them when these amendments were moved and supposed to be discussed. And then, the amendments themselves were so many and varied that they could not be followed. Besides, Mr. President, there are two or three vital facts on account of which this Bill should not be allowed to be passed into law so quickly as that. The representation of the registered graduates has not been enlarged. It is the same 30. Then with regard to certain outside bodies, some bodies were arbitrarily given some representation, whereas others were not. For instance, the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the South Indian Chamber of Commerce were given representation but the Andhra Chamber of Commerce was not given any representation. Then again, the way in which the hon. the Chief Minister has treated the question of the inclusion the Principal of the Indian School of Medicine as one of the ex-officio members of the academic Council, is deplorable. By a motion the hon. Members of the opposition sought that the system of Indian Medicine should be given its proper place in the amending Bill, but the Minister opposed it tooth and nail, until at last it was shown to him that the opposition resented his conduct very strongly and he had at last to yield, and when he yielded once, he wanted to go back upon his previous position. Mr. President, the character of the Bill to a large extent is changed by the amendments and the character of the original Act is still more changed. (At this stage, the Chief Minister was talking with another Member.)

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have to point out again that you are causing inconvenience both to the Chair and to the members of the House. (A voice:—"It is a chronic disease.")"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I apologise to the Chair, Sir."

\* Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"I was mentioning that in view of the fact that there were very large changes made in the original Bill at the second reading stage and also to-day at the third reading, it is very necessary and desirable that before the Bill is passed into law some time should elapse and it should be republished if rules allow it for the sake of the members of this Council or at least copies of the Bill as amended should be supplied to the members of the Council, before they can give an intelligent vote as to whether they really feel that the changes in this Bill were so necessary, and if necessary whether the Bill should be passed into law at all. So it is that I oppose this Bill. I am also sorry that several of the amendments which involved very good principles as their basis and which were moved by the opposition were not accepted simply because the Minister felt he had a very big majority and could vote down even the most reasonable amendment, which he thought was not acceptable to him. I therefore hope, Mr. President, that the Minister will not insist on the passing of this Bill into law so quickly as that, especially in view of the haphazard way in which we have gone through the amendments this morning and evening."

\* Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA:—"Mr. President, even now I am one of those who think that the abolition of the Council of Affiliated Colleges is a great blunder. It was due to sentiment."

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\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. I do not think hon. Members will be in order to reflect upon the vote of the House by referring to the various motions that were carried."

\* Rajkumar S. N. DORAI RAJA:—"Sir, I congratulate the hon. the Minister for the skill with which he piloted this Bill through the Council against much opposition and obstruction. I congratulate him on this fact that the Academic Council was given the rightful place and was properly made the real academic authority of the University and on the other great improvements in the old Act."

\* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am particularly sorry that congratulations should have been showered upon the hon. the Minister for Education for the manner in which he has piloted this Bill through this House. At the third reading stage, Sir, we had eleven pages of amendments of which nine pages belonged to the hon. the Minister himself. At every stage during the passage of the amendments, wherever there was a substantial point that was raised, he had to yield to the opposition. (A voice:—"Friendly opposition.") It was a friendly opposition I agree, but a Minister in a responsible position when he brings forward amendments at the third reading stage, should bring in such amendments as are merely verbal and as are likely to be accepted by the whole House. He is not to bring in amendments, Sir, which require careful consideration, amendments which require time to think, and amendments on which a discussion would arise, more so when he has not made up his own mind as to the amendments that he should introduce. The fact that the Minister for Education conceded the points raised by the opposition time after time is proof positive that he did not devote any care to the drafting of the amendments that he proposed. Such a procedure is very strange and such a procedure can be tolerated only in an unfortunate country like this where Ministers rule with but three or four elected members at their back. It was time that the Ministers on the Treasury benches realized that they are responsible to their electorates, and to the country at large and to sit idle when asking us to pass legislation, to submit to their will and to sit idle when changes of an important character are being made, as in the present Bill, when they are riding rough-shod over the ordinary canons of legislative activity for any government. It is a wonderful feat that the hon. the Minister has performed in regard at any rate to one of the amendments that were moved. We are certainly not satisfied with the conduct of the Minister in the discharge of his duties. He has at his back a large number of votes for which we in the opposition can never be held responsible or for which the country can ever take any responsibility. And since he has such votes at his back, it must have been his desire to meet the opposition on all reasonable occasions. But in spite of that, on most vital matters that affect the country, on most vital matters that affect the national life of the Presidency, he was prepared to brush aside all reasonable opposition and exercise his strength, the strength that he possesses in virtue of the vote he has at his command."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will make a more relevant speech on the next occasion. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 a.m. to-morrow."

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



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## APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1150-A asked by Mr. P. Anjaneyulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th January 1929, page 317 supra.]

*Note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated 29th April 1910.*

The Appapuram Project was originally proposed for the purpose of reclaiming the swamped land on the right bank of the Commamur canal of the Kistna Western Delta from 18th to 30th mile and making it fit for cultivation. It consists of two parts, one called the drainage scheme, for generally improving the drainage of the lands above the Commamur canal, in order to ensure the safety of the crops from submergence, and the other, the irrigation scheme, for excavating an irrigation channel from the Commamur canal in order to bring under irrigation the area so drained. After some correspondence and discussion, the Government of India in their letter No. 1262 I., dated 29th July 1907, sanctioned estimates for the drainage and irrigation schemes which have hitherto been dealt with together and which amounted to Rs. 2,95,071 and Rs. 3,03,020, respectively. The sanction was however subject to certain modifications suggested by the Inspector-General of Irrigation in his note, dated 28th July 1907. These modifications and others found necessary from the further investigation since carried out, involved further revision of the estimates which has resulted in the cost of the drainage and irrigation schemes being increased to Rs. 3.47 lakhs and Rs. 5.26 lakhs, respectively.

2. The estimate for the *drainage* scheme has been separated and dealt with in G.O. No. 110 I., dated 9th April 1910. The work has been nearly completed and in the above Government Order, the revised estimate has been approved and ordered to be forwarded to the Government of India for sanction.

3. As regards the *irrigation* scheme the original proposal was to excavate a channel from the Commamur canal above Kollimerla lock for the irrigation of 11,900 acres. The proposal as subsequently altered and sanctioned by the Government of India, was to take the channel from above Jagarlamudi lock to irrigate 20,000 acres, the object of increasing the area being to make the whole project more profitable. The estimate as now revised amounts to Rs. 5.26 lakhs. The causes of the excess are explained in detail in the report, the chief being increase in rates and the complete recasting of the proposals and re-alignment of the channel on the best possible line.

4. The area proposed to be irrigated being 20,500 acres, the capital cost per acre amounts to Rs. 26. This is probably nearly double the rate at which new lands available elsewhere in the delta, can be brought under wet cultivation and it will not therefore be such a profitable undertaking to Government to bring this land under wet cultivation as was previously anticipated. Also the whole of this land will ultimately come under the

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Kistna Reservoir Project, although this is unlikely to happen for some years to come. For these reasons the undersigned cannot recommend the irrigation scheme as finally drawn up.

5. It was always intended to complete the drainage works before putting in hand the irrigation scheme and it is not at all improbable that it may be found that the increased waterway provided under the canal and the other works connected with the drainage scheme will render the above lands sufficiently immune from submergence to make it unnecessary to convert them into wet on this account. Again the irrigation channel as now designed, although it has been carefully worked out and the arrangements are believed to be the best possible, is not a very satisfactory channel and will, on account of cross drainage, be troublesome to maintain. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation has therefore no hesitation in recommending—

- (1) that the high level channel as now designed be finally dropped ;
- (2) that the effect of the improved drainage arrangements be observed for a few years before attempting any irrigation scheme ; and
- (3) that if experience shows that any of the lands above the canal are still rendered unfit for dry cultivation on account of submergence, an irrigation scheme should be worked out of only sufficient scope to provide for irrigating the lands so rendered unfit.

6. If the above recommendations are accepted early arrangements should be made to resell the lands acquired for the irrigation project upon which an expenditure of Rs. 63,759 has been incurred. It is understood that it is probable that the original owners will in most cases be willing to take back their lands at the prices paid to them by Government, but if not they will have to be sold by auction.

C. A. SMITH,  
*Chief Engineer for Irrigation.*

## APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1152 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th January 1929, page 319 supra.]

Letter from R. F. STONEY, Esq., Officiating Chief Engineer for Irrigation, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works and Labour Department, dated Madras, the 4th April 1928, No. 15/27-C.E.P.

I have the honour to state that the Superintending Engineer, Waltair Circle, has now submitted an approximate estimate amounting to Rs. 3 lakhs for providing five travelling machines for raising the falling shutters on the Godavari Anicut, based on the estimate furnished by the General Superintendent, Public Works Workshops, Madras. Compared with the original



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estimate of Rs. 72,600 there is an excess of Rs. 2,27,400. The excess is mainly due to the fact that provision made in the original estimate was for travelling machines of the type of those in use at Bezwada before the installation of the new 6 feet shutters, while the General Superintendent made provision for machines similar to the one now in use at Bezwada. The Superintending Engineer has also included provision for fitting, fixing the rails and preparing a level platform about 12 feet wide behind the shutters and for raising the pivots of the shutters by 1 inch which were omitted by the General Superintendent. As the shutters to be manipulated at Dowlaiswaram are only 2 feet 2½ inches, such a higher power machine as suggested by the General Superintendent does not appear necessary.

2. As regards revenue forecast, the Superintending Engineer reports that it is not possible to give a definite forecast of the area to be irrigated and the amount to be realized, as the lands yet to be brought under cultivation are only small areas here and there, in different villages throughout the East and West Godavari districts. He adds that until a detail survey is made, the actual extent cannot be arrived at.

3. The Superintending Engineer now considers that the expenditure of Rs. 3 lakhs proposed above is very heavy and is not warranted, as 3 feet of water over the crest of the anicut necessary to send full supply to the canals in the Central delta can also be maintained by raising the pivots of the shutters by another inch with a small cost of Rs. 2,600. I agree with the Superintending Engineer. The estimate of Rs. 2,600 may be worked out and result watched before taking further action in the matter. I am instructing the Superintending Engineer accordingly.

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## APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1154 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th January 1929, page 321 supra.]

*Statement showing the number of buildings constructed for officers at Head-works of the Cauvery-Mettur Project.*

| Serial number and class of buildings.    | Number constructed. | Capital cost | By whom occupied.                                                                       |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Chief Engineer ..                      | 1                   | Rs. 24,965   | Messrs. C. T. Mullings, Engineer-in-Chief.                                              |
| 2 Superintending Engineer ..             | 2                   | 18,904       | W. P. Roberts, Superintending Engineer, Machinery.                                      |
|                                          |                     | 18,822       | C. G. Herbert, Collector.                                                               |
|                                          |                     | 14,591       | F. M. Dowley, Personal Assistant to the Engineer-in-Chief.                              |
| 3 Executive Engineers (Western style) .. | 5                   | 16,920       | A. H. S. Campbell, Executive Engineer, Construction Division.                           |
|                                          |                     | 16,712       | H. A. Irwin, Executive Engineer, Water-works and Drainage Division.                     |
|                                          |                     | 15,931       | L. Henshaw, Executive Engineer, Workshop and Machinery Division.                        |
|                                          |                     | 16,513       | B. A. Harris, Audit Officer.                                                            |
| 4 Executive Engineers (Indian style) ..  | 2                   | 15,660       | L. Venkatakrishna Ayyar, Executive Engineer, Stores and Tests Division.                 |
|                                          |                     | 15,781       | R. Madaveva Ayyar, Executive Engineer, Camps and Buildings Division.                    |
|                                          |                     | 2,479        | S. Narasimha Kamath, Subdivisional Officer, Dam Line, West Subdivision.                 |
|                                          |                     | 3,482        | A. Chidambaram Pillai, Subdivisional Officer, Central Subdivision.                      |
|                                          |                     | 4,516        | P. Srinivasa Ayyar, Subdivisional Officer, Stores.                                      |
|                                          |                     | 5,875        | S. R. Gopala Ayyar, Subdivisional Office Ellis Saddle.                                  |
|                                          |                     | 5,674        | A. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Subdivisional Officer, Workshops.                                 |
|                                          |                     | 2,479        | D. Purniah, Subdivisional Officer, Power House.                                         |
|                                          |                     | 5,344        | S. Ramanujachari, Subdivisional Officer, Camps and Buildings.                           |
|                                          |                     | 5,358        | M. S. Bhaskara Ayyar, Subdivisional Officer, Headquarters.                              |
| 5 Subdivisional Officer ..               | 17                  | 6,163        | T. R. Narasimhaachari, Subdivisional Officer, Water-works.                              |
|                                          |                     | 5,316        | P. S. Viswantha Ayyar, Subdivisional Officer, Dam Line No. 2.                           |
|                                          |                     | 3,482        | V. Sekhara Menon, Subdivisional Officer, Quarry.                                        |
|                                          |                     | 2,479        | C. T. D'Silva, Subdivisional Officer, Dam Line No. 1.                                   |
|                                          |                     | 5,814        | Syed Miranji Sahib, Revenue Divisional Officer.                                         |
|                                          |                     | 4,502        | R. Mahalinga Ayyar, Superintendent, Audit Office.                                       |
|                                          |                     | 4,482        | Soundararaja Ayyangar, Superintendent, Audit Office.                                    |
|                                          |                     | 2,479        | N. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Special Deputy Collector, as a temporary measure for camp use. |
|                                          |                     | 3,482        | One quarter vacant—Given to a supervisor temporarily.                                   |
| 6 Health Officer ..                      | 1                   | 5,935        | S. G. Masilamani Pillai, Health Officer                                                 |
| 7 Assistant Surgeon.                     | 1                   | 5,572        | B. Govindaraja Shenoi, Assistant Surgeon.                                               |

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2. As regards revenue forecast, the Superintending Engineer reports that it is not possible to give a definite forecast of the area to be irrigated and the amount to be realized, as the lands yet to be brought under cultivation are only small areas here and there, in different villages throughout the East and West Godavari districts. He adds that until a detail survey is made, the actual extent cannot be arrived at.

3. The Superintending Engineer now considers that the expenditure of Rs. 3 lakhs proposed above is very heavy and is not warranted, as 3 feet of water over the crest of the anicut necessary to send full supply to the canals in the Central delta can also be maintained by raising the pivots of the shutters by another inch with a small cost of Rs. 2,600. I agree with the Superintending Engineer. The estimate of Rs. 2,600 may be worked out and result watched before taking further action in the matter. I am instructing the Superintending Engineer accordingly.

## CORRECTION SLIP

TO

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE  
GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Tuesday, the 29th January 1929.

Vol. XLVI—No. 2.

At page 223—answer to supplementary question—

For 'The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan' read 'The hon. Diwan Bahadur  
M. Krishnan Nayar'.R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,  
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

30th January 1929]

## APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1154 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th January 1929, page 321 supra.]

Statement showing the number of buildings constructed for officers at Head-works of the Cauvery-Mettur Project.

| Serial number and class of buildings.    | Number constructed. | Capital cost | By whom occupied.                                                                       |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
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|                                          |                     | 5,358        | M. S. Bhaskara Ayyar, Subdivisional Officer, Headquarters.                              |
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|                                          |                     | 5,316        | P. S. Viswantha Ayyar, Subdivisional Officer, Dam Line No. 2.                           |
|                                          |                     | 3,482        | V. Sekhara Menon, Subdivisional Officer, Quarry.                                        |
|                                          |                     | 2,479        | C. T. D'Silva, Subdivisional Officer, Dam Line No. 1.                                   |
|                                          |                     | 5,814        | Syed Miranji Sahib, Revenue Divisional Officer.                                         |
|                                          |                     | 4,502        | R. Mahalinga Ayyar, Superintendent, Audit Office.                                       |
|                                          |                     | 4,482        | Sundararaja Ayyangar, Superintendent, Audit Office.                                     |
|                                          |                     | 2,479        | N. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Special Deputy Collector, as a temporary measure for camp use. |
|                                          |                     | 3,482        | One quarter vacant—Given to a supervisor temporarily.                                   |
| 6 Health Officer ..                      | 1                   | 5,935        | S. G. Masilamani Pillai, Health Officer                                                 |
| 7 Assistant Surgeon.                     | 1                   | 5,572        | B. Govindaraja Shenoi, Assistant Surgeon.                                               |

[30th January 1929]

## APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1155 asked by Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 30th January 1929, page 321 supra.]

\* 584 Q.—MR. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of acres on which inclusion fee has not been paid up to end of fasli 1337 though they were included in the ayacut of Kistna Eastern Delta;

(b) the number of acres out of them which have been cultivated wet by ryots on which penal assessments have been levied by Government in faslis 1337, 1336 and 1335, respectively; and the total amount of penal assessments levied on them in each one of those three faslis; and

(c) the number of acres out of them which are kept waste by ryots in each one of these three faslis for fear of penal assessment being levied?

A.—(a) In respect of 4,259.39 acres selected for inclusion in the ayacut subject to payment of the inclusion fee such fee had not been paid up to the end of fasli 1337.

|     | Fasli. | Extent. | Amount of penalty. |       |       |
|-----|--------|---------|--------------------|-------|-------|
|     |        |         | ACS.               | RS.   | A. P. |
| (b) | 1337   | ...     | 263.36             | 6,422 | 15 2  |
|     | 1336   | ...     | 349.42             | 6,523 | 7 2   |
|     | 1335   | ...     | 434.03             | 3,585 | 13 2  |

(c) The areas of lands selected for inclusion, but for which the inclusion fee was not paid and which were left waste in each fasli were—

| Fasli. | Extent.  |
|--------|----------|
|        | ACS.     |
| 1335   | 4,526.68 |
| 1336   | 4,204.32 |
| 1337   | 3,930.13 |

Of these areas it is not possible to say what proportion was left waste for fear of penal assessment. In most cases the main reason why the land was left waste was that it had not been brought to an irrigable level.

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## APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1177 asked by Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th January 1929, page 343 supra.]

*List of members of the District Board, South Arcot, for the quarter ending 30th September 1928.*

President—Elected—Non-official—Ex-officio.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., 1st March 1927—25th February 1930. N.B. High Court Vakil and Shrotriyamdar, Cuddalore N.T.

Vice-President—Elected—Non-official—Nominated.

1 M.R.Ry. A. Rajaratna Mudaliyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., 7th September 1926—6th September 1929. N.B. First-grade Pleader, Cuddalore N.T.

Members—Nominated—Officials.

2 M.R.Ry. A. Upendra Pai Avargal, B.A., 23rd February 1926—22nd February 1929. B. Collector of South Arcot, Cuddalore, N.T.

3 Mrs. G. M. Sargunar, B.A., L.T., 22nd March 1927—21st March 1930. I.C. (Protestant lady). Superintendent, Government Training and Secondary Schools for Girls, Cuddalore N.T.

Members—Nominated—Non-officials.

4 Reverend Father P. Verdure, 1st November 1927—31st October 1930. E. Principal, St. Joseph's High School, Cuddalore N.T.

5 M.R.Ry. A. S. Sahajanandaswami Avargal, M.L.C., 9th August 1927—8th August 1930. A.D. Manager, Nandanar School, Chidambaram.

6 G. Gill, Esq., 1st November 1927—31st October 1930. E. Agent, Messrs. Parry & Co., Cuddalore O.T.

7 M.R.Ry. T. Abboy Nayudu Garu, B.A., 1st November 1927—31st October 1930. N.B. Retired Deputy Collector, Cuddalore N.T.

8 M.R.Ry. M. Annaswami Mudaliyar Avargal, 7th September 1926—6th September 1929. I.C. (Roman Catholic). Mittadar, Cuddalore.

9 Vacant.

10 Vacant.

[30th January 1929]

## Members—Elected—Ex-officio.

- 11 M.R.Ry. T. Muthumalla Reddiyar Avargal, 5th June 1928—14th May 1931. N.B. Landlord, Brahmadesam, President, Taluk Board, Tindivanam.
- 12 „ K. M. Doraiswami Reddiyar Avargal, 29th May 1928—14th May 1931. N.B. Landlord, Kilathaniyalampet. President, Taluk Board, Tirukkoyilur.
- 13 „ A. Lakshminarayana Reddiyar Avargal, 28th August 1928—14th May 1931. N.B. Landlord, President, Taluk Board, Cuddalore.
- 14 „ Vadivelu Pillai Avargal, 12th June 1928—14th May 1931. N.B. Landlord, President, Taluk Board, Chidambaram.
- 15 „ M. G. Parthasarathi Mudaliyar Avargal, 12th April 1928—11th April 1931. N.B. Pleader, President, Taluk Board, Vriddhachalam.
- 16 „ T. S. Thambuswami Nayudu Garu, 12th June 1928—14th May 1931. N.B. Mirasidar, Thirthanagiri, Alapakam Post.
- 17 „ T. M. Jambulinga Mudaliyar Avargal, 12th June 1928—14th May 1931. N.B. Mirasidar, Tirukandeswaram via Nellikuppam.
- 18 „ Rao Bahadur R. K. Venugopal Nayudu Garu, B.A., B.L., 12th June 1928—14th May 1931. N.B. Landlord, Cuddalore N.T.
- 19 „ A. Jayaramamurthi Padayachi Avargal, 12th June 1928—14th May 1931. N.B. Mirasidar, Palur via Nellikuppam.
- 20 Muhammad Ali Sayid Sahib Bahadur, 12th June 1928—30th September 1931. M. Mirasidar, Siruvadi, Nagar Post.
- 21 T. J. Muhammad Ismail Sahib Bahadur, 12th June 1928—14th May 1931. M. Merchant, Tindivanam.
- 22 M.R.Ry. D. Balu Chettiyar Avargal, 12th June 1928—14th May 1931. N.B. Merchant, Tindivanam.
- 23 „ S. Kuppuswami Goundar Avargal, 12th June 1928—14th May 1931. N.B. Merchant, Villupuram.
- 24 „ T. M. Thambusrinivasa Reddiyar Avargal, 12th June 1928—14th May 1931. N.B. Mirasidar, Vikravandi Post.
- 25 „ V. Munuswami Mudaliyar Avargal, 12th June 1928—14th May 1931. N.B. Mirasidar, Kaliyanampooni, Anniyur Post.
- 26 „ R. S. Perianna Goundar Avargal, 12th June 1928—14th May 1931. N.B. Mirasidar, Melpappambadi, Pennathur Post via Tiruvannamalai.
- 27 „ V. Gopala Goundar Avargal, B.A., 12th June 1928—14th May 1931. N.B. Pleader, Tindivanam.
- 28 „ Kasba K. Tirunavukkarasu Pillai Avargal, 10th July 1928—14th May 1931. N.B. Landlord, Kattumannargudi.

30th January 1929]

## Members—Elected—Ex-officio—cont.

- 29 M.R.Ry. P. N. Murugesam Pillai Avargal, 10th July 1928—27th March 1931. N.B. Landlord, Vilagam, Lalpet Post.
- 30 „ V. Sundara Reddiyar Avargal, 10th July 1928—11th March 1931. N.B. Landlord, Alambadi, Bhuvana-giri Post.
- 31 „ T. Govindaswami Padayachi Avargal, 10th July 1928—14th May 1931. N.B. Mirasidar, Agaranallur, Chidambaram Post.
- 32 „ V. Arunachala Chettiyar Avargal, 22nd May 1928—1st March 1931. N.B. Cloth Merchant and Landlord, Vriddhachalam.
- 33 „ D. Rajaratna Padayachi Avargal, 22nd May 1928—4th November 1930. N.B. Mirasidar, Nemam via Vriddhachalam.
- 34 „ Thangavelu Odayar Avargal, 26th June 1928—14th May 1931. N.B. Mirasidar and Monigar, Sellampalayam, Veppur Post.
- 35 „ A. Ponnuswami Nainar Avargal, 3rd July 1928—30th November 1929. N.B. Mirasidar, Ulundurpettai.
- 36 „ A. Ponnuswami Odayar Avargal, 3rd July 1928—14th May 1931. N.B. Mirasidar, Athipakkam, Tirukkoyilur taluk.
- 37 „ J. Padmanabha Rao Avargal, B.A., B.L., 3rd July 1928—30th March 1931. B. Pleader, Kallakurichi.
- 38 „ K. Rangaswami Nayudu Garu, 3rd July 1928—14th May 1931. N.B. Mirasidar, Soundaravallipalayam, Sankarapuram Post.
- 39 „ A. V. Kandaswami Padayachi Avargal, 3rd July 1928—14th May 1931. N.B. Mirasidar, Arasur, Tirukkoyilur taluk.
- 40 „ S. A. Ratnakara Mudaliyar Avargal, 7th February 1928—24th June 1929. N.B. Mirasidar, Seedavi village, Rishivandiyam Post.

## APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1182 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th January 1929, page 346 supra.]

*Statement showing the cases where apportionment of temple lands has been decided upon in schemes of administration settled by the Hindu Religious Endowments Board in accordance with the policy enunciated by it in paragraph 8 of its second Administration Report.*

| Serial number and name of district. | Taluk. | Village.   | Name of institution.        | B.O. number and date of settling scheme. | Total extent and income derived.         | Portion allotted to archakas.                                                                                                                      |
|-------------------------------------|--------|------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)                                 | (2)    | (3)        | (4)                         | (5)                                      | (6)                                      | (7)                                                                                                                                                |
| 1. Guntur.                          | Guntur | Yenamadala | Sri Venugopalaaswami        | 100, dated 9th April 1926.               | 35 acres and 22 cents; income Rs. 500.   | Land 26.42 acres in extent allotted for remuneration for service and for expenses of daily worship.                                                |
| 2. Do.                              | Ongole | Kanuparti  | Sri Yelleswaraswami.        | 193 A, dated 22nd June 1926.             | 54 acres and 36 cents; income Rs. 400.   | Land 32.62 acres in extent allotted for remuneration for service and land 21.74 acres in extent for expenses of daily worship.                     |
| 3. Do.                              | Do.    | Do.        | Sri Sitharamaswami.         | 193, dated 22nd June 1926.               | 47 acres and 60 cents; income Rs. 400.   | Land 28.56 acres in extent allotted for remuneration for service and land 19.04 acres in extent for expenses of daily worship.                     |
| 4. Do.                              | Do.    | Nidamalar  | Sri Ramalingeswara - swami. | 337-A, dated 7th October 1926.           | 30 acres and 15 cents; income Rs. 2,250. | The trustees empowered to allot a reasonable portion of land for remuneration for service and for expenses of daily worship in the ratio of 3 : 2. |
| 5. Do.                              | Guntur | Konnipad   | Sri Anjaneyaswami.          | 312-A, dated 17th September 1926.        | 86 acres and 92 cents; income Rs. 500.   | Land 43.46 acres in extent allotted for remuneration for service and for expenses of daily worship.                                                |

[30th January 1929]

## APPENDIX

## APPENDIX

[30th January 1929]

|         |         |                    |                                                                       |                                 |                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|---------|---------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 6. Do.  | Do.     | Do.                | Sri Kasivisweswara-swami.                                             | 312, dated 17th September 1926. | 89 acres and 69 cents; income Rs. 450.    | Land 44.85 acres in extent allotted for remuneration for service and for expenses of daily worship.                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 7. Do.  | Repalli | Manthupalli agram. | Sri Sitharamaswami.                                                   | 175, dated 1st April 1927.      | 106 acres and 95 cents; income Rs. 2,500. | Land 42.78 acres in extent allotted for remuneration for service and land 28.52 acres in extent for expenses of daily worship and for Margali Masa utsavam.                                                                                                                                     |
| 8. Do.  | Tenali  | Baliyepalli agram. | Sri Malleswaraswami.                                                  | 187-B, dated 7th April 1927.    | 28 acres and 45 cents; income Rs. 1,000.  | Land 11.38 acres in extent allotted for remuneration for service and land 7.54 acres in extent for expenses of daily worship.                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 9. Do.  | Guntur  | Thodikonda         | Sri Veerachenna Mallikharjuna-swami.<br>Sri Kedareswara-swami temple. | 289, dated 16th May 1927.       | 32 acres and 74 cents; income Rs. 825.    | Land not exceeding 20 acres allotted for (a) archakam service and (b) for expense of daily worship, three-fifths of the income from the said lands being utilized for (a) and the remaining two-fifths for (b).                                                                                 |
| 10. Do. | Do.     | Do.                | Sri Mulasaneswara-swami including Parvathamma and Rajarajeswari.      | 290, dated 16th May 1927.       | 17 acres and 54 cents; income Rs. 500.    | Archaka to be given salary not exceeding Rs. 25 a month or land 8.77 acres in extent for remuneration for service and for expenses of daily worship.                                                                                                                                            |
| 11. Do. | Do.     | Tenali town        | Sri Ramalingeswara-swami.                                             | 323, dated 1st June 1927.       | 24 acres and 81 cents; income Rs. 1,900.  | Archaka to be given salary not exceeding Rs. 60 a month or land fetching an income equal to the salary fixed (about 10 acres in extent) for remuneration for service and the trustee empowered to allot a reasonable portion of the remaining land of the temple for expenses of daily worship. |

Statement showing the cases where apportionment of temple lands has been decided upon in schemes of administration settled by the Hindu Religious Endowments Board in accordance with the policy enunciated by it in paragraph 8 of its second Administration Report—cont.

| Serial number and name of district. | Taluk.     | Village.       | Name of institution.             | B.O. number and date of settling scheme. | Total extent and income derived.          | Portion allotted to archakas.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-------------------------------------|------------|----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)                                 | (2)        | (3)            | (4)                              | (5)                                      | (6)                                       | (7)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 12. Guntur ..                       | Guntur ..  | Tenali town .. | Sri Venugopalaswami.             | 324, dated 1st June 1927.                | 25 acres and 43 cents; income Rs. 1,800.  | Archaka to be given salary not exceeding Rs. 50 a month or land fetching an income equal to the salary fixed (about 9 acres in extent) for remuneration for service, a reasonable portion of the remaining land being allotted for expenses of daily worship.         |
| 13. Do. ..                          | Guntur ..  | Tenali town .. | Sri Goverdhanaswami.             | 325, dated 1st June 1927.                | 11 acres and 82 cents; income Rs. 900.    | Archaka to be given salary not exceeding Rs. 25 a month or land fetching an income equal to the salary fixed (about 4 acres in extent) for remuneration for service and a reasonable portion of the remaining land being allotted for expenses of daily worship.      |
| 14. Do. ..                          | Bapatla .. | Karlapalem ..  | Sri Janardanaswami.              | 31, dated 16th January 1928.             | 12 acres and 0.9 cents; income Rs. 800.   | Land 7 acres in extent allotted for general purposes. Out of the remaining land 4 acres equal to the salary fixed (about 4 acres in extent) for remuneration for service and a reasonable portion of the remaining land being allotted for expenses of daily worship. |
| 15. Do. ..                          | Guntur ..  | Doppalapudi .. | Sri Mallikarajaswami.            | 203-A, dated 19th April 1928.            | 16 acres and 80 cents; income Rs. 1,000.  | Archaka to be paid salary not exceeding Rs. 50 a month or allotted land worth Rs. 4.20 acres in extent for expenses of daily worship.                                                                                                                                 |
| 16. Ganjam ..                       | Sompot ..  | Sompot town .. | Seetharamaswami Khandaramaswami. | 183, dated 5th April 1927.               | 130 acres and 28 cents; income Rs. 1,500. | Archaka to be paid Rs. 400 a year for (a) remuneration for service and Rs. 300 a year for (b) expenses of daily worship or land fetching an income of Rs. 700 a year (about 66 acres 14 cents in extent) to be allotted for both (a) and (b).                         |

[30th January 1929]

|                      |               |                        |                                   |                              |                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|----------------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 17. West Godavari .. | Bhimavaram .. | Andalur ..             | Gopalaswami ..                    | 281-A, dated 13th May 1927.  | 14 acres and 1 cent; income Rs. 700.     | Archaka to be paid Rs. 240 a year for (a) remuneration for service and Rs. 240 a year for (b) expenses of daily worship or land fetching an income of Rs. 480 a year (about 9 acres 60 cents in extent) to be allotted for both (a) and (b).      |
| 18. Do. ..           | Bhimavaram .. | Andalur ..             | Mallewaraswami ..                 | 281, dated 13th May 1927.    | 8 acres and 19 cents; income Rs. 500.    | Archaka to be paid Rs. 180 a year for (a) remuneration for service and Rs. 120 a year for (b) expenses of daily worship or land fetching an income of Rs. 300 a year (about 5 acres in extent), to be allotted for both (a) and (b).              |
| 19. Do. ..           | Narsapur ..   | Sivadevuni Chikkala.   | Sri Sivadevaswami ..              | 284, dated 13th May 1927.    | 44 acres and 69 cents; income Rs. 2,000. | Archaka to be paid Rs. 300 a year for (a) remuneration for service and Rs. 300 a year for (b) expenses of daily worship or land fetching an income of Rs. 600 a year (about 15 acres and 35 cents in extent) to be allotted for both (a) and (b). |
| 20. Do. ..           | Bhimavaram .. | Thokalapudi ..         | Madhavaswami ..                   | 443, dated 10th August 1927. | 13 acres and 86 cents; income Rs. 500.   | Archaka to be paid Rs. 15 a month for (a) remuneration for service and Rs. 10 a month for (b) expenses of daily worship or land fetching an income of Rs. 300 a year (about 8 acres in extent) to be allotted for both (a) and (b).               |
| 21. Do. ..           | Thanuku ..    | Vadali ..              | Agasteswaraswami ..               | 266, dated 17th May 1928.    | 55 acres and 65 cents; income Rs. 2,100. | Land fetching an income of Rs. 400 a year (about 10 acres and 57 cents in extent) to be allotted for archakatvam service. Remarks.—Money allotted for expenses of daily worship.                                                                  |
| 22. Do. ..           | Thanuku ..    | Velagadurra ..         | Vivekadaswami and Mallewaraswami. | 272, dated 17th May 1928.    | 20 acres and 28 cents; income Rs. 600.   | Land fetching an income of Rs. 300 a year and Rs. 120 a year respectively (about 14 acres and 18 cents) to be allotted as (a) remuneration for service and for (b) expenses of daily worship.                                                     |
| 23. Do. ..           | Thanuku ..    | Athampudi AB. raharam. | Sarabha Mallewaraswami.           | 280, dated 13th May 1927.    | 15 acres and 8 cents; income Rs. 1,250.  | Archaka to be paid Rs. 240 a year for (a) remuneration for service and Rs. 180 a year for (b) expenses of daily worship or land fetching an income of Rs. 420 a year (about 5 acres and 10 cents) to be allotted for both (a) and (b).            |





[30th January 1929]

| Name of municipality or other authority. | Name of town-planning scheme.                    | Total estimated cost. | How financed.                                                              | Amount of loan if any sanctioned. | Remarks.                                                                                                                           |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 12. Tirupati                             | Scheme No. I                                     | Rs. 95,000            | Partly acquisition and sale of sites; private contribution and betterment. | Rs. ..                            | Nearing completion.                                                                                                                |
| 13. Vizagapatam                          | Maharajipeta Block 4.                            | 30,000                | ....                                                                       | ..                                | Rs. 10,000 proposed to be disbursed in 1928-29 and the balance (Rs. 20,000) will be provided for in 1929-30.                       |
| 14. Do.                                  | Market ward                                      | ..                    | ....                                                                       | ..                                | Not sanctioned. But part of the scheme has been already ordered to be executed in anticipation. A provision is being arranged for. |
| 15. Pattukkottai (Taluk Board).          | Town extension                                   | 21,500                | Acquisition and sale of sites.                                             | 15,000                            |                                                                                                                                    |
| 16. Palacole                             | Vemuvuri                                         | 18,821                |                                                                            |                                   |                                                                                                                                    |
| 17. Do.                                  | The Ashtabahu Lakshminarasimhaswami vari garden. | 16,329                |                                                                            |                                   |                                                                                                                                    |
| 18. Do.                                  | Palivelavari garden                              | 11,900                | Do.                                                                        | ..                                | A loan of Rs. 50,000 is proposed to be provided in 1929-30. Arrangements being made for acquisition of land.                       |

## THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

**Thursday, the 31st January 1929.**

The Council 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. Mr. P. Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S. Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.  
 Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.  
 Abdul Razaq 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.  
 Bazul-ul-Jah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E., Khan Bahadur Muhammad.  
 Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.  
 Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.  
 Bheemayya, Mr. J.  
 Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.  
 Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.  
 Corley, Mr. F. E.  
 Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. W. E.  
 Cunningham, Mr. C. B.  
 Dorai Raja, Rajkumar S. N.  
 Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.  
 Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.  
 Foulkes, Mr. R.  
 Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.  
 Gopala Menon, Mr. C.  
 Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.  
 Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.  
 Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.  
 Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.  
 Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.  
 James, Mr. F. E.  
 John, Mr. V. Ch.  
 Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.  
 Karant, Mr. K. R.  
 Kavalappara Muppil Nayar alias Kumaran Raman.  
 Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.  
 Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.  
 Koti Reddi, Bar-at-Law, Mr. K.  
 Krishnaswami Ayyar, Mr. Alladi.  
 Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.  
 Komara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachendra Bahadur Varu).

Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. Kuppuswami, Mr. J.  
 Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.  
 Maharaja of Venkatagiri K.C.I.E., Captain Sir the (Raja Velugoti Sri Govinda Krishna Yachendraravar).  
 Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur.  
 Mallayya, Dr. B. S.  
 Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.  
 Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.  
 Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M.  
 Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.  
 Muniswami 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 Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.  
 Narayanaswami Chetti, Diwan Bahadur G.  
 Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.  
 Obi Reddi, Mr. C.  
 Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.  
 Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.  
 Premayya, Mr. G. R.  
 Rajan, Mr. P. T.  
 Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.  
 Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.  
 Ramalinga Reddi, Mr. C.  
 Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.  
 Ramanath Goenka, Mr.  
 Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.  
 Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.  
 Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.  
 Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.  
 Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.  
 Saldanha, Mr. J. A.  
 Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.  
 Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.  
 Satyamurti, Mr. S.  
 Shetty, Mr. A. B.  
 Siva Raj, Mr. N.  
 Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.  
 Slater, C.M.S., C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.  
 Smith, Mr. W. E.  
 Soundarapandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.  
 Souter, I.C.S., Mr. C. A.  
 Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.  
 Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.  
 Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.  
 Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.  
 Swami, Bar-at-Law, Mr. K. V. R.

[31st January 1929]

## PRESENT—cont.

Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.  
 Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG.C.  
 Thomas, Mr. Daniel.  
 Tulashram, Mr. L. K.  
 Uppi Sahib Bahadur, Mr. K.  
 Vanavudaiya Gounder, Mr. S. V.  
 Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.  
 Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.  
 Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.  
 Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.

Venkataratnam, Mr. B.  
 Venkiah, Mr. S.  
 Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.  
 Wood, Mr. C. E.  
 Wright, Mr. W. O.  
 Zamindar of Gollapalli (Srimannarayana Appa  
 Rao Bahadur Garu, Meka).  
 Zamindar of Singampatti: T. N. Sivasubrah-  
 manya Tevar, Thirthapathi).

## I

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

## STARRED QUESTIONS

## Agriculture

*Action taken on the report of the Agricultural Commission.*

\* 1198 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether any action has been taken on the Agricultural Commission Report with regard to the economic enquiries which are considered as an essential preliminary to any administrative action; and

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative whether it is the intention of Government to utilize the services of Revenue officers, and of the Academic Agencies of the University for the purpose?

A.—(a) & (b) The question as to what action should be taken on the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture is under consideration.

Mr. U. GOPALA MENON:—“Will the hon. the Minister be good enough to state, whether when he takes action regarding the economic enquiries of the Agricultural Commission he wishes to utilize the services of the academic agencies of the University?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“The Government will consider it.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“May I ask the hon. Minister in what stage the matter is, whether any steps have been actually taken in that direction and when the results can be expected?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“The Government have appointed an advisory committee to go into the recommendations of the Commission. As soon as their report is received, action will be taken.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“May I know whether the Committee has met and what is its personnel?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“Its first meeting is to be held on the 14th February.”

[31st January 1929]

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya:—“Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state whether he will take this House into his confidence before the Government arrive at any decision as to the steps or action to be taken on the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture by means of resolutions before the House?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“Every attempt will be made to secure the confidence of this House.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“What is the personnel of the Committee?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“Departmental heads connected with Agriculture and four non-officials.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Who are the non-officials?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“The names are not yet settled.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Will they select some people from this House?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“The matter is yet under consideration.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The hon. Member may take an opportunity to suggest his own name by other means, not by means of a supplementary question.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“May I know whether there was any advisory committee previously?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“There is a standing advisory committee of the Council.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“How many times did it meet last year?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“There was no meeting at all.”

## Co-operative Societies

*Appointment of Subramania Pillai and two others in the Co-operative Department.*

\* 1199 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 1316 answered on 23rd January 1928—

(a) the qualifications, age of Subramania Pillai, Ramanatha Pillai and Jesudas Gnaniar, the districts to which they belong, the dates of their first appointments in the Co-operative department, the posts to which they were appointed, and by whom they were appointed;

(b) the subsequent appointments held by each of the above three persons with particulars as to the places they were posted, their pay in their subsequent posts, and the dates of their subsequent appointments;

(c) the travelling charges incurred by Government on account of their joining their appointments subsequent to the first; and

(d) whether, in case these three persons were originally appointed to mufassal centres and subsequently posted to the City of Madras, these appointments were approved of by the Staff Selection Board?

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A—(a) to (c) A statement<sup>a</sup> furnishing the information is appended.  
(d) No; not necessary.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Referring to the Appendix, page 513, I find that two of the three people appointed changed their posts within about a month. I want to know why they were shifted so soon after their first appointment and taken to Madras? Is it to enable these favoured men to secure appointments in Madras to which they would have been not qualified?"

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

*Establishment of co-operative societies for Muslims in Salem and other districts.*

\* 1200 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with reference to question No. 648 answered on 26th November 1928 whether the Government have since received the report stated to have been called for in the answer to clauses (a) to (d) of that question?

A.—A statement<sup>b</sup> furnishing the information is appended.

*Action taken on the Townshend Committee Report.*

\* 1201 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with reference to the answer to clauses (f) and (g) of question No. 648 answered on 26th November 1928, whether the Government have since finished the consideration of the Townshend Committee Report and have come to any decision thereon and whether a copy of their decisions will be placed on the Council table?

A.—The report is still under the consideration of Government.

*Reduction of the rate of interest on loans to land mortgage banks.*

\* 1202 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: With reference to the answer to the supplementary question to my question No. 693 answered on 27th November 1928, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have considered the question of reducing the rate of interest on their loans to land mortgage banks and building societies; and

(b) what decision they have come to regarding the matter?

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

**Fisheries**

*Closure of the Uppala Fish-curing yard in South Kanara district.*

\* 1203 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have ordered the closure of Uppala Fish-curing yard in South Kanara district;

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix I on page 513 infra.

<sup>b</sup> Printed as Appendix II on page 514 infra.

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(b) whether proposals have been received for opening a yard at Baikampadi;

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, when the yard will be opened;

(d) whether the fishermen of Baikampadi offered to put up the necessary buildings and fence at their own cost;

(e) whether the owners of land are willing to lease it to Government free of rent; and

(f) whether, in view of these favourable circumstances, the Government propose to comply with the request of the fishermen to open a yard at least during 1929-30?

A.—(a), (b), (d) & (e) Yes.

(c) & (f) The Government intended to consider the proposal for the opening of a fish-curing yard at Baikampadi in connexion with the budget of 1929-30. As the Director of Fisheries expressed a doubt that, if the yard were opened in 1929-30, the fishermen might not be willing to put up the buildings which they originally promised to construct, the Government considered it advisable to get an assurance from the fishermen on the point and accordingly asked the Director to ascertain and report whether the fishermen would be willing to provide the buildings at their cost next year or agree to pay the cost by means of a cess, if provided at Government expense in the first instance. The Director's reply was not received in time for placing the proposal before the Finance Committee early this month. The proposal could not therefore be considered in connexion with the budget of 1929-30. The Director of Fisheries has been requested to resubmit the proposal again with full details for consideration as a budget scheme for 1930-31. If the fishermen want a yard earlier they have been advised to open one and run it as a private yard till next year obtaining salt from the department at concession rates.

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—" With reference to clause (a), may I know why it was closed?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" It was not working satisfactorily."

*Supervision of fishermen co-operative societies.*

\* 1204 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the fishermen co-operative societies on the West Coast are under the direct supervision of the Fisheries department and that this work is treated as a part of the department's socio-economic work;

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, whether any special staff has been engaged for the work of supervision of co-operative societies;

(c) whether the existing staff of inspectors and sub-inspectors have other important duties which leave them no time either to supervise co-operative societies or inspect Fisheries schools; and

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(d) whether proposals for providing necessary staff for socio-economic work have been received by Government and if so, what orders have been passed thereon?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No. This work is attended to by the regular inspecting staff as part of their duties.

(c) & (d) Proposals have been made by the Director of Fisheries for strengthening the inspecting staff on the ground that the existing staff is unable to devote adequate attention to the inspection of fish-curing yards, fishermen schools and co-operative societies. No orders have yet been passed on the proposals pending receipt of the report of the Madras Fisheries Committee.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ May I know when the Fisheries Committee had its last meeting and when it is expected to submit its report ? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ I cannot say off-hand ; I want notice, Sir.”

### Industries

#### *Development of the coir industry in South Kanara.*

\* 1205 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Department of Industries has at any time investigated the possibilities of developing the coir industry in South Kanara ; and

(b) if not, whether it is proposed to do anything in the matter hereafter at least?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The Special Officer on the Survey of the Cottage Industries has dealt with the coir industry in the South Kanara district and his report will shortly be taken up for examination.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ May I know whether the Special Officer has made any suggestion for the development of this industry ? ”

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

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—“ May I know what is his suggestion ? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ It is published in the report and the hon. Member may verify it.”

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—“ May I know when the report was taken into consideration ? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ As early as practicable.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ May I know whether the Minister has perused this report ? ”

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

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#### *Protection to the indigenous pencil industry.*

\* 1206 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the Government have under consideration any proposals for protecting the indigenous pencil industry from foreign competition ?

A.—No.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ Is the hon. Minister aware that the Madras pencil industry has been suffering very severely from Japanese and German competition ? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ It may be so.”

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ May I know whether the Department of Industries has acted on the suggestion of the Government as to the necessity for some measure of protection in the matter ? ”

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

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—“ The answer to this question is ‘ No ’. May I know why this negative answer is given and why should not the Government give some protection to this industry ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ That is no supplementary question.”

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—“ May I know whether the Government purchase any pencils locally ? ”

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

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ May I know whether all the requirements of Government can be met from this factory ? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ I cannot say.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ In giving protection, are the Government taking any measure in regard to the railway freight ? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ Full details are not available though the Madras Pencil Factory has been asked to give the Director of Industries further particulars on the matter.”

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—“ May I know from the Government what their difficulty is in buying pencils from this factory ? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ It is not a question concerning my portfolio.”

#### *Facilities for apprenticeship to students trained in the Trades school.*

\* 1207 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the students in the Madras Trades school find it difficult to enter suitable firms as apprentices on account of the limited number of apprentices taken by such firms ; and

(b) how the Government propose to give facilities to students to learn a trade in view of such difficulty ?

A.—(a) It is not correct to say that the ‘ students ’ of the Madras Trades School find it difficult to enter suitable firms as apprentices, because it is only bona fide apprentices attached to one or other

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of the firms that are admitted in the Trades School. It seems, however, to be a fact that mufassal candidates find increasing difficulty in entering firms as apprentices as the number of suitable firms taking apprentices is limited and that a number of applications for admission to the Trades School has to be refused on account of the applicants not being bona fide apprentices.

- (b) In view of the importance of spreading industrial education the Government have been considering a scheme for extending the system of apprenticeship training under private companies both in the city and in the mufassal and they hope to formulate definite proposals in the course of the next official year. They have also brought forward as a Part II Scheme for 1929-30 proposals for the institution of twelve scholarships of the value of Rs. 20 per mensem tenable by mufassal candidates serving apprenticeship in one or other of the firms in Madras and attending lectures at the Trades School.

*Opening of Industrial and Trades Schools at Calicut and Mangalore respectively.*

\* 1208 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Government have finally decided to open an Industrial School at Calicut and a Trades School at Mangalore in April next;  
(b) what the industries and trades are that will be taught in the schools; and  
(c) what the proposals of the Director of Industries are on the subject?

A.—(a) It has been decided to open an Industrial School at Calicut and a Trades School at Mangalore as early in the official year 1929-30 as possible.

- (b) & (c) The school at Calicut is intended ultimately to institute courses in cabinet-making, blacksmithy, mechanical engineering, wood-working, mechanists' work, and motor car driving and mechanism. But to begin with, classes will be opened only in cabinet-making, blacksmithy and motor car drivers' work. At Mangalore the intention is in the first instance to establish part-time classes to provide instruction in the wood-working and engineering trades including motor engineering and to consider further extensions in the light of experience gained.

These are based on the Director's proposals.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—“May I know whether any industrial school will be opened in the Ceded districts?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“There is to be one for Bellary.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“Are there to be any schools opened for the Northern Circars?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“Not in the coming year.”

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Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Is there any idea of opening a school at Salem or in the central districts?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“We have no information as to the necessity.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“Will the hon. Minister consider the desirability of opening a technical school in a central place in the South?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“Provided its necessity is established.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“May I enquire why in the Mangalore Trades School, the ceramic industry is not included in the courses though it is one of the important industries?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“I quite appreciate the suggestion. We wanted to undertake the ceramic survey but the proposals were voted down by the Finance Committee.”

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—“Is it a trades school at Bellary?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“It is an industrial school.”

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—“May I know where the distinction is drawn between a trades school and an industrial school?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“An industrial school gives practical and theoretical training, while a trades school gives a theoretical training.”

*Quantity of yarn and cloth produced in each district.*

\* 1209 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) the quantity of yarn prepared in each district in each of the years 1921 to 1927;  
(b) the quantity of cloth woven in each district on hand looms in each of the years from 1921 to 1927; and  
(c) if the above information is not available whether the same will be called for?

A.—(a) & (b) The information is not available.

- (c) It is not possible to get the statistics as they are not recorded in any official returns.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“May I know whether it will entail any extraordinary expenditure to collect statistics?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“It is very difficult and will involve a lot of labour.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“Does not the hon. Minister think that it will be very useful information?”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—“May I know whether the Government intend to start a spinning factory of its own somewhere in the Presidency?”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—“We have no idea at present.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—“May I know whether any investigation is going on in Bezwada and Tuticorin through Government agency?”

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

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know whether the Government's policy is to encourage this sort of industry ? "

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

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" If so, may I know whether it will not be up to them to make enquiries as to how much yarn is produced in each district ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I cannot say; it is difficult."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know whether the Government have any policy defined for themselves to further this industry ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I cannot say at present."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Cannot this information be got very easily at least from the districts where survey of cottage industries has been carried on ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I cannot say."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Do they contemplate formulating any policy in this respect ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" It will be considered at the time of passing orders."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" In view of the importance of this industry in this Presidency, will the Government find out how much yarn is produced ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" We shall try, Sir."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire why Government did not call for the figures from the All-India Spinners' Association, or whether they did ? "

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

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Does the hon. Minister know the existence of it ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I know it quite well."

### Public Works

*Conversion of the Ghaut Road between Mettupalayam and Coonoor into a trunk road.*

\* 1210 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that due to heavy rains the Ghaut Road between Mettupalayam and Coonoor is impossible for all traffic and that consequently the people are greatly inconvenienced in getting their necessary food-stuffs at the usual prices;

(b) whether the Government are considering the advisability of maintaining a proper alternate route to the Nilgiris Hills from Mettupalayam;

(c) if so, whether the Government are considering the advisability of taking over the Kotagiri Ghaut Road from the Nilgiris District Board and maintaining it as a pucca trunk road;

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(d) how long it will take for the Public Works Department to repair the Mettupalayam-Coonoor Ghaut Road;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Nilgiris District Board has submitted proposals and estimates for converting the Segur Road into a trunk road; and

(f) what the decision of the Government is thereon and whether the Government propose to make sufficient provision in the next budget for making this a trunk road?

A.—(a) Yes, the Government received reports of the damages caused to the road making traffic impossible for some time and it is therefore likely that people were put to some inconvenience in getting necessary food-stuffs at the usual prices.

(b) The Government have already considered the question and have decided that the Mettupalayam-Kotagiri Road should be made to serve the purpose.

(c) No. The Government consider that it is only necessary to maintain the road in a condition fit to carry trunk road traffic on occasions when the main ghaut road is closed.

(d) The road was opened for traffic on the 1st January 1929.

(e) Yes

(f) The Government cannot hold out any hope that this road will be classified as a trunk road in the near future. They are prepared, however, to consider detailed proposals for its general improvement and await these from the district board concerned.

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" May I know, in view of the importance of this road, whether the Government will be pleased to reconsider the matter and make a thorough investigation ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" It will be considered."

*Tenders for the construction of the new out-patients department in the Madras General Hospital.*

\* 1211-A Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—<sup>11-15 a.m.</sup>

(a) whether tenders were called for by the Executive Engineer North Presidency Division, for constructing the out-patient department under the new General Hospital scheme;

(b) from how many persons tenders were received; and

(c) the names and other particulars of the persons who offered to take up the work?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Seven.

(c) The names of the tenderers are—

1. N. Selvaperumal Mudaliyar,
2. A. L. Viswanatha Chetti,
3. C. Dbarmalinga Mudaliyar,
4. The General Construction Company, Limited,
5. T. Namburumal Chetti,
6. Messrs. Gannon Dunkerly & Co., Limited, and
7. P. Thirulokanatha Mudaliyar.

It is not clear what the hon. Member means by "other particulars."

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Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know, Sir, whether all the tenders were received in time, or any concession shown to any one else, whatever might be the quotations of other tenderers?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"With reference to the answer to this question I may say that as given in 1211-B 'particulars have been called for from the Chief Engineer' and as soon as we get those particulars, we shall give all the information that is asked for."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know, Sir, whether this work is being done by other firms?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"From the answer given to the next question, you will find the name of the firm who are doing this work and that is 'The General Construction Company, Limited'."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"There is nothing there to say that the work is not being done by anybody else. I should like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that this work is being done by other firms as well?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"The answer is given in the next question."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"May I know whether any time was fixed before which the tenders should be submitted?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"We have called for a report from the Chief Engineer in extenso and as soon as it is received, we will be able to give all the information that is asked for."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU:—"May I know from the hon. Minister whether the present contractor to whom the work has been given was the lowest tenderer among all the tenderers?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"How can I reply to it now? It all depends upon the particulars that will be received from the Chief Engineer."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"I personally referred the matter to the hon. Minister some months back, and he said that the matter could be got. I think the information could be got within two hours, or I may say even within five minutes. I do not know why there should have been so much delay on the part of the Government to get this information?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"We have been in correspondence with the Chief Engineer for a long time."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU:—"May I know when he expects the report?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"As early as possible."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU:—"May I know how he is interested in delaying this matter?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"I am not at all interested."

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*Tenders for the construction of the new out-patients dispensary in Madras General Hospital.*

\* 1211-B Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the new building for out-patients dispensary in the Madras General Hospital has been given in a lump sum contract, and if so, to whom;

(b) whether a certain date was fixed as the last day for receiving the tenders and whether the time was afterwards extended, and if so, what were the reasons for extension;

(c) how many tenders were received on or before the day originally fixed for receiving tenders and how many were received during the extended time;

(d) whether the company to whom the contract has been given had given the tender before the date originally fixed or only after that and if in the latter case whether any reason was given by the company for not giving the tender in proper time and whether its tender was accepted;

(e) whether the tender was in proper form and satisfied the conditions and details required for lump sum contracts;

(f) whether the company to which the contract has been given is a registered company, and if so, what its subscribed and paid-up capital is;

(g) if it is not a registered company, who are its partners;

(h) whether the company has done any big work before this for the Government;

(i) how long the company has been in existence; and

(j) whether the Government will be pleased to give a statement showing all the tenderers for this work with the amounts mentioned in their tenders and also whether there were among them persons who have already done big works satisfactorily and whose tenders for this work were for a lower sum than that given in the accepted tender?

A.—(a) Yes. The contract was given to the General Construction Company, Limited.

(b) to (j) The particulars have been called for from the Chief Engineer.

### Excise

*Excise revenue in the Ganjam district.*

\* 1212 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state the revenues of the Ganjam district from Excise for each of the years 1926 and 1927?

A.—Figures are not available for calendar years. The figures for the official years 1926-27 and 1927-28 are as follows:—

|                | RS.       |
|----------------|-----------|
| 1926-27 ... .. | 13,82,838 |
| 1927-28 ... .. | 14,54,761 |

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"May I know from the hon. Minister whether there are any special reasons for this increase in the excise revenue?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I am not able to say."



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Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—" May I know whether any propaganda work was carried on by the Government in favour of prohibition ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—" Hon. Members know as well as I do that propaganda work has not yet been started by the Government. "

*Grants to local bodies and Temperance Organizations for anti-drink propaganda work.*

\* 1213 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the conditions on which it is proposed to give grants to local bodies and Temperance Organizations for anti-drink propaganda work ;

(b) whether the organizations in receipt of aid will be at perfect liberty to criticise the Excise policy of the Government and work for total prohibition ; and

(c) whether orders will be issued to the officers of the Public Health Department to co-operate with the Temperance Organizations in carrying on the propaganda ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) These questions will be considered when a detailed scheme has been framed for propaganda work.

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—" May I know whether the hon. Minister has called for any report from temperance associations or local bodies for carrying on propaganda work ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—" Number of associations and local bodies have been addressed on the subject. "

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—" May I know when it is likely that a detailed scheme will be framed and published ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—" It is being done and I hope to have it ready soon. "

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—" May I know whether the Government are for total prohibition or for something else ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—" I believe, Mr. President, that this question has been answered number of times in this Council and, if my hon. Friend wants a detailed reply on the point I will refer to him to the proceedings or I will repeat them again some other day. The whole question has been answered in this Council number of times. "

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU:—" It is stated in answer to this question that a detailed scheme is going to be framed for carrying on propaganda work. Therefore do the Government want to postpone any kind of propaganda work until those details are worked out ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—" Because propaganda cannot be started till a detailed scheme has been worked out ? "

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—" May I know whether the Government are going to allot any sums for this propaganda work in the next year's budget ? "

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The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—" Yes, that is the idea. "

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU:—" Are we to understand that Government are not moving in any manner at all ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—" They are moving as rapidly as possible. "

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—" May I know whether the Excise department will do propaganda work ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—" All that can be settled in the scheme only. "

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU:—" Have Government formulated any policy to achieve to some extent the ideal put forward by a resolution of this Council, viz., prohibition ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—" The whole scheme is for that. "

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—" Is the Excise department prepared to incur any loss in their revenue ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—" The policy of the Government has been greater revenue and less drink. "

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" More drink also brings more revenue ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—" It may be so, Sir. "

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU:—" Have the Government issued any kind of instruction to the Excise staff for cutting short the number of liquor shops ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—" The staff has been instructed to act according to the needs of the place. "

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—" Is it a fact that the Finance Committee has turned down certain sums proposed to be spent for carrying on propaganda ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I think we are not concerned with the grants. "

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—" We are concerned with grants proposed to be made to local bodies ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" Government are not local bodies. "

*Travelling allowances for members of the Excise Advisory Committee for inspection work.*

\* 1214 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any proposals before the Government to permit the non-official chairman and members of the Excise Advisory Committee to inspect localities when objection is taken for the location of shops ;

(b) whether they will be entitled to draw the usual travelling and other allowances ; and

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, what the rates of allowances are ?

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A.—(a), (b) & (c) No such proposals are under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ May I know whether the hon. Minister does not consider that the Excise Advisory Committees are quite useless ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ It is a matter on which each one has got his own opinion. I am not in a position to say so nor have I the materials to come to the conclusion whether they are useless or not.”

### Adulteration of Food stuffs

*Working of the Madras Food Adulteration Act of 1918.*

\* 1215 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) why the Madras Food Adulteration Act of 1918 has not yet been brought into operation;

(b) whether the Health Officer of the City of Madras has reported that no effective control over the sale and exposure for sale of articles of food and drink will be possible until the Act is brought into force; and

(c) when the Government propose to bring the Act into operation in Madras City and to which municipalities they propose to extend it?

A.—(a) The question of extending the provisions of the Act to municipal areas has been under correspondence with certain municipal councils.

(b) Yes.

(c) The proposal to extend the Act from 1st April 1929 to the Madras Corporation and to the areas under the following municipalities is awaiting the sanction of Government to the staff necessary to help the Public Analyst :—

(1) Ootacamund; (2) Madura; (3) Guntur; (4) Rajahmundry; (5) Coimbatore; (6) Calicut; (7) Vizagapatam; (8) Trichinopoly.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ May I know why for the last so many years the Madras Food Adulteration Act of 1918 has not been brought into operation ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ The question of deciding to which of the municipal areas the Act should be extended and also the question of appointing a competent staff to look after the duties—all these things do take time and hence the delay.”

### Medical

*Re-organization of the medical service.*

\* 1216-A Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what effect has been given to the Government of India Order on the Lee Commission Report in respect of the re-organization of the medical services; and

(b) whether there are any districts now reserved for European I.M.S. officers as per the above order to which no such officers have been posted?

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A.—(a) The hon. Member presumably refers to the scheme published by the Government of India in their press communiqué dated the 10th May 1928. This scheme provided for the gradual release of 90 posts for the Provincial Medical Services, subject to the preservation of the existing rights of Indian Medical Service officers in civil employ. The detailed measures required to safeguard these rights are being worked out by the Government of India. This Government have addressed the Government of India about the reversion of four Indian Medical Service officers who have not acquired permanent rights in our service.

(b) Yes. Vizagapatam, North Arcot and Guntur.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ May I know how many Indian Medical Service officers have been reverted back ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ I do not know wherefrom my hon. Friend got the idea that Indian Medical Service officers are to be reverted.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Because in the Lee Commission Report it is distinctly stated that the number of Indian Medical Service officers to be retained was 21 or 22. At present we are having four or six officers more. I should like to know from the hon. Minister what steps he is taking to restrict the number to the sanctioned number of posts ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ I am afraid I am not able to find out where the idea of reverting Indian Medical Service officers is got from. I do not think it is in the press communiqué that has been issued.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ I am not talking of the communiqué. What I am referring to is the Lee Commission's Report which states that Madras should have a certain 'listed' posts for Indian Medical Service officers. At present we are having more officers than those sanctioned. I ask the hon. Minister what steps he is taking to bring this number to the sanctioned number of posts ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ The Lee Commission Report has to be accepted by the Secretary of State and orders have to be passed by him. Only a communiqué has been issued by the Government of India and this Government are in correspondence with the Government of India regarding the reversion to the Military department of four Indian Medical Service officers who have not acquired a right to permanent employment.”

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know whether the Government communiqué referred to does not cover these four officers? Do they make any differentiation ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ Yes, they do.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ What is the difference ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ The difference is whether a person's service is permanent service or acting service.”

[31st January 1929]

*Transfer of Indian Medical Service officers on civil duty to the military service.*

\* 1216-B Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether this Government intend to give effect to the recommendation of the Lee Commission that a particular number of Indian Medical Service officers now on civil duty in this province be transferred to the military service; and if so, how many Indian Medical Service officers are to be so transferred, and if so, from what date; and

(b) if the answer to clause (a) is in the negative, the reasons for not giving effect to the recommendations?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the press communiqué issued by the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, on the 10th May 1928, which contains the details of a scheme sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the re-organization of the Indian Medical Service. This Government are now in correspondence with the Government of India regarding the reversion to the Military department of four Indian Medical Service officers who have not acquired a right to permanent employment in the Civil Medical department in this Presidency.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—“In the second sentence of the answer given to this question it is stated: ‘This Government are now in correspondence with the Government of India regarding the reversion to the Military department of four Indian Medical Service officers who have not acquired a right to permanent employment in the Civil Medical department in this Presidency. May I know whether this question will be decided before the end of this financial year?’”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“That lies with the Government of India.”

*Opening of a separate Medical College for Women in this Presidency.*

1217 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to open a separate Medical College for women in this Presidency; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to raise the Lady Willingdon Medical School to a College?

A.—(a) & (b) There are no such proposals.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government are contributing actually about 5 to 13 lakhs of rupees for opening a new Medical College at Vellore?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“If the question is whether the Government propose to open a medical college at Vellore, then the answer is ‘No.’”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—“I want to know, if they are not going to open a college themselves, whether they are not going to contribute a large sum to a missionary institution who are opening a medical college there.”

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The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“That is a separate question and I would ask for notice.”

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—“May I know whether as a question of policy the Government do not consider it desirable that there should be one college for both men and women so far as medical education is concerned and this is also what the committee appointed by the London University has recently recommended in their report?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“It may be so, Sir.”

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—“May I know if the hon. Minister is likely to follow that policy?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“That will be considered.”

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—“May I ask the hon. Minister whether it is likely that he will be granting aid to institutions or bodies which will be opening medical colleges for women only?”

The hon. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“Government have at present no idea of opening medical colleges anywhere in the Presidency and as for grants the question will have to be decided when an application is made.”

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—“May I know whether the Government are not contributing to an institution which is opening a medical college at Vellore for women only?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“That is a separate question for which I want notice.”

### Public Health.

*Government aid to Ayurvedic dispensaries in the Presidency.*

\* 1218 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has any scheme to render aid to deserving private Ayurvedic dispensaries in the Presidency which have been rendering medical assistance to the people; and

(b) if the answer to clause (a) is in the positive what provision he intends to make for the purpose in the coming budget?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) In the absence of applications for grant no provision could be made for the purpose in the next year's budget. The Government will, however, consider applications for aid that may be received in future.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“In view of the answer given to clause (b) that ‘The Government will however consider applications for aid that may be received in future’, may I know how the hon. Minister will meet the necessities of the situation when applications are made?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“When applications are made 11-30 the matter will be considered in connexion with the budget to be framed a.m. in the next year.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know if the hon. Minister intends to wait for one year before he takes any step in this direction?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“It is a hypothetical question.”

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*Investigation into the prevalence of malaria in the Presidency.*

\* 1219-A. Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any officer has been appointed to investigate and report on the extent of the prevalence of malaria in this Presidency;

(b) if so, what will be the area of his investigation, for what period he has been appointed, who has been appointed and what are his qualifications; and

(c) what are the various points he has to investigate into and report on?

A.—(a) & (b) In April 1927 the Government sanctioned the post of a Special Malaria Officer for a period of two years. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Dr. K. Raghavendra Rao Avargal, B.A., M.B.C.M., D.P.H. (Cantab.), who has had a considerable amount of experience both in malaria investigation and in the conduct of anti-malarial campaigns in this Presidency, was appointed as the Special Malaria Officer.

The Government ordered that his investigations should be mainly confined to certain localities where malaria is known to be abnormally prevalent.

(c) The duties of the officer are—

(1) to carry out a detailed investigation in the localities chosen for the purpose and to report his conclusions and recommendations to Government;

(2) to watch closely the working of the scheme for the free distribution of quinine; and

(3) to guide the anti-malarial staff in the Gudem taluk of the Vizagapatam Agency in their investigations.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"For what period was this malaria officer appointed?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"He was originally appointed for two years; the period has been extended by one year."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"If his work is to carry on investigation in malarial areas, may I know what made him survey Ootacamund and what is the result of his investigation?"

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

*Proposals for controlling malaria.*

\* 1219-B Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the special malaria establishment has submitted any proposals to the Government for the control of malaria; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to place this malaria establishment on a permanent basis?

A.—(a) Yes.  
(b) No.

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*Production of films on health subjects.*

\* 1220 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Public Health Department has produced any films locally on health subjects and if so, on what subjects;

(b) whether the Government are providing funds for this purpose; and

(c) whether any books and pamphlets published by the British Social Hygiene Council have been translated into vernaculars and if so, into which languages?

A.—(a) No.  
(b) Yes.  
(c) No.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether the Public Health Department are using films for health propaganda?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Yes, to a certain extent."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether the Public Health Department have produced any films locally?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"We are providing funds for next year."

*Registration**Appointment of clerks as Sub-Registrars since 1927.*

\* 1221 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) how many clerks were appointed as Sub-Registrars in 1927 and 1928 up to date; and

(b) what are the districts from which they have been taken?

A.—(a) Four and six respectively.

(b) These were taken from the registration districts of Madras, Salem, Madura, Trichinopoly, Erode, Chittoor, Palamcottah and Palghat.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"May I know, Sir, why no clerks have been taken from any of the Telugu districts?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Because, I understand that there are a large number of probationary sub-registrars to be confirmed."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"Is there any proportion for that?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"There is no fixed proportion. It depends on the needs of the districts."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"May I know whether the Government will distribute these appointments in some fair proportion among all these districts?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The clerks in each district who are qualified to hold the post are appointed in that district."

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*Position of unpassed matriculate clerks in the Registration department.*

\* 1222 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that clerks of the Registration department who are unpassed matriculates but have been granted exemption are not allowed even to act as sub-registrars while S.S.L.C. clerks in a similar position who have not satisfied the conditions of the latest Government Order regarding minimum qualifications to public service are allowed to hold such posts, both acting and permanent?

A.—By the expression “unpassed matriculates” the hon. Member presumably means persons who appeared for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University but failed to pass it. The cases to which he refers are presumably those of such men exempted only to hold the post of clerks. Where an exemption covers only a clerk's post, the exemptee cannot without a further special order act as sub-registrar.

2. What the hon. Member means by “in a similar position” is not clear. The situation is as follows:—

Before the issue of G.O. No. 965, Public, dated 16th November 1926, any man who held a completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate was eligible for superior service in the Registration department and so fit for promotion to the rank of sub-registrar. Any man so qualified who was confirmed prior to the issue of G.O. No. 965, Public, dated 16th November 1926, is therefore unaffected by it and is fully eligible for promotion to sub-registrar. The same immunity is attached to men with the same qualification whose cases came under G.Os. No. 137, Public, dated 14th February 1927, and No. 675, Public, dated 29th July 1927; that is to say, though their qualifications do not satisfy the strict letter of the new conditions their service under the old rules with the old qualification was sufficient to justify their being considered normally recruited men.

3. The position is therefore that there is no comparison between the two sets of cases the hon. Member treats as parallel.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—“May I know whether the Government propose to place the ‘old failed matriculates’ and S.S.L.C. men in a similar condition on the same footing?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“I am not aware where they are differentiated. If specific instances are shown, I shall examine the question.”

*Alleged pressure of work in the Registration offices.*

\* 1223 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased (i) to place before the House the rules of Government and the Inspector-General of Registration as to office hours and work to be done on holidays and before and after office hours, and (ii) to state—

(a) whether the rules give scope for Registration office establishments being kept working and whether as a matter of fact most registration office

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staffs in the Presidency are kept working, before and after the fixed office hours and during holidays;

(b) what action Government have taken to give relief to such staff; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the time taken for applying for temporary establishment and getting orders thereon as a rule prevents any relief being applied for, or if applied, the relief granted being availed of and whether therefore the staffs are overworked to keep the percentage required?

A.—(i) A copy of the rules is annexed.

(ii) (a) Under Standing Order No. 101, Part II of the Registration Manual, the regular establishment is expected to work extra hours to cope with any temporary and inappreciable increase in their duties.

(b) Under Standing Order No. 98, Part II of the Registration Manual, where there is sudden increase of work, which cannot be performed by the ordinary establishment without detriment and inconvenience to the registering public, temporary clerks are appointed.

(c) The Government do not think so.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“May I enquire whether it is not a fact that in a large number of offices the establishment is made to work on Sundays and holidays also?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“To what clause does this supplementary question refer?”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“It refers to clauses (a), (b) and (c).”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“It is not admissible.”

*Corporation**Action taken on the resolutions passed by the Madras Corporation.*

\* 1224 Q.—Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(i) how many resolutions concerning action to be taken directly by the several departments of the Executive were passed by the Corporation Council during the year 1927-28; and

(ii) how many of them were given effect to and how many were not given effect to by the then Commissioner even without being sent to the heads of departments concerned; and for what reasons?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to paragraph 6 of the Administration Report of the Corporation of Madras for 1927-28 which gives a list of the important resolutions passed and the action taken thereon. Copies of the report are on sale at the Municipal office.

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU:—“The answer is very vague, Sir. I am not asking about the important resolutions alone. I am asking how many

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resolutions were given effect to and how many were not given effect to without being sent to the heads of departments concerned. May I request the hon. Minister to give a definite answer to my definite question? The answer already given is vague, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is not entitled to put a supplementary question of that type."

### Education

#### *Re-organization scheme of the Education department.*

\* 1225-A Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the re-organization scheme of the Education department is ready;

(b) whether there is any proposal to better the position and prospects of college assistants in the Subordinate Educational Service so as to attract the best possible material;

(c) how many of the candidates appointed as college assistants during the last seven years hold research qualifications or have taken a first class in their University Degree examinations;

(d) whether the subordinate service officers (teaching line) do practically the same work as officers of the M.E.S. and I.E.S. and take even B.A. and Honours classes; and

(e) whether the Government propose to consult the Legislative Council before passing final orders?

A.—(a) No, the question is under consideration.

(b) Yes.

(c) The information required is not available with Government. They do not consider that any useful purpose will be served by collecting the information.

(d) The answer to the first part of the clause is in the negative. What responsible work is done by the Subordinate Educational Service is performed under the guidance of the higher officers whose function it is to accept responsibility for the organization and efficiency of their respective departments and to arrange for the distribution of work.

(e) No.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I know when the scheme will be formulated?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As soon as we receive the sanction of the Government of India. The scheme has already been submitted to them."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"With reference to clause (b), may I know in what manner, Sir?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"This is not a matter which was referred to the Government of India; it can be done by the Local Government. The Finance Committee have accepted our recommendation."

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Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"With reference to answer to clause (c), may I request the Government to collect the information?"

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"With reference to clause (b), may I know why the scheme has not been published or placed before the Legislative Council?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As a matter of fact the scheme was placed before the Finance Committee: they have approved of the scheme; and provision for it is made in the budget which will shortly be presented to the Council."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"Sir, will the scheme involve the incurring of greater expenditure than at present and as such require the vote of the House?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Of course it will."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"If so, do the Government still stick to the answer given to clause (c) and are they not going to consult the Legislative Council before passing final orders?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I said that the Legislative Council would have an opportunity of discussing this matter in connexion with the budget for 1929-30."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I know whether the scheme includes the betterment of the prospects of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools as well?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It relates to increase of pay to almost all the officers of the Subordinate Educational Service."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"Does it specifically include Deputy Inspectors?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"They are also members of the Subordinate Educational Service."

#### *Re-organization of the Educational Service.*

\* 1225-B Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether Government have passed any orders on the question of the re-organization of the superior educational services, and, if so, what they are?

A.—Orders have not yet been passed.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know when the orders will be passed?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As soon as the budget is passed by the Council."

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*Supply of books to elementary schools.*

\* 1226 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state, in reference to answers given to question No. 833 on 29th November 1928—

- (a) whether the rule contemplated therein has been issued; and  
(b) whether he will consider the desirability of amending the rule so as to leave sufficient freedom to the local bodies to take or reject the advice of the District Educational Officer?

A.—(a) The draft rule has been confirmed.  
(b) No.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know whether the hon. Minister considers that this is such an important matter that the local bodies are incompetent to decide it even after the advice of the District Educational Officer?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“It is found in practice that the advice of the District Educational Officer is not accepted.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know if that is a sufficient ground for taking away the liberty of the local bodies?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Yes, Sir.”

*Action taken on the Physical Education Committee's report.*

\* 1227 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Government have considered the report of the Physical Education Committee and passed any orders on it; and  
(b) whether any grants will be provided in the coming budget for giving effect to the recommendations of the Committee?

A.—(a) The report is under consideration of Government.  
(b) No. When, however, orders are passed on the report it is found that additional funds are needed in the current year for the purpose, the question of applying for supplementary grant will be considered.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“May I know when the Government are likely to pass orders?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Before the budget discussion takes place.”

**Local Boards***Construction of a bridge over the main channel between the Undavalli and Duggirala in Guntur district.*

\* 1228 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Government had at any time any proposals to construct a bridge over the main canal between Undavalli and Duggirala in the Guntur district;

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(b) whether the Government are aware of the fact that year after year fatal accidents occur to cattle crossing this wide canal at Thadepalli (Kistna canal junction);

(c) whether the authorities concerned have taken any and if so, what steps to prevent such accidents;

(d) the number of such accidents during the last three years, and the amount of loss in its approximate money value;

(e) whether the Government have received any representations from the ryots of the villages in the vicinity on the subject; and

(f) if so, whether Government have passed any orders thereon?

A.—(a) No.  
(b) No.

(c) There is a bridge across the main canal near Undavalli and the Government understand that there are eight places between Undavalli and Duggirala where ballacuts or small boats are available for people and cattle to cross over.

(d) The Government have no information.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—“With reference to answer to clause (b), may I know whether the Government are aware that the other side of Thadepalli is a thoroughfare?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Notice, Sir.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—“As regards (d), will the Government call for the information?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Yes, Sir.”

*Repairs to the Kotagiri Ghaut Road.*

\* 1229 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that due to recent heavy land, etc., slips on the Nilgiris Railway line and the Mettupalayam-Coonoor Ghaut Road all the traffic are diverted through the Kotagiri Ghaut Road under certain restrictions imposed by the President of the Nilgiris District Board and the District Magistrate of the Nilgiris; and

(b) whether the Government propose to give special subsidy to the Nilgiris District Board to thoroughly repair the Kotagiri Ghaut Road and bring it to its former good condition?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Improvements to the road at a cost of Rs. 60,700 are being carried out by the Nilgiris District Board in order to bring it up to such condition as to carry trunk road traffic on occasions when the trunk road to Coonoor and Ootacamund is closed. The Government have provided a grant of Rs. 34,200 for this purpose in the current year.

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“May I ask the hon. Minister whether a special subsidy cannot be allotted for this work in view of the importance of the road?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“That is why a grant of Rs. 34,200 has been made.”



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*Construction of the Moir causeway at Uttukottai.*

\* 1230 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Moir causeway at Uttukottai was recently constructed by the Chingleput District Board at a cost of Rs. 37,700;

(b) whether the Government are aware that considerable damage has been caused to the causeway on account of some rains on the 12th November 1928;

(c) whether the Government have received complaints from the people in and near Uttukottai, that the damage has been caused to the causeway on account of the flimsy nature of the work by the contractor and on account of the absence of effective supervision and control over the contractor by the District Board and the Engineering department;

(d) whether patch works are being done to repair the damage; and

(e) whether, in view of the importance of the matter, the Government would direct the District Board to have the causeway examined by independent experts and have the repairs done in accordance with their advice?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government understand that the floods of November 1928 caused damage to the causeway to the extent of Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000.

(c) No.

(d) The District Board has carried out the repairs immediately necessary to restore traffic.

(e) The Government are inquiring into the nature of the damage and the repairs necessary.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—“May I ask the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that part of the allotment made for this causeway proper was utilized for the construction of ornamental archways?”

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

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—“Will the hon. Minister get that information, Sir?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Yes, Sir.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—“May I ask the hon. Minister whether he made thorough enquiries and satisfied himself that all the money allotted for this purpose was spent on it?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“When a local body says that they spent the amount, we have to take it for granted that it has been spent.”

*Levy of toll-gate fees by the Madura District Board.*

\* 1281 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether toll-gate fees are collected by all the district boards at a uniform rate and if so, what is the rate for motor-cars;

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(b) whether in any of the district board areas toll-gate fees are levied only once and that at the first gate and whether the rest of the gates through which the car passes that day are considered as clearance gates; and

(c) whether it is a fact that if a car is to pass about 80 miles at a stretch, the owner has to pay not less than Rs. 4 in the Madura District Board?

A.—(a) No. The maximum rate of tolls leviable on motor-vehicles is given in Rule 26 of Schedule IV to the Madras Local Boards Act. District Boards levy tolls at such rates as they settle not exceeding this maximum.

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

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—“With reference to (b) and (c), will the Government be pleased to call for the information?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Yes, Sir.”

*Damages to buildings in Tuni by the recent floods.*

\* 1282 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a portion of the town of Tuni abutting the Thandava river is in a precarious state on account of the erosion caused by the river;

(b) whether substantial buildings crumbled down during the recent floods and a number of substantial houses now are in a critical condition on account of their being situated on the bank which is being eroded through; and

(c) whether the Government propose to construct a stone embankment with a view to prevent the danger?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no precise information in the matter. The report of the Collector of East Godavari, a copy of which has been placed on the table, gives some indication of the damage done.

(c) There is no such proposal before the Government. It is for the local body concerned to move in the matter in the first instance.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—“May I know whether the Government will call for the particular information because damage was done and further damage is imminent to buildings?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I do not think it is necessary, Sir.”

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—“Now that the local body has not moved in the matter, will the Government take the initiative?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I think there is no necessity for that, Sir.”

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**Civil Justice**

*Appointment of legal practitioners for representing the Public Prosecutor in the High Court.*

\* 1233-A Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether in several criminal cases in the High Court the Public Prosecutor is represented by other legal practitioners;
- (b) what is the standing and experience of persons who are so deputed to represent him;
- (c) whether the sanction of Government is obtained for such substitution; and
- (d) whether any and if so what principles are followed in making such appointments?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Two are of 12 years' standing, one of 9 years and two of 6 and 3 years' standing, respectively.

(c) & (d) To ensure that cases are handled efficiently the Government have directed that there should be a panel of recognized persons from among whom the Public Prosecutor should select persons for the conduct of cases to which he cannot attend personally and that the work should be distributed more or less evenly among the juniors. The Public Prosecutor, Madras, sends from time to time a list of such juniors to Government for approval.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"Sir, May I know whether it is a fact that the Manager makes his own preferences in granting adjournments in criminal cases?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It is not a fact, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"May I ask the hon. Member whether it is not a fact that there is a good deal of discontent among the practitioners?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It is not a fact, Sir. But I do not see anything about the Manager in this question."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU:—"Was it the practice in the time of the previous Public Prosecutors also for them to be represented by other legal practitioners?"

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

*Alleged practice of substitutes for the Public Prosecutor appearing against Government in some cases.*

\* 1233-B Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the substitutes chosen to represent the Public Prosecutor sometimes appear against the Government in other criminal cases on the same day before the same Judge or Bench of Judges;

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- (b) whether the Government have approved of this procedure and if so, on what grounds; and
- (c) whether the Government will call for a report and take steps to prevent this practice?

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

• (b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government are not convinced of the necessity for any action in the manner suggested.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"May I know whether it is a fact that in a recent case a member of the Bar, who is not even on the panel sent by the Public Prosecutor, was appointed by the Manager himself without consulting the Public Prosecutor?" 11-45 a.m.

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It is not a fact."

*Alleged delay in issuing copies of judgments in South Kanara.*

\* 1234 Q.—Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that printed copies of judgments for appeal in civil suits in South Kanara are generally given several months after their delivery and that thereby parties are put to very great inconvenience;

(b) whether the Government are aware that there are several printing presses in South Kanara and that this delay is caused by giving the monopoly of this printing to only one of these presses; and

(c) whether the Government propose to take the necessary steps to prevent this delay?

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

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB:—"It is stated that the Government have no information. May I ask if the Government will be pleased to call for the information and place it on the table of the House."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The Government will send this question and answer through the High Court to the District Judge."

**Criminal Justice.**

*Alleged issue of orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, on a Congressman at Vellore.*

\* 1235-A Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the order issued under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, by the Magistrate of Vellore, gagging a speaker in a meeting held under the auspices of the Congress Committee;

(b) whether the Government have made an enquiry about the necessity for issuing such an order;

(c) whether the Government have expressed their approval or disapproval of such order; and

(d) whether the Government intend to issue instructions to all Magistrates not to abuse section 144?

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A.—(a) An order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, was served on a speaker in Vellore on 5th January 1929. Presumably the hon. Member has this in mind.

(b) No.

(c) The Government have made no comment on it.

(d) No such instructions are called for.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know if the Government have called for information under what circumstances the order under section 144 was issued at Vellore ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The Government have called for the information and the answer is based on that information."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" From whom did that information come ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" From the District Magistrate."

*Alleged issue of orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, on a Congressman at Vellore.*

\* 1235-B Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that while Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Nayakar and Mr. Surendranath Arya were allowed to hold a conference and preach against society and religion at Vellore early this month, the police and the magistracy prevented meetings being held under Congress auspices by serving orders under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code ;

(b) whether it is the policy of the Government to put down Congress activities and encourage anti-Congress activities ; and

(c) whether the Government propose to take any steps to indicate their position in the matter ?

A.—(a) The gentlemen mentioned addressed meetings organized by the North Arcot Non-Brahman Youth League on the 4th and 5th January ; the Government have no information that they preached against society and religion. Counter-meetings were also organized by the Congress party on the same days. At the meeting of the Non-Brahman Youth League party on the 4th there was stone-throwing by the Congress party, and the situation becoming more strained during the 5th, some disturbance to the public peace was apprehended by the local authorities. Accordingly one order under section 144 was served on one Congress speaker as the circumstances rendered this action necessary.

(b) No.

(c) The Government see no reason to do so.

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## State Prisoners

*Release of Chettali Beyumma, a detenue at Mangalore.*

\* 1236 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to my question No. 1922 answered on 29th March 1926, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government now propose to cancel the orders passed on the detention of Chettali Beyumma, a Mappilla State prisoner detained at Mangalore, and allow her to return to her native place in view of the peaceful condition of Malabar at present ?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Are the Government still afraid of this old woman ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The Government are afraid in the sense that, if she is allowed to go back to Malabar, she is likely to perpetrate mischiefs like those she committed some years ago."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" What is her age, Sir ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The answer has been given to the hon. Member four times already in reply to previous questions ; her age is about 70."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know if the Government are afraid that this old hag will be able to do mischief in any way ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The old hag, in the phraseology of the hon. Member, did very abominable acts in effecting forcible conversions of Hindus into Muhammadanism."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know the last occasion when the hon. Member made enquiries ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The last occasion was about three weeks ago."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" What is the source of information, Sir ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The source of information is the report of the District Magistrate."

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—" May I know whether the Government have received any application through the Collector ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Yes, as far as I can remember."

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—" May I know what the recommendation of the Collector is ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The Collector of Malabar and the District Superintendent of Police are strongly against her being sent back to Malabar."

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—" May I know, Sir, if she is able to commit any offences when she is so old and unable to walk and see properly ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" She is not so old as not to be able to commit mischief."

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Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—" May I know how long has she been out of Malabar ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Ever since she was deported after the Malabar rebellion. "

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—" May I ask if the opinion of the District Magistrate of Malabar is of greater weight than that of the people of South Kanara, where she is living ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It is the opinion of the Collector of Malabar that counts in a matter of this kind. "

(Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar and some other Congress Members wanted to put questions.)

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" When the Leader of the Party is putting supplementary questions, it is common courtesy to be expected of other Members to allow him to finish them. "

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" I am told that he has finished putting questions. "

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—" May I ask if the District Magistrate of South Kanara is of the opinion that she is inoffensive and that she may be taken away ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" So far as I can remember, no, Sir. "

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I ask if it is the opinion of the hon. the Law Member that the resources of the Government are so powerless that the Government are afraid of this 80 years' old lady ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The Government have no resources whatever to prevent mischievous persons from doing mischiefs. "

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" May I know if the Government have taken the opinion of Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar, a representative of Malabar some time back, on this matter ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The opinion of Krishnan Nayar is the same as that of the District Magistrate of Malabar. "

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" May I know if this mighty and powerful Government are afraid of this 80 years' old lady ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" This is repeating a supplementary question which has already been answered. "

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" May I ask whether the Government have ascertained the nature of the abominable acts which this woman is alleged to have committed in the course of conversion of Hindus into Muslims and whether they got the information from the Collector of Malabar or from independent source as to the truth of these allegations ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The Government have convinced themselves that the reports regarding the atrocities committed by this woman are true. "

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Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" May I know if the Government think that she would commit the same forcible conversions now ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" More or less. "

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" May I know whether there were any instances of forcible conversions after the rebellion ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Because no persons were given opportunities of doing so. "

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" Do the Government think there are opportunities for any person to commit forcible conversions now ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I think so. "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know what abominable acts she is likely to commit ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I cannot give information as to the acts which she is likely to commit. "

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—" May I ask if the Government will be pleased to increase her allowance in consideration of her old age and weakness ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The District Magistrate thinks that the allowance, viz., Rs. 12 per mensem and the extra allowance for clothing, is ample and with that allowance she is able to live more comfortably in South Kanara than in Malabar. "

### Finance

*Subjects discussed at the Finance Members' Conference at Delhi.*

\* 1237 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the subjects which were discussed at the recent Finance Members' Conference at Delhi;

(b) whether that Conference discussed any matter to be placed before the Simon Commission; and

(c) whether as a result of the deliberations or decisions of that Conference, the Government propose to make any change in the financial relations between the Madras Government and the Government of India, and if so, of what nature and when?

A.—The Local Government are not authorized to state what subjects were discussed at Conferences convened by the Government of India. The agenda of the Conference was not concerned with any political or financial issues arising out of the enquiries of the Simon Commission.

### Madras Record office

*Pay and powers of the Curator, Madras Record office.*

\* 1238 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) what is the present pay of the Officiating Curator, Madras Central Record office, and what is his pay in his permanent appointment in the Educational Department;

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(b) what powers of appointment, etc. (inclusive of the grant of pension), has the present Curator in regard to the staff of the Madras Record office; when they were vested in him and under what order of the Government;

(c) whether Mr. Dodwell and the officers who were in charge of the Record office after his departure to England exercised these powers;

(d) when the powers of appointment, grant of pension, etc., were delegated to the Curator, Mr. Dodwell, and how many years after his appointment as Curator such delegation was made;

(e) whether these powers were vested at any time in the Finance Department, if so, during what period; and

(f) when and why these powers were reverted in the Curator?

A.—(a) Rs. 375 in the scale of Rs. 350—25—500—50—800; Rs. 190.

(b) Full powers except in respect of the Senior Assistant. In virtue of his appointment as Curator of the Madras Record office from 17th December 1927.

(c) Yes.

(d) Mr. Dodwell was appointed Curator in 1911 and these delegations were sanctioned in 1914 and 1916.

(e) & (f) When the Collector of Madras was first placed in charge of the Madras Record office on 2nd August 1923, the Deputy Secretary, Finance, attended to office matters of the Madras Record office. On 26th September 1924 these functions were assigned to the Collector of Madras as a matter of convenience pending the appointment of a new Curator. When a Curator was appointed these powers reverted to him.

### Railways

*Strengthening of bridges on the railway line from Waltair to Rajahmundry.*

\* 1239 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the railway line from Waltair to Rajahmundry was constructed nearly forty years ago;

(b) whether at that time there were large tracts of land covered with forest to the north of the railway line which held up rain water to some extent;

(c) whether subsequently the forests have been cleared and whether a large volume of water flows from the north;

(d) whether the capacity of the existing culverts and bridges on the said line has been investigated at any time subsequently and found sufficient for discharging water;

(e) the number of occasions on which portions of the line and bridges were either washed away or breached between Vizagapatam and Rajahmundry during the last ten years;

(f) whether the Government instituted enquiries into the reasons for the same; and

(g) whether the Government intend to make any investigation into the sufficiency or otherwise of the capacity of the existing bridges and culverts to discharge all the water from the north?

A.—(a) The railway line from Rajahmundry to Waltair was opened for traffic on 15th July 1893.

(b), (c), (d) & (e) The Government have no information.

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(f) & (g) In connexion with the breaches that occurred in October 1928, which were due to exceptionally heavy rains, the Government have addressed the Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, in regard to the adequacy of certain waterways in the area affected. The matter will be further investigated.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—“May I know from the hon. the Finance Member whether the Agent, Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway gave it as his opinion that the present culverts and bridges were not of sufficient width?”

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—“So far as I know, that is not the case.”

### Bucket shops.

*Legislation for putting down bucket shops.*

\* 1240 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what progress, if any, has been made in the matter of legislation to put down bucket shops since November 1928 when this question was answered in the Council;

(b) whether a Bill will be introduced in this Council; and

(c) if not, why not?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) A Bill will be introduced at the meeting of the Legislative Council commencing on the 28th January 1929.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—“May I ask whether the provisions of the Bill will apply only to the City of Madras?”

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—“May I know whether he is aware that the Bill will not serve any useful purpose if it is restricted to the city alone?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“The Government believe that the evil will be minimised to a very large extent.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—“May I know if the hon. Member is aware that in all practically important towns in the province bucket shops have already been opened?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“No, Sir. That is not our information.”

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—“May I ask the hon. Member whether he is aware that there are a number of bucket shops in Saidapet and that people from the city will go there in large numbers?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“No, Sir. The Government do not think so.”

### Depressed classes.

*Rural and urban indebtedness of ryots in the Kallar reclamation districts.*

\* 1241 Q.—Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased—

(a) to call for and lay on the Council table an accurate and exhaustive statement of the rural and urban indebtedness of ryots in the various

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sub-districts of the Kallar reclamation districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Madura for 1921-26 on the analogy of the statement published at pages 264 and 267 of the Tanjore Resettlement report published in G.O. No. 1537, Revenue, dated 25th August 1922; and

(b) to state how many land mortgage banks are working now in Kallarnad?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.  
(b) None.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—“ May I know if the Government have any policy in opening land mortgage banks? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Is it within the portfolio of the hon. the Home Member? ”

### Inland Waterways

*Boat traffic in the Godavari river lower down the anicut.*

\* 1242 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 892 answered on 29th November 1928 regarding boat traffic in the Godavari river lower down the anicut—

(a) whether the opinion of the District Magistrate referred to in clause (a) has been received by the Government and whether the Government have passed any orders thereon; and

(b) whether the Government intend to take proper measures to control boat traffic in the river both with reference to the river-worthiness of the boats and the efficiency and capacity of the persons who ply them?

A.—(a) The opinion of the District Magistrate has not yet been received?  
(b) Yes.

### Irrigation

*Progress of the Pulikonda project in Ongole taluk.*

\* 1243 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) at what stage is the Pulikonda project in the Ongole taluk, Guntur district;

(b) when the Government are likely to undertake it;

(c) whether Government have received any report from the special staff regarding the Gundlakamma project in the same taluk; and

(d) if so, whether the Government have passed any orders thereon?

A.—(a) & (b) The discharge calculations are being examined by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) and he expects to complete this examination by May 1929. The technical scrutiny of the scheme itself will be taken up afterwards, if the discharge calculations show that a sufficient supply of water can be relied on. Until these preliminary studies are completed, it cannot be said when the Government are likely to undertake the scheme.

(c) & (d) The special subdivisional officer, appointed to investigate the scheme, has submitted his report, in which he has dealt with two proposals, viz., (1) the proposals for a reservoir near

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Tangirala and an anicut at Jammalamadugu and (2) the proposal of Mr. C. V. Krishna Rao for a reservoir and anicut between the Annangi and Malleswaram hillocks. The Government have decided that the second proposal must be dropped for the following reasons :—

(1) The site proposed for the anicut is unsuitable, because—  
(a) the course of the stream is not straight but winding;

(b) high flood banks and costly river training works will be necessary on either side;

(c) the level of the lands on the right side of the river and west of the Malleswaram hill is below the flood level of 1927 (the highest flood level since 1881). There is every possibility of the river taking a new course to the right of the hillock if an anicut is constructed across it; and

(d) the soil of the margin above the site of the hillock and to the right of the hillock is very sandy loam.

(2) The cost of an anicut at Annangi-Malleswaram will be more than at Peddajammalamadugu, while the cost of the canal system will not be any less, and the possible irrigation, even when all lands available up to very near the sea are taken into consideration, will not exceed 19,500 acres.

The Chief Engineer (Irrigation) is re-examining the original scheme for the construction of a reservoir at Tangirala and an anicut at Jammalamadugu.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“ With reference to the answer to clauses (a) and (b) may I know the number of years for which the calculations are being examined? ”

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

*Improvements to the Pedalanka channel in Kaikatur taluk, Kistna district.*

\* 1244 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to develop the Pedalanka channel in Kaikatur taluk, Kistna district, into a navigation canal;

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal is now;

(c) what time it will take to do so; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to extend the area of irrigation under that channel; if so, in what villages and to what extent?

A.—The question of making the Pedalanka channel a navigation canal has not yet been investigated. It will be considered along with the question of the extension of ayacut at the tail end of this channel, which will be examined by a special division proposed to be formed in the coming financial year for the investigation of the possibilities of extension of irrigation in the Kistna delta consequent on the erection of 6-ft. shutters over the Kistna anicut.

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*Extension of the irrigation under the Muneru river by the Zamindar of Muktyala.*

\* 1245 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Zamindar of Muktyala (Chintalapati vantu) is prepared to extend the irrigation channel from Muneru river from Nandigama (Kistna district) to Kanchela and Chintalapadu, etc ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the ryots of Ithavaram, Amberpet, Ketaveerunipadu, Kanchela, Thotaravulapadu and Chintalapadu, etc., villages in Nandigama taluk have sent petitions to the Government and to the Board of Revenue to acquire some lands in Amberpet Agraharam in the way so that the said irrigation channel from the Muneru river may be taken to their villages ;

(c) whether the Government are aware that a ryots' conference also passed resolutions to the same effect and communicated them to the Revenue authorities ;

(d) what action the Government have taken so far ; and

(e) whether the Government intend helping those ryots in the said extension of irrigation facilities by the Zamindar of Muktyala ?

A.—(a) to (c) Yes.

(d) & (e) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ May I ask when the final orders will be passed by the Government ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ It is not possible for me to say, Sir.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ May I ask if the Government will take into consideration the fact that this is the proper season for extending that canal ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ Certainly ; the matter will be expedited as much as possible.”

*Repairs to the aqueduct at Gorripudi in the East Godavari district.*

\* 1246 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 991 answered on the 29th November 1928 regarding repairs to the aqueduct at Gorripudi in the East Godavari district—

(a) whether the report called for has been received and whether any orders have been passed thereon ; and

(b) if so, whether the same will be placed on the Council table ?

A.—(a) & (b) The report called for has not been received.

**Landlord and Tenant**

*Introduction of the Estates Land Act Amendment Bill.*

\* 1247-A Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) when the Estates Land Act Amendment Bill will be introduced in the Council ; and

(b) whether the report of the Board of Revenue referred to in answer to question No. 755-A answered on 28th November 1928 has been received ?

A.—(a) The Bill is at present under the consideration of the Government. It is not possible to say now when it will be introduced.

(b) Yes.

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Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—“ May I know, Sir, when the Government are likely to come to a conclusion on this matter which has been long pending ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ The matter may be long pending ; it has not been pending long with the Government. The Government will do so as soon as possible. I cannot say more than that.”

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—“ May I ask if it is not advisable to come to a conclusion at an early date so that the Bill may be introduced in March and the Select Committee that is likely to be appointed may have a long time in summer to consider the Bill ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ That consideration will be borne in mind, Sir.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—“ May I ask whether the Bill is still under the consideration of the Government or has received the sanction of the Government of India ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ That question has already been answered ; it is under the consideration of the Local Government.”

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—“ With reference to a question on 28th November 1928, the hon. the Revenue Member answered and promised that he would finish the consideration of the Bill by the next month, i.e., by the end of December. May I know what considerations prevented him from finishing the consideration as he promised ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ If the hon. Member will quote, Sir, exactly what I said, I may be in a position to answer him.”

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—“ On 28th November 1928, in reply to question No. 755, the hon. Member was pleased to reply ‘ we hope to come to a conclusion by the end of next month ; we will then have the Bill sent to the Government of India and if it comes in time, we will be ready.’ ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ Yes, Sir. I am sorry it was impossible to realize the hope.”

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ May I ask whether the proposals under the consideration of the Government are favourable more to the ryots or landlords ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The question need not be answered. It is not admissible.”

*Introduction of the Estates Land Act Amendment Bill.*

\* 1247-B Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether there is any likelihood of the Bill to amend the Estates Land Act being introduced in the Council in March or April this year ?

A.—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 the consideration of the Bill is being postponed from time to time on account of the landlords helping the Simon Commission ? ”

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



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## II

## ADJOURNMENT MOTION REGARDING THE CLOSING OF THE BUCKINGHAM CANAL TEMPORARILY FOR TRAFFIC.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" With regard to the adjournment \* motion given notice of by Mr. Satyamurti, I wish to know, before I give my consent, when the notification regarding the closing of the Buckingham canal from Adyar to Covelong was published.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" As far as my information goes, it was after the last meeting of the Council."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I want to know the date."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I cannot say the exact date."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The notification was published in December, 8th December 1928."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" May I ask the hon. Member why he did not table any resolution on the subject, what the urgency is for making the motion to-day, and why no action was taken since the commencement of this meeting."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" There was no possibility of any resolution being ballotted in time for the meeting."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I understand the hon. Member to say that if a motion had been tabled there was no chance of its being ballotted and reached. May I know the reason why the adjournment motion was not moved for the last three days?"

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" There were other motions."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I expect greater alertness. I disallow the motion."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know what the reasons are?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I cannot give my consent to the motion."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" It will be a great hardship to the people of Madras."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has no right to reflect on the ruling of the Chair."

## III

## COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF KISTNA, GODAVARI EAST AND GODAVARI WEST DISTRICTS.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have to announce to the House that the following hon. Members have been nominated as candidates for election to the Committee to enquire into the economic condition of the districts of Kistna, Godavari West and Godavari East :—

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.

Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.

\* I beg to move for the adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., the proposal to close the Buckingham canal from the 1st of February for six months for boat traffic from Adyar to Covelong.

COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF KISTNA, 469  
GODAVARI EAST AND GODAVARI WEST DISTRICTS.

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Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.

Diwan Bahadur B. Ramachandra Reddi.

Mr. J. Bheemayya.

" D. Narayana Raju.

" K. V. R. Swami.

" B. Venkataratnam.

" S. Venkayya.

" As the number of candidates exceed the number of vacancies, an election will take place by means of the single transferable vote under Regulation 11 (5) of the Regulations for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote. I fix 3 to 5 p.m. as the time for the holding of the elections. The counting of votes will commence at 5 p.m. to-day."

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—" According to the arrangement come 12 noon. I do not want to contest."

Mr. J. BHIMAYYA :—" I withdraw."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" There is no Diwan Bahadur Ramachandra Reddi here, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is a slip; it is so typed here. Election to the presidentship of a district board is the forerunner of a Diwan Bahadurship."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know if this House is likely to sit beyond to-day?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It all depends upon the official work that remains unfinished."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" We would like to know, Sir."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" After finishing the two items of official business that appear on the agenda we must know whether to sit to-morrow or not."

## IV

## A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY ACT, 1923.

The House then resumed discussion of the motion of the hon. the Chief Minister that the Madras University Amending Bill be passed into law.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, I do not want to take much more of the time of this House. I merely desire to make a reference to only one point. The hon. the Minister for Education is highly mistaken if he thinks that by rushing through this piece of legislation at this stage he would be adding to the glory of his legislative achievement. It is always much more useful that the Minister came before the House with definitely settled views than with Bills that have had to be dealt with amendments of a very numerous character at the latest stage. This Bill having undergone such a modification as to necessitate almost a re-drafting after the second reading stage, I feel, Sir, that it is not right that we should pass this piece of legislation at this moment. I therefore feel no hesitation in opposing the motion for this Bill being passed into law."

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\* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, perhaps hon. Members have forgotten that, before the hon. Minister thought of introducing a Bill, I introduced a Bill to amend the Madras University Act. Afterwards owing to a change in Congress policy I gave up prosecuting the further stages of the Bill. But the Select Committee had considered both the Bills and the resultant amending Bill embodied such of the amendments of my as well as the Chief Minister's Bill which commended themselves to the Select Committee in the first instance and later on in this House. There is no doubt whatever that almost from the time the Act was made, there was need felt by the authorities of the university and by others having anything to do with it for making certain changes in the wording of the Act. On the whole I think that defects, both of language and of a technical character which interfered with the smooth and efficient working of the various university bodies, have now been removed. I am grateful that 'Oriental College' has now been defined and given a special place in the scheme of university authorities. It is but right and proper that this Indian University should give due prominence to colleges engaged in Indian studies which are here called by the word 'Oriental'. Both yesterday and at earlier stages, Mr. President, a great deal of genuine feeling has been exhibited here on the floor of this House especially on this side that the Madras University should devote more and more attention to Indian subjects of study and particularly to Indian systems of medicine. I think the Opposition may well congratulate itself that in spite of the serried ranks behind the hon. Minister they went on modifying amendment after amendment and pressed on him to accept the need for the Madras University to do its best for Indian systems of medicine. But I would assure my hon. Friends that their persistent fight for the recognition of the Indian systems of medicine will not be lost sight of by the university authorities. There is nothing in the Act which prevents the university from constituting a faculty of Indian medicine or doing anything it considers proper and necessary for the purpose of recognizing and developing Indian systems of medicine and other indigenous sciences. To the extent to which a single individual can, I propose to place before my colleagues the strong feeling of this House and see to the extent to which I can that we do our best by the Indian systems of studies, particularly indigenous medicine.

"A new clause has been added defining the powers of the university. It was perhaps necessary to put it in so as to remove any possible doubts as to the exact powers of the university as a corporate body apart from the powers of the Senate and the Academic Council. Moreover, a definite gain has been achieved in that by sub-section 17 the university has been authorized to institute a permanent fund for the maintenance of a publication bureau, employment bureau, students' unions, university extension boards and university clubs. I earnestly trust that this will not be a mere paper recognition of this important department of university work. A publication bureau is very important and already the university is doing something but is handicapped for want of funds. But if ever we are to meet adequately the enormous ignorance and illiteracy prevalent in this country, I think the universities must do their best to spread knowledge by means of publication, especially in the Indian language. I attach more importance, Mr. President, to the establishment of an employment bureau. I have often heard cheap criticism that Indian University graduates seek employment and that they do not seek education for its own sake, and it is no job of the university to find employment for its graduates. I do not agree with it at all. I believe

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[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

that the employment in honourable and useful occupation of its alumni should be one of the first cares of any University which takes interest in its alumni, and I think that the Madras university owes it to itself and to its students to bestow some attention upon this and see to it that the products that they turn out are not left to drift for themselves in the wide world and that the Alma mater shows some interest in their future career. Students unions, university extension boards, university clubs and other important activities, are also provided for.

"The other significant feature of this Bill, Mr. President, is the abolition of the Council of Affiliated Colleges. I earnestly appeal to my mufassal friends not to take a too tragic view of this abolition. Affiliated Colleges have lost nothing on the whole by their modified position under this Bill. They have perhaps lost a body which was more ornamental rather than useful or active. As a compensation for that, if I may use that phrase, they have been given increased representation on the Academic Council, which is the supreme academic body of the university. I think their representation has been nearly doubled on that body and I hope they will make themselves felt as effectively as they have been doing, if not more. Besides that, the representation of the Mufassal Colleges on the Syndicate remains intact, in spite of the abolition of the Council of Affiliated Colleges. Three representatives of the mufassal colleges will be elected by the Academic Council to the Syndicate. I therefore think they have no reason to regret the abolition of the Council of Affiliated Colleges.

"On the whole the position of the Senate remains more or less what it was although there have been changes here and there. One important change, Sir, is that the vexed question of members of certain bodies being elected in their capacity as such members to university bodies ceasing to be members of the original bodies and yet not ceasing to be members of the bodies of the university to which they were elected as members, has been set at rest by elaborate provision in this Bill. I am glad, Mr. President, that the definition of university centres has been retained and more than that the Senate has been given the power to recommend to the local Government the recognition of any local area as a 'university centre.' In section 17, Sir, sub-clause 24, it is provided that the Senate may recommend to the local Government the recognition of any local area as a university centre. I attach great importance to it. A place like Trichinopoly, for example, with its three colleges doing high class work and a large number of high schools deserves a little more recognition at the hands of the university. Let us not forget that one of the most fruitful sources of the revenues of the University of Madras is what is known as the fee income, that is fees which candidates pay for university examinations. Judged from that standard I believe Trichinopoly comes only next to Madras in the amount of revenue it contributes by means of candidates fees for university examinations. I feel something ought to be done by recognizing Trichinopoly as a university centre by opening, if possible, a university library, a university club and such other facilities as will make the students of these colleges realize that they are not merely paying fees for the university but they get something in return from the university by means of university facilities.

"As far as the question of examinership is concerned, there has been a great deal of heart-burning in the past by the Act permitting the Academic Council and the Council of Affiliated Colleges to recommend the names of eligible

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teachers for examinerships. Now the power has been removed from the Academic Council and vested in the Boards of Studies. I hope that with this change the Boards of Studies will make suitable recommendations and the Syndicate will more and more practically accept them, and that the appointments of examiners will no longer be influenced by considerations alien to the needs of the examinations or the qualifications of examiners. There has been some increase also in the strength of the Academic Council, and I am glad that the Academic Council which, I believe, is the finest creation of the earlier Acts, is growing stronger and its position is being recognized in this Bill. I only wish, Mr. President, that it had been possible for us to provide for an optional honorary vice-chancellor, but that is not yet to be. I hope that the time will come when it will be possible for us to realize that there may be men who by their attainments, by their services to education, and by their past connexion with the university, may be amply qualified to be vice-chancellors and yet may not agree to be paid vice-chancellors.

"So far as this vexed question of Madras versus mufassal is concerned, I believe, no longer will the desire for a new university, namely, the Tamil University, hamper the smooth progress of the Madras University. I do not know if all hon. Members have read—I am sure several of them have read—the speech of the Governor in reply to the deputation that waited on him at Trichinopoly, the other day when he said—I now believe with the concurrence of the Minister after the answer he gave me yesterday in regard to the answers of Governors to such deputations—that now that funds have been found for the Annamalai University, there is no immediate prospect of the Government finding funds for a Tamil University. As such, therefore, I believe, Mr. President, that the Madras University will have to continue for some time, both as a teaching and as an affiliating university. From the ideal point of view, it is by no means satisfactory. I am one of those who believe that if you want a teaching and a residential university you must have it in its proper form, as for example in Chidambaram, before we can expect any good results from it. The fact that Madras is both a teaching and an affiliating university is due to historical causes. Indeed it has been an affiliating university from its very inception and it is only slowly becoming a teaching university. That has got to continue and we must see to it that no inconsistency arises which may hamper its functions. I am one of those who believe that all honours and post-graduate work should be concentrated in Madras hereafter at least, if possible, just as we have provided in the case of the Andhra University that all higher and post-graduate work should be concentrated at Vizagapatam. Whatever history may impose upon us by way of obligation in recognizing the existing colleges, which we cannot destroy or modify, I do trust that the university policy in the future, in Madras also, will be to carry out what we have resolved, namely, that all higher and post-graduate, research and other such work shall be concentrated in Madras. So far as the future is concerned, my hon. Friends who are interested in the Andhra University will agree with me that those of us who are supposed to be Tamilians and therefore cannot enter into the spirit of the Andhra University, propose to do by the Madras University exactly what we have done by the Andhra University. We do not want any centres. My hon. Friend from East Godavari interrupted me. The word 'centre' is used in the Madras University Act in a sense entirely different from the sense in which it is used in the Andhra University Act. Therefore, there is no

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question of more centres or fewer centres. I believe that first-grade colleges may be anywhere and everywhere, so long as you have got an affiliating university only. I still believe, as I believed in the case of the Andhra University, that higher research work should be concentrated in one and only one place.

"Sir, differences of opinion are growing up as regards the place of the universities in modern life. What modern democracy naturally insists is the need for mass education, for elementary education, as it is called. I yield to none in my desire to see my country universally educated at least up to the elementary education stage, and at as early a date as possible. At the same time, I believe, that even for the spread of sound elementary education you want sound and well-financed universities which will send forth teachers who will be the centres of light and leading, from whom will radiate that knowledge which will help this country to come by her own. I trust, Sir, that the Madras University may count upon the increasing support of this Council in future when it starts its work under the provisions of this amending Bill."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, I crave your indulgence and that of the House for a few minutes only. As it is we have taken almost a whole day with regard to this Bill. Hon. Members opposite talk of this legislation being done in a hasty manner, but they have to remember that this Bill was introduced as long ago as August 1927 and it has taken nearly eighteen months for even moving that this measure be passed into law. I am sure they will admit that there has been no hastening in any manner whatever. Of course, I know there has been a certain amount of feeling with regard to the drafting of the amendments that were proposed at the third reading stage, but the way in which we carried amendments in the second reading made it incumbent that such amendments should be introduced in the third reading stage in order to bring the Bill into a proper order. That is my only excuse for having such a number of drafting amendments and for this I am obliged to the Law (Drafting) Under Secretary, Mr. Govindan Nayar, to whom I must pay my thanks in this House for the able way in which he drafted these amendments, considering time that was available to him. I must also, in this connexion, thank Mr. Statham who was largely responsible for the drafting of the Bill as it was introduced into this Council and also Dr. Meston, Mr. Smith and Mr. Corley for the help they have given in all stages of this Bill. The two underlying principles of the Bill, as it was introduced, were whether the number of members to the Senate and the other bodies could not be reduced. That was not found possible because of the various conflicting elements that wanted representation on the Senate. The second point, as I explained already, was that we should get rid of the Council of Affiliated Colleges. Mr. Saldanha said that I wanted injury to the mufassal colleges. I can tell him that was far from my mind. If he had read the Statement of Objects and Reasons he might not have made that statement, but I am getting accustomed to such statements from Mr. Saldanha and he makes such statements without any regard to the book at all. The other point which my hon. Friend, the Member for the University, has referred to is that certain conflicts had arisen in the matter of a jurisdiction between the various bodies and that had to be remedied. My hon. Friend, the Member for the University, referred to his Bill and I admit that Bill also was useful to the Select Committee in some points, and as he himself admitted,

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some of his amendments have also been incorporated into this Bill. But, the main point under consideration was that there were difficulties in this working of this Act and that it had to be corrected, so that there will not be conflicts between authorities and authorities and that has been done by this Bill. That was the main purpose of my Bill. No doubt, the hon. Member for the University also referred to some of the points which arose as to the conflict between the various authorities, but I am sure he will himself admit that the Bill introduced by the Government dealt with this more elaborately than his did. I am obliged to the Members of this Council for the help they have given in the passing of this legislation. I know there have been heated debates in the matter especially of introducing some amendments which they thought were dear to their hearts. Far be it from me to say that I am opposed to any Indian system of education or culture. What I felt was that as the Act stood, it was unnecessary for such amendments, but as the hon. Member for the University has stated, the way in which discussion has taken place on this Bill will bring home to the authorities of the university the feeling in the Legislative Council with regard to the teaching of Indian History and Indian Systems of Medicine, which I am sure, the university authorities, experienced as they are with public opinion in this country, will try and do their best to incorporate into the system of education which they are imparting to-day. I know hon. Members think that the Ministry has not done enough in the way of legislation, but if they had sat for three days as they have done with regard to these two University Bills, I am sure hon. Members will realize the difficulties of a Member of Government with regard to the passing of legislation. I do not complain about the Opposition in the way in which they practiced obstruction, because it is a matter for them, and I think it is also one of the well-understood Parliamentary principles by which if they want to obstruct they have a right to do so. I have no complaint to make in that connexion.

"Mr. President, I also wish to express my thanks to you, Sir, personally for the difficulty you had in putting the various amendments in regard to this measure in the Council."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I hope the hon. Minister will take care not to give the same trouble in future Bills."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"That is why I am thanking you so that if I give some trouble you may not think it too much of a trouble. With these few words, I move that this Bill be passed into law."

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

The motion was put to the House and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

# V

## THE MADRAS SERVICES COMMISSION BILL, 1929.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think it will be more convenient to the House to have the motion split up into three parts : one is that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee. Then there is another motion by Mr. Karant and C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar to suspend the standing order. This will be taken as the second part, whether the standing order is to be suspended or not. When once the suspension of the standing order or retention of it is agreed to, the names of the members of the Select Committee may be taken up. So we shall have to put three distinct propositions."

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This suggestion was agreed to by the House.

\* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Mr. President, Sir, I introduce the Madras Service Commission Bill \* (i.e.), Bill No. 5 of 1929, and move that the Bill be referred to a select committee. In doing so, Sir, I would wish briefly to state the scope and nature of this measure. It is really quite a simple matter if the rules and the law under which it is proposed are understood. Under section 96-B (2) of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State in Council may make rules for regulating the classification of the civil services in India, the methods of their recruitment, their conditions of service, pay and allowances, and discipline and conduct. Under the same section, he may also delegate these powers. Rules have been issued accordingly classifying the civil services in India into four categories : the all-India Services, the Provincial services, the subordinate services and officers holding special posts. As regards delegation, the Secretary of State has delegated the power to make rules regarding the method of recruitment to the Provincial civil service, subordinate services, special posts, to the local Governments of Governors' provinces.

"That is to say, the Local Government separately has powers to regulate the recruitment of Provincial services, subordinate services and special posts and we are not concerned in any way with the all-India services. This Bill therefore is not intended to regulate the conditions of recruitment or qualifications but merely to set up an agency to advise the Government in the selection of the personnel. That is its main object. The rules for regulating the method of recruitment will, of course, vary with regard to each service and they will be made separately under the separate authority of the Secretary of State rules. The reasons that make it necessary to set up a Services Commission are two-fold. In the first place, the rules that give the Local Government the power to regulate the method of recruitment say that the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council should be required to making the first appointments to the Provincial service otherwise than as a result of competitive examination or on the advice of a permanent Board of Selection appointed by the Local Government, or of the Central Public Services Commission. Now therefore if the Local Government makes any statutory rules regarding the method of recruitment to any provincial service otherwise than by competitive examination, every appointment would require the sanction of the Governor-General in Council unless we set up a permanent Board of Selection on whose advice the Local Government should act. That is one object of this Bill, as it sets up such a Board. It might be contended that such a Board might be set up by mere executive orders. But then comes in the second consideration that having regard to the necessity for maintaining the purity of the administration, it would be advisable that this Board, once set up, should be as independent as possible both of the Government on the one hand, and of political influences on the other. And if you will briefly refer to the clauses of the Bill, you will see how they are intended to carry out the purposes that I have indicated. The first set of clauses as regards the constitution of the Commission—I do not propose to go into details—is aimed at placing that body as far as possible beyond the influences either of the Government or of political interests once it is appointed. The second set of clauses which deal with its functions lays down that they

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\* Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 22nd January 1929.

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should do to carry out the method of recruitment that has been laid down by the Local Government under the powers which they independently possess. For instance, where competitive examination has been laid down by the Local Government as a method of recruitment, they should proceed in a certain manner; and where recruitment from a provincial or subordinate service has been laid down by the Local Government as the method of recruitment, they should proceed in a certain other manner therein indicated. It will not be for the Commission to lay down the conditions of recruitment. That is the duty of the Local Government and that duty it cannot delegate to any other authority if it is to function as a Government at all. Lastly, there are some minor points in regard to examinations for those already in service and for probationers. For people already in the services you are familiar with the present examinations. It is proposed to utilize the Commission to undertake the duty of conducting these examinations. In regard to disciplinary cases, it is proposed to give the Commission advisory functions. I do not know whether anybody has in any way misunderstood the concluding clause of the Bill which provides the rule-making powers. That has nothing to do with regard to the making of the rules as regards methods of recruitment or any rules of that nature, because that is a separate power given to the Local Government by the Statutory Rules made under the Government of India Act. The rules contemplated by the Bill are merely rules of procedure as regards the working of the Commission. If there is any doubt in the phraseology, that of course can be made clear by suitable amendments in the select committee. I do not wish, Sir, to expatiate upon the necessity for the placing of patronage in the hands of an independent body. I think all parties in the House have at one time or another urged that something to this end should be done."

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

\* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I beg to move that the Bill be circulated. That is, under the Standing Orders, Sir, the normal way of proceeding when the House wants further consideration of this Bill both for the purpose of enabling it to make up its own mind as also for the purpose of enabling the Government and all sections of the House to sound public opinion on this matter. I am anxious, Sir, that our attitude should not be misunderstood in this matter. We yield to none in any part of the House in our anxiety and earnest desire for the early constitution of a proper Public Services Commission which, to use the words of my hon. Friend, the Revenue Member, will be independent of the Local Government and of political influences, and will distribute patronage with a sole eye to the benefit of the people and of the Government. Therefore we are anxious that a proper services Commission should be set up and set up as early as possible. But, Sir, I make this motion because we believe that although technically this motion of my hon. Friend is in time, it is only *technically* in time. I think I am not wrong in pointing out to this House that this Bill was for the first time published only in the last week's *Fort St. George Gazette* and I believe many hon. Members from the mufassal may have seen it only after they came to Madras. And in any case I do not think the provisions of the Bill have been long enough before the public to justify the feeling that there has been sufficient discussion of this matter. And there should be some more time given to the public and to this House also to make up its mind on this matter. So far as the sentiments given expression to by

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the hon. the Revenue Member are concerned, they are wholly unexceptionable. But, Sir, as usual with such performances—I do not mean him personally—on behalf of any Government when we begin to test them in the cold light of the actual sections, we find that they fall very short of the ideal set out by him or by the Government. Section 96-B (2) of the Government of India Act to which reference has been made provides *inter alia* that the Secretary of State may delegate all these important functions not only to local Governments, but also to the local legislatures. It is perfectly open to the Secretary of State to say that the local Legislative Council of Madras shall make all rules relating to the classification of services, to recruitment, and to all other incidental matters governing public service. I, of course, except the all-India services because no Provincial Council can deal with such all-India services. But there are three other important classes of service, Provincial and subordinate services and special posts, in respect of which the local Legislative Council may make rules. I do not see why the Secretary of State should have exercised his powers in this section in the manner stated. Of course, I do not hold the Local Government responsible for it, but I suggest for the consideration of this House that it is perfectly possible for the Secretary of State not merely to authorize the Local Government to appoint the Public Services Commission but also to authorize the local Legislative Council to make all the necessary rules. The hon. the Revenue Member frankly stated—he will correct me if I misheard or misunderstood him—that this Bill is not intended to affect recruitment in a direct manner. That is intended for the Government to make rules about. It is the Government of Madras which makes the rules under the power delegated to it by the Secretary of State, as it is the Government of a Governor's province. They may make these rules and this Commission comes in merely as an extra body to carry out these proposals. Therefore, am I wrong in suggesting that this Public Services Commission is intended merely to be a machinery to advise the Government with regard to the working of the rules made by the Madras Government itself? The hon. the Revenue Member gave two reasons. The first was that the power of recruitment to appointments has been restricted by rules made under this section to be subject to the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council except in two cases, namely, where the appointment is made as a result of a competitive examination or on the recommendation of a statutorily constituted public body. Therefore, my hon. Friend suggests that in order to eliminate the need for the previous approval of the Government of India, 12-45 this Government will have to resort to a Public Services Commission which p.m. will make appointments. This, I submit, I use it in the usual legal sense, is a fraud on their power, because according to the whole scheme of the rules of the Government of India appointments in the first instance should be made eliminating the personal or, shall I say, the patronage element altogether, and it should work mechanically, as if it were a result of a competitive examination in which no personal influence or patronage of course counts, or it should be a recommendation of the Public Services Commission which taken in its context *ex hypothesi* means a Commission independent of the Local Government and uninfluenced by the wishes of the local Government, either in regard to a particular appointment or in regard to the general class of appointments. Both these conditions, Mr. Chairman, are absent in this clause. First of all, the Commission is not an independent body—I want hon. Members to attach some importance to it. The Public Services Commission contemplated under section 96-C of the Government of India Act is



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appointed by the Secretary of State in Council, and their tenure is subject to his will and pleasure, whereas the Public Services Commission of Madras is going to be a creature of my hon. Friend, the Revenue Member, that is the Government of Madras. They would not be appointed by an authority superior to or even different from the Government of Madras. Therefore, to say that it is an independent body is certainly playing with words, if I may say so respectfully.

"Secondly, Mr. Chairman, the rule itself, if it is understood in its proper context, contemplates a Public Services Commission or a public statutory body which will work more or less automatically as a competitive examination. But here it is conceded that it is not the business of this Commission to regulate recruitment or make rules for the same; they are merely to carry out rules made by the Government, so that they are creatures of the Madras Government and they are to obey the creator's rules in their actual functioning. Therefore what amount of freedom they will have in making appointments under this ruling is best left to the imagination of my hon. Friend, the Revenue Member. Whenever hereafter we put questions as regards appointments, they will say 'this is the recommendation of the Public Services Commission.' This is a smoke screen for them to hide all their patronage, the injudicious distribution of patronage, and will introduce the well-known spoils system of other countries which has been condemned and out of which they are slowly getting away. The phrase 'Public Services Commission' covers a multitude of sins, and I ask my hon. Friends to examine this picture a little more closely. This Public Services Commission is a commission merely in name. It is going to be appointed by the Government of Madras; it should be anxious to secure the approval of the Government of Madras. Already—I do not want to go into names—I know there are men who are anxiously making preparations for appointment to this Commission. I know two or three names are being rumoured about all over Madras, and people know exactly who are going to be appointed as Chairman and the two members. I ask this House, in all seriousness, whether this is a condition under which we can honestly say that we are conforming to the spirit of the rule, if not to the letter of it. You cannot sanction of the Government of India before you make appointments either by competitive examination or a properly constituted Public Services Commission.

"My hon. Friend, the Revenue Member, used a phrase with which I entirely agree, viz., the necessity for maintaining purity in the administration of a commission independent of the Government and of political influence. My suggestion is that this Commission as it is proposed to be constituted does not bring about either of these results.

"Then, Sir, my hon. Friend said—I believe I heard him correctly—that no Government can delegate to a commission the power of framing rules with regard to the recruitment, and that only the Government can do it if it is to function at all. I venture to question the soundness of that position. I can understand the Local Government saying that they cannot give up all discretion in the matter of appointments; I can understand their saying that the Public Services Commission can only recommend a panel of qualified men from whom they have got to select; but when the Local Government

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go so far as to say 'we alone must appoint, not only appoint but also make the rules for the appointments and no other body can be given that power', I ask, in all humility, where is the authority which says that Government cannot delegate the power to frame rules in regard to recruitment for services? Indeed, the Government of India Act contemplates that these rules may be made by this House. This House is not the Government of Madras. Why should not therefore the power to make the rules be delegated to the Commission itself? Therefore, I venture to submit to this House that the whole scheme of the Act is intended to remove the previous sanction of the Government of India for appointments and to vest in a statutory creature of the Madras Government the so-called power to advise according to rules made by the creator, which advice the creator may either accept or reject or accept with qualifications. These are the three limitations of the Public Services Commission—appointment by the Local Government, having to carry out the rules made by the Local Government, and the recommendations of that body not binding upon the Local Government.

"So far as the actual clauses of the Bill are concerned, my hon. Friend, the Revenue Member, just skipped through them. I want to invite the attention of the House to a few clauses to show exactly what this Bill stands for. Section 4 of the Bill says: 'The Chairman and the other members of the Commission shall be appointed and may be removed from office by the Governor in Council.' I am sorry I did not sufficiently stress the significance of the word 'removed'. They are not only creatures, but creatures whose life is dependent on the will of the creator. Normally a creature lives until it chooses to kill itself, or suffers organic disease to take possession of it and kill it. But here the unfortunate creature cannot live even for a minute except by the continual sweet will and pleasure of the creator. So, the moment the chairman or a member makes one single mistake according to the Government, notice to quit will be given. What is the unfortunate Commission to do? They are first of all appointed by these gentlemen and they hold office at the sweet will and pleasure of the distinguished Members of the Treasury Bench. But then there is one great saving grace, i.e., 'No order of removal shall be made without the personal concurrence of the Governor of Madras.' This 'Governor of Madras' is one of those institutions which are above this House; so whatever it does, even if we ask a question as to what advice was tendered to the Governor in regard to a certain appointment, it is all 'confidential.' This is a stereotyped answer which we have all learnt to expect from the Treasury Benches. Therefore, what will happen is the unfortunate Governor of Madras will be used by these people to dismiss these men, and then when we ask questions the reply will come 'It is in Governor's discretion, you cannot ask.' The result is the three unfortunate men will live, move and have their being at the sweet will and pleasure of the Treasury Bench. I ask in all seriousness, is it pretended for one moment by any member who takes things seriously and who has any experience of public work that these three men—I know there may be and there are exceptions—are really going to be independent of this Government?

"Then, Sir, we have the functions of this great Commission which, as my hon. Friend the Leader (Mr. Venkatapati Raju) reminds me, are only advisory. That again makes this Commission really impotent. Let us take these sections: Section 9. says: 'The Commission shall advise the Local

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Government on any question which the Local Government may refer to it in connexion with the recruitment to any provincial or subordinate service or special post'. That is merely advice. Then section 10 says: 'Where any competitive examination is to be held in India for the purpose of recruitment to any provincial or subordinate service or special post, the Commission shall (i) advise the Local Government in regard to the regulations prescribing (a) the qualifications of candidates, (b) the conditions of admission to the examination, and (c) the syllabus of the examination; (ii) announce the number of vacancies to be filled from among the candidates for the examination; (iii) make all arrangements for the actual conduct of the examination; (iv) arrange the candidates in order of merit on the results of the examination; and (v) forward a list of the candidates so arranged to the Local Government.'

"What happens to the list? Is it to be accepted? Nothing is said about it. They may upset the whole order of merit and choose other men. Then section 11 says: 'Where recruitment to any provincial or subordinate service or special post is to be made by selection' etc., the Commission shall advise the Local Government in regard to the regulations prescribing the qualifications, announce the number of vacancies and submit to the Local Government a list of such number as the Local Government may fix of the candidates whom the Commission considers most suitable for appointment arranged in the order of preference.' They have got only to make the suggestions.

"Then there is recruitment by promotion. 'Where recruitment . . . is to be made by promotion from a subordinate service, the Commission is again to advise after considering the claims of candidates and arrange the candidates in the order of preference.' Besides all this, there is section 13, which says: 'In the exercise of its functions under sections 10, 11 and 12, the Commission shall observe the rules, if any, made by the Local Government regarding the constitution of or recruitment to', etc. The words 'if any' there are significant. As the *Hindu* in its leading article pointed out the other day, it is an anomaly which the Madras Government is responsible for as contrasted with the Government of India. The Government of India have made elaborate rules with regard to recruitment, with regard to competitive examination, with regard to redressing communal injustices in recruitment and various other matters. Having made these rules, they have also made rules for constituting a Public Services Commission under section 96 (c) of the Act. The result is, the Government, the people and the services all know exactly what are the rules under which this Commission is functioning, and therefore it works much better than the Commission in regard to which we have no information, save some scrappy rules made now and then by the Government. If there are no rules, and if they are to function merely as advising the Local Government, then it is only a body to register the decrees of the Executive Government of the province.

"Similarly, with regard to appeals and memorials also, the Local Government merely asks them to advise on all matters and the opinion of the Commission is intended to be communicated to the officer or officers concerned. That is the only difference. And even the authorities lower in status than the Local Government, like heads of departments who have got to deal with censure and withholding of promotion and increments and so on, will treat the recommendations of this body only as mere advice and are not bound by it in any manner at all. And the whole scheme of the Bill is merely to

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deal with the constitution and recruitment of public services. I take it, Mr. Chairman, that all the other matters contemplated in section 96 (c) of the Act conditions of service, pay and allowances, and discipline will stand removed, entirely from the jurisdiction of this Commission, except by way of advice, and will be dealt with by the Local Government as in the past. Incidentally I may mention that sections 5, 6 and 7 provide for salaries to the Chairman and the two members on scales of Rs. 3,000 for the Chairman, and Rs. 2,000 for each of the other Members. Besides this, there is the Secretary on a salary not exceeding Rs. 1,500 and they can incur expenses up to Rs. 1,000 per mensem for all other expenditure connected with this.

"No doubt, considering the high salaries prevalent in this country, these 1 p.m. salaries may seem fairly reasonable. But I think, Mr. Chairman, the time has come for the Legislatures of India when salaries are sought to be provided by their vote to apply their pruning knife. We must remember that we are legislating for one of the poorest countries in the world, if not the poorest; and I do not think that in this country of ours anybody can or need be paid more than Rs. 1,000. We cannot compare other countries where they may be paying higher salaries for similar or higher offices. It seems to me that it is another matter that has to be taken into consideration, and people have got to be educated on this matter also. No doubt, I am for making salaries of Chairman and commissioners, if they are appointed, independent of the vote of this House, but I do not see why the salaries of secretaries and clerks should be put outside the vote of this House as this Bill seeks to do.

"If really the object of this Bill is so limited, I wonder why this Council should be asked to legislate on this matter at all; for, after all, recruitment is the most important function and in all well-recognized Governments the further stages of the Civil Service must work more or less automatically subject to punishment being awarded for inefficiency and dishonesty and reward being given to honest and efficient men, and, if this is to be kept out of the scope of the Public Services Commission, I should like to know exactly why this Bill at all in this truncated form should be placed before this House. In any case, my main ground for the Bill being circulated and adjourned is that we must know exactly the nature and the scope of the rules which the Madras Government have made or propose to make with regard to these important matters, especially recruitment, and the conditions of public service, and so on and so forth. Otherwise, we are merely voting for a skeleton without flesh and blood, and are merely appointing a Commission which is called upon to administer rules of which we have no knowledge except in a very scrappy manner and whose scope we cannot judge. I really do not see why the Government should not publish the rules or take a little more time to publish them so that we may know on what lines this Commission is going to function. Then, we shall know exactly the reasons as to why this Commission should have its salaries independent of the vote of this Council.

"Take, for example, the whole question of recruitment. Mr. Chairman, it is dealt with in sections 10, 11 and 12. I know there has been a great deal of agitation especially in this Province about recruitment. I have no desire to go into the vexed question of communal representation in the public services of this Province. That has been gone into *ad nauseum*, and I believe we have reached some kind of arrangement by which the predominance of a single community in the public services will be avoided and equal opportunities



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subject to minimum standards of efficiency will be offered to all the communities of this Province. But then, Sir, when once you have laid down that dictum, there is scope, internal scope for so manipulating this formula as to make it nugatory and make it more a question of patronage. The recent instance which came before this House but was not disposed of was the motion regarding the promotion of subordinates in the Registration department. Even after the Public Services Commission is appointed such Government orders can be passed and rules made, and this Commission will have merely to carry out the *ipse dixit* of the executive. Then I ask why should we throw good money after bad in instituting this Commission? If Government are determined to have their own way and if the House is willing to give its support, I do not see why we should have this Commission. My own feeling is that Government must lay down certain principles as have been laid down by the Government of India in the form of rules. There is no doubt whatever that a particular community here or a particular community there may feel hurt, that a particular member of the community does not get the job every time such appointment is going to be made, and if each time the Government are going to alter the rules, in order that there might be a proper representation of the various communities in the Province, there will be no discipline, no efficiency, in the services. By all means let us face the communal problem, squarely and holdly. Let us lay down the rules and let those rules work automatically, no matter whichever community benefits or does not benefit at a particular time or when a particular vacancy arises. My complaint is that, without framing the rules properly, if you will merely appoint a Commission, it will give more room for communal bickerings and more than that, question of patronage and privilege will come into play very largely. So, I would ask the hon. the Revenue Member to consider this matter carefully, and see whether he cannot follow the rules now being worked by the Public Services Commission at Delhi on the lines laid down by Sir Alexander-Muddiman when he was Home Member in the Government of India. This is what he said then :

'Now from the foregoing remarks it will be seen that I am not in any way hostile to the resolution which he has moved, but obviously in the form in which it stands it is a resolution which Government cannot possibly accept. I admit and Government have accepted before that there should be an adequate representation of minority communities. But we must qualify that by the fact that we cannot impair the efficiency of our public services by admitting persons who are not qualified to perform the duties which they are called upon to perform. That is a proposition which cannot be refuted. It gives me pleasure, however, to be able to inform the House that we do contemplate as regards the All-India services an extension of the present arrangements for securing representation for minority communities. We promise as I have said a consideration that I must continually emphasise that there must be an adequate qualification. No minority community can hope for or ought to hope for appointment to public service unless adequately qualified to render that public service. That is absolutely essential. I find the Indian Civil Service as a service where inequalities have possibly been more obvious than in other services. At present we reserve one-third of the vacancies in that service which will be filled by direct recruitment in India to redress these inequalities. We propose in the future to reserve one-third of the whole of the direct Indian recruitment. We shall, as in the past in exercising this power of appointment first observe the results of the competitive examination. If those results are satisfactory we shall be in no difficulty. If they are unsatisfactory we shall then resort to the process of nomination. We shall nominate as far as possible to the vacancies which we hold in reserve by selection from among the candidates who sat for the competitive examination and attained the adequate standard. If there are no such candidates we may have to adopt other means of obtaining them. If we cannot obtain candidates with adequate qualifications we shall not appoint them.'

"I believe that we must lay down some such principle. More or less, the same principle was laid down by Sir Malcolm Hailey earlier who was the then

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Home Member of the Government of India who wanted to prevent any one community or representatives of one province being treated better than others. Therefore, it is not impossible to lay down certain principles which we shall be able to translate into practice and not from time to time depend upon the whims and caprices of a Member of the Government in whose patronage a particular appointment lies.

"I should also in this connexion bring to the notice of the House the statement made by a man who cannot be said to hold any brief for any one community in this province, I mean Bishop Waller when he presided over the Madras Non-Gazetted Officers Conference, held towards the end of last year. This is what he says :

'The non-gazetted service was very popular in the land. For if one vacancy arose to-day there was a rush of hundreds of men for the place, each urging the claims of his poverty or the community to which he belonged whether a Brahman who was now the depressed class or an Adi-Dravida who was officially the depressed class. Communal representation as they urged might work among the candidates who were recruited but let it not work inside the services. It was only the Government which was compelled to recruit people that belonged to this or that community. In their own houses of businesses they would never think of doing it. They would recruit the person who knew his job. They (the Association) were perfectly right and it was sound to say that communal representation should not operate inside the services as the credit of the service demanded that the man with the best merit should be given the best job. There was no sense in saying that one should be passed over because it was the turn of some other community. It represented a disability under which the whole service would be suffering that promotion should go not by merit but by community. It would depress the members of the whole service. The following might be a proper slogan to be adopted "Communal considerations in recruitment : after recruitment promotion by merit".'

"I am mentioning this because, even after the Public Services Commission is appointed, these things may happen. If the Government without framing and publishing the rules were to ask us to give our seal of approval to this Bill, it will merely mean that the Commission will have to register the decrees of the Executive Government. I refer to another authority, Mr. Barker, the President of the Public Services Commission, who in presiding at the Convocation of the Patna University spoke as follows :

'I am on the side of Solomon. For merely every function in life even the most undistinguished, I prefer an educated to an uneducated man; and if the heresy to which I have referred were well founded it would involve a negation of everything for which the University of Patna and the universities of India stand. The vast sums which have been lavished out of the scanty resources of the Government and the smaller sums which have been lavished out of the vast resources of individuals would indeed have been ill spent if the universities of India were unsuccessful in producing the best candidates for public services. To those too who maintain that in the choice of public servants no importance should be attached to academic brilliance but to some lower standard of academic attainment, requiring great perseverance, hard work and self-denial, I will only say that no crueller wrong could be done to the youth of India than to encourage them to come in their thousands to Indian Universities and then dispute their entry to the public services. I stand therefore before you as an unabashed advocate of the system of competitive examination for the purpose of manning the public service of this country. I am under no illusions about competitive examinations and can be under no illusions, possessing as I do an inside knowledge of them. In this world we can only aim at the best; we cannot hope to attain perfection, and in spite of all its defects, I am of opinion that for India as it is the system of competitive examinations is the best and any other system is as a general rule not only not the best or even the second best but definitely bad.'

"It may be necessary under the present conditions to restrict the scope of competitive examinations in order to redress wrongs felt by communities. I have nothing to say against that, as a politician interested in the solidarity of this country. I do not want the small bickerings for the loaves and fishes of office to exist. But there should be 'a method in the madness'. It should not be left to the individual decision of the hon. Revenue Member or the Home Member or the Minister. Rules should be laid down stating for

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example that two-thirds should be reserved for open competition and the remaining one-third for nomination to redress inequalities among the various communities on some basis or other, which would work automatically, irrespective of the personality of the presiding officer in the Commission.

"If this Commission is not going to be made much more independent of the Local Government than it is proposed to be and if rules are not going to be made to regulate these things automatically, I dread to think of the consequences of the establishment of the Commission on this House and its successors. I believe there is a provision in this Bill which disqualifies certain people from being members of this Commission. I do not believe there is any section which says that Members of the Legislative Council shall not be appointed to be members of this Commission. I do not see it here. I believe Government will not commit the crowning wrong of offering Members of this hon. House jobs on this Commission. I hope also that every Member of this House will decline it if offered. We have a right to sit in judgment over the doings of this Commission and the doings of the Government. It will be a sad travesty of our duties and obligations *vis à vis* the Government, and the Commission, if Members of this House are going to be offered seats on this Commission. If however we are not going to keep out of this House the patronage activities of this Commission and the Government, we shall never be able to build up what has been achieved in other countries and particularly in England where we find that the fights between the two front benches are carried on almost always on public questions and not on personal question of patronage. Lawrence Lowell, a great authority on such matters, says—

'The House is engaged in almost ceaseless battles between the two front benches with the ranks of their followers marshalled behind them; and the battles are over public matters. Questions affecting private, personal or local interests occupy a relatively small share of the attention of the Member of Parliament. He is primarily the representative of a national party the interests of his constituents, and push the claims of influential electors. The defence, said to have been triumphantly made elsewhere, by a member accused of absence from important divisions, that he had procured more favours for his constituency than any other representative, could not be pleaded as an excuse in England. Hence the ministry is not compelled to enlist personal support either in the legislature or at the polls, by an appeal to private gratitude. It alone. In short, the enormous strength of party, in the legitimate sense of a body of men combined for a common public object, has enabled the Government to do what it could not have done so easily had party required the support of artificial props.'

"I do not want to compare this House with any other House; for I have too much respect for this House to do so. I would ask every hon. Member to ask himself whether we have reached that standard by which we discharge our duties with a sole eye to the public good of this province and without thinking of the personal considerations either for ourselves or to our constituency or to our supporters. If things are not as ideal already as they ought to be, I ask where we would be if we add to our difficulties, the difficulty of influencing the distribution of patronage. Our position will become intolerable. We, in the Opposition, may be wiped out, if really the Government in this country is going to be carried on on the basis of distribution of patronage. If Government are going to perpetuate these difficulties by distributing jobs by walking behind a stalking horse called the Public Service Commission, I am afraid party Government as it is developed in other countries will become almost impossible in this country. More than that, I feel that so far as the future of this country is concerned, we must

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take very great care that the troubles which other countries had to go through on account of the spoils system, to use a compendious phrase, do not overtake us. We should do something early enough, to see that we do not allow our judgment to be influenced by benefits which may accrue to our party by getting the patronage in our hands.

• "In other countries like America this problem assumed very ugly proportions and they are now engaged in a very earnest attempt to reform their civil service. A great writer says—

'Under existing conditions the possibility of a complete civil service reform, as generally understood, depends on whether our parties can be convinced that they can exist without their present elaborate organizations, or can maintain these organizations without the coercive power of the public offices. If the organizations are maintained, reform is impossible, unless a substitute is found for the spoils system. If the substitute be money, the change is a bad one; if it be argument and the devotion of earnest men, is good. . . .'

I hope it will be given to this country to establish party Government on sound lines, to build our parties not by distribution of patronage, but by the good and earnest work of the people for the country.

"From the point of view of the officials themselves, there is a great deal to be said for the feeling that they ought to be independent of political influences. In this House, as in the Legislatures of India, there is a body of permanent officials with whom I sympathise. They have neither ears nor eyes nor mouths except those of their political chiefs. If they say that they must vote against two and two being four, the permanent officials should do it; otherwise the convention is supposed to be broken. If officials are to be appointed to this Council at all, I suggest that they should be given freedom to vote as they like. Or a better method of saving their time will be to evaluate the votes of these members on the Treasury Bench and say that the vote of the hon. the Home Member is equal to four votes and the vote of the hon. Minister is equal to four votes and so on. Let these tired men go to their chambers and do their work. For it really does not matter very much. They very rarely speak and they never vote against their chiefs. Let us therefore establish a convention that when the Home Member rises he is supposed to have cast four votes. Why should we have permanent officials here who cannot express their opinions? I do not say they agree with us; sometimes they may, sometimes they may not. We have no means of knowing whether they agree or not with us. The public services of this country ought to become perfect and independent of political influences before we can make Swaraj, which I hope we shall soon win, a real democratic Swaraj. We cannot really govern this country properly for the permanent good of the vast masses of this country unless we have an incorruptible, efficient and independent public service. I attach great importance to it and the officials must cease to become politicians and must learn to carry out the orders of the Ministers whether they be a cursed 'Swarajists' or blessed 'constitutionalists.' It does not matter who guides them, so long as their official careers are not made dependent upon the favours of their political chief. The promotion and prospects should not be made to depend on the whims and caprices of the temporary occupants of the Treasury Benches. I am anxious that in all matters of recruitment, promotion and disciplinary action there ought to be a non-political body independent of the Government of the day and anxious, competent, and willing to do justice by the people who belong to the services and anxious to preserve the integrity of the services. If to-day, among

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other reasons, the Government of Great Britain is on the whole efficient, it is not a little due to the status of the permanent service. Ministers come and Ministers go, but the permanent service goes on for ever. That cannot be achieved in this country unless you make the public services absolutely independent of the personality of the Treasury Bench.

"I have advanced these arguments to plead that the second reading of this Bill should stand adjourned until we know very definitely and exactly what the Government propose to do with this Commission. As the *Hindu* has put it neatly in its issue of the 24th January.

"It seems to us therefore, that before the Madras Government proceed to enact the Madras Public Services Commission Bill, they should accept and lay down by rules, the above principles, the principles enunciated in the speeches of Sir Malcolm Hailey in the Assembly, of Sir Alexander Muddiman in the Council of State, supplemented if I may say so, by the principles laid down by Bishop Waller in his address to the Madras Non-gazetted Officers' Association, and by Mr. Barker in his convocation address to the University of Patna. It is only by this means that the function entrusted to the Commission will be justly and satisfactorily discharged. Otherwise, as the *Hindu* continues to point out, 'The Commission will simply constitute an additional set of officials for perpetuating the present unsatisfactory system of recruitments and promotions in the provincial and subordinate services in Madras.'

"I attach a great deal of importance to this question of promotion. I speak under the well-known disability of being a Brahman, but I claim we can rise above prejudices which are supposed to belong to our community. I do suggest that in the interests of efficient Government of this country, in the interests of the masses of this country, whose names we constantly invoke and often abuse, the permanent interests of this country demand that once a man is recruited to the public service he ought not to labour under the apprehension of being differentiated for belonging to a particular community."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member may continue his speech after lunch."

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

MR. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, I was saying, when we adjourned for lunch, that whatever may be the rules which may be made or which may have been made with regard to what I may call initial recruitment, once a man enters public service his future should be wholly in his hands. If he is honest, efficient, and zealous in the discharge of his duties, the highest rewards of that service ought to be open to him irrespective of the caste of himself or of his parents. Similarly if a man is not up to the mark, and does not conform to the highest standards of efficiency, honesty and integrity in the service, neither the caste of himself or of his parents should screen him from the punishment or denial of promotion which must be his due, because of his own want of character and qualifications. I am sure, Mr. President, that every hon. Member of the House will agree with me in laying down those principles. But the difficulty comes in when we seek to work those principles.

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"There are appointments and appointments and by a mere jugglery of words, promotions in the strictest sense of the word are translated into fresh appointments. Promotions to which people have learnt to look up, promotions for which they have been working have been converted, by a stroke of the pen, into fresh appointments and it has been asserted that out of one hundred and fifty good men, and true, who have spent the best part of their lives in the Government may be told that, 'for no fault of yours but for the accident of your being born to a particular class of parents you shall not get what you should otherwise get.' That seems to me to cut at the very root of the efficiency or honesty of Government service. Therefore it seems to me that the rules should make it perfectly clear that, excepting for special posts or special grades of posts which may be created or for which direct recruitment may be provided for either from outside the ranks of the service altogether or by selection from the lower grades, all rewards of high merit by way of normal promotion should be allowed to accrue to the lower service without any attempt at depriving of what is legitimately due to them. I am speaking, of course, of the recent Government Order in the Registration Department of this Government. I know that my opinion is not shared by some sections of this House. But I would appeal to them in all earnestness and humility to think not merely of the present but also of the future and remember that, according to that rotten principle, the most efficient non-Brahman, the most efficient Indian Christian, the most efficient Mussalman may be deprived of his just chance of promotion or appointment because of these circumstances.

"The gift of a sympathetic imagination is a rare one. I appeal to my hon. Friends of this House to attempt that task and place themselves in the position of a hardworking Government servant who, after fifteen or twenty years of loyal and efficient service, is told 'thus far and no further because you happen to be born of a certain class of parents.' It seems to me that it has simply to be stated for its absurdity to be exposed. At the same time the circumstances of this Province are such and the feeling that one community has, in the past to a large extent, occupied the public service is so strong that these arguments may fall on deaf years for some years to come. But I have no doubt in my own mind that, when the implications of the introduction of caste or communal principle in the grades of service begin to be realized by all Members of this House and others, they will agree with me that it is not right to interfere thus with the foundations of public service in this country. I am also anxious, Mr. President, as I was saying, that we should attempt to recruit our services from the best elements available and give them guarantee of their future and that we should be anxious to build up a public service in whose integrity and in whose impartiality the public can have ample confidence.

"I will read from a book, the 'Principle of Official Independence', by a man who knows what he is writing about. He refers to Canada. It is suggested that these difficulties which are a serious menace to Canadian national life can be partially solved by greater regard for official independence and all that it connotes. This and many dangers that have been enunciated serve to emphasise a real need for a better understanding of the principles underlying the conception of independence. It has been pointed out in the opening chapter that a modern democracy with a universal suffrage cannot work efficiently without the aid of the professional official. Therefore it seems

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to me that, as we are looking forward more and more in this country for democratic swaraj and all that it connotes, we should see to it that the integrity of public service is amply protected. That is why I feel that the relevant rules should be published before this House can be reasonably asked to pronounce upon this Bill.

"The danger of rushing this Bill through at this stage without placing before the House all relevant rules on the matter cannot be better illustrated than by the case of Municipal Service Commissions in other countries. The ideals would be that these Civil Service Commissions should be non-political in character, that they should faithfully enforce the principles of merit, and that they should maintain continuity of employment policy. On the other hand, Mr. President, if, without taking proper care, we allow these commissions to be set up in the form in which they are now sought to be, the result will be, as has been found in the case of Municipal Service Commissions elsewhere, our Civil Service Commissions may be found to have been under political domination rather than under professional guidance, the individual members of the Commission usually being appointed more largely on account of political considerations than because of their understanding of employment problems. I draw the attention of this House to this particular point that, in more advanced countries democratically speaking, they find that the commissioners to the commissions are usually appointed more largely on account of political considerations than because of their understanding of the employment problem. Again, Sir, it may be that 'although some of our commissions have shown notable courage and devotion in the case of our civil servants generally speaking, we have not secured faithfully the enforcement of merit principles.' I do not desire to say more on this point. I trust I have said enough to convince this House that although on the face of it a *prima facie* desire to form a Public Services Commission is uppermost in our minds, a mere phrase will not satisfy us. We must not mistake the shadow stand; more than that, let the Government make up their minds to vest the appointment of the Commissioners in the Secretary of State or an outside know that in the appointment of these Commissioners political considerations will not enter. Last, but not least, let us also know that the desire is not the mass and the people the best and the most efficient service for the taxes circulated." With these words, Mr. President, I beg to move that this Bill be

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to second this motion. I need not spend much of my speech on this subject as all the points that are desirable to be considered for the appointment of a Public Services Commission have been dealt with by my hon. Friend, the Representative for the University. What is desirable is that the Public Services Commission should be an independent body, independent of political considerations, independent of that it gives us no safeguard against the Commission being hand-maid of the Government and perhaps of the Ministry in power for the moment, because it provides also for the removal of any of the members of the Commission without any ground. No period is fixed for the holding of office by the Commissioners. Disqualifications and disabilities are not comprehensively mentioned. For

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[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

instance a commissioner should not be a Member of the Legislative Council. As pointed out by my hon. Friend, Mr. Satyamurti, we are not aware of the rules and of the classification of the services. The Legislative Council should have a control on the appointments to be made, on the principles of the classification of the service and on the principles on which appointments should be made. The main considerations should be those of qualifications and efficiency. These considerations cannot be left to the will of the Government but should be, to a great extent, placed under the control of the Legislature. With these words I second the motion of my hon. Friend."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that for the motion of the hon. the Revenue Member to substitute the amendment with the words, 'that the Bill be circulated'. Both the motion and the amendment are for the consideration of the House so that the principles of the Bill as well as this may be discussed."

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p.m.

\* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—"Mr. President, Sir, I very heartily support the motion of my hon. Friend the Member for the University. We from this side of the House always wanted to have a Public Services Commission. So it may come as a surprise to many that we now propose to circulate the Bill for public opinion in the country. We never wanted a Bill of the nature that is now introduced before the House. A Public Services Commission should be established in this Province which would be guided not by the Executive Government but by definite set of rules and whose functions will be quite distinct and away from the political or party influences in the country. But that is not what is being proposed by this Bill that is now introduced by the hon. the Leader of the House. Speaking for myself and also the Oriya community of Madras which partly I have the honour to represent, we have got practically nothing ever since party influences came to play in respect of loaves and fishes. So it is quite wrong and a travesty of truth to say that each class and community is getting its due share under the reformed dispensation or ever since the party system has come to existence. Therefore experience, sad though it has been, makes us think that each man, each class and each community who desires for a place in the public service should have a fair field and no favour. Communities which are not represented in service should be given some sort of representation, should find representation not by selection but by some sort of competition offering the best among them. That is the system that is being propounded in the Public Services Commission of the Central Government. Unfortunately this Government have not come forward with definite proposals or definite set of rules which will regulate the activities of the Public Services Commission in Madras. All that the Bill proposes is it relegates the Public Services Commission to the position of mere advisers, advisers to the Government and we know how the Government is going to accept that costly advice. Our past experiences are very unfortunate and I feel that the outcome is dust against weight for this Province has to pay a sum of Rs. 1,20,000 a year, if my calculations are correct. It is to maintain the costly staff and establishment. One would not mind this expenditure if it had an independent and important function to perform so as to ensure an efficient selection. But that is not what is supposed to be done here. Sir, the Bill is based on the lines of section 96-C of the Government of India Act. 96-B lays down that the local Government will have to discharge such functions as are delegated to it by the Secretary of State for India. In the first place we do not know what are the powers that have

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been delegated by the Secretary of State. I closely followed the hon. the Leader of the House and he did not give us any idea as to the powers that this Government have been delegated by the Secretary of State. These are important objections regarding the general principles of the Public Services Bill. Then coming to the Bill itself, Sir, I find that the Governor in Council has been the sole determining factor in appointing as also in dismissing the members of the Public Services Commission. This is a position to which we ourselves cannot agree. If you want to make the Public Services Commission independent of itself and free from all political influences I think it is but fair to the Commission that they should have independent existence governed by a set of rules or Act and be removable only by an address of this House. But this is not what is being proposed in the Bill. Then, Sir, there are two kinds of appointments proposed to be done, i.e., selection and competition. In the first place we do not know what are the places which are to be kept for competition and why at all selection is to be resorted to; if selection is to be kept on, whether persons to be selected are to be selected out of communities not represented in the competitive examinations or from communities and castes that are represented by candidates appearing for the competitive examinations. All these are thorny questions which have to be faced by Government and I think it is but fair that they should frame a set of rules as was done by the central Government and then come forward with a Bill and ask us to give our seal of approval. Sir, the Bill proposes very important functions to be relegated to the rules. It surprises and passes our comprehension why these rules should be framed by the Local Government without the consultation and the approval of the Legislative Council. I do for my part desire that the legislature should have nothing to do with the work of the Public Services Commission because we concede the principle that the Public Services Commission should be away from party influences. But that is no reason why the procedure and the activities of the Public Services Commission should not be bound by rules framed by the Local Government with the approval of the Legislative Council. These are important functions on which we have got our differences. So I think it is fair that such an important Bill of this character which commits the Provincial Revenues every year to the extent of 1½ lakhs and commits us to very important principles should have sufficient time for deliberation. Of course the hon. Member is right in his own way in giving seven days notice according to the rules. If I remember right it was published just a few days ago. It technically follows the Standing Orders in giving eight or ten days notice. An important Bill of this magnitude should be given sufficient time not only to consult ourselves but to consult the public opinion and the constituency whom we have to represent. With these words, Sir, I strongly support my friend's motion for circulation of the Bill."

\* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, I carefully listened to the very lengthy address which the hon. and Learned Member for the University was pleased to deliver in the House. With due respect to him and to this House I venture to suggest that all that eloquence could have been spared to us if he had only read out to us the leading article in the *Hindu* from which all his arguments are drawn with running comments also based on the views expressed therein. The points that he sought to make out are that people have to be educated on the merits of the Bill and therefore it is premature, time must be given; hence there must be a re-circulation. The second argument in support of his position was that the rules should be framed and the rules must

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be published before the Bill. These are the two main grounds which are relevant for discussion of the motion of adjournment. The first, viz., that there was not time enough for people to discuss the matter, can be easily disposed of. Already there has been some discussion in the press and if the House still wants any further time for the purpose of making up its mind on the merits of the Bill there is the interval between the time when the Bill is referred to the Select Committee and the time the Select Committee could dispose of it. There is plenty of time for members of this House and the public from the day of reference to the Select Committee until disposal by the Select Committee. Therefore that argument I submit is not at all sound nor do I think it is very seriously advanced.

"The second argument in favour of the adjournment is that the rules <sup>3 p.m.</sup> must be published, in order to know the nature and scope of the Bill. I am surprised to see that an independent Congresswallah should have gone to this length, namely, that we should not trust the Government of our own people. That is to say, we are going to have provincial autonomy and yet we do not want to submit ourselves to our own representatives to frame rules and regulations to control the services. The executive Government has the power to frame rules to control the services, it is not for the legislature to intervene in regard to this control. The hon. Member for the University has himself alluded more than once to the peculiar circumstances of our country; therefore Government have to frame rules from time to time as circumstances arise. In other words, you will be surrendering the powers of the executive Government to the legislature. Government's policy is well known and the rules hitherto made are also known to the public. The House already laid down policy. Hence the proposal is to appoint an independent body like the Services Commission for the purpose of selection of suitable candidates for all the services and in the matter of selection certain rules will have to be framed by executive Government.

"Take again the analogy of the Government of India. In the case of the All-India Services Commission, it is the Secretary of State that framed the rules. He appointed the Services Commission. Now, one of the arguments advanced by the hon. Member for the University is that Government should not appoint members but some extraneous authority must appoint them. His patriotism and his love of freedom would be satisfied if the Secretary of State made the rules and made the appointments for the Public Services Commission in Madras but he would not repose confidence in the local Government in the matter of making the appointments to the Public Services Commission. I leave it to the House to see how far this can be accepted.

"Again, the hon. Member said that the Commission has to carry out rules framed by the Government. Similarly in the case of the Commission appointed for the Government of India, it has to carry out the rules framed by the Secretary of State. Every Commission appointed will have to accept or adopt the rules framed by the executive Government of the time. I submit that argument also falls to the ground.

"Then, he quoted the authority in support of his remarks of Bishop Waller. I have great respect for him and he may be a good authority on Church Law but in so far as political controversies are concerned, it is really strange to quote his authority. Again he quoted Sir Malcolm Hailey and some text-book writers, who say that every community in the country should



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have equal justice. The circumstances of our country are such that there is a preponderance of one particular community and it is the aim and struggle of every other community to have its own proper and legitimate share in the services. That being so, it is impossible to lay down categorically, and text-book writers will not be able to help us very much. I admit that justice must be done to all who possess merit, but the bogey of efficiency has been too much pressed in this province more than necessary. The bureaucracy must realize the danger of making a fetish of efficiency. I warn the Government to see that while the standard of efficiency should be kept in view the special circumstances prevailing in this country must be fully kept in view; otherwise it will lead to dangerous positions. Therefore, it is essential that the authorities in the provinces must take into consideration the circumstances prevailing in the country. And, the Commission should be an independent Commission. But why should we distrust the Government? Has there been any reason for that? We know it is the favourite game of a particular set of people to raise a cry before they are hurt and warn Government as a threat. The real object of the motion for republication is to thwart the Bill and cause unnecessary alarm.

"Sir, my hon. Friend has referred to several matters relating to recruitment. I think they are all irrelevant at this stage of the Bill. There is nothing on the merits which commends the acceptance of this motion for adjournment. When the Bill is referred to the Select Committee, all other points that may come up may very well be considered by the Select Committee."

MR. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"Sir, I did not intend to intervene in this debate, because in the beginning I myself believed, on a cursory reading I made of the Bill, that the Bill might be referred to a Select Committee. But after hearing the Floor Leader of the Justice Party who came forward with arguments for allowing this Bill to go as it is to the Select Committee without further publication, I thought that it was time that we called halt. Sir, the Bill that has been placed for consideration is a mere skeleton. It does not satisfy the requirements which are necessary to enable the House to come to any decision on the fact whether this Bill is acceptable or not. I say it is impossible for any member who is interested in the welfare of the administration of this province to agree to the reference of this Bill even to a Select Committee, as the Select Committee cannot alter the principles that are involved in the Bill. It may make changes here and there, but certainly it cannot change the nature of the Bill. Sir Patro referred and rightly referred to the necessity for communal justice, and justice for all communities concerned. At the same time he made a mistake. He said that it should be done at the expense of efficiency. Sir, I do not agree with him there. (Sir Patro: 'I did not say so.') If I remember aright, he said that the bureaucracy was making a fetish or making too much of a bogey of efficiency. Certainly, Sir, no administration can ignore the fact that it is essential and it is the first principle. At the same time, I submit, my friend says that they cannot find efficient people even in their own community. I should think, going on hating again and again a community which had the advantage over other communities in the matter of education is not desirable. It is only when communities other than Brahman take to education and compete with the Brahmans and at the same time take their place, that certainly

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they will be given their due share. At the same time I say, in order to do communal justice, the Government have to make some provision whereby they can give redress to the grievances of other communities. Now what is happening in regard to the appointment of officers under the bureaucracy is that the persons who are really efficient and who have a legitimate right to the office are ignored, because of the fact that they belong to poorer communities, because of the fact that they do not have influence with the Members of Government, and because they do not have godfathers. What happens is that friends of members and other relatives have got a better chance to those services; whereas people who do not have those advantages go to the wall. Therefore, safeguard is absolutely necessary with a view to give an opportunity to communities other than those who are preponderating elements in the services of the country. The proper thing that should be done is to throw open these appointments for competition among the members of those communities themselves. If the Government wishes to appoint a certain number of Muslims to a particular office, that Commission which might come into existence should have rules framed in a manner that they should provide for competitive examination among the members of that particular community, so that they could give an opportunity to the best men in the community to get themselves appointed. Further, Sir, this Bill, I mean, proviso to clause 4, allows Members of the Government after retirement to also occupy these offices. I may, in this connexion, say, that we at least in this Council, before we give our assent to this Bill, have to take particular care to see the mentality that prevails in the Commission. My fear is that if we appoint on the Commission Members of the Government after their retirement, I do not know if we will not be perpetuating the same mentality in the Commission also. Therefore, I do believe that if at all they wish to make the Commission an independent body, which should not be influenced by the heads of departments, a body which will not, in one way or another, be obliged to the Members of the Government—it is only when they are independent that they can do justice—ex-Members of Government should not be appointed. Sir, I am afraid, the salary that is fixed for the members of the Commission is high. One might say that the salary is fixed so high in order to keep them out of temptation. But certainly, Sir, in a country like this, I do not think it is necessary that such salaries . . .

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid that the question of salary is a matter of detail rather than a general principle of the Bill."

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p.m.

MR. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"Very well, Sir, the principle that I wish to press when I referred to the question of salary is that we in this country ought to try wherever possible to cut down salaries."

"Then, Sir, the appointment of these commissioners is made by the Governor and it is also stated that His Excellency the Governor can also dismiss or remove them from office whenever he likes. Here I say, Sir, dismiss or remove them from office whenever he likes. Here I say, Sir, it is a copy of what is obtaining in England. In England the Civil Service Commission, as it is known, is appointed by the Crown on the advice given by the Premier. Here also if similar circumstances as prevail in England are existing, we could have understood this authority given to His Excellency the Governor. Until and unless we have provincial autonomy, complete provincial autonomy, I do not think that that analogy will hold good

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in our province. Sir, it is in order to prevent jobbery, it is in order to give opportunity for members of the backward communities and communities other than those which preponderate in the services that a Public Services commission is sought to be brought into existence. But if that Commission is not going to prevent the evils sought to be prevented, then I say, Sir, no salvation is in sight. Unless this Public Services Commission is made an independent body, a body which is in no way obliged or responsible to the bureaucracy, to the authorities of the Government, I say, Sir, that that body will not function independently. One may say that instead of giving the power of appointment of this Commission to the Local Government, we might give it to the Central Government. But there again, the difficulty comes that in so far as we do not have the amount of freedom, the power which we should have in an autonomous province, it won't be helpful. It is the self-same members of the local Government who will be the advisers of the Central Government. Therefore, Sir, in view of the fact that it is hoped that the provinces will soon have provincial autonomy and that we will be independent in our own provinces, I say that we should have the authority vested in the Government of the province, but at the same time we must have sufficient safeguards to see that the evils which are sought to be removed by the appointment of a Public Services Commission are not perpetuated by bringing into existence a Commission which will not be independent of that Government that is existing to-day."

\* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I accept your suggestion and pass over what are, comparatively speaking, less important matters such as whether the Commission should consist of more than three members, whether any of the members should be permitted to look forward to other appointments even under the limitations imposed by the sub-clauses in section 4, whether their pay should be unnecessarily large, whether there should be any Government officer present along with the Commission when they sit and select people, and whether again the process to be adopted for appointing people should not be more exclusively by competition than by any other method. These and other matters I pass by. But there are two questions in connexion with this matter, Sir, which to my mind are very important and should be seriously considered by the Council. I refer to the observations made by the hon. Member for Ganjam, namely, that in the Council some of the members are less inclined to view with confidence and trust their own government than they are willing to regard governments elsewhere. He spoke, Sir, as if provincial autonomy was already an accomplished fact and asked us whether we could not trust our own men. But we are dealing with this Bill here and now. What are the circumstances under which we are considering this Bill? We have no provincial autonomy now. We are working under the diarchic system of Government which to say the least has mission to be appointed here should be really independent not merely in theory but in fact. Who are the people, Sir, who are going to appoint these commissioners? Is it the Governor in Council? I want to know what power the other Members of the Government will have in the selection and appointment of these people. Is the Reserved Half going to exercise its own power and select any people they like and compel the Ministry to accept the choice (Hear, hear) of people that may be made to the Commission? And again,

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Sir, the question of the rules is a very serious matter. I hope that the rules will be made and placed before the Council so that we may judge this Act in the light of the rules they will frame for the working of this Commission? I do not know if the Government ever attempted to formulate them, or having attempted it, they found the task difficult and left it alone. Sir, the power is given here to the Government to frame rules. The rules will not even come before the Council for adoption before they are going to be acted upon. Now, Sir, we know how rules are framed by different Members of Government in their own peculiar fashion. Only the other day we had an answer from the hon. the Revenue Member saying that the rules which enunciated that appointments should be in a certain proportion and by rotation according to communities applied only to recruitment. But all the same these rules which according to the hon. the Revenue Member were meant only for recruitment were deliberately applied to promotion. By no stretch of imagination could it be said that the recent appointments in the Registration department to which exception has been taken partake of the character of 'recruitment.' Surely it was a case of promotion, Sir. And yet the Government Order which was issued only for recruitment was misused for application to cases of promotion. So, I say that the Council should insist that these rules should come up before the Legislative Council for ratification before they are to be acted upon. These are the observations I wanted to make, and they represent views which I am holding not merely now but have always held and expressed also."

\* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Mr. President, Sir, I will just briefly notice one or two points in the remarks made by Members opposite. One argument against the Bill on its merits was that it was a fraud on the statute, so to speak. The delegation rule provides that while the local Government has power to make rules regarding the method of recruitment, the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council should be required to make first appointments otherwise than as a result of competitive examination or on the advice of a permanent board of selection. So, presumably the idea of that rule was that this Government should set up such a board. This is exactly what we are proposing to do. So why it should be regarded in any way inconsistent with the delegation I cannot see.

"The next criticisms which I wish to notice are that this body we propose to set up by this Bill is removable and that its functions are advisory. I cannot pretend to any complete knowledge of the Public Services Commissions in the world. All of them that I know of are removable by the Government that they work under and their functions are advisory. The Public Services Commission in England is certainly removable by His Majesty's Government and it is only advisory in its functions. So in India the Public Services Commission at Delhi is removable by the Government of India and is only advisory. I cannot imagine how any Government could have a body constituted by or functioning under it which is entirely independent of it in that way. It is the strength of public opinion and convention that makes the advice of the Public Services Commission accepted without question, not a provision of law.

"Then as regards the question of the rules, Sir, this Bill does not provide at all for the making of any rules of the kind that the hon. Members are referring to, and the making of those rules must follow this setting up of the



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Public Services Commission, but not precede it, because if we make such rules, then we can make no appointment except with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, which is a very cumbrous and inconvenient procedure. As a matter of fact, it has been stated in answer to a question put by the hon. Member for the University, that in the case of those services where the requirement of technical qualifications does not make any communal rule of recruitment unworkable, it is proposed to follow a certain rule which was set out in full in the answer to that question. As regards other conditions of recruitment, there is no intention of departing from the standards at present prescribed by executive orders which have been in force in every department for a very long time. It is not until this Commission is set up that we can give statutory effect to those orders and to the restriction in regard to communal considerations to which reference has already been made.

3.30  
p.m.

"There is no reason why, for want of rules, the matter should be postponed. Speaking generally, a motion to postpone the discussion is tantamount almost to a motion for a rejection of the Bill. If it is circulated, it is doubtful whether another opportunity could be found for its re-introduction. Then there is the time to be taken by the Select Committee for consideration. So the Bill would not be likely to pass into law within the normal lifetime of the Council. I cannot prophesy there will be any extension; it is not within our power. So, I would ask the House to support this motion."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think that the House is ready for a vote. I now put the amendment of Mr. Satyamurti to the vote of the House, viz.—

*'That the Public Services Commission Bill be circulated.'*"

The motion was declared lost.

Mr Satyamurti demanded a poll and the House divided thus—

## Ayes.

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|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. S. Satyamurti.               | 16. Mr. A. Parasurama Rao.              |
| 2. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.  | 17. " C. Ramaswamyajulu                 |
| 3. " P. Anjaneyulu.                 | 18. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. |
| 4. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju.        | 19. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.        |
| 5. " J. A. Saldanha.                | 20. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.      |
| 6. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.  | 21. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.               |
| 7. Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 22. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.            |
| 8. " G. Harisarvottama Rao.         | 23. " K. Koti Reddi.                    |
| 9. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.    | 24. " L. K. Tulasiram.                  |
| 10. " K. V. R. Swami.               | 25. " C. Marudavanam Pillai.            |
| 11. " D. Narayana Raju.             | 26. " K. Madhavan Nayar.                |
| 12. Dr. B. S. (Mallayya).           | 27. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.          |
| 13. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib.              | 28. " B. Venkataratnam.                 |
| 14. " K. R. Karant.                 | 29. " K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.      |
| 15. " C. Obi Reddi.                 | 30. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.          |

## Noes.

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|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.               | 9. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur | 10. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.             |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir.                               | 11. " G. R. Premayya.              |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.              | 12. Swami A. S. Sahajananda.       |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.                   | 13. Mr. K. Abdul Hye Sahib.        |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.                     | 14. " K. Ramachandra Padayachi.    |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan.                            | 15. " H. F. P. Hearson.            |
| 8. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi.                  | 16. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.     |
|                                                    | 17. Mr. C. E. Wood.                |
|                                                    | 18. " F. E. James.                 |

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## Noes—cont.

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|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 19. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.           | 41. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad.         |
| 20. Maharaja of Venkatagiri.               | 42. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.                  |
| 21. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | 43. " N. Siva Raj.                                   |
| 22. Mr. P. T. Rajan.                       | 44. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.                       |
| 23. " T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar.     | 45. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.                      |
| 24. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur. | 46. " C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.                        |
| 25. Diwan Bahadur S. Kamaraswami Reddiyar. | 47. " A. B. Shetty.                                  |
| 26. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.       | 48. " J. Bheemayya.                                  |
| 27. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.                  | 49. " R. Foulkes.                                    |
| 28. " A. V. Bhanaji Rao.                   | 50. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.                       |
| 29. " T. M. Moidoo Sahib.                  | 51. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.                   |
| 30. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.       | 52. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.                 |
| 31. " C. Gopala Menon.                     | 53. The Zamindar of Singampatti.                     |
| 32. " B. Ramachandra Reddi.                | 54. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar.                   |
| 33. " W. P. A. Soundarapandya Nadar.       | 55. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazi-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. |
| 34. " S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.             | 56. Mr. H. A. Watson.                                |
| 35. " Thomas Daniel.                       | 57. " C. A. Souter.                                  |
| 36. " S. Venkiah.                          | 58. " S. H. Slater.                                  |
| 37. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya.                 | 59. " A. McG. C. Tampoe.                             |
| 38. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.               | 60. " C. W. E. Cotton.                               |
| 39. Mr. J. Kuppuswami.                     | 61. " V. Ch. John.                                   |
| 40. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.  | 62. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.                     |
|                                            | 63. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.                      |

## Neutral.

- |                                               |                          |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.               | 3. Mr. Ramanath Gonenka. |
| 2. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. | 4. " R. Nagan Gowda.     |
|                                               | 5. " K. P. Raman Menon.  |

Ayes 30. Noes 63. Neutral 5.

The motion was negatived.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Now the question is that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee."

The motion was put and carried.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Now it will be convenient for the House to take up the motion of Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar to suspend the standing order."

Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, I move—

*'under S.O. No 40 (2) that leave be granted for referring the Bill to a Select Committee composed of more than fifteen Members.'*"

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"I second it."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Mr. President, Sir, this rule was made by this Council restricting their Select Committees to a certain number after experience of a series of very large Select Committees. There is nothing so complicated or detailed in this Bill as to require a large number of representatives from the different parts of the Presidency to examine it. I consulted the leaders of all parties and took their lists and adopted them in the list that I have proposed. If the list is now to be altered, we will upset the whole arrangement. I do not say that it is not within the power of the House to do so, but I would only suggest that it would not serve any useful purpose. So, I oppose the motion."

The motion was put and declared carried.

[31st January 1929]

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks demanded a poll and the House divided thus:—

## Ayes.

- |                                    |                                    |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.              | 17. Mr. C. Obi Reddi.              |
| 2. " Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.    | 18. " A. Parasurama Rao.           |
| 3. " S. Satyamurti.                | 19. " C. Ramasomayajulu.           |
| 4. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 20. " Basheer Ahmad Sayeed.        |
| 5. " P. Anjaneyulu.                | 21. " P. Baktavatsulu Nayudu.      |
| 6. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju.       | 22. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 7. " J. A. Saldanha.               | 23. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.          |
| 8. " Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib.       | 24. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.       |
| 9. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.  | 25. " K. Koti Reddi.               |
| 10. " G. Harisarvottama Rao.       | 26. " L. K. Tulasiram.             |
| 11. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.  | 27. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.  |
| 12. " K. V. R. Swami.              | 28. " K. Madhavan Nayar.           |
| 13. " D. Narayana Raju.            | 29. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.     |
| 14. Dr. B. S. Mallaya.             | 30. " B. Venkataratnam.            |
| 15. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib.             | 31. " K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. |
| 16. " K. R. Karant.                |                                    |

## Noes.

- |                                                      |                                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.                 | 33. Mr. L. C. Guruswami.                           |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.  | 34. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai.                      |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir.                                 | 35. " W. P. A. Soundara Pandya Nadar.              |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.                | 36. " S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.                     |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.                     | 37. " Daniel Thomas.                               |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Malaliyar.                       | 38. " S. V. Vanavudaya Gounder.                    |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan.                              | 39. " S. Venkiah.                                  |
| 8. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.                 | 40. Rai Sahib M. Hampavva.                         |
| 9. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.                   | 41. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.                       |
| 10. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar.                   | 42. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.                     |
| 11. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazi-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | 43. " K. Ramachandra Padayachi.                    |
| 12. Mr. H. A. Watson.                                | 44. " G. R. Premayya.                              |
| 13. " C. A. Souter.                                  | 45. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.                      |
| 14. " S. H. Slater.                                  | 46. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.                   |
| 15. " A. McG. C. Tampoe.                             | 47. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.     |
| 16. " C. W. E. Cotton.                               | 48. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.                           |
| 17. " V. Ch. John.                                   | 49. " R. Nagan Gowda.                              |
| 18. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.                     | 50. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.                    |
| 19. " Syed Tajudin Sahib.                            | 51. Mr. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.             |
| 20. " C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.                        | 52. " C. Gopala Menon.                             |
| 21. " A. B. Shetty.                                  | 53. " B. Ramachandra Reddi.                        |
| 22. " J. Bheemayya.                                  | 54. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.                   |
| 23. " R. Foulkes.                                    | 55. The Maharaja of Venkatagiri.                   |
| 24. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.                       | 56. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.         |
| 25. " Mahmud Schamnad Sahib.                         | 57. Mr. P. T. Rajan.                               |
| 26. " Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.                   | 58. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.             |
| 27. The Zamindar of Singampatti.                     | 59. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur. |
| 28. Mr. J. Knappuswami.                              | 60. Mr. Muhammad Khalir Mohidin Sahib.             |
| 29. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.           | 61. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddi.            |
| 30. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad.         | 62. Mr. T. M. Moidoo Sahib.                        |
| 31. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.                  | 63. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.               |
| 32. " N. Siva Raj.                                   | 64. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.                |
|                                                      | 65. Mr. A. V. Bhanaji Rao.                         |

Ayes 31. Noes 65.

The motion was negatived.

[31st January 1929]

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I now move that the Madras Services Commission Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following members:—

1. The hon. the Chief Minister.
2. Mr. A. Balakrishna Shetty.
3. " Muhammad Schamnad Sahib.
4. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
5. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
6. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
7. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
8. " K. P. Raman Menon.
9. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
10. " J. A. Saldanha.
11. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
12. " K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
13. " Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
14. " R. Foulkes.
15. " Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar (Advocate-General).
16. The Mover (The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks)."

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

The motion was put to the House and carried.

## VI

## A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS CITY POLICE ACT, 1888.

\* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I beg to introduce the Bill \* further to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888 (Bill No. 4 of 1929), and move that it be referred to a Select Committee.

"In doing so, I wish to state that in 1925 it was brought to the notice of the Government that a number of bucket shops had come into existence in the City of Madras and it was suggested that legislation should be brought forward by the Government to put them down. Government in 1926 appointed a committee consisting of Mr. P. L. Moore (Chairman), Mr. H. F. Travers Philips, Major H. A. Hilderbrand, Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar and Mr. C. Gopala Menon. This Committee went into the question and reported that we should legislate for the suppression of these bucket shops and they also stated that the legislation should be confined to the City of Madras. The Government accepted their recommendations and took steps to have the Madras City Police Act amended.

"Certain objections have been raised saying that this Bill may not be very effective because there will be concentration of bucket shops on the borders of the City. I should like to bring to the notice of this House that if they should be successful, they would require a large number of people ready to bet with small sums of money and there should also be proper facilities for people to have easy access to these bucket shops. So if they are located outside the city limits they will not thrive. With regard to the

\* Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 22nd January 1929.

[Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib] [31st January 1929]

question of legislating for the mufassal places, I may say that Government which accepted the views of the Moore Committee think that there is no necessity. If after gaining experience of the working of this Act, the Government find that there is a necessity to legislate for the mufassal places also they will then consider the question."

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

Mr. C. E. WOOD:—"I beg to move that the Select Committee proposed by the hon. the Home Member shall contain also . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question now is that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee. Who shall be the Members, what shall be the number, all these will be disposed of when this motion is disposed of."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I rise to thank the hon. the Home Member for having at least brought this Bill for introduction at this late stage. The evil of gambling and betting in the city of Madras has gone so extensive that no single family perhaps has escaped from the ravages of the betting evil. The hon. the Home Member has said that the evil has not spread so far in the mufassal as to necessitate legislation there. It seems to me that the reports he received must have been very inaccurate. From the information we have we think that the evil has spread far and wide in this Presidency. It does not require a race club for a bucket shop to spring up. These bucket shops come into existence promiscuously. It took nearly three years for the Government to move this Bill in the Legislative Council in spite of insistence from the non-official Members for the introduction of a Bill of this nature. I am glad that at least now the Government have introduced this Bill, but we find that the provisions of the Bill, though the object seems to be laudable, leave a loop-hole to the Commissioner of Police to grant licences to some places where betting might be carried on. It seems to me that licences ought not to be permitted to be given to any place. We do hope that after the passing of this Bill the evil of betting in the city of Madras will be greatly obviated. I have great pleasure in supporting this motion."

\* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"While supporting the provisions of this measure in general, I hope that the Select Committee and also the Government will take into consideration some suggestions which I shall presently put forward. We have not got in this Presidency any law generally to regulate race course activities of the kind we have in Bombay and England. Bombay Race Course Act III of 1912 was passed on the lines of the English Act. That Act, the Totalisators Act is a very important measure to check bettings in the race course. Unless we have got some law like that passed in Bombay I think betting will only be accentuated in the Guindy race course."

"What happened in Bombay was this: after the Licensing Act was passed, bucket shops increased in the city, and the Bombay Government brought in a measure in 1919 and 1922 to suppress those bucket shops on the basis of which our present Bill is introduced. Until and unless we have got a law to control betting at the race course at Guindy and other places, the object of this Bill will be to a great extent defeated."

"Another point that I wish to mention is that the provisions of the Bill will be confined to the City limits only. Bucket shops can be set up just

31st January 1929] [Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

outside the city limits. That would be a very easy thing. This Bill when passed must have jurisdiction for some distance. We have got provisions in the District Municipalities Act preventing the existence of slaughter houses even beyond the limits of the municipalities, for instance within three miles from the town limit. I would propose that there should be a similar provision in this Bill also."

\* Rajkumar S. N. DORAI RAJA:—"I heartily congratulate the hon. the Home Member for bringing in this Bill. It is none too soon. As we all know gambling is ruining very many people in this city and also in mufassal and this legislation seems to be very necessary and Sir, we all know that life is a huge gamble and the element of chance appeals to all much more than anything else. There are some people who take advantage of this cupidity and also ignorance of the masses and try to ruin them. Therefore I say it is not only timely but it is imperative that this sort of exploitation should cease. The only thing that I wish to remark is that the Bill is not comprehensive enough to cover even the mufassal towns. It was stated that there was not much betting in the mufassal towns. I may bring it to the notice of this House that there are one or two bucket shops even in Trichinopoly and it is likely that it may extend to other places around Trichinopoly also. I have great pleasure in supporting the motion before the House."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have great pleasure in joining the leader of my party in congratulating the hon. the Home Member for introducing this useful piece of legislation though late. 4 p.m. Better late than never. This piece of legislation is long overdue. The city was simply getting looted practically by the encouragement of this gambling. The bucket shops have been rising like mushrooms in every house. . ."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is not discussing the principles of the Bill."

\* Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU:—"I am supporting the Bill. . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Even while supporting the Bill, the hon. Member has to speak about the principles of the Bill."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU:—"I would like to draw the attention of the Government that it is desirable to extend the provisions of the Bill to the outskirts of the city also. If not, the Bill would not be of any use at all, for it will simply be driving the devil to a wider range and to a more salubrious atmosphere on the outskirts of the city. The bucket shops have already come into existence in Saidapet and Sembiam and they are doing great havoc there. So, I would suggest that the provisions of this Bill should be extended to the outskirts of the city if the Bill is to have any effect at all."

\* Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"Sir, on a point of order. From the reading of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, I find that the object is the suppression of bucket shops. I read 'the committee was of opinion that more control of bucket shops. . .'"

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will simply mention the point of order."

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Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" Sir, I state it for what it is worth. The Bill aims at the suppression of bucket shops which is sought to be done by affecting many of the personal rights and liberties of individuals. The local Government is only entitled to regulate gambling and betting. But the Bill seeks to affect Criminal Procedure and Criminal Law. I think it is not within the purview of the Legislative Council. Since the hon. Member has not obtained the sanction of the Governor-General. . ."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I understand the point of order. The hon. Member says that this law will affect Criminal Law. Though the Bill is confined to the matter of regulating betting and gambling, it requires the sanction of the Governor-General as it affects Criminal Law. I would request the hon. Member to study the Devolution Rules which clearly lay down that Criminal Law can be affected so far as it concerns Provincial Subjects. The hon. Member himself has stated that betting and gambling are Provincial Subjects. I see no point of order."

Diwan Bahadur G. NARAYANASWAMI CHETTI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I congratulate the hon. the Home Member for bringing forward this piece of legislation. I think there is some difference of opinion whether the provisions of the Bill should be extended to the districts also. I do not think it can be done under the present Bill as it seeks to amend only the Madras City Police Act. The measure is a very beneficial one. The practical working of the Act will show us whether it may be extended to the districts also. I am very glad that the Government of Madras have introduced this Bill. I heartily congratulate the hon. the Home Member for bringing forward this Bill."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee."

The motion was put and carried.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It will be convenient for the House to dispose of the amendment of Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed to refer the Bill to a Select Committee of more than 15 members."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" Sir, I beg leave to ask that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of more than 15 members."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" I second it."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Sir, I do not think this motion is necessary. I have proposed my Committee after consulting all the party leaders."

The motion was put and lost

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Sir, the names of the members of the Select Committee will be moved to-morrow. I request your permission to do so."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has got the right to move the names to-morrow. No permission is necessary."

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## NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

## VII

## THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT (AMENDMENT) BILL.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The House will resume the discussion of non-official business. The question for consideration was that the Bill of Mr. Nagan Gowda be passed into law."

The motion was put and declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows :—

## Ayes.

- |                                                      |                                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Macjoribanks.                 | 36. Mr. S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.                   |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.  | 36. " Daniel Thomas.                               |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir.                                 | 37. " S. V. Vanavudaiya Goundar.                   |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.                | 38. " S. Venkiah.                                  |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.                     | 39. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.                       |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.                       | 40. Mr. K. Abdul Hye Sahib.                        |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan.                              | 41. " G. R. Premayya.                              |
| 8. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi.                    | 42. " A. S. Sahajananda Swami.                     |
| 9. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.                   | 43. " V. Ramjee Rao.                               |
| 10. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar.                   | 44. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.                            |
| 11. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazi-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | 45. Mr. K. R. Karant.                              |
| 12. Mr. H. A. Watson.                                | 46. " Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib.                  |
| 13. " C. A. Souter.                                  | 47. " L. K. Tulasiram.                             |
| 14. " S. H. Slater.                                  | 48. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.                     |
| 15. " A. McG. C. Tampoe.                             | 49. " Ramanath Goenka.                             |
| 16. " C. W. E. Cotton.                               | 50. " R. Nagan Gowda.                              |
| 17. " V. Ch. John.                                   | 51. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.                    |
| 18. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.                     | 52. Mr. Chavadi K. Subramanya Pillai.              |
| 19. Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur.                     | 53. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.                     |
| 20. Mr. C. D. Appavu Chettiar.                       | 54. " K. P. Raman Menon.                           |
| 21. " A. B. Shetty.                                  | 55. " C. Gopala Menon.                             |
| 22. " R. Foulkes.                                    | 56. " B. Ramachandra Reddi.                        |
| 23. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.                       | 57. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.                   |
| 24. " Mahmud Schamnad Sahib.                         | 58. The Maharaja of Venkatagiri.                   |
| 25. The Mappil Nayar of Kavalappara.                 | 59. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.         |
| 26. The Zamindar of Singampatti.                     | 60. Mr. P. T. Rajan.                               |
| 27. Mr. J. Kuppuswami.                               | 61. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.             |
| 28. Subadar Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.            | 62. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur. |
| 29. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad.         | 63. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.         |
| 30. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.                  | 64. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraeswami Reddiyar.        |
| 31. " N. Siva Raj.                                   | 65. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.         |
| 32. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.                       | 66. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.               |
| 33. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.                      | 67. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.                          |
| 34. " W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.                | 68. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.                |
|                                                      | 69. Mr. A. V. Bhanaji Rao.                         |

## Noes.

- |                                  |                                   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapathi Raju.  | 8. Mr. A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu. |
| 2. " J. A. Saldanha.             | 9. " C. Ramasomayajulu.           |
| 3. " G. Harisarvottama Rao.      | 10. " A. Kaleswara Rao.           |
| 4. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 11. " K. Koti Reddi.              |
| 5. " K. V. R. Swami.             | 12. " K. Madhavan Nayar.          |
| 6. " D. Narayana Raju.           | 13. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.    |
| 7. " C. Ohi Reddi.               | 14. " B. Venkataratnam.           |

Ayes 69.

Noes 14.

The motion was carried.

[31st January 1929]

The hon. the President called upon Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai to move his motion that his Bill be passed into law.

\* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"On a point of order, Sir, the hon. Member for Anantapur, when he was called upon to move that his Bill be passed into law, said he did not do so."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"He said he would not move the motion then."

\* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"The only provision under which the Bill could have been dropped is under Standing Order No. 52, which says 'the member who introduces the Bill may, at any stage move for the Bill being withdrawn.' There is no other provision under which he could have dropped the motion."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Standing Order to which the hon. Member has drawn attention, viz., Standing Order No. 52, relates to the withdrawal of Bills. After a Bill is introduced, if a Member wants to drop it, he must remove the Bill from the seisin of the House. He must move a motion that the Bill be withdrawn and the House must vote on that motion. Here there was no question of the withdrawal of the Bill. He did not move the motion of which he had given notice. It does not mean that he withdrew the Bill. Therefore no point of order arises."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"Sir, I raise another point of order . . ."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member may well study the point of order; it can be raised at any stage."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"I have already studied it. Under Standing Order No. 34, a motion can either be adjourned or postponed or the Council may pass on to the next business in order. On the last occasion Mr. Kesava Pillai's motion that his Bill be passed into law was passed over by the Council . . ."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"There was no such order of the Council; the hon. Member did not move his motion."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"He said that he would not move his motion. How did we pass on to the next item?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member had a right to say that he did not move his motion then."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"The motion has lapsed. I shall read the Standing Order . . ."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The motion lapsed that day. The hon. Member gave notice of his motion again yesterday. No period is fixed either by the Rules or Standing Orders for the motion, that the Bill be passed into law, being moved. The motion is on the Agenda now. When it is on the Agenda, I am not able to understand the point of order."

\* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"When it is stated that a Member does not move his motion, it will be deemed to have been withdrawn."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It was withdrawn on that day. He has given notice of the motion again. That notice has been circulated to hon. Members."

[31st January 1929]

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"I wish to be heard Sir."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not propose to ask the help of the hon. Member in deciding a point of order."

Dwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"I have reconsidered my position. We feel it will be to the advantage of our boys that Anantapur should be affiliated to Madras. In these circumstances I move that the Bill be passed into law. Even if you do not move the Minister will bring it on the 25th. I am trying to save the precious time of the Council, because it is sure to be passed with a huge majority."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I second it."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"Mr. President, I rise to oppose this motion. I know I am fighting a losing game. All the same I have to do my duty to Bezwada, my constituency in particular, and Andhra desa in general. Therefore I have to make as it were this funeral oration on the dismemberment particularly of the Andhra desa caused by means of this Bill. Apart from the merits of Bezwada and Vizagapatam, personally I would not care very much if that is the only thing that has happened. The change of the headquarters from the most central place to one corner of Andhra desa has created a very serious situation. The effect of the removal of the headquarters to a very distant corner of the country has made as many as five districts at least to secede from the jurisdiction of the Andhra University. The question of getting two universities seems to be a mere vision, a mere ideal which we cannot expect to reach within a measureable distance of time. There was never any idea of four universities to be developed even when four centres were suggested."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will be in order only to differ regarding the shifting of the headquarters."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"So when funds cannot be made available even for developing one university, it cannot be thought of that Government would have sufficient funds in the near future to develop another University. Therefore I should think it a great mistake to have done anything to compel some districts to secede from this University."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will be quite in order only to refer to the question of shifting the University headquarters and if he refers to the secession of the other districts he is only reflecting on the vote of the House."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"The shifting of the headquarters, I am submitting, is a mistake. If the headquarters is located in a central place, there will be plenty of room for all districts to be united under one Andhra University. It is also a great mistake that the hon. Minister should have changed his attitude about the type of the University."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am obliged again to point out to the hon. Member that the question whether the University is unitary or affiliated or both combined does not arise on this Bill."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"I must say that if it is removed to a corner like Vizagapatam, it will have no claims to be called an Andhra University. We have only a portion of the Andhra desa under this new University. I am very sorry that the present floor leader of the Justice Party Sir A. P. Patro also has joined in this. I would call this a very improper alliance."

[Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao] [31st January 1929]

I would not use the expression unholy although it comes to my mind. It is practically so. He ought to have known the change that he has brought into existence. On the other hand he has given up his positions and is helping a new Minister in all his wavering and vagaries and has brought about an impossible situation. I should think that the whole thing on the part of Sir A. P. Patro has been done from the very beginning till now with a sort of sinister motive. From 1925-26, though he was a Minister, for one year he had opportunities of selecting a site and constructing the necessary buildings at Bezwada. He did not do that. The new Minister is now taking up sides and is always in favour of one amendment or the other. He has set up one party against another and always prevented an honourable settlement, because he was always with some amendment which would tempt one party as against the rest. He was never occupying a neutral position but was telling the people that he would abide by the united decision of the Andhra Members. He was coming forward with a minute of dissent once, with an amendment afterwards, then a communique, and again with an amendment."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I cannot allow persistent irrelevancy like this."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"I am sorry; I will finish. I would still appeal to the House to consider its previous opinion and allow the headquarters to remain at the most central place, for there is a possibility and also a probability of the unification of the Andhra desa again under one banner and have a completed and united Andhra University to the credit of Andhra desa."

\* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I have had my own fight with regard to the headquarters of the University. But after a decision has been taken with regard to the separation of the Ceded districts and Chittoor and after so much time has been given to that conclusion by the majority of this House as to the headquarters of the University, it would be a sheer waste of public money and time to be further struggling in this matter. So far as matters have gone, there is yet room for us to hold together and to establish a second University at Anantapur. The affiliation to the University at Madras is to my mind to some extent an advantage. If the Government is so minded, it can give us all facilities to develop rapidly into a centre for University."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will not be in order if he develops the affiliation of Anantapur on the question of shifting the headquarters."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I will limit myself to the scope of the Bill. I was merely saying, Sir, that the transference to Vizagapatam was not likely to affect us very materially if the Government was prepared to stand by us and do all that was possible to develop Anantapur. We had our own suspicion against Government. It is up to the Government to dispel all our fears and help us to stand shoulder to shoulder. It is possible for the Andhra University to show magnanimity towards our district and do all that it can for the development of our district in the several branches of the University extension and other schemes."

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"Therefore, I think that at this stage, there is no use struggling about that. Decidedly Vizagapatam is the best place on the east coast. There has been no doubt about it and I have never doubted it and I have expressed it so often. I am confident that we can help Andhra progress if we members are hereby united even in the face of the adversity we have suffered for want of funds arising out of exigencies of the political situation."

\* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"It is a matter for great gratification that this vexed question of University headquarters has at last been settled in some definite form, though I cannot congratulate the Government itself on the part it has taken in the settlement of this matter. Personally, I feel that, in this matter, the initiative must have come from Government and they should have settled the question long long ago instead of waiting for private Members to bring one bill or another and then try to achieve their object by means of amendments. I hope the hon. Minister will take my remark in the spirit in which I am offering it. More than one Member has expressed the fear that Vizagapatam having been made the headquarters of the University with the central districts out of its jurisdiction, it has dealt a serious blow to the establishment of an Andhra Province. I beg to submit, in all humility that their fears, to my mind, are utterly unfounded. If the principle of the redistribution of provinces is not yet a fact, it is not due to the lack of enthusiasm on the part of the Members, but because of the system of Government under which we are working. I beg therefore to assure my Andhra Friends that so far as the Andhra Province is concerned, they will find that all Members who come from the Telugu districts will stand shoulder to shoulder in regard to this matter."

\* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"Mr. President, I feel, gladdened to see at last my hon. Colleagues from the Ceded districts are in a way satisfied. If half-a-dozen years ago this question of headquarters, which was in an informal manner discussed in the very city of Vizagapatam during the time of His Excellency Lord Willingdon and under the guidance of Sir Patro, the then Minister for Education, was then settled, there would not have been any of these troubles at all. Much of constructive work would have been done by Government and the Andhra University would have had its own place among the Universities in this country. But you may remember, Sir, more than anybody else, why it took so many years to decide this question; it was to conform to the spirit and the demands of the Ceded districts; and the coastal districts thought that they would not have an Andhra University at the time without the co-operation and support of the Ceded districts. When all of them struggled together and when they were reaping the fruits of their labours, they thought that unless the opinion of the Ceded districts also was pooled, they would not have a University for the coastal districts alone. But, now they seem to take things in a sportsmanlike spirit, because the Council by an overwhelming majority seems to be willing to have the headquarters at one place, viz., Vizagapatam. So far as the coastal districts are concerned, though individually I have no predilection for one place more than any other, I should like to say that the determination and grit which in the latter days of this Bill seem to have got possession of the Minister were not present in the beginning; and in the interests of the parents and boys who go to the University I am constrained to assert that Rajahmundry would have been a better selection; even the Minister once said Rajahmundry would have been with its Sapper's bill about the best spot. Though we have all a



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\* Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ I rise to a point of order, Sir. Under Standing Order 49, sub-clause (2), I object to the passing of this Bill as a material amendment has been made. I only take the objection that the Bill need not be passed at the same sitting, and I appeal to you, Mr. President, as the custodian of the rights and liberties of this House to respect the minorities and feelings of the Andhra Members.”

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Is it a point of order or an objection to the passing of the Bill."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I rely on the Standing Order."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The objection does not prevail."

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\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I am afraid, the hon. Member is referring to all the aspects of all the Andhra University Bills.”

\* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—“ So, Sir, my hon. Friends from the Northern Circars need not really feel that this question has been settled in a way which affects the future of the Andhras or the Andhra province. In this connection, I must say, the charge that has been levelled against the hon. the Chief Minister is not really true, for on more than one occasion he gave us an opportunity of settling this question and told us that ‘if you Andhras come with a united demand, I am prepared to pilot it through the Council. . .’ More than once I made attempts to bring all the Andhra Members together. I made a proposal whether, if the majority of the Andhra Members of this Council agreed to a certain place being selected as the headquarters, all the members would agree.’ But very few would consent to such a proposal. So, finding that we could not come to an agreement on the question, the Minister has taken this matter into his own hands and has decided the question to the best of his knowledge. It is no doubt true that the vacillating spirit of the hon. the Chief Minister is responsible, not only to the delay in settling this question, but also to the unnecessary and unhappy hopes that have been engendered from time to time in the minds of people from various districts. This undoubtedly contributed to the



[Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

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putting off of this question for a very long time. But I may say this that although my friends from the Northern Circars now profess that they are all for the Ceded districts and so on, I have to refute that statement because whenever the hon. the Chief Minister showed an inclination for one place or another, Members representing that particular place have worked against Anantapur. Anantapur can be taken to be the symbol of the whole Ceded districts. It is no doubt true that others were prepared to vote for the Ceded districts, but representatives of the particular place which seemed to attract the attention of the hon. the Chief Minister were not prepared to vote for it. It really shows that Northern Circars as a whole are against the Ceded districts in this matter. But I do not on that account accuse them as each one of us is claiming the headquarters for his own place. But this ought not to make our friends feel that one section of this province is against them. And I believe, Sir, the time will come when probably, if necessary, we can all go back into one university. I only wish to say that the one condition to make the Ceded districts people to go and join the Andhra University is not by changing the headquarters from Bezwada to Vizagapatam, from Vizagapatam to Rajahmundry and so on, but to see that at the earliest possible moment or opportunity Vizagapatam is made an ideal university, an institution which apart from its situation and climate, will offer attraction on account of its intrinsic merits. Vizagapatam is situated at a place which is capable of immense development. It has so many natural advantages and it can grow into a good university. And my hope is that many rich zamindars who have been spending such large amounts of money in maintaining some of the colleges will be tempted to spend more money on the university, so that Vizagapatam may grow up to such a university that even though we may not be prepared to join on account of the long distance, still on account of its intrinsic merits people in the Ceded districts may be induced to go rather to Vizagapatam, in spite of the distance, than to Madras, or other places. We are now going to far off places in India as well as in the west, to England, Germany and other distant countries, in spite of the distance because the universities of those places provide good instruction. So, if Vizagapatam is developed by the help of the Government and the rich zamindars, into such an ideal institution in the near future, I have no hesitation in saying that we will be prepared before long to affiliate ourselves again to the Andhra University. This settlement, I believe, Sir, will not go in vain. So far as Vizagapatam is concerned, we have been always maintaining—I mean the people of the Ceded districts—that if we are not going to have headquarters in Ceded districts we would prefer Vizagapatam to any other place in the Northern Circars. I beg my friends from the Northern Circars to excuse us for maintaining this position, because if we are to affiliate ourselves to that university and when we are prepared to go as far as Bezwada or Rajahmundry we can as well go to Vizagapatam. Vizagapatam has its advantages so far as we are concerned. Apart from its climate, there is the possibility of every branch of learning being developed there. There is the medical college and there is the engineering college there. So students from the Ceded districts can, instead of going to Bezwada or Rajahmundry for arts and science and to Vizagapatam for medicine, etc., all go to Vizagapatam and maintain the spirit of oneness there. This spirit we have been always maintaining and so far as the East Coast is concerned, we would prefer Vizagapatam to any other place. In that way this arrangement which has been arrived at now is to a certain extent satisfactory. It was never our intention to separate ourselves from the

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[Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

Andhra University as I believe even in the matter of affiliation the Andhra University would be better for us though for certain conveniences Madras may be preferred probably for some time to come. With these few words I support the motion believing that the time will come when we might be tempted to go back to the Andhra University."

\* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, I am much obliged to my hon. Friend, Mr. Koti Reddi, for having at least understood the motive which made me decide on Vizagapatam as the best headquarters and the centre for the Andhra University. If you will bear with me for moment I want to refer to the question of the division of the Andhras for one moment. Far be it from me to divide the Andhras because I have too much respect for the Andhra sentiment, Andhra culture and Andhra emotion also as was said by my hon. Friend, Mr. Anjaneyulu, because my experience of them has been that they are very emotional and very fine people, much finer than perhaps my own Tamil people (A voice :—" Order, order.") I know my friend, Mr. Rajan, does not relish the idea because he is a Tamilian, but with all due deference to him I must say that there are some points about the Andhras which we have to admire. I say this though I have great respect for the Tamil race. I may, however, say this. Far be it from me to divide the Andhras. As I pointed out, when my friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, moved for the omission of the Ceded districts from the Andhra University—and even now I say so—if really the Northern Circars people will treat the Ceded districts people in the way in which they ought to, I am sure the Ceded districts people themselves, who now want separation, will join the Andhra University. That is the opinion not only of my friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, but also of my friend, Mr. Harisarvottama Rao. They say that though it is good at present for the Ceded Districts College at Anantapur to come back to Madras, it is very likely that it would get affiliated back again to the Andhra University. Mr. Harisarvottama Rao asked me to deal with the question about the future of the Anantapur college. As I have said at the meetings of the Select Committee, it is not the intention of the Government to close the college at Anantapur. On the other hand a special responsibility will now rest on the Government because the Anantapur college will hereafter be affiliated to the Madras University. And for the sake of the Ceded districts, which will really not have any university of their own or any important college affiliated to the Andhra University, it is the duty of the Government, and I am quite sure every one will admit that it is the duty of the Government, to develop the Ceded Districts College to the best of their ability so that it would be a centre of culture for people of the Ceded districts. (A voice :—" What about Rajahmundry ?") I am not dealing with Rajahmundry, but as my friend. . . "

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am sorry I cannot allow the hon. Member to deal with Rajahmundry. He has to deal with the question of headquarters, that is, only with Anantapur, Bezwada or Vizagapatam."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I do not deal with Bezwada. I know too much of Bezwada and its municipal chairman to deal with it altogether. He poured all his vials of wrath on my devoted head just because it has not been possible for me to have this university at the door of his house. That seems to be the ideal of Mr. Kaleswara Rao, as far as university education is concerned. I have borne with patience all that he said about the division of

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

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Andhras. If any one is defeated about the question of headquarters I do not think any one would take the view which Mr. Kaleswara Rao did, because as soon as he found that the centre would not be created at Bezwada, he wanted no other place to be made a centre because Bezwada was ruled out. But unfortunately he was defeated in this wonderful attempt of his to have a university without any centre at all. I will not deal any further, Sir, with the hon. Chairman of the Bezwada Municipal Council. I will leave him alone.

"Mr. President, I am glad that at least other Members of the House have realized the desirability of the location of the headquarters of the Andhra University at Vizagapatam. I am glad that the decision of the Government for Vizagapatam has had a vote in this house which will show that at least three-fourths of the majority of the Members in this House accept Vizagapatam as the headquarters, and I am indeed thankful to my hon. Friend, Mr. Kesava Pillai, for having gone on with his Bill in spite of the adverse vote that was given against him in the matter of Anantapur being made the headquarters.

"I will only say one word more, Mr. President, and that is with reference to the criticism of Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. I will not take that criticism amiss in any sense. The fact is that Government could not put forward any Bill and the reason why they did not do so was that there have been so many Bills and Government thought they would achieve their object, instead of taking an official day for the business, by bringing forward amendments to these Bills.

"I now support the motion that this Bill be passed into law."  
The motion was put and carried.

BILL No. 27 OF 1927.

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—"Sir, I beg to present the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925 (Bill No. 27 of 1927) and move that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration of the House. In doing so, Sir, I wish to say this. This Bill aims at two important changes. One is to allow first-grade colleges to be opened everywhere, and the other is to treat the political offenders with the same latitude as in the Local Boards Act and the Madras Legislative Council Electoral rules. By allowing the opening of first grade colleges at every place we are enlisting private philanthropy to a great extent. A man at Nellore cannot be expected to contribute to the University at Vizagapatam. So this change is very important. As for the political offenders, let us treat them, as we are treating them in the other Acts. Let us divorce politics from education. So I appeal to hon. Members that they may support the passing of this Bill into law."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"I have the honour to second this motion, Sir."  
The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member may continue his speech to-morrow.

"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 a.m. to-morrow."

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

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## APPENDIX

APPENDIX I.  
[Vide answer to question No. 1199 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 31st January 1929, page 429 supra.]

| Name of individual.    | Age.    | Qualification. | District.    | Date of first appointment. | Appointed by. | Post.          | Subsequent appointments. | Date.           | Place of posting. | Travelling allowance. | Remarks.                                                            |
|------------------------|---------|----------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| S. Subrahmanya Pillai. | 23 yrs. | B.A.           | Tinnevely .. | 5th Aug. 1927.             | Registrar.    | Routine clerk. | Clerk on Rs. 40.         | 10th Sep. 1927. | Madras ..         | Rs. 4 11 0            | Returned to Cuddalore on 12th October 1927 and posted as Inspector. |
| S. Pillai              | 23      | B.A.           | South Arcot. | 1st Aug. 1927.             | Do.           | Do.            | Do.                      | 6th Aug. 1927.  | Do.               | 7 6 0                 | Resigned on 29th February 1928.                                     |
| G. Ganayya ..          | 24      | B.A.           | Tinnevely .. | 20th June 1927.            | Do.           | Do.            | Do.                      | 11th Sep. 1927. | Do.               | 4 2 0                 | Resigned on 5th July 1928.                                          |

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## APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1200 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 31st January 1929, page 430 supra.]

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

(a) the number of co-operative credit societies and banks in the districts of Coimbatore, Salem, South Arcot and Nilgiris;

(b) the number of such co-operative societies and banks exclusively established by and intended for Muslims in those districts;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies recently refused to register a Provincial Co-operative Muslim Bank at Udumalpet, Coimbatore district; and

(d) if so, why the application of the Muslim gentleman from Udumalpet was rejected; and whether the Government will place the correspondence on the table.

|                   |     |     |     |     |     |      |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| A.—(a) Coimbatore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 567  |
| Salem             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 469  |
| South Arcot       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 845  |
| The Nilgiris      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 62   |
| (b) Coimbatore    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil. |
| Salem             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2    |
| South Arcot       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3    |
| The Nilgiris      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil. |

(c) & (d) No such application was received.

## APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1223 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 31st January 1929, page 448 supra.]

## EXTRACT FROM THE RULES UNDER THE REGISTRATION ACT.

## CHAPTER I.

*Office hours and holidays.*

1. The offices of all Registrars and Sub-Registrars shall be open for at least six hours daily, Sundays and holidays excepted. The usual hours shall be from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. and these shall not be altered except with the approval of the Inspector-General. If an alteration of these hours is sanctioned by the Inspector-General, a notice showing the altered hours shall be affixed in a prominent place in each office for the information of the public.

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2. A registering officer may decline to receive a document for registration if presented after 4 p.m. when he has sufficient work to attend to after that hour in connexion with documents previously admitted to registration.

3. The holidays to be observed in registration offices are the holidays notified by Government.

4. A document shall not be accepted for registration on an authorized general holiday except in a special emergency. When a Sub-Registrar accepts a document on such a day, he shall immediately make a report to the Registrar explaining the circumstances.

5. There is, however, no objection to registration at a private residence on a Sunday or other authorized holiday, nor to the transcription or return of documents on such days should the registering officer happen to be in his office.

*Standing Orders of the Inspector-General of Registration.*

98. Any sudden increase in registrations, the work in connexion with which cannot be performed by the permanent establishment without detriment and inconvenience to the interests of the registering public, shall be met by the employment of additional temporary clerks.

101. Application for extra aid for any and every increase in work will not be countenanced. The regular establishment is expected to work extra hours to cope with any temporary and inappreciable increase in their duties.

# THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Friday, the 1st 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  
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.  
Seturathnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. B.  
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.  
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.  
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.  
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.  
Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E.,  
Khan Bahadur Muhammad.  
Bhaktavatsala Nayudu, Mr. P.  
Bhanaji Rao, Mr. A. V.  
Bheemayya, Mr. J.  
Biswanath Das Mahasaya, Sriman.  
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.  
Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. W. E.  
Cunningham, Mr. C. B.  
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.  
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.  
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.  
Foulkes, Mr. R.  
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.  
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.  
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.  
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.  
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.  
Harrison, H. F. P.  
James, Mr. F. E.  
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.  
Karant, Mr. K. R.  
Kavalappara Muppil Nayar alias Kumaran  
Raman.  
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.  
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.  
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.  
Krishnaswami Nayar, Mr. K. V.  
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.  
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.  
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.  
Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.  
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.  
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.  
Manikkavelu Navakar, Mr. M. A.  
Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.  
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M.

Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.  
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.  
Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) S. (Deputy  
President).  
Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur  
A. M. M.  
Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.  
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.  
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.  
Narayana Raju, Mr. D.  
Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur  
O. M.  
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.  
Narayanaswami Chetti, Diwan Bahadur G.  
Narasurana Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.  
Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.  
Premayya, Mr. G. R.  
Rajan, Mr. P. T.  
Ramaachandra Reddi, Mr. B.  
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.  
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.  
Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.  
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.  
Ramasalinga Reddi, Mr. C.  
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.  
Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.  
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.  
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.  
Sami Venkateshalam Chetti, Mr.  
Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.  
Satyamurti, Mr. S.  
Shetty, Mr. A. B.  
Siva Raj, Mr. N.  
Slater, C.M.E., C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.  
Smith, Mr. W. E.  
Soundarapandya Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.  
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. B.  
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.  
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.  
Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.  
Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.  
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.  
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.  
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.  
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.  
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.  
Vanavudaiya Gounder, Mr. S. V.  
Venkatapoti Raju, Mr. P. C.  
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.  
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.  
Venkataratnam, Mr. B.  
Venkiah, Mr. S.  
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.  
Wood, Mr. C. E.  
Wright, Mr. W. O.  
Zamindar of Gollapalli.  
Zamindar of Mirzapuram.  
Zamindar of Singampatti.

[1st February 1929]

**I**  
**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**

**STARRED QUESTIONS**

**Inland Waterways**

*Restrictions on vessels plying in Godavari river.*

\* 1248 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 891 answered on 29th November 1928 regarding restrictions on vessels plying in Godavari river—

(a) whether the Government have passed any orders upon the report referred to in clause (a) of the answer; and

(b) if so, whether the same would be placed on the Council table?

A.—(a) & (b) It has been decided to apply the Madras Canals and Public Ferries Act, 1890, to the Godavari river within Madras limits and the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) has been asked to submit draft notifications.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—“May I take it, Sir, that the Government intends to apply the Act with reference to the bed of the river both above and below the anicut?”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“That will be a matter for consideration when we get the draft notification.”

**Irrigation**

*Discharge of water of the new sluice constructed in the southern tank of the Nandyal tanks.*

\* 1249 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what the capacity for discharge of water of the new sluice constructed in the southern tank of the Nandyal tanks is;

(b) what the capacity was of the sluice which the new sluice has displaced;

(c) what the acreage is under the new sluice;

(d) what the acreage was under the sluice displaced;

(e) what the difference is in the levels between the old sluice and the new; and

(f) whether from the old sluice water would be flowing for over a month after the southern tank had ceased to be of use for irrigation?

A.—(a) to (f) A report has been called for from the Chief Engineer (Irrigation).

*Repair and revival of the old Upputeru channel.*

\* 1250 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was an old drainage channel parallel to Upputeru carrying all the drainage water of the Kaikalur taluk (Kistna district) into the sea;

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(b) whether that old channel has been abandoned by the Government and whether as a result it has fallen into disuse and has also been partly filled up;

(c) whether it is a fact that on account of all the drainage channels and also the irrigation channels being made to fall into Upputeru (which is the main drain of Kollair) instead of into that old channel parallel to Upputeru many lands in many of the villages in Kaikalur taluk (Kistna district) are submerged under water in the rainy season every year;

(d) whether there have been any proposals by any of the Government Public Works Department Engineers to repair and revive the said old drainage channel to carry again all the drainage water of the taluk;

(e) if so, by whom and when; and whether the Government will be pleased to place the whole correspondence on the Council table;

(f) whether the Government have passed any final orders on the subject and if so, when and to what effect;

(g) whether the Government have considered or have under consideration any scheme for carrying away all the drainage water of the taluk into the sea and thereby save the taluk from submersion in the rainy season; and

(h) if so, what it is and when it will be put into execution?

A.—(a) & (b) Enquiries do not reveal the existence formerly of any old drainage channel parallel to the Upputeru carrying all the drainage water of the Kaikalur taluk to the sea. In olden days there was no regular system of drainage and irrigation channels in the delta. Small extents of land were being cultivated here and there by the inundation of the Kistna river through the old Pulleru, and the land was drained along the puntas and donkas as best it could. After the present elaborate system of drains and irrigation channels came into existence, most of these old drains fell into disuse.

(c) There is no reason to believe that the present day drainage systems are in any way less efficient than those of the past. On the other hand, the works done and being carried out have improved the conditions in the delta. The straight cutting of the Yenamadurru drain in the Godavari Western division and the improvements carried out to it are designed to improve the efficiency of the Upputeru, while the construction of locks and regulators at the heads of the Bandar and Ellore canals will, when the Kistna is in floods, prevent large quantities of water from entering the Eastern delta.

(d) & (e) Proposals were made in 1916 by Messrs. Lutman and V. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, the then Superintending and Executive Engineers, to improve certain drains in the Eastern delta.

(f) Mr. Howley, the then Chief Engineer (Irrigation), after discussing the proposals with the Superintending Engineer came to the conclusion that they were not necessary.

(g) & (h) No fresh proposals are under consideration. In times of ordinary floods the existing drains function with reasonable efficiency. To excavate drains to deal with abnormal floods is

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obviously out of the question. Such drains, if excavated to the width required to dispose of maximum floods, would have to be of enormous width and would, during years of ordinary flood conditions, silt up extensively.

*Proposed channel from Pedalanka canal.*

\* 1251 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a proposal to dig an irrigation channel from Pedalanka channel above the Bomminampadu regulator on the left side for the irrigation of the dry block of villages situated thereabout in Kaikalur taluk, Kistna district;

(b) whether ryots of Bomminampadu, Vemavarappadu, Korukollu, Venkatapuram, Kalidindi, Pothumarru and other villages in Kaikalur taluk have sent in mahazars to the authorities to dig the said channel and whether they have also offered to pay some contribution for digging expenses; and

(c) whether the said villages were once called 'Project villages' and intended to be irrigated under a branch of the Pedalanka channel but were afterwards denied the facilities of irrigation?

A.—A copy of the Executive Engineer's letter<sup>a</sup>, dated 29th December 1928, is placed on the table.

*Formation of a high level channel from the Kistna beginning from Mulapadu.*

\* 1252 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) in what stage the investigation as regards the formation of a high level channel from the Kistna beginning from Mulapadu or thereabouts to irrigate portions of Bezvada, Nuzvid and other taluks is;

(b) whether the report received from the Chief Engineer on the subject will be placed on the table of the House;

(c) whether the Government have come to any decision on the action to be taken on the resolution passed in the Legislative Council on 24th January 1928 to appoint a committee to investigate into the scheme; and

(d) if not, why not?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clauses (a) and (b) of question No. 523 at the meeting of the 11th October 1928. It is proposed to provide funds for the gauging staff in the next year's budget.

(b) The Chief Engineer's report was in the form of a note and has already been given in reply to question No. 523.

(c) & (d) As already stated, no conclusion is possible until the results of the proposed gaugings are known.

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix I on page 636 infra.

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*Sale of grazing and fishery rights in the West Godavari district.*

\* 1253 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what amount was realized by the sale of (i) the grazing rights, and (ii) the fishery rights during each of the last five years in respect of the Public Works Department channels in West Godavari district;

(b) how many village panchayats in West Godavari district were granted leases of the said grazing and fishery rights in their respective areas and what was the total amount which the panchayats had to pay under the said leases; and

(c) whether Government propose to remit the grazing and fishery fees in respect of the leases to the village panchayats?

A.—(a) (i) The grazing rights are not sold in respect of any of the Public Works Department channels in the West Godavari district.

(ii) The amounts realized by the sale of the right of fishing during the last five years is noted below:—

|         | RS.   | A. |
|---------|-------|----|
| 1924-25 | 367   | 14 |
| 1925-26 | 462   | 7  |
| 1926-27 | 606   | 2  |
| 1927-28 | 1,909 | 5  |
| 1928-29 | 768   | 6  |

(b) The lease of the right of fishing has been granted to seven village panchayats and a sum of Rs. 22-8-0 is realized thereby.

(c) The answer is in the negative so far as the fishery fees are concerned. The question does not arise as regards the grazing rights which are not sold.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"With reference to the answer to (c), may I know, Sir, why the Government do not propose to remit the fishery fees to the village panchayats, considering the small nature of the amount?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I do not know whether that matter has been considered. If the hon. Member is making a suggestion, it will be considered."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Seeing that the amount realized is very small, will the Government consider the desirability of remitting it altogether?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"In that case, we shall probably have to prohibit fishing altogether."

*Improvement of the feeder sources of Malidevaraya cheruvu tank in Cuddapah taluk.*

\* 1254 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was any proposal to improve the feeder sources of Malidevaraya cheruvu of Gotur village in Cuddapah taluk;

(b) whether the ryots of the said village of Gotur memorialized to the Collector and the Public Works Department authorities requesting them to direct the waters of one Pankoli vanka into the said tank;

(c) whether the Public Works Department authorities investigated the scheme and if so, with what result;

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(d) whether the ryots undertook to pay a higher rate of assessment in case the said vanka water is diverted into the tank and gave statements that they were prepared to pay Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 for the rates of Rs. 4 and Rs. 6 respectively now prevailing;

(e) whether any and if so, what extent can be brought under cultivation afresh if the vanka water is diverted as requested;

(f) what is the amount of increase in the beriz of the village if the proposed enhancement in rates is made;

(g) what is the estimated cost of diverting the vanka water;

(h) what is the amount of remissions that have been granted to the ryots holding lands under the tank for the last ten years;

(i) whether there was any year in which no remission was granted during the last ten years; and

(j) what is the extent of irrigable ayacut under the tank and what is the extent of dry lands under the occupation of the ryots?

A.—(a) to (j) A report has been called for.

Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO :—" May I know whether a report has since been received ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir."

*Irrigation tanks in Peddapur and Cocanada taluks.*

\* 1255 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number and names of irrigation tanks in the Peddapur taluk, Pittapur division and Cocanada taluk in zamindari and Government lands respectively;

(b) whether the ayacut of the tanks was definitely settled at any time and if so, whether a register is being maintained showing the same;

(c) whether the full tank level of each of the tanks has been fixed and is being maintained;

(d) what steps the Government have taken to maintain the ayacut and the level of each of the tanks without their being interfered with by others;

(e) whether it is a fact that in respect of some tanks water is stored to a very large extent without making necessary protective arrangements;

(f) the number of tanks that breached during the recent floods;

(g) whether it is a fact that the breaches were due to the storing of water beyond their capacity and the inadequacy of bunds and other protective arrangements; and

(h) whether the Government propose to make any and if so, what arrangements to prevent such breaches in future?

A.—(a) to (h) A report has been called for.

*Accumulation of sand and silt on the bed of the Godavari river.*

\* 1256 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 900 answered on the 29th November 1928 regarding accumulation of sand and silt on the bed of the Godavari river—

(a) whether the report called for has since been received; and

(b) if so, whether the same will be placed on the Council table?

[1st February 1929]

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Chief Engineer's letter\* No. 2406/28-C.E.P., dated 11th January 1929, is placed on the table.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" May I know whether the Government would take on hand the remedial measures suggested in the Chief Engineer's letter ? "

\*The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I understand that these measures are now being taken."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" It is said there 'Cutting leading channels in the shoals and ploughing as this will tend to the more easy removal of the shoal during floods'. That is not being done frequently. May it be done now ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I am certain the Chief Engineer will consider it. Certainly the Government have no objection."

*Proposed abolition of the Mettur district.*

\* 1257 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received final reports from the Chief Engineer at Mettur and from the Board of Revenue regarding the proposal to abolish the Mettur district and if so, to what effect;

(b) whether the Government have arrived at any decision regarding the matter and if so, to what effect; and

(c) if no decision has yet been arrived at by the Government, at what stage the matter is at present?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The reports of the Chief Engineer at Mettur and the Board of Revenue have been received, and the subject is being considered by the Government. The orders of the Government will be published in due course.

*Use by the public of the new Cauvery bridge at Mettur.*

\* 1258 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any memorials have been received by the Government or the Board of Revenue to the effect that the new bridge at Mettur over the Cauvery is used only by the Public Works Department authorities and that the public are prevented from using it and are therefore put to great inconvenience when they have to cross the river for attending courts, etc., at Mettur;

(b) whether the Government have passed any order regarding the use of the bridge by the public and if so, to what effect; and

(c) if not, whether the Government have any and if so, what objection to pass an order now making the bridge open to the public also?

A.—(a) No memorials have been received by Government.

(b) No.

(c) The Government have called for a report from the Engineer-in-Chief and the Board of Revenue on the statements made in clause (a) of the question.



[1st February 1929]

**Landlord and Tenant***Introduction of the Malabar Tenancy Bill.*

\* 1259 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state when the Malabar Tenancy Bill will be introduced by the Government?

A.—The Malabar Tenancy Bill, as drafted by the Committee, is under the consideration of the Government in consultation with representatives of the janmis and tenants. It is not possible to say now when the Bill will be introduced.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know if, within the normal life of this Council, the Government expect to be in a position to introduce this Bill?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"We hope to do so, Sir, and also to pass it."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"That is a different matter."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know if His Excellency the Governor has received a deputation from the janmis?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I think I have read it in the papers."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know whether it is a fact that such a deputation was received?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The answer has been given that the Government have no information."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know if the hon. the Revenue Member did not advise the Governor to receive the deputation?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"It is not expedient to do so."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know whether as a matter of fact the Governor received the deputation without his knowledge or whether he knew that His Excellency was going to receive the deputation at all?"

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

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know if the hon. the Revenue Member was present when the deputation was received?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I was not present."

**Land Revenue***Alleged indebtedness of Mr. Masilamani Mudaliyar, Sub-Magistrate of Cheyyar.*

\* 1260 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how often the pay of Mr. Masilamani Mudaliyar who was recently promoted to the post of Sub-Magistrate, Cheyyar, has been under attachment within the past six years;

(b) whether it is a fact that he is heavily indebted, and if so, to what extent;

(c) why he has been promoted to the position of Magistrate though he is habitually and heavily indebted?

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

[1st February 1929]

*Pay and leave of copyists in the several districts.*

\* 1261 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether he received any memorials within the last two months from the copyists in the several districts requesting that privilege leave and provident fund be attached to the posts and that the scale of copyists be raised to Rs. 35—45—50 per month; and

(b) whether the Government have passed any orders thereon and if so, whether the same would be placed on the Council table?

A.—(a) & (b) Memorials from certain copyists employed in the Guntur district have been received and are under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"May I know whether these memorials were sent to the Government direct or through the High Court?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"May I take it that orders will be passed before the launching of the next budget?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I could not say, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Is it not a fact that this question has been before the Government for a very long time?"

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

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"May I know whether the consideration of the question by Government is sympathetic towards the copyists?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"It is always sympathetic, Sir."  
(Laughter.)

*Extent of irrigation in Korlagondi village.*

\* 1262 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the total cultivable area of Korlagondi village, Bellary taluk, Bellary district;

(b) the extents sown with early and late crops respectively and also the extents under groundnut, choolam, cotton and sajja with its average outturn under each class; and

(c) whether the collection of the current land revenue has been postponed and whether the arrears, if any, has been remitted?

A.—(a) The total occupied area of the village is 5,851 acres. How much is actually cultivable is a matter of estimate.

(b) The Government have not the information.

(c) No orders to this effect have been proposed or issued.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"May I know whether the Government are aware that dry crops in the Bellary district are withering for want of rain?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Notice, Sir."

[1st February 1929]

*Publicity of notifications intended for the information of villagers.*

\* 1263 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : With reference to the answer given to question No. 463, answered on 10th October 1928, regarding the method of giving better publicity to notifications intended for the information of villagers, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the table the report submitted to the Government by the Board of Revenue ?

A.—A copy \* of the Board's Resolution No. 8181, dated 12th December 1928, and a copy of G.O. Mis. No. 146, Revenue, dated 22nd January 1929, are placed on the table.

*Failure of monsoons in certain taluks of Coimbatore district.*

\* 1264 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Collector of Coimbatore has made any report regarding the failure of the monsoons in some taluks of the Coimbatore district ;

(b) whether the failure is specially serious in the taluk of Coimbatore and whether the tanks in the Coimbatore taluk which are fed by the Noyal river received practically no supply this year ;

(c) whether most of the lands on which paddy is generally raised have been used this year for sowing cotton only and whether several other lands have remained uncultivated ; and

(d) whether any remissions of Government kist have been recommended by the Collector and if so, to what extent ?

A.—(a) & (b) Apart from the usual season reports the Collector reported on the 16th October 1928 that the South-west Monsoon had been generally poor but that good rain had fallen since then in most parts of the district except in Coimbatore itself. He subsequently reported on 1st December that the improvement which began in October had been maintained and that by November the conditions had become normal. He added that all irrigation works had received adequate supplies. The Government have received no particular information as to the condition of the Noyal river.

(c) The Government have no information.

(d) No recommendations have been received by the Government. The grant of remissions under the rules is within the competence of the district officers.

**Legislative Council***Extension of the life-time of the present Legislative Council.*

\* 1265 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether since November 1928, when a question on the subject was answered in the Council, any proposals have been placed before the Government either by the Government of India or by the Simon Committee or by any other official or non-official authority or person suggesting or recommending the extension of the life of the present Legislative Council ;

\* Printed as Appendix III on pages 639-640 infra.

[1st February 1929]

(b) whether the Government have any intention of getting the period of life of this Council extended ; and

(c) if not, when the Council will be dissolved and when the general elections will take place ?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) & (c) The power to dissolve the Council or to extend its term vests in His Excellency the Governor and not in the Government.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Sir, with reference to the answer to clause (b) of the question, may I know whether this Government as a government have ever considered this matter or propose to consider this matter ? ”

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

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I know, with reference to the answer to clause (c), in case there is no proposal to extend the life of this Council, when this Council is expected to be dissolved and when the elections are expected to take place ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ When it will be dissolved I cannot say. But under the rules, the life-time of the Council extends to 31st December 1929, unless dissolved in the meanwhile.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I know whether the Government are taking any steps with regard to the general elections which will normally come in the course of this year ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ The matter has not been considered yet, Sir.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I know when the Government propose to consider the matter, Sir ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ In due course, when we have some indication of His Excellency's desire in the matter.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I know whether the Government propose to wait till His Excellency makes up his mind in regard to this matter ? May I know how long they propose to wait ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ The hon. Member has stated it, Sir.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Supposing His Excellency does not make up his mind, is the Government not going to take any steps in regard to the preparation of the electoral rolls ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ They will examine the question as to whether revision of the electoral rolls may be done under the rules independently of the fixing of the date of the new elections.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I take it from the hon. the Revenue Member that, in case the rules do not justify the revision of the electoral rolls apart from the date of the general election, they propose to take no action in the matter ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ If the rules do not give us the power, we cannot do so.”

[1st February 1929]

**Minor Irrigation**

*Alleged charging of dufasli water tax for plantain trees raised on the bunds of consolidated wet fields.*

\* 1266 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 280 given on 15th March 1927 regarding the alleged charging of dufasli water tax for plantain trees raised on the bunds of consolidated wet fields—

(a) whether the report called for has been received;

(b) if so, what that report is;

(c) whether Government are aware that the plantain trees on the field bunds would be watered only when there is water in the field and that under those circumstances water-rate is charged for the whole field including the area covered by the bunds;

(d) whether it is the intention of the Government to levy separate water charge for the trees on the bunds when water-rate is levied on the whole area including the bunds; and

(e) whether Government propose to discontinue the practice of charging water-rate separately for the plantain trees on the bunds of consolidated wet fields?

A.—(a) & (b) A copy of the Collector's report \* is attached.

(c) The Government are not aware that the facts are as suggested.

(d) & (e) No water-rate is levied on wet lands. But if a dufassal crop, such as plantains, is raised and irrigated with Government water for more than six months on the whole or part of a single crop wet field, half the wet assessment is charged, in addition to the ordinary wet assessment, on the field or on the portion of the field so irrigated.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—"With reference to the answer to (d) and (e), is it not a fact that the consolidated wet assessment includes water-rate also?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"That is a matter of opinion. The theory is when the assessment is made, the crops on such bunds should also be taken into account."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—"Is it a fact that for purposes of assessment lands include bunds? Are not bunds entitled for the water without any separate water-rate?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Separate water-rates are levied only on dry lands and additional assessment is charged for dufassal crops, as explained in the answer."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—"The hon. Member may be aware that there is no irrigation separate from the bunds. If there is no water in the fields themselves, how can there be a separate water-rate for the bunds alone?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"There is no separate water-rate. That portion of the field which is cultivated with plantains is charged half assessment in addition, whether it is bund or field."

\* Printed as Appendix IV on page 640 infra.

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Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—"In his report, the Collector says that where the bunds are irrigated by percolation, they are charged separately. So, when there is no separate water-rate for the field itself, how can there be a separate water-rate for the plantains and trees on the bunds when they were irrigated by percolation?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I have said again that they have charged half the wet assessment."

**Panchayat Forests**

*Forest panchayats in Kurnool district.*

\* 1267 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, in reference to answer given to question No. 960 on 29th November 1928,—

(a) whether he has received the report called for; and

(b) if he has received it, whether he will be pleased to lay it on the table?

A.—(a) & (b) The report called for has not been received yet.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know whether the hon. the Revenue Member is prepared to expedite the answer to this question, so that I may have it at the next meeting?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"A reminder has been sent; I shall see a special reminder is sent."

**Public Service**

*Maintenance of registers under the Tottenham Scheme.*

\* 1268 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government or the Board of Revenue have passed an order on what is called the "Tottenham Scheme" under which no Revenue office need maintain any register showing the receipt or despatch of papers and if so, to what effect; and

(b) whether under the scheme any officer keeping any register like that referred to in (a) would be punished?

A.—(a) No such order has been passed.

(b) The scheme nowhere prescribes punishment for maintaining registers. Apart from the scheme the maintenance of unauthorized registers to the neglect of prescribed ones might in certain circumstances be a fault meriting punishment.

**Reforms**

*Evidence before the Simon Commission.*

\* 1269 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number and names of the officers who are appearing before the Simon Commission on behalf of the Government of Madras;

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(b) whether such officers are given the liberty to express their own views in reply to questions by members of the Commission; and  
(c) the number and names of officers that are allowed to appear in camera?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) No arrangements have yet been made.

### Secretariat

*Duties of the Superintendent, Central Record Branch of the Chief Secretariat.*

\* 1270 Q.—BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what the duties of the Superintendent of the Central Record Branch of the Chief Secretariat are?

A.—The Central Record Branch which is attached to the Secretariat and is in the Fort St. George is the repository of records of recent years, which are frequently required by the Secretariat for reference; these records chiefly comprise originals of non-confidential proceedings of Government of the last five years and printed copies of the proceedings of the last 10 years, and all confidential proceedings more than three years old. The Superintendent of the Central Record Branch of the Chief Secretariat is in charge of these records. His duties comprise several matters of detail; but put in general terms he is primarily responsible for the safe custody of the records, he supervises the work of a staff consisting of 5 clerks, 14 attenders and 1 peon, ensures prompt compliance with requisitions for records and keeps a vigilant eye on the return of the records to the Central Record Branch. He attends personally to requisitions relating to confidential records.

### Settlement

*Constitution of a committee to enquire into the economic condition of Kistna and Godavari districts.*

\* 1271-A Q.—MR. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have accepted the resolution passed by the Legislative Council on 28th November 1928 to constitute a mixed committee to make an open enquiry into the economic condition of Kistna and Godavari districts in connexion with the resettlement; and

(b) if so, when the committee will be formed and what its composition is?

A.—(a) & (b) It is proposed to move the following motion during the present session of the Legislative Council:—

"That with reference to the resolution passed by the Council at the meeting held on 28th November 1928, regarding the appointment of a committee to enquire into the economic condition of the districts of Kistna, Godavari East and Godavari West, the Council do proceed to elect a committee of five of its members to make the enquiry and to report to Government by the 1st October 1929."

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*Constitution of a committee to enquire into the economic condition of Kistna and Godavari districts.*

\* 1271-B Q.—MR. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any and if so, what action the Government have taken to give effect to the resolution passed by this Council on 28th November 1928 urging the constitution of a committee of officials and non-officials to enquire into the economic condition of East and West Godavari and Kistna districts as preliminary to the resettlement; and

(b) whether the Government have ordered the consideration of the scheme report to be held in abeyance pending the said enquiry; and if not, why not?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 1271-A.

(b) The Government propose, after consideration of the representations received, to issue orders on the proposals of the Special Settlement Officer, other than those relating to rates. The reasons for not delaying the issue of orders on the proposals other than those relating to rates were stated in the answer to question No. 23 given at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 3rd September 1928.

*Levy of back assessment for excess areas of lands surveyed in South Kanara.*

\* 1272 Q.—MR. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a Government Order was passed laying down that in the case of excess areas of land found during the resurvey in South Kanara over the areas for which pattas were issued during the last survey neither back assessment nor site value should be levied from the pattadars; and

(b) whether it is a fact that a second Government Order has been issued whittling down the effect of the former Government Order and giving full discretion to the local Revenue and Settlement officials in the matter of levying back assessment and site value?

A.—(a) & (b) The whole question has been further examined by the Government and orders on the subject have just been issued. A copy of the orders is being sent to the hon. Member.

MR. K. R. KARANT:—"May I know whether Government propose to deal with the question of kumkis separately, because I do not find any reference to it in the Government Order just passed."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"My recollection is that the last sentence of the order stated that the matter would be dealt with separately. It is being dealt with separately."

## Depressed classes

[1st February 1929]

*Award of scholarships by the Labour Department.*

\* 1273 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any Government Order restricting the award of scholarships by the Labour Department (General and Technical) to Hindu depressed classes;

(b) whether it is a fact that the present Labour Commissioner, Mr. Slater, has granted commercial scholarships to Christians, Adi-Dravidas and Adi-Andhras;

(c) whether he will be pleased to place on the Council table the list of technical scholarship holders who were granted scholarships by the said officer, Mr. Slater; and

(d) how many applications were received from the Hindu depressed classes in 1928-29 and how many of them were granted?

A.—(a) G.O. No. 117, Law (General), dated 12th January 1926, is placed on the table of the House.

(b) Yes.

(c) The lists are placed on the table. The list relating to industrial scholarships gives the names of those pupils to whom scholarships have been granted fresh during the year 1928-29 and does not contain the names of the pupils whose scholarships have been renewed during the year.

| (d) The information is given below:— | Number of applications received. | Number of persons granted. |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| General education scholarships       | ...                              | 1,080                      |
| Commercial                           | ...                              | 116                        |
| Industrial                           | ...                              | 10                         |
| "                                    | ...                              | 8                          |
| "                                    | ...                              | 15                         |
| "                                    | ...                              | 12                         |

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“With reference to (c), may I know the reason why the Government give scholarships to Christians as shown in the list, Nos. 10, 11, 12, 15, 33 and 35, against the spirit of G.O. No. 117, Law (General), dated 12th January 1916?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“The Labour Department is giving industrial scholarships to the depressed classes. Since some scholarships were available, they were given to the depressed class Christians.”

Mr. N. SIVA RAJ:—“May I know why a number of scholarships which should go legitimately to Hindu depressed class pupils go to pupils belonging to other castes?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I may say that there are 35 scholarships given by the Labour Department and the number of applications received from Hindus were only 15. Out of 15 applicants, only 12 Hindus were given the scholarships, because the other 3 were considered not eligible. So the remaining scholarships were given to depressed class Christians.”

Printed as Appendix V. on pages 640-642 infra.

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## Emigration

*Fixing of the sex-ratio among Indian emigrants to Malaya and Ceylon.*

\* 1274 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government of Malaya asked for and obtained the postponement of the application of the rule prescribing a fixed sex-ratio among Indian emigrants from South India to Malaya and Ceylon till 1st April 1928;

(b) whether further extension of time has been granted since then by the Government of India;

(c) whether the Government of Madras were consulted before action was taken by the Government of India; and

(d) whether he will be pleased to place on the table of the House the correspondence between the local Government and the Government of India on the subject?

A.—As the hon. Member is aware ‘Emigration’ is a central subject. Temporary exemption from the operation of the rule referred to has been granted by the Government of India from time to time. No further information can be given nor can the correspondence be placed on the table of the House.

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—“May I know whether the Madras Government were consulted by the Government of India for the extension of time regarding the sex-ratio when it was granted?”

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

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“What is the advice given by this Government?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“That is confidential, and therefore we cannot give any further information.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“May I know why, Sir?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“Because under the rules as they stand at present, the Local Government, who act as the agents of the Government of India as far as this subject is concerned, are not at liberty to give the information that is asked for.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“May I know what those rules are?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“They are confidential.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“On a point of order, Mr. President. I am obliged to you for having drawn my attention to a similar other matter on a previous day, but on this occasion may I know how the hon. the Home Member can refuse to answer this question? Unless it is a controversial matter, I suppose I am entitled to an answer under the rules. Even if there is some controversy between this Government and the Government of India

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on a certain matter, I think I am entitled to an answer from the Government on matters of fact. I am asking whether the Home Member declines to answer this question because it is controversial; otherwise I am entitled for an answer."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Probably 'confidential matters' are really matters on which the Government think they should not give information on public grounds. That is all I can suggest."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"That is why I ask whether the Government gives that answer?"

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

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know what are the public interests which will be disserved by telling this House as to why this Government are sending more men than women to the Andamans without reference to the sex-ratio?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"It would amount to disclosing the nature of the correspondence with the Government of India regarding Malaya."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know if this Government is so callous as not to disclose this matter?"

*Deaths by suicide in the Federated Malay States.*

\* 1275 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that the return of deaths by suicide of South Indians in the Federated Malay States shows a gradual increase in percentage of such deaths since 1921; and

(b) whether the Government of Madras have ascertained from the Government of the Federated Malay States the causes of death in each case and if so, what they are?

A.—As the hon. Member is aware 'Emigration' is a central subject. The Federated Malay States' report on the working of the Labour Department for the year 1927 shows that there has been an increase in the number of deaths from suicide during 1926 and 1927. The report has been placed on the Editors' table in G.O. No. 1898 L., dated 4th August 1928. Forty-six cases of suicide were reported for the year 1927 as follows:—  
Twenty-three cases—Reasons unknown.  
Eighteen cases—Sickness.  
Five cases—Domestic and financial troubles.

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"In the answer given to this question it is stated 'there has been an increase in the number of deaths from suicide'. Is the Government aware that the increase is merely due to the increase in the sex ratio?"

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

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know how the hon. the Home Member gives that laconic answer?"

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The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Because I have seen the papers."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"What are the papers that he has seen? Will he be pleased to place those papers on the table?"

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know as to why there has been an increase in the number of suicides? Is it due to low wages?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"This is a central subject, and we, as agents of the Government of India, are unable to give any further information in the matter."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"As agents of the Government of India are they not carrying out the wishes of the Government of India, and is it not therefore their duty to safeguard the interests of the labourers who are going from this Presidency by advising the Government of India?"

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

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Is it a fact that suicides are on the increase on account of oppression?"

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

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"It has been stated in the answer that there has been an increase in suicides in the year 1926-27. May I know what is the rate of increase?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I want notice."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"On a point of order, Mr. President. My hon. Friend, the Home Member, says 'we are agents of the Government of India and therefore we cannot answer these questions.' Is it right?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"After these questions are over the hon. Member will raise the point."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"May I know, Sir, whether this Government, who sent the coolies to Andamans and who are responsible for their lives, made any enquiries in the matter?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"We made all the enquiries that we could possibly make regarding Malaya."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"Has this Government made any enquiry as to the cause of increase in suicides?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I want notice."

*Report of the Standard Wage Inquiry Committee.*

\* 1276 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government of Madras are in receipt of the report of the Standard Wage Inquiry Committee, appointed by the Indian Immigration Committee of the Federated Malay States;

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(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative whether he will be pleased to place it on the table of the House; and

(c) whether the Government of Madras have expressed their views on the said report; and if so, what they are?

A.—As the hon. Member is aware 'Emigration' is a central subject. The report referred to has not been received. There has been correspondence between the Government of India and the local Government on the question of the fixation of standard rates of wages for Indian labourers in Malaya, but the Government are not prepared to place it on the table.

Mr. C. GOPAL MENON:—"May I know whether the report of the Standard Wages Enquiry Committee has not been published or whether this Government has not received the report yet?"

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

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know why the Government say that they are not prepared to place the report on the table of the House?"

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

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"I want a reply to this question."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know what are the reasons for the Government to say that they decline to place on the table the correspondence between this Government and the Government of India on the Standard Wages Enquiry Committee?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have already said, it is a confidential matter. As the hon. the President has suggested, I may say that it is undesirable to disclose it on public grounds."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know what are the public interests that will be adversely affected by placing this correspondence on the table of the House?"

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

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"May I know whether the correspondence between the Government of India and this Government on the fixation of standard rates of wages to the labourers in Malaya has been kept confidential in the interests of the planters?"

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

### Labour

#### *Economic condition of labourers in plantations.*

\* 1277 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state what steps are being taken in view of the repeal of the Madras Planters' Labour Act for enquiring into and ascertaining the condition and the amenities of life of the labour population recruited for the plantations in the districts of Malabar, Coimbatore and Nilgiris and for bringing forward the necessary legislation to secure for them the same?

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A.—The Government do not consider it necessary to take any steps in the matter at present.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know whether the Government assured themselves that the conditions of labourers in these districts were satisfactory?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"At present the Government do not consider that any legislation is necessary."

### Motor Vehicles Act

#### *Pay and income of motor inspectors in the Presidency.*

\* 1278 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to my question No. 196 answered on 6th September 1928, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to place before the Council a statement showing—

(i) the number, status, antecedents, pay and income of officers performing the function of inspectors of buses in the Madras City and in various other places in the Presidency; and

(ii) the receipts of fees for inspection for the year ending the 30th June 1928 and for the year ending the 30th September 1928, if available?

A.—(i) & (ii) A statement containing the information called for by the hon. Member in question No. 198 is laid on the table. Information for the year ending the 30th September 1928 is not available.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I just refer to a statement at page 52 as it is somewhat puzzling, and ask a few questions? May I know why in the first instance Government appointed District officers as inspectors of buses and afterwards gave up that scheme and created posts of bus inspectors?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"A first we appointed some District officers as bus inspectors but we are now appointing as far as possible inspectors of motor buses."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"In column 5 of the statement we find that the emoluments of an officer performing the functions of inspector of buses are Rs. 900. May I know what these emoluments are, whether they are monthly or for a certain period?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I want notice."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Why such high emoluments are paid to people who are already getting very high salaries?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The present policy of the Government is to appoint bus inspectors."



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Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know why so much emolument was paid hitherto to officers who are already getting very high salaries?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"There were not very many motor vehicles and these District officers were asked to look after the duties of bus inspectors. But now that policy has been changed definitely."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know what are the qualifications of these bus inspectors?"

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

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"What degree?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"No degree. If the hon. Member wants to have a detailed reply, I should like to have notice."

*Motor inspectors in the Presidency.*

\* 1279 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of full-timed salaried inspectors of motor vehicles in each of the districts of the Presidency at present;
- (b) what are the qualifications and grade of salary of each one of them;
- (c) how many of these motor inspectors are Anglo-Indians and Europeans and how many are Muslims and Non-Brahmans; and
- (d) what are the respective salaries of Anglo-Indian or European inspectors and Indian inspectors and what are the reasons for the difference, if any?

A.—(a) One in each of the following districts:—

Malabar, Tinnevely, Coimbatore, South Kanara, Salem, North Arcot, Tanjore, the Nilgiris, Nellore, Ganjam, West Godavari, Chittoor and Madura cum Ramnad.

(b), (c) & (d) The information<sup>a</sup> is laid on the table. The salary of the inspector varies with the district and has no relation to the community to which he belongs.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know why a person with no qualification is appointed in the Nilgiris district? Is it because that no one else with the necessary qualification is available?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Because he has got the practical qualification and was recommended by the Public Works Department."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"You do not want qualifications at all except some service somewhere?"

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix VII on page 646 infra.

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The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Practical knowledge is enough."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know whether birth is a qualification for these appointments?"

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

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"May I ask, even when there are a number of applicants, with the necessary qualifications, he would appoint only people who come with some recommendation and even that without the necessary qualification?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"When Government lays down rules for appointments in future, I think there will be no room for complaint."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"When are they going to lay down rules?"

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

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know why so many Europeans and Anglo-Indians have been appointed to these posts when the accepted policy of the Government is to Indianize the services?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"We have not appointed many Europeans. They were appointed in some places where applicants belonging to other communities were not available at the time of the appointment."

*Appointment of motor inspectors in Ganjam district.*

\* 1280 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether applications were invited for the seven recent appointments of motor inspectors;
- (b) whether it is a fact that no applications were invited by advertisement in newspapers or in the *Port St. George Gazette* for the appointment of motor inspectors in the Ganjam district; and if so, why; and
- (c) what are the qualifications of the newly appointed motor inspector for Ganjam?

A.—(a) Yes, in cases where suitable candidates were not available locally.

(b) Yes; because a suitable candidate was found available locally.

(c) The newly appointed Inspector of Motor Vehicles for the Ganjam district has a thorough knowledge of motor engineering. He worked for three years in motor works at Karachi and has in all about seven years' experience in motors.

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*Duties and responsibilities of motor inspectors.*

\* 1281 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any orders have been issued by the Government or heads of departments concerned defining the duties and responsibilities of motor inspectors in the various districts;

(b) if so, whether copies of the same with their dates will be placed on the Council table; and

(c) if not, why not?

A.—(a) to (c) The duties and responsibilities of motor inspectors are contained in Government Orders which relate to other matters as well. Inspectors are appointed with the approval of Government by the District Magistrates who exercise control and supervision over them. The Inspectors are stationed at headquarters of the districts but visit important centres at fixed intervals. It is the duty of the Inspector to scrutinize periodically the structural strength, condition and general running order of a motor vehicle plying for hire and issue certificate of fitness in the prescribed form. He has to maintain a register of motor vehicles plying for hire.

**Police***Reorganization of the Police armed reserves at Tanjore.*

\* 1282 Q.—Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. H. S. Shield, I.C.S., the late Collector of Tanjore, recommended in connexion with the reorganization of Police armed reserves and the reduction of the expenditure regarding the guards for the district treasury the establishment of a branch of Imperial Bank of India at Tanjore town for giving relief to the overworked district treasury currency staff; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay the necessary correspondence up-to-date on the Council table?

A.—(a) & (b) No. Mr. Shield suggested the establishment of a branch of the Imperial Bank of India at Tanjore; but this was in connexion with a proposal to reduce the strength of the Huzur treasury guard and had nothing to do with overwork by the treasury staff, to which the correspondence does not refer.

*Alleged dismissals of constables suspected of disloyalty.*

\* 1283 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any circular was issued by the Commissioner of Police, Madras, last year, to the effect that any head constable or constable who is disloyal enough to yield to the anonymous incitements to insubordinate conduct which are now being circulated, will be summarily dismissed; and

(b) the reasons why such a circular was issued?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The circular was issued in the interests of the discipline of the force.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“With reference to the answer given in clause (a), may I know whether the Commissioner of Police had any definite information that such attempts or incitements were being made or was it merely a rumour or suspicion?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—  
“He has acted on definite information.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“May I know the nature of the information, especially with regard to the sources of these incitements?”

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

*Alleged insult to Muslim preachers at Guruvayur by the Police.*

\* 1284 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Khan Bahadur Ammu Sahib, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Palghat, disallowed Muslim preachers, Moulvi and Hydras to preach on Islam and insulted them at a large public gathering during the last Ekadasi festival at Guruvayur;

(b) whether at the same time and place the representatives of Christianity were permitted to preach their religion; and

(c) whether the Government propose to hold any enquiry into the matter, and if not, why not?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information; they have called for a report from the Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“With reference to the answer given to this question, may I ask whether the Government have since received the report?”

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

*Total strength and cost of Police.*

\* 1285 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the total strength of the police, the cost of maintaining them, the number of cognizable cases dealt and the number of convictions in the following years:—

(i) 1907,

(ii) 1916,

(iii) 1926, and

(b) why more hands were employed when crime has decreased?

A.—(a)

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| Year | Sanctioned strength (including Railway, Special and Temporary Additional Police). | Cost for official year. | Cognizable cases (Police). | Number of convictions (Police cases). |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1907 | 25,886                                                                            | Rs. 61,73,944           | 184,507                    | 144,114                               |
| 1916 | 31,813                                                                            | 97,71,116               | 164,637                    | 120,016                               |
| 1926 | 29,132                                                                            | 1,54,60,578             | 154,028                    | 118,930                               |

(b) It might equally well be maintained that crime has decreased because a stronger police force is now maintained. Further, the police have many activities such as traffic control which are unconnected with crime and which have increased greatly in recent years.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"With regard to the amount spent, may I know whether there is so much efficiency and consequently there is a decrease in crime?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"It is answered in (b)."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"May I know what other activities the police have besides detecting crime?"

11-30 a.m. The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"One is mentioned here and that is traffic control."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—"Are the police employed in traffic control paid any extra salary or allowance?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"We had to increase the Police force on account of the motor traffic."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"May I know what percentage of the increase is due to the control of motor traffic?"

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"From the statement given in the answer, it is seen that the crimes have been progressively decreasing whereas the strength of the police force has been increasing. May I know the reason?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"The crime has decreased because the police force is much larger."

### Railways

*Relief to third-class passengers detained by the floods at Tuni.*

\* 1286 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that No. 1 Calcutta Mail was held up at Tuni on 21st October 1928, on account of breaches in the permanent way;

(b) how many third-class passengers were in that train, and how many days they were held up at Tuni;

(c) what steps, if any, were taken to give relief to the third-class passengers thus stranded at Tuni;

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(d) whether either the Railway authorities or the district Revenue authorities spent anything for the relief of the said third-class passengers; and if so, how much; and

(e) what arrangements, if any, were made to take the said third-class passengers on to the regular line of communications?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) There were 61 passengers. They were held up for four days.

(c) & (d) On the 22nd October 1928 reports were received by the Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, that there was difficulty in obtaining food at Tuni. There was no possibility of getting food to Tuni from the south and a telegraphic request was made by the Agent to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway authorities at Waltair and to the Collector of Vizagapatnam to endeavour to assist passengers at Tuni in this respect from the north. On the 25th October, the Agent, finding that the difficulty was not in obtaining food but in finding that the difficulty was not in obtaining food but in obtaining money to purchase food, authorized the Station-master at Tuni to spend up to Rs. 50 and to apply for further funds, if necessary. Those who could afford to do so made their own arrangements to procure food. Some were fed by local philanthropic persons. The Revenue authorities spent nothing.

(e) Some left by foot and some others by buses and carts. Those that remained were conveyed by the Railway authorities by trolley to Anakapalle on the 26th and 27th October. Buses and carts were arranged by the Revenue authorities to meet requirements.

### Civil Justice

*Qualifications and powers of the Manager of the Public Prosecutor's office.*

\* 1287 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the manager of the Public Prosecutor's office is empowered to appoint or appoints substitutes for the Public Prosecutor in criminal cases;

(b) whether it is a fact that substitutes are appointed often even without the previous consent and knowledge of the Public Prosecutor; and

(c) what are the qualifications and experience of the manager of the office of the Public Prosecutor, Madras, and what are his duties?

A.—(a) & (b) No

(c) The Manager is a matriculate, has passed Criminal, Judicial and Revenue tests, Book-keeping, Theory and Practice of Commerce, Banking, Shorthand and Typewriting. His duties are purely clerical and office management.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state on what basis he has given the answer to clauses (a) & (b) of this question?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"The answer is based on the report of the Public Prosecutor."

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Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Will the hon. the Law Member kindly see that hereafter the manager does not take the authority into his own hands? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Even now he does not take the authority into his own hands."

*Alleged inadequacy of accommodation in the courts at Mangalore.*

\* 1288 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) when the present District Court, Sub-Court and District Munsif's Court buildings in Mangalore were built;

(b) whether the present court buildings have got sufficient room for the accommodation of the several departments such as the copyist, nazir and clerical establishments;

(c) whether it is a fact the additional sub-judge recently appointed occupies a small room formerly occupied by the official receiver;

(d) whether it is a fact the official receiver at present occupies a room in the Munsif's court where the witnesses used to sit down and whether the munsif and the witnesses are inconvenienced thereby;

(e) whether the waiting rooms of the lawyers are sufficient to accommodate the large number that attend the courts;

(f) whether there is a separate waiting room for witnesses in the various courts; and

(g) whether the latrines provided for the various establishments, witnesses and pleaders in the court are in a dilapidated condition, of primitive fashion and inadequate?

A.—(a) The date of construction of the District Court is not known. The dates of construction of the Sub-Court and the District Munsif's Court were 1825 and 1882 respectively.

(b) The Government have no reason to think that they have not sufficient accommodation for the establishments referred to.

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

(e) & (g) The Government have received a representation from the Bar Association, Mangalore, complaining of the inadequacy of the existing accommodation for the Bar and of the inconvenience of the latrine.

(f) The Government have no information.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Has the hon. the Law Member been pleased to call for a report? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I called for reports from the Engineering Department and from the High Court."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" What is the reply received? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" About what? "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" About the adequacy of accommodation for the several officers, lawyers and witnesses? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The High Court has stated that there is no urgency about it."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" If I assert that there is urgency . . . "

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will take another opportunity to assert facts. I do not think I shall be justified in allowing the hon. Member at this stage to assert facts."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I ask whether they are true or not? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is really cross-examination."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I know whether the Government have already taken on hand the scheme with regard to the bar room? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" That is what I stated. The High Court has stated that there is no urgency about it."

*Remuneration to Official Receivers in the Presidency.*

\* 1289 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Official Receivers in the several districts of this Presidency are paid any fixed salary;

(b) if not, whether they are paid any commission or honorarium;

(c) if they are paid any commission, at what rate and how much;

(d) whether they are full-timed servants of the Government or whether they are permitted to have private practice; and

(e) whether the Official Receivers are given any establishment, and if so, in which of the districts and what is the strength of such establishment?

A.—(a) No.

(b) & (c) They are permitted to draw a commission of 5 per cent on gross realizations subject to the condition that when the amount of the commission goes beyond a certain limit deductions according to a graduated scale should be made from the excess.

(d) They are not whole time servants of Government. They are permitted to continue their private practice.

(e) Generally, the Official Receiver of a heavy district is allowed one clerk and one peon and the Official Receiver of a light district gets part-time help from a clerk of the District Court establishment.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" In the answer to clauses (b) and (c), there is a certain limit mentioned. May I know what it is? "

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

*Disposal of insolvency petitions in Cuddapah and other districts.*

\* 1290 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many insolvency petitions were sent for disposal to the Official Receivers in the Ceded districts during the year 1926-27;

(b) what is the amount paid to the Official Receivers in each of the districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur during the last year and the amount of interest accruing on the amounts invested by each of them in the Banks during that period; and

(c) in how many petitions referred to the Official Receivers in the Ceded districts the insolvents were discharged?

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

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Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO :—" May I know if there is any possibility of getting the information ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" (Certainly it will be possible ; but I do not think that the collection of the information will be justified in view of the time and labour necessary for it. "

Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO :—" Does not the answer to the previous question show whether the Official Receiver's work is heavy or not ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I do not think so. "

*Number of second appeals in the High Court for the last five years.*

\* 1291 Q.—Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of second appeals, criminal and civil appeals, filed in the High Court during the last five years ;

(b) the number of second appeals disposed of during the last five years ;

(c) the number of second appeals ready for being heard during the last three years ; and

(d) if the Government have no information whether they will be pleased to call for the same ?

A.—(a) to (d) A statement <sup>a</sup> is laid on the table.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know the reasons why there has been a steady decline in the disposal of second appeals for the last six years from 1,782 to 1,193 per year ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I am not in a position to answer. I want notice. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether one of the reasons is that considerations other than those of qualifications have begun to enter into the question of appointments to the High Court ? "

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

### Forests

*Lease of certain forest coupes in North Arcot district to Co-operative organizations.*

\* 1292 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Chief Conservator of Forests received a letter from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies recommending that certain forest coupes in North Arcot district be leased to co-operative organizations on reasonable seigniorage rates fixed by Government ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have issued a Government Order to all Government departments and local bodies to give preference to Co-operative Labour Unions in giving contracts ; and

(c) whether Government will be pleased to confer with the Chief Conservator of Forests in the matter and help the Co-operative Labour Unions in the province ?

Printed as Appendix VIII on page 647 infra.

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The Government will consider the suggestion.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Will the hon. the Law Member favourably consider the claims of the co-operative societies ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I have stated already that the Government will consider the suggestion. Favourably or unfavourably I am not in a position to say now. "

*Compassionate grants to the family of Mr. Ponnayya.*

\* 1293 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to the answers to question No. 123 answered on 26th November 1928—

(a) what the service of Ranger Ponnayya was on the date on which the death took place ;

(b) whether the Government have considered the peculiar plight of the bereaved family ; and

(c) whether they have made or propose to make a compassionate grant to the wife of the deceased ?

A.—(a) The services of Ranger B. Ponnayya on the date of his death was 18 years and 18 days.

(b) & (c) No application for compassionate gratuity has been received.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" If any application for compassionate grant is received, will he consider it favourably ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I cannot say. "

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Favourably or not, Sir, will he at least consider it ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Oh, yes ; certainly. "

*Alleged refusal of food supplies to the Forest officers of Sirugudi village.*

\* 1294 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the inhabitants of about thirty or forty villages of Melur taluk, Madura district, organized themselves into a sangam under the leadership of one Mr. Ranganatha Pillai, residing at Urilipatti, Melur taluk, Madura district, and refused food supplies to the Forest officers of Sirugudi village in the above taluk as they were prevented from hunting in the reserve forests near that village ;

(b) whether the Government are aware that upon this the District Forest authorities reported the suffering of these officers to the District Collector, Madura, and requested him to investigate into the affair ;

(c) what action was taken by the Collector thereon and how the leader of the above sangam, Mr. Ranganatha Pillai, was dealt with ; and

(d) if the Government have no information, whether they will call for a report and place it on the table of the House ?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have no information but have called for it.

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Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I request the hon. the Law Member to place the information on the table of the House as soon as it is received ? "

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

*Levy of poundage in respect of strayed cattle in Nallajarla forest.*

\* 1295 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that in Nallajarla forest, West Godavari district, there are scattered reserve plots in the midst of grazing areas ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the poundage collected in respect of cattle straying into the reserve plots is Re. 1 per head of cattle ;
- (c) for how many years past and for what reasons the poundage imposed in the case of Nallajarla forest is Re. 1 per head of cattle ;
- (d) whether the usual rate of poundage is 4 annas per head ; and
- (e) whether Government will consider the desirability of reducing the poundage rate in Nallajarla forest to 4 annas ?

A.—(a) The Nallajarla reserve supplies fuel and a portion thereof is also fit for grazing. It is true that portions here and there closed to grazing are in the midst of grazing areas. This depends upon the position of the respective coupes and cannot be altered.

(b) Yes.

(c) No information is available regarding the period during which this poundage has been in force. The high rate is intended to discourage trespass as it is extremely injurious to young growth in the plantations on which depends the fuel supply to the growing municipal town of Ellore.

(d) Yes.

(e) No.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" As regards the answer to clause (c), may I know on what material the Government based this answer, namely, that growing fuel in the Nallajarla forest is necessary for fuel supply to the growing municipal town of Ellore ? Have they got information as to how much fuel is taken to Ellore and whether any fuel is taken at all ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The answer given here is based on the report of the Chief Conservator. "

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" Are the Government aware that the Nallajarla forest is far away and that there are forests nearer Ellore to supply fuel ? "

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

### Jails

*Introduction of hand-spinning in jails.*

\* 1296 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to question No. 772 answered on 28th November 1928, whether the Government have considered the desirability of introducing cotton hand-spinning in the jails by the persons confined therein, and if so, with what result ?

[1st February 1929]

A.—With reference to supplemental question and answer to question No. 772 the Government have called for a report from the Inspector-General of Prisons as to whether it is possible to make in jails all the yarn required for jail purposes.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know when this report was called for ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I do not remember. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether he will call for a report as to how much yarn can be spun in the jails ? It is stated here that the Inspector-General of Prisons has been asked to report whether it is possible to make in jails all the yarn required for jail purposes and not what quantity it is possible to make in jails. "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I believe all that will appear in the report that I have called for. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know the reason why the Government want to ascertain whether it is possible to make in jails all the yarn required for jail purposes for introducing cotton spinning in jails ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The answer that was given was with reference to the question on paper. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether it will not be possible, without getting the report, to introduce hand-spinning in jails, apart from the fact that all the yarn can be spun there or a portion of it only ? "

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

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Why not, Sir ? "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I ask whether the hon. the Law Member will investigate into the matter whether hand-spinning cannot be introduced in respect of light labour prisoners ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" All that can be looked into only after the receipt of the report. "

*Water-supply in jails.*

\* 1297 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : With reference to the answer to my question No. 866 answered on 29th November 1928, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Government have received the report called for ; and
- (b) what steps they propose to take to improve the quality of water-supply in jails ?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes. The drinking water in every jail is chlorinated before distribution to the convicts. This chlorinated water is tested twice yearly by the Guindy Institute and reported as satisfactory. Any instruction issued by the Institute regarding the water-supply of jails is carried out.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether the Guindy Institute report says that the wells in all the jails except at Rajahmundry contain badly polluted water ? "

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

[1st February 1929]

**Marine***Plans and estimates for Tuticorin Harbour Works.*

\* 1298 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to the answer to my question No. 36 answered on 3rd September 1928—

- (a) the plans and estimates for the Tuticorin Harbour Works;
- (b) whether the Government of India have decided to undertake the works; and
- (c) on whom the burden of expenditure will fall?

A.—(a) The estimates referred to in the answer given to question No. 36 at the meeting of the Council held on 3rd September 1928 are still under preparation.

(b) No.

(c) The Tuticorin Port Trust Board.

*Constitution of the Cochin Port Trust.*

\* 1299 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Cochin Port Trust has now been constituted; and
- (b) if not, why not?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 1766 at the meeting of the Council held on 16th March 1928.

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—“May I know whether the conditions that existed in September 1928 still continue?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“As I have repeatedly answered my hon. Friend with reference to similar questions, it depends upon the issue of a regulation by the Cochin Darbar.”

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—“May I know whether this Port Trust cannot be constituted without the issue of a regulation by these two Darbars?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“No, Sir. It cannot be constituted without the issue of a regulation by the Cochin Darbar.”

**Village Courts Act***Supply of furniture and stationery to panchayat courts.*

\* 1300 Q.—MR. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that panchayat courts are not supplied with any furniture or stationery;
- (b) whether there is any provision for the employment of at least one peon for any panchayat court; and
- (c) whether the Government have decided to make any such provision and what it is?

[1st February 1929]

A.—(a) Panchayat courts are supplied with such stationery as is actually required. As regards furniture, Collectors have been empowered to supply furniture to important courts which sit regularly on the following scale subject to budget provision wherever they consider it desirable to do so:—

|            |                      |
|------------|----------------------|
| One chair, | One small table, and |
| One bench, | One record box.      |

(b) & (c) No regular pecus have been sanctioned for these courts. Under section 11 of the Madras Village Courts Act it is the duty of village servants to serve processes. The Government have already authorized Collectors to employ special process-servers where the file of a village court comes up to 200 cases per annum.

MR. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—“May I know why only one chair, etc., are provided when as a matter of fact panchayat courts consist of three to four persons? Will he consider the question?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“No, Sir. The answer given is full.”

**Corporation***Supply of clothing to Corporation subordinates.*

\* 1301 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 no clothing for Corporation subordinates was supplied during the year 1927-28; and if so, why;
- (b) what was the amount allotted in the budget for 1927-28 for clothing and how it was utilized if clothing was not supplied; and
- (c) whether it was allowed to lapse and if so, why?

A.—(a) It is not a fact that clothing was not supplied in 1927-28.

(b) & (c) A sum of Rs. 9,950 was allotted in the budget for 1927-28 for the supply of clothing and the amount was fully utilized for the purpose in the said year.

MR. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—“The answer to clause (a) is that it is not a fact that clothing was not supplied in 1927-28. Does it mean that it is a fact that clothing was supplied?”

The hon. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I believe that clothes were supplied. The answer indicates that clothing was supplied.”

MR. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—“May I know whether clothing was supplied to all the menials who generally receive clothing?”

The hon. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I am afraid this is a matter of detail.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The hon. Minister may require notice. There is no Standing Order saying that the Government need not supply details.”

The hon. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Then, Sir, I want notice.”



[1st February 1929]

## Education

*Eligibility of clerks in the District Educational Council's service for counting their previous service on transfer to Government service.*

\* 1302 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOITAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the District Educational Council, Kurnool, has made a recommendation that all the clerks in the District Educational Council's service who are eligible for public service may be allowed to count the service thereat when they get into other departments of Government; and

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have expressed their inability to accept the recommendation for the following reasons:—

(i) that District Educational Councils are non-official bodies like local boards and municipalities whose servants have not been accorded any similar privileges;

(ii) that the general provident fund applicable to teachers in non-pensionable service has been made applicable to clerks employed in the offices of the District Educational Councils; and

(iii) that the proposals involve additional liability to Government in respect of pensionary charges.

*Introduction of rural primary education in Saidapet taluk.*

\* 1303 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) why the inauguration on 17th November 1928 of the scheme of rural compulsory primary education in the Saidapet taluk took place in Poonamallee which is in the Sriperumbudur taluk;

(b) whether circulars were issued to teachers in all or some of the primary schools in the Sriperumbudur taluk to bring children to Poonamallee to attend the function, and whether children were actually brought to Poonamallee; and

(c) what was the object of getting children to attend the function?

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

*Appointment of Assistant Professors for Languages in Government Colleges.*

\* 1304 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government propose to appoint Assistant Professors for languages in the Madras Presidency College and in the other Government colleges in view of the fact that languages have been made compulsory in the Arts courses in the Madras University?

[1st February 1929]

A.—There are already assistant lecturers in languages in the Government first-grade colleges and proposals for strengthening the staff wherever necessary are under consideration. There are no proposals for appointing assistant lecturers in languages in the Government second-grade colleges.

*Establishment of a girls' school at Cocanada.*

\* 1305 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have come to a decision with regard to the places in the Presidency at which girls' high schools are to be established; and

(b) whether the question of establishing a girls' high school at Cocanada has been finally decided; and if so, what the decision is?

A.—(a) & (b) No.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—“May I expect some provision to be made in the ensuing budget, Sir?”

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

*Compensation to aided schools affected by the introduction of free compulsory education.*

\* 1306 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) in which municipalities and other areas compulsory and free education has been introduced; and

(b) what compensation, in what shape and for what period, has been provided for the loss of fees to schools under private management?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to Appendix A to Volume I of the Report on Public Instruction for the year 1927-28. Since the close of that year sanction has been accorded to the introduction of compulsory education in the Anantapur and Nellore municipalities, the Saidapet taluk and the Tiruvadi union in the Tanjore taluk.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the rules framed under section 47 of the Elementary Education Act and the draft amendments thereto, published for general information and criticism in notification No. 25, dated 8th December 1928, on page 31 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd January 1929.

*Establishment of a Technological Institute at Madras.*

\* 1307 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether any, and if so, what steps are being taken for establishing a Technological Institute at Madras?

[1st February 1929]

A.—A suggestion to develop the Engineering College, Guindy, into a technological institute was recently considered. The Government are advised that proposals to this end can best be formulated only after a permanent Professor is appointed for the Department of Electricity in the College. The High Commissioner and the Director of Public Instruction have been requested to invite applications for the professorship by means of advertisement.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"May I know whether it is proposed to appoint an Indian as Professor for the Department of Electricity?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It depends on the kind of applications we get for the post."

*Appointment of a committee to investigate the defects and needs of women education in this Presidency.*

\* 1303 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to appoint a committee to investigate and report on the defects and the needs of women's education of all grades in this Province?

A.—No.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know the reasons why the Government do not propose to appoint a committee?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I do not think there is any necessity for such a committee at present."

*Work done by the Special Officer for Mappilla education.*

\* 1309 Q.—Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what the present Special Officer for Mappilla education or the Special Assistant to the Educational Officer of Malabar has done for the progress of education among Mappillas;

(b) how many years it is since the present incumbent was appointed and with what duties; and

(c) what is the total amount of money spent for this officer?

A.—(a) During the term of office of the Special Assistant, 323 additional schools for Mappillas were opened and 26,226 additional Mappilla pupils were brought under instruction. Compulsory elementary education was introduced in seven amsams of the Ernad taluk, three amsams of the Ponnani taluk and in the Mannarghat union. A scheme of education for Mappilla pupils framed by the Special Assistant is under consideration by the Director of Public Instruction.

(b) The officer joined duty in the middle of April 1926. He is intended to assist the District Educational Officer, Malabar, generally in dealing with problems relating to Mappilla education, its organization and development.

(c) The cost of employing the officer and his establishment together with charges on account of travelling allowance, contingencies, etc., is estimated at about Rs. 6,000 a year. Information as to the exact expenditure incurred so far is not available.

[1st February 1929]

*Construction of a causeway across the Pennar at Chennur.*

\* 1310 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state, in reference to answers given to question No. 843 on 29th November 1928,—

(a) what the suggestions of the Superintending Engineer are in regard to the causeway across the Pennar at Chennur; and

(b) what action is proposed to be taken on those suggestions?

A.—(a) A copy of the Superintending Engineer's suggestions<sup>a</sup> is appended.

(b) An estimate in accordance with the Superintending Engineer's suggestions is under preparation and the District Board will proceed further when the estimate is ready.

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"In view of the report of the Chief Engineer, may I know whether it would not be better to construct a regular bridge across the Pennar seeing that it is a trunk road and that almost all the traffic in the district has to pass over that river?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As I have said before, the programme before the Government with regard to bridge building has to be completed before new bridges can be thought of."

*Transfer of elementary teachers in Malabar district.*

\* 1311 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of transfers of the teachers employed in the elementary schools under the different taluk boards of Malabar during the years 1927 and 1928; and

(b) whether any travelling allowance is given to the above low-paid teachers when such transfers are made?

A.—The Government have no information and have called for a report.

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—"Will the hon. Minister be pleased to place the report on the table when received?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Yes."

### Local Boards

*Construction of a vakrani in Chinna Hothur.*

\* 1312 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether an estimate for the construction of a vakrani in Chinna Hothur, Alur taluk, Bellary district, was sanctioned; if so, in which year and for how much;

(b) whether any progress has been made in its execution;

(c) whether the work was inspected by the Bellary District Board Engineer and if so, with what result; and

(d) whether petitions have been received from the people complaining of the unsatisfactory condition of the vakrani and if so, how they have been disposed of?

[1st February 1929]

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have no information. They have called for it.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—“ May I know whether the information has been received ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“ No information has been received.”

*Proposed classification of the Bellary-Cuddapah road under Provincial roads.*

\* 1313 Q.—Mr. C. OBI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a proposal from the President of the District Board of Anantapur to classify the Bellary-Cuddapah road under Provincial roads;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government are considering the question of classifying the same under Provincial roads;

(c) whether the said Bellary-Cuddapah road was once important as a military road; and

(d) whether the Government were treating the same as one of its first-class roads, and if so, for what reasons?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes; but the Government are unable to hold out any hope of being able to convert the road into a trunk road in the near future.

(c) The road has not been of any particular military importance though it was used by the military when necessary.

(d) A portion of the road, about 12 miles, forms part of the Madras-Bombay trunk road. The rest was never classed as a trunk road.

*Action taken on the recommendations of the Roads Committee.*

\* 1314 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what steps are being taken to carry out the recommendations of the Roads Committee, specially as regards the conversion of trunk roads into Imperial roads and the abolition of tolls;

(b) whether it is proposed to convert the newly converted Bantwal-Charmadi road into an Imperial road;

(c) what steps are being taken to improve the condition of that road to meet the heavy traffic of motor lorry and motor-bus services; and

(d) what amount is provided for overhauling the ghaut section of that road in the budget for 1929-30?

A.—(a) The recommendations of the Committee are now under the consideration of the Government.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(c) It is for the District Board to take steps to improve the road.

(d) The question is under consideration.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“ With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I enquire whether the Government have decided to make provision in the budget for 1929-30 ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“ Not at present. The question is still under consideration.”

[1st February 1929]

*Access of the depressed classes to wells under local bodies.*

\* 1315 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: With reference to the answer to question No. 631 answered on 26th November 1928, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to lay on the table of the House the information received by the Government in regard to wells or tanks under local bodies to which access is denied to members of the depressed classes?

A.—The replies of certain local bodies are still awaited.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“ May I know whether the replies so far received mention any wells or tanks to which access is denied ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“ Notice.”

### Municipalities

*Alleged irregularities in the election of a Chairman to Chidambaram Municipality.*

\* 1316 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the hon. Minister is aware that the Vice-Chairman of the Chidambaram Municipality fixed 5th November 1928 for the election of a Chairman ignoring the action of the outgoing Chairman who fixed 8th November 1928 for this purpose;

(b) what action the Government propose to remedy such irregularity;

(c) whether the hon. Minister is aware that the Vice-Chairman conducted a meeting of the council with a few councillors on 5th November 1928 and elected a chairman notwithstanding the protest made by one of the councillors;

(d) whether it is a fact that one of the councillors drawn from the depressed classes was practically confined in the house of the councillor who was elected as chairman on the 5th November 1928 till the election took place;

(e) whether he is aware that sub-inspectors and constables were posted as sentinels at both the main entrances to the council room thereby preventing the general public from either having entrance to the council room or witnessing the proceedings;

(f) whether any letter was sent by the Vice-Chairman to the Police for bandobast;

(g) if so, whether a copy of the letter will be placed on the table of this House;

(h) whether the Government have received any representation from the intending candidates to the chairmanship of Chidambaram Municipality protesting against the action of the Vice-Chairman and of a few councillors; and

(i) what action Government propose to take thereon?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under enquiry by the Collector and the Government will consider the question on receipt of his report.

(c) Yes. Twelve councillors out of 18 attended the meeting.

(d) The Government have no information. There was no complaint by the aggrieved party.

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- (e) Normal arrangements were made for the maintenance of order.
- (f) Yes.
- (g) No.
- (h) Yes, from one candidate.
- (i) Attention is invited to the answer to clause (b) above.

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" May I know how long the matter has been pending with the Collector ? "

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

*Election to the Peddapur Municipality.*

\* 1317 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether with reference to Peddapur Municipality petitions have been received by the Government to reconsider the order of the Government in G.O. Mis. No. 4468, L. & M., dated 6th November 1928;

(b) whether the Government are aware that Mr. Ch. Veeraju filed a suit for the declaration that the said Government Order is ultra vires and illegal;

(c) whether the District Munsif passed an order in I.A. No. 2062 of 1928 in O.S. No. 304 of 1928 holding that the said Government Order is not ultra vires and that the Government have the right to set aside the election;

(d) whether the Government referred the matter of the petitions referred to in clause (a) to the Collector, East Godavari, for report and, if so, for what purpose;

(e) whether the Government have received the report of the Collector and whether any orders have been passed by the Government thereon;

(f) what were the circumstances under which and the provision of law under which the Government took up the matter for consideration; and

(g) whether the meeting alleged to have been held on 10th October 1928 at which Mr. Totakuru Subba Rao is said to have been authorized to conduct the election purports to have been presided over by Mr. T. Subba Rao himself as Chairman without his having been chosen by the meeting by a proposer and a seconder?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes; to find out whether the allegations contained in the petitions were correct.

(e) Yes.

(f) There is no provision of law which prevents the Government from taking up for consideration any matter brought to their notice.

(g) It purports to have been presided over by Mr. T. Subba Rao as Chairman-delegate.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" With regard to clause (e), may I know what is the order that the Government have passed ? "

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

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*Repayment of the loan advanced to the Cocanada Municipality.*

\* 1318 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have altered the number of instalments for the repayment of the loan offered to the Municipal Council, Cocanada, for the construction of market stalls from twenty into ten instalments;

(b) the reasons which weighed with the Government for changing the proposed scheme of twenty yearly instalments into ten; and

(c) whether the Government intend to direct the loan to be repayable on twenty yearly instalments?

A.—(a) & (b) In September 1927 the Government offered to give a loan repayable in twenty years but when publishing the loan they reduced the period to ten years as they found on an examination of the Council's finances that it could repay the loan in ten years without inconvenience. Loans for remunerative schemes are ordinarily repayable in this period.

(c) No.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" May I ask the hon. the Minister whether it is not a fact that the municipality has again requested the Government to grant a concession of twenty years' period for repayment in view of the financial commitments for electrical and water-works scheme ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Yes, they have made representation to that effect."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" May I know whether the Government would take a sympathetic view of the matter in view of the financial condition of the municipality ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is under consideration."

**Tours**

*Tour of the hon. the Minister in Malabar.*

\* 1319 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of days he travelled in Malabar during his last tour in Malabar;

(b) the names of places he visited;

(c) the names of the taluk boards and municipalities that presented addresses of welcome to him;

(d) whether the Calicut Municipality invited him to be present at a meeting specially to be convened to meet him; and

(e) the reason why he declined the invitation?

A.—(a) Eight.

(b) Olavakkod, Palghat, Vellinazhi, Tirur, Tanur, Calicut, Telli cherry, Mahe and Cannanore.

(c) Ernad Taluk Board, Calicut Taluk Board, Ponnani Taluk Board and Cannanore Municipal Council.

(d) Yes.

(e) Because the invitation came only on the day the Minister arrived at Calicut and as all arrangements were made beforehand it was not possible to find the time to be present at the meeting.

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Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" May I know when the tour programme was communicated to the Municipal Council, Calicut, and when the invitation to the hon. the Minister was issued ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As I have said in the answer, my tour programme was communicated about three weeks before I went on tour and the invitation was received on the morning I arrived at Calicut."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" My question was not when it was received, but when it was issued by the municipality ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not aware when the thing was issued by the municipality."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" May I know whether an invitation is essential to the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government to visit the premier municipality in the district ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I let them know when I am coming. That is all my business."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" May I ask whether the Chairman of the Municipal Council did not wait for him at the railway station and tell him that the municipal council would wait for him for three hours in the evening if he would find at least five minutes to go over there ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" My programme was full as I said in the answer."

*Tours of the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government.*

\* 1320 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased—

(i) to place before the House a statement of the tours made by him and the cost of each up to the 31st December 1928; and

(ii) to state—

(a) the object of each tour ;

(b) whether the places visited had not been seen by the hon. the Minister before ;

(c) whether a personal visit and inspection was absolutely necessary ; and

(d) whether a report from the head of the department concerned was not found sufficient as to the requirements of the several places or institutions visited by him ?

A.—(i) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clauses (a) and (b) of question No. 296, dated 8th September 1928. Subsequently two tours were made, viz.,

(1) to Thirthamalai and Ootacamund, and

(2) to the West Coast (Malabar and South Kanara districts).

The cost of the tours from 1st April 1928 to 31st December 1928 as reported by the Accountant-General, Madras, is Rs. 5,532-0-9.

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(ii) (a) Visits to educational, local self-government and panchayat institutions and deputations of public bodies and institutions with a view to come into touch with local conditions and grievances.

(b) Some had been visited before and some not.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

• Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I ask whether in these tours the hon. Minister makes propaganda for his party ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No, Sir."

### Village Panchayats

*Formation of the Nagandur Village Panchayat.*

\* 1321 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a village panchayat has been formed in the village of Nagandur (including the cheri there), Gingee taluk ;

(b) if so, when and how many members constitute the panchayat ;

(c) the caste or castes to which these members belong ;

(d) whether there was an election before the formation of the panchayat ;

(e) if so, who conducted the election ; and

(f) whether due notice of the election was given to the Christians and Adi-Dravidas and whether the formation of the village panchayat was made known to the residents of the above village, and how ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The panchayat was constituted on 8th December 1926 with a strength of nine members.

(c) All the members are caste Hindus.

(d) Yes.

(e) The former President of the Tindivanam Taluk Board M.R.Ry. A. V. Srinivasulu Reddiyar conducted the election.

(f) The notice of the date of elections was published in the village and cheri on 22nd February 1927 (the date of election being 5th March 1927) by beat of drum and by affixing copies of the notice in conspicuous places.

The order directing the constitution of the panchayat was published by beat of drum in the village and its hamlets on 14th January 1927.

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" In view of the untouchability existing in the villages, does the village officer inform these people by beat of drum ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Well, Sir, they have been asked to announce it by beat of drum. I believe they are doing it."

[1st February 1929]

*Alleged irregularities in the formation of the Nagandur Village Panchayat.*

11-45 a.m. \* 1322 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether a petition was received by the Registrar-General of Panchayats in November 1928 from one Aiyathorai signed by the Adi-Dravidas and Christians of the village of Nagandur pointing out the irregular procedure in the formation of the Nagandur Village Panchayat;

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken thereon; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the majority of the residents of this village are Adi-Dravidas and Christians and that they have no representatives in this village panchayat?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The petition was sent by the Registrar-General to the Honorary Organizer, Sathambadi, for report. The report has not yet been received.

(c) The majority of the residents of the village are Adi-Dravidas and they are not represented on the village panchayat. There was nothing to prevent their assembling at the election and so securing seats for members of their community.

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“With reference to clause (b), when the report is received, will it be made available to this House?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“Yes, Sir.”

### Excise

*Proposed opening of a new shop in Devarkoil desam.*

\* 1323 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that at the meeting of the Excise Advisory Committee, Calicut, held on the 30th November 1928, the Excise Inspector proposed to open a new shop in Devarkoil desam, Kayakodi amsam, Kurumbranad taluk;

(b) whether the proposal was opposed by the representatives of the public on the Committee; and

(c) whether there were equal number of votes for and against the proposal and whether the Chairman, who happened to be the Revenue Divisional Officer, gave his casting vote in favour of the proposal?

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

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—“Will the hon. the Minister for Excise be good enough to modify the constitution and functions of the Excise Advisory Committee to give a more effective control for the representatives of the people for protecting the interests of the temperance cause.”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“From this question on the agenda, Sir, it does not appear that any necessity has arisen. If the hon. Member desires to examine the question of greater powers I will consider.”

[1st February 1929]

*Proposed opening of an arrack shop in Poonamallee.*

\* 1324 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to open a new arrack shop in Poonamallee;

(b) whether the Government are aware that there is already one arrack shop within half a mile of Poonamallee, and another arrack shop within two miles of Poonamallee; and

(c) whether the Government propose to open new toddy and arrack shops in the coming year, and if so, how many in the Chingleput district, and how many in the whole of the Presidency?

A.—(a) & (c) No such proposals are under the consideration of the Government. The question of opening new shops and closing existing shops is settled every year by the local officers in consultation with the local excise licensing boards and excise advisory committees.

(b) The Government have not the information. A report has been called for.

*Alleged complaints of the contractor of Gauripuram toddy shop.*

\* 1325 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the contractor of Gauripuram toddy shop (Hospet taluk) has been regularly remitting the contract amount every month into the treasury of Hospet;

(b) whether he has failed at times to have any toddy for sale at Gauripuram, and if so, for how long;

(c) whether he has been prosecuted or otherwise taken action against for not keeping toddy for sale;

(d) whether he has been charged for failure to keep a toddy vendor at Gauripuram shop;

(e) whether the Government are compelling the contractor to maintain a vendor and to keep a certain amount of toddy for sale at the Gauripuram shop; and

(f) whether the Government compel the contractors to maintain a minimum amount of toddy at every toddy shop; and if so, why and under what authority?

A.—(a) to (e) Information has been called for.

(f) Under condition 8 of the general conditions applicable to all abkari licences such supply of liquor as the Collector may consider sufficient to meet local requirements must be maintained in each shop. Such a provision is necessary to prevent illicit practices.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—“Sir, it is said that sufficient supply to meet the local requirements should be maintained. Was there any complaint that the requirements of the villagers were not supplied?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“A report has been called for.”

[1st February 1929]

*Supply of coconut arrack by Messrs. Parry & Co.*

\* 1326 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether Messrs. Parry & Co. have been given the right of supplying coconut arrack to all or most parts of the Presidency, and if so, under what conditions and for what period;

(b) whether there is any proposal before the Government to declare coconut arrack to be country liquor;

(c) if not, whether the Government have any objection to consider the proposal now, and if not, why not;

(d) whether there has been recently any reduction of duty on coconut arrack, and if so, why and to what extent;

(e) whether Messrs. Parry & Co. have been given the right of supplying molasses arrack also, and if so, under what conditions and in what parts of the Presidency; and

(f) whether the Government are aware of any competition between the molasses arrack and toddy arrack, and if so, to what extent?

A.—(a), (e) & (f) The Government have called for a report.

(b) & (d) No.

(c) The suggestion will be considered.

**Medical***Appointment of a steward-clerk in the Government Hospital at Coonoor.*

\* 1327 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether a steward-clerk was appointed to the Government Hospital at Coonoor during the month of November 1928;

(b) if so, the names of candidates with castes who applied for the post;

(c) whether it is a fact that the newly appointed clerk is a close relative of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the Government Lawley Hospital, Coonoor, and is a permanent clerk of the Forest Range office, Bolampatti;

(d) whether it is a fact that the present clerk has been asked by the District Forest Officer, Palghat, to join duty at Bolampatti; if so, what new arrangements are being made to fill the vacancy;

(e) whether the post that was filled in was advertised; if not, why not;

(f) whether, in view of the recent defalcations in the hospital accounts in the above hospital, the Government think it advisable to appoint a relative of the sub-assistant surgeon as the clerk; and

(g) if the Government are not in possession of the full facts of the case, whether they will call for them and place them on the table of the House?

A.—(a) to (g) A report<sup>a</sup> on the subject obtained from the Surgeon-General is laid on the table.

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix X on pages 648-649 infra.

[1st February 1929]

*Extension of the scheme of honorary physician to district hospitals.*

\* 1328 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the scheme of honorary physicians has been extended to district hospitals;

(b) if so, what status and designation they enjoy; and

(c) what is the number of honorary physicians allowed and existing at present in the several district hospitals?

A.—The Government have decided to extend the system to district hospitals and the details are being worked out.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know whether they are called honorary physicians?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I do not know what difficulty the hon. Member is feeling."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"This is not the time to define the expression."

*Training of workers in the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust in the Government Hospital, Calicut.*

\* 1329 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust, Calicut, applied to Government to make provision for the training of their workers in the Government Hospital, Calicut;

(b) whether the Government have expressed their inability to comply with the request of the Trust;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the training proposed by the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust forms part of an important item of adult education work the Trust is carrying on; and

(d) whether all these facts were taken into consideration before the Government arrived at their decision?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government are aware that it is the desire of the Trust that the school masters appointed by it for the charge of village schools should be given instruction in elementary medicine and surgery on first aid lines.

(d) Yes.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know what difficulty there is in training the village school master working under the Trust as proposed by them?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The hospital is there for the treatment of patients. If every school master is to be trained I have to establish a teaching class."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Cannot training be given in other hospitals in Malabar?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"In every hospital training cannot be given to the teacher."



[1st February 1929]

*Provincialization of local fund medical institutions.*

\* 1330 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether provincialization of local fund medical institutions was made subject to the condition that out of the savings accruing as a result of the transfer, local boards should open and maintain within their areas one or more additional dispensaries;

(b) whether the Government asked the Taluk Board of Puttur in September 1927 if the Board was prepared to finance from the savings of about Rs. 4,721 accruing to it as a result of the transfer of the hospital at Puttur to the Government, one or more additional allopathic dispensaries within its area;

(c) whether accordingly the Board resolved to utilize the savings in opening two regular allopathic dispensaries, one at Sampaje and another at Panja and gave intimation of this to the Government in October 1927;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Government did not send any communication to the Board objecting to the above proposal and that the Board opened dispensaries at the above two places in July 1928;

(e) whether subsequently in August 1928 the Government asked the Taluk Board not to give effect to any new scheme for the extension of medical relief from Taluk Board Funds;

(f) whether the Government have since passed orders reducing the compassionate grant given to the Puttur Taluk Board from Rs. 10,550 to Rs. 5,020 on the ground that the taking over of the Puttur hospital will give relief to that extent to the Board; and

(g) whether the Government have considered the representation made on this matter by the Taluk Board through its President and whether they have passed any orders thereon?

A.—(a) to (f) Yes.

(g) The Board's representation is under consideration.

*Number of in-patients in Calicut Mental Hospital.*

\* 1331 Q.—Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of in-patients in the Calicut Mental Hospital now and the number of medical men in the hospital; and

(b) whether it is a fact that there is only one sub-assistant surgeon in the hospital?

A.—(a) The number of patients under treatment on 10th January 1929 was 271.

The medical staff of the hospital consists of—

(1) Superintendent—part-time (District Medical Officer).

(2) Deputy Superintendent—whole-time (Civil Assistant Surgeon).

(3) Sub-Assistant Surgeon—whole-time.

(b) Yes.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—"On what day the Superintendent attends hospital and how many hours each day he attends?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The Government believe that he stays as long as it is necessary."

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**Public Health***Duties of Health Inspectors.*

\* 1332 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether Health Inspectors are now charged with the duties of drafting plans and estimates for simple sanitary projects and taking steps to remedy defects in village drainage water-supplies besides other duties such as quinine distribution, etc., as per G.O. No. 631, Public Health, dated 5th May 1922; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to direct a proper modification of the duties of Health Inspectors enumerated in the Public Health Code, Part I, pages 56-57?

A.—(a) The duties of Health Inspectors may include the preparation of plans and estimates for simple sanitary projects so far as these are within their technical capacity. They may also be required to undertake such other duties as the distribution of quinine.

(b) The Government do not consider that any modification is necessary.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether the duties mentioned in clause (a) are included specifically in the Health Code?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"They are not specifically included in the Health Code."

*Drugs tested by the medical officer in charge of leper asylums.*

\* 1333 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to the answer to clause (ii) (a) of question No. 390 answered on 8th October 1928, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state what drugs are at present being tested by medical officers in charge of leper asylums and with what result in each case?

A.—The Government consider that it is not desirable to give the names of the drugs which are being tried until they are fully tested and found to be satisfactory. Premature disclosure of the names may result in danger to the public if the drugs are used by men without skill and experience.

*Legislative programme of the hon. the Minister for Public Health.*

\* 1334 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state his legislative programme for the rest of the life of this Council?

A.—At present, steps are being taken to have a Public Health Act drafted.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I have from the hon. Minister any idea as to whether he proposes to introduce any legislation on prohibition?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"At present there is no idea."

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Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"May I know whether certain difficulties are experienced in the Town Planning Act and whether he will endeavour to bring soon the amending Bill which has been ready for the past two years?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The Town Planning Act is under me but I am not aware that any Bill is ready for the past two years."

#### Training of Sanitary Inspectors.

\* 1335 Q.—Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number separately of Sanitary and Health Inspectors who have undergone their course during the four years 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928;

(b) how many of these officers were over 45 and how many over 50 years of age;

(c) whether it is a fact that Inspectors of over 45 years of age have not to sit for any examinations at the end of the course or that they are not penalised in any way if they don't pay proper attention to their studies;

(d) whether the Government are aware that the Madras Corporation have declined to send any of their Sanitary Inspectors for this training; and if so, for what reasons;

(e) whether it is a fact that Sub-Assistant Surgeons recruited as Health Inspectors have not had any training in "Minor Sanitary Engineering" and are also not required to undergo the quinquennial training in this subject;

(f) whether Government will give a statement of the amounts disbursed as salaries and travelling allowance to Lecturers and Inspectors and their families to and from Madras and for touring in districts during the four years 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928?

A.—(a) & (b).

| Year. | Number trained.    |                      | Total number trained. | Number of persons who were |           |
|-------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------|
|       | Health Inspectors. | Sanitary Inspectors. |                       | above 50.                  | above 45. |
| 1925  | 24                 | 13                   | 37                    | 4                          | 5         |
| 1926  | 29                 | 16                   | 45                    | 3                          | 8         |
| 1927  | 27                 | 28                   | 55                    | 1                          | 7         |
| 1928  | 26                 | 26                   | 51                    | 5                          | 11        |

(c) Health and Sanitary Inspectors who are more than 45 years of age may apply to the Director of Public Health for exemption from the examination. The Director of Public Health grants exemption only to those persons whose progress in the class is certified to be satisfactory by the lecturing staff. Those who are not exempted are obliged to appear for the examination and if they fail, to undergo further training at their own cost.

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(d) In 1925 the Corporation of Madras decided that there was no need to depute their Sanitary Inspectors to undergo the quinquennial training. In February 1927 the Corporation reconsidered the matter and decided to depute its Sanitary Inspectors to undergo the training. Two Sanitary Inspectors employed under the Corporation were trained in 1927. Two were deputed for the training in 1928 of whom one completed the course and the other stayed away owing to illness.

(e) The answer to the first part is yes. As regards the second part the Government have ordered that L.M.P. Health Inspectors should be required to undergo the quinquennial training.

(f) The following statement shows the pay and allowances drawn by Health Inspectors in connexion with the quinquennial training:—

| Year. | Pay.  |    |    | Travelling allowance. |    |    |
|-------|-------|----|----|-----------------------|----|----|
|       | RS.   | A. | P. | RS.                   | A. | P. |
| 1925  | 4,125 | 10 | 0  | 1,576                 | 8  | 0  |
| 1926  | 5,589 | 10 | 0  | 2,686                 | 2  | 0  |
| 1927  | 2,104 | 6  | 0  | 1,487                 | 3  | 0  |
| 1928  | 4,226 | 14 | 0  | 3,021                 | 11 | 0  |

No remuneration is paid to the lecturers in connexion with the training. The travelling allowance drawn by them is as follows:—

| Year. | Amount. |    |    |
|-------|---------|----|----|
|       | RS.     | A. | P. |
| 1925  | 120     | 0  | 0  |
| 1926  | 111     | 11 | 0  |
| 1927  | 54      | 5  | 0  |
| 1928  | 127     | 7  | 0  |

The Government have no further information in the matter.

#### Registration

*Alleged circular regarding production of fair pattas before registration.*

\* 1336 Q.—Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB: Will the hon the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the re-survey of all the villages in the Kasaragod taluk is not yet complete and that in the case of several villages fair pattas giving correct survey subdivision numbers, extent and assessment have not been issued;

(b) whether it is a fact that the District Registrar of South Kanara issued an order to the Kasaragod Sub-Registrar to accept only those documents for registration in which survey subdivision numbers, extent and assessment are given according to the re-survey;

(c) whether it is a fact that thereby parties have been put to great inconvenience and loss and that in some urgent cases they have been forced to present documents with some incorrect re-survey numbers, etc., found in rough pattas and so on; and

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to issue an order to the Registrar to cancel the order?

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- A.—(a) The re-survey is nearly finished. The Government understand that rough pattas have been issued for 97 out of 114 villages.  
 (b), (c) & (d) The Government have called for information and will take necessary action on receipt of the information.

### Tours

*Tours of the hon. the Minister for Public Health.*

\* 1337 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased (i) to place before the House a statement of the tours made by him and the cost of each up to the 31st December 1928, and (ii) to state—

- (a) the object of each tour;  
 (b) whether the places visited had not been seen by the hon. Minister before;  
 (c) whether a personal visit and inspection was absolutely necessary; and  
 (d) whether a report from the head of the department concerned was not found sufficient as to the requirements of the several places or institutions visited by him?

A.—(i) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clauses (a) and (b) of question No. 301, dated 8th September 1928. Subsequently several places in Chittoor, Madura, Ramnad, South Arcot, Tanjore and Tinnevely districts were visited. The cost of the tours from 1st April 1928 to 31st December 1928 as reported by the Accountant-General, Madras, is Rs. 5,148-12-3.

- (ii) (a) During the public tours, inspections, interviews and addresses in connexion with the Departments of Government, particularly of those in his charge.  
 (b) Some had been seen before and some not.  
 (c) Yes.  
 (d) No.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I know whether in his tours the hon. Minister does any propaganda work ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ I do not understand what he means by propaganda work.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I know whether he uses his tours for the purpose of strengthening his party and influence ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ So far it has not been done.”

### Water-supply

*Rural water-supply in Kurnool district.*

\* 1338 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state in regard to rural water-supply in the Kurnool district—

- (a) whether the Government intend to keep to the five-year programme drawn up in 1927-28;

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- (b) whether it is a fact that the sanctioned funds have fallen short of the estimates for 1927-28 and 1928-29 by Rs. 97,607;  
 (c) what the estimated cost of the programme is for 1929-30;  
 (d) what the contribution of the Government for 1929-30 will be; and  
 (e) how the Government intend the deficits to be made up?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers to questions Nos. 186 and 824 (f).

- (b) Yes.  
 (c) The estimated cost according to the programme of the local boards in the Kurnool district for 1929-30 is Rs. 61,685.  
 (d) The contribution of the Government to this district board will depend upon the total amount of grant to be provided for this purpose in the Civil Budget Estimates for 1929-30, the claims of other local boards and on the contribution which the local boards in the Kurnool district will be able to provide for the purpose.  
 (e) The local boards concerned should make up the deficits from their own funds.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the hon. Minister will consider the claims of separate taluk boards in the area and consider also the financial status of every taluk board when he makes the grants ? ”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“ It is examined.”

### Industries

*Action taken on the recommendations of the special officer on cottage industries.*

\* 1339 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to give particulars of the action taken so far on the recommendations of the special officer relating to cottage industries peculiar to any particular districts?

A.—A summary of the action taken so far on the recommendations referred to is given in the appendix.

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—“ May I know who are the officers that are now appointed to take action on the recommendations of this special officer ? ”

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

*Survey of cottage industries in the Presidency.*

\* 1340 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) the districts in which the survey of cottage industries has been completed;  
 (b) the districts in which such survey is yet to be carried on; and  
 (c) whether any action has been taken with reference to the recommendations made so far for the improvement and encouragement of such industries?

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A.—(a) & (b) All the districts in the Presidency excepting a portion of Madras and the Agency tracts have been surveyed.

(c) Yes.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—“ With regard to (c), may I know the steps that have been taken with regard to this matter ? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ Attention is invited to the answer given to the previous question. ”

*Training of apprentices in the Kerala Soap Institute.*

\* 1341 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased—

(a) to place on the table of the House full particulars relating to the training of apprentices in the Kerala Soap Institute ; and

(b) to state whether the Government have instituted or propose to institute scholarships for deserving students ?

A.—(a) The G.O. No. 140, Development, dated 29th January 1927, sanctioning the institution of a system of training apprentices in the Kerala Soap Institute which has been placed on Editors' Table is now placed on the table of the House. This scheme contemplates a course of instruction extending over 12 months. A fee of Rs. 100 per annum is charged for the students coming from the Madras Presidency, while in respect of others the fee charged is Rs. 150 each per annum. In July 1927, the Government approved a subsequent proposal of the Director for the institution of a short course of study, in addition, extending to not more than three months for the training of owners of soap factories and others who possess some practical knowledge of the manufacture of soap in the Presidency and elsewhere. Nine students will be trained in this course every year in batches of 3 at a time. A fee of Rs. 75 for each Madras student and Rs. 125 for others has been fixed for this course.

(b) No.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ May I know whether sufficient number of apprentices are coming to the Kerala Soap Institute every year ? ”

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

*Position of Government in regard to the Carnatic Paper Mills.*

\* 1342 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the present position of the Government in regard to the Carnatic Paper Mills ?

A.—The position of Government in regard to the Carnatic Paper Mills is that explained in the Press Communiqué issued by Government on 3rd December 1928.

\* Printed as Appendix XII on pages 655-657 infra.

[1st February 1929]

*Publication of an Industrial Journal.*

\* 1343 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to the answer given to my question No. 265 answered on 8th September 1928, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state what steps are being taken to publish an Industrial Journal and an Industrial Handbook for the purpose of advertising, popularizing and encouraging various industries ?

A.—The suggestion was considered but as the specialist staff of the Industries Department is small and no central research institute is maintained by it, it would not be possible to secure a regular and sustained supply of suitable material for the publication of a periodical journal.

Information on industrial subjects in the possession of the department is published from time to time in the form of bulletins which seem to be a better media for diffusing information.

**Public Works**

*Increments to Upper Subordinates of long service.*

\* 1344 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with reference to the answer to clause (b) of question No. 702 answered on 27th November 1928 regarding the increments to Upper Subordinates of long service—

- (a) whether the reply of the Chief Engineer has since been received ;
- (b) if so, whether the same will be placed on the Council table ;
- (c) whether the Government have passed any orders thereon ; and
- (d) if so, whether the same will be placed on the Council table ?

A.—(a) to (d) Proposals for the grant of increments to temporary upper subordinates have since been received and are under consideration.

*Proposed appointment of Mr. Harvey as the head of the Madras Sanitary Engineering department.*

\* 1345 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) whether there is any proposal to appoint Mr. Harvey of Bombay as the head of the Sanitary department at Madras ; and
- (b) the reasons why an outsider is sought to be brought in ?

A.—(a) There is no proposal under the consideration of Government to appoint Mr. T. Harvey as head of the Sanitary Engineering department in Madras.

(b) Mr. Harvey is an officer of the Madras Public Works Department.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I know if any appointment has been since made ? ”

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

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I know who the appointed person is ? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ Mr. Thuraisingam for the acting vacancy. ”

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**Tours***Tours of the hon. the Minister for Development.*

\* 1346 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to place before the House a statement of the tours made by him and the cost of each up to the 31st December 1928 and to state—

- (a) the object of each tour;
- (b) whether the places visited had not been seen by the hon. the Minister before;
- (c) whether a personal visit and inspection was absolutely necessary; and
- (d) whether a report from the head of the department concerned was not found sufficient as to the requirements of the several places or institutions visited by him?

- A.—(i) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clauses (a) and (b) of question No. 175, dated 6th September 1928. Subsequently Simla and several places in Tanjore, South Arcot and Trichinopoly districts were visited. The cost of the tours from 1st April 1928 to 31st December 1928 as reported by the Accountant-General, Madras, is Rs. 5,242-2-9.
- (ii) (a) During the public tours inspections, interviews and attendance of conferences in connexion with the departments of Government, particularly of those in his charge.
- (b) Some had been seen before and some not.
- (c) Yes.
- (d) No.

**Veterinary***Veterinary aid to the agricultural population of Nandikotkur taluk.*

\* 1347 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) what arrangements exist to render veterinary aid to the agricultural population of the Nandikotkur taluk of the Kurnool district; and
- (b) whether he is prepared to consider the desirability of establishing a veterinary dispensary at Nandikotkur for the people of that area?

A.—(a) The touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon at Kurnool is in charge of both Kurnool and Nandikotkur taluks. Extra Veterinary Assistant Surgeons are posted to Nandikotkur whenever cattle disease is widespread and the Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon finds himself unable to cope with the situation.

- (b) The Government sanctioned the opening of a Veterinary dispensary at Nandikotkur during 1928-29. Due to shortage of Veterinary graduates, it was not possible to open this dispensary. The question of opening a dispensary at this place during 1929-30 is under the consideration of Government.

[For further starred questions see pages 587-600 infra.]

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**UNSTARRED QUESTIONS****Assignment of Lands***Inclusion of Survey No. 373 of Thottathurai-Mottur village of Gudiyattam taluk in Pallalakuppam Reserved Forest.*

1348 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that 1,130 acres of Survey No. 373 of Thottathurai-Mottur village of Gudiyattam taluk, North Arcot district, are included in the Pallalakuppam Reserved Forest;
- (b) whether it is a fact that several petitions were addressed to Government by caste ryots to have the forest disafforested and assigned to them for cultivation;
- (c) whether it is a fact that a portion of this area was disafforested recently and if so, to what extent;
- (d) whether it is a fact that several caste ryots and Adi-Dravidas applied for lands in this area;
- (e) whether this land has been already assigned or is about to be assigned;
- (f) how much of this land is to be assigned to caste ryots and how much to Adi-Dravida ryots; and
- (g) if the Government have no information, whether they will be pleased to call for the same?

A.—(a) Yes.

- (b) The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the answer to clause (a) of question No. 1929 answered at a meeting of the Council held on 10th July 1926.
- (c) No part of the area referred to in this question has been disafforested.
- (d) to (g) Having regard to the answer to clause (c) these questions do not arise.

*Assignment of land in Thottithurai-Mottur village to caste ryots and Adi-Dravidas.*

1349 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the surveying of Survey No. 373/2 of Thottithurai-Mottur village, Gudiyattam taluk, North Arcot district, has been ordered with the object of assigning the land to the ryots and whether the surveying has been finished;
- (b) what is the extent thus set apart for assignment to ryots;
- (c) whether the above land is intended to be assigned to caste ryots of the locality as well as to the Adi-Dravidas; and
- (d) whether a large portion of the land is under *sirayijama* held by caste ryots?

- A.—(a) The hon. Member presumably refers to old Survey No. 373. If so, his attention is drawn to the answer given to clause (a) of question No. 1348.
- (b) to (d) Having regard to the answer to clause (a), these questions do not arise.

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*Assignment of grazing grounds in Chitrap village.*

1350 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether almost all the area of the only village common or waste land in S. Nos. 14-2 and 35-2 in Chitrap village has been assigned to not only to depressed classes but also to Mogers (fishermen by caste) and Billavars (toddy tappers by profession);

(b) what area is now left within the village for cattle to graze and roam about and for the people of the village for meetings and recreation purposes;

(c) whether in 1925 the Collector of South Kanara had refused reservation of a portion of this waste land to the depressed classes on the ground that it was the only available waste land in the village;

(d) if so, under what circumstances and for what reasons any portion of the land has been assigned to the three communities;

(e) whether many of the villagers have appealed to Government against the assignment on the above ground and also on the ground that it will add to the insanitary conditions of the villages; and

(f) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have not the information asked for, and have called for a report.

(e) A petition from the villagers of Chitrap was received in December 1928.

(f) The petition was returned to the petitioners as it did not appear that they had applied to the Collector and the Board of Revenue before approaching the Government.

**Court of Wards***Application for the management of the Lingasamudram Estate by the Court of Wards.*

1351 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF MIRZAPURAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the application put in on 13th April 1928 through the Collector of Nellore by the guardian of the Proprietor of Lingasamudram Estate in the Nellore district for the assumption of management by the Court of Wards is still undisposed of;

(b) whether the Estate was placed under attachment for recovery of arrears of peshkash;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Tahsildar of Kandukur has directed the village officers who make collections of rent for the Estate to remit them into the Government Treasury;

(d) whether the village officers have remitted any amount under the Tahsildar's order from 13th April 1928;

(e) whether the Tahsildar is acting like that under the orders of Government or the Collector; and

(f) whether the Government will be pleased to investigate into the delay caused in the disposal of the application?

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A.—(a) & (f) The Government have decided that the Court of Wards should not assume the management of the Lingasamudram estate. (b) to (e) The Government are not aware whether or no this estate is in arrears of peshkash. If it is, the action attributed to the Tahsildar would be correct under the Madras Revenue Recovery Act, 1864, and Madras Regulation X of 1831.

**Irrigation***Failure of crops in Pallavapuram village, North Arcot district.*

1352 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 962 answered on 29th November 1928, regarding the failure of crops in Pallavapuram village, North Arcot district—

(a) whether the report called from the Chief Engineer has been received; and

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

A.—(a) & (b) The Chief Engineer's report has not yet been received.

*Investigation of the scheme for bringing water to Samudram tank from the Pennar river.*

1353 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme for bringing water from Pennar river to Samudram tank near Tiruvannamalai, North Arcot district, was investigated;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the scheme;

(c) the villages that will be benefited by this scheme; and

(d) the extent of the land it is possible to be brought under irrigation under this scheme and the stage at which the matter now is?

A.—There was a proposal under consideration to construct a reservoir on the Ponnai river to impound the available surplus water and utilize it in the interest of the existing irrigation under the Tirukkoyilur ancient system and also to extend irrigation in the North Arcot and South Arcot districts. The proposal included a supply channel 22 miles long with the Samudram tank at the tail end which tank was also proposed to be improved so as to serve as a storage for the water-works to supply drinking water to Tiruvannamalai town. On examination, it was found that the water-supply available was insufficient. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation has therefore decided that the further investigation of the scheme should be dropped.

*Alleged dispensation of the services of Messrs. Irwin and Campbell.*

1354 Q.—Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased (i) to furnish a copy of the previous record of service of Messrs. Irwin and Campbell, who were recently appointed Executive Engineers (Temporary) on the Mettur Project; and (ii) to state—

(a) why their services were dispensed with and whether their work in the department was considered satisfactory; and

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(b) what the ages of these officers are, and whether it is the intention of Government not to enforce the 55 years' rule in the case of officers employed on the Mettur Project?

A.—(i) A statement<sup>a</sup> showing the record of service of the officers is furnished.

(ii) (a) The services of Mr. A. H. S. Campbell were dispensed with in 1915 on account of the reduction of establishment. Mr. Irwin resigned his post of his own accord in 1914. The work of both in the Public Works Department was satisfactory.

(b) Both the officers were 54 years of age on the date of their reappointment to the Public Works Department. It is not proposed to enforce the 55 years' rule in their case provided they are medically certified to be fit every year for further service.

*Grievances of the Adi-Dravidas of Vadakrishnapuram regarding Jayankondan channel.*

1355 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any action has been taken in respect of the grievances of the Adi-Dravida ryots regarding the Jayankondan channel, Vadakrishnapuram village, Chidambaram taluk, referred to in my budget speech, on 26th March 1928; and

(b) if not, why not?

A.—A report has been received from the Collector which is adverse to the claims of the Adi-Dravida ryots. Further enquiries are being made.

**Land Revenue**

*Resumption of two villages Kumarasingi and Bejiputti in the Khallikote estate.*

1356 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the resumption of two villages, in the Khallikote Estate (Ganjam district) called Kumarasingi and Bejiputti;

(b) when and why this resumption was effected;

(c) the amount of assessment fixed on each of the villages;

(d) the principles on which such assessment (i.e., assessment of such resumed villages) is effected;

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to lay a copy of those rules on the Council Table;

(f) the deity or deities to whom the assessment is now paid; and

(g) whether the Collector of Ganjam had any correspondence with the trustee of the temple of Lord Jagannadha at Puri, before these resumption proceedings were taken up?

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix XIII on pages 659-669 infra.

[1st February 1929]

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) In 1913; as the conditions of the grant had ceased to be fulfilled.

|                      | RS. | A. | P. |
|----------------------|-----|----|----|
| (c) Bijiputti ... .. | 957 | 3  | 0* |
| Kumarasingi ... ..   | 521 | 13 | 0  |

(d) & (e) The hon. Member is referred to the notification for the settlement of the villages published in the *Ganjam District Gazette Supplement* dated 18th March 1918.

(f) Jagannadhaswami temple at Kallikota, Ganjam district.

(g) The Government have no information.

**Landlord and Tenant**

*Conference of the representatives of janmis and tenants regarding Malabar Tenancy Bill.*

1357 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the principles on which the selection was made of representatives of janmis and tenants of Malabar for the conference convened on 7th January at Madras to discuss the provisions of the Malabar Tenancy Bill drafted by the Malabar Tenancy Committee;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Members of the Legislative Council representing the janmis and tenants were asked to select a certain number of persons to represent them in the conference;

(c) if so, whether the Member of the Legislative Council representing the Indian Christians of Malabar was asked to do so; and if not, why not;

(d) whether any representation had been sent about the beginning of December 1928 by any Syrian Christian body in Ponnani taluk proposing names of gentlemen for selection for representing them in the conference; and

(e) if so, what action was taken thereon?

A.—(a) & (b) Mr. Muppil Nayar, the elected representative in the local legislature of the janmis, was asked to suggest the names of seven janmi representatives and Mr. K. P. Raman Meenon, M.L.C., who took a prominent part in the tenants' deputation that waited on His Excellency the Governor on 2nd October 1927, was asked to suggest the names of seven tenants' representatives.

(c) No. So far as the Government are aware the Indian Christians as such have no interests in the matter different from those of the general body of the tenants.

(d) The answer is in the affirmative.

(e) The Government did not think it necessary to import sectarian considerations into the matter and did not comply with the request made.



**Arms and Ammunition**

[1st February 1929]

*Alleged refusal of gun licence to Mr. Sesham Nayudu of Gunthapalli village.*

1358 Q.—MR. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether one Inukeerthi Sesham Nayudu of Gunthapalli village, Badvel taluk, Cuddapah district, applied for a gun licence to the District Magistrate of Cuddapah for the current year but was refused;

(b) whether the said Sesham Nayudu was given licences for the previous years;

(c) whether it is a fact that the District Magistrate instituted any, and if so what, enquiry before refusing licence;

(d) whether it is a fact that the District Magistrate acted on the one-sided information of the Police when he passed orders;

(e) whether the licence was refused on account of the report that his character is bad;

(f) whether the said Sesham Nayudu was ever prosecuted before any Magistrate, and if so, with what result;

(g) whether he was ever put up before any Magistrate for being bound over either under section 107 or 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and if so, with what result; and

(h) whether the said Sesham Nayudu memorialized the Government on this matter on or about the 31st July 1928?

A.—(a) Yes, for 1928.

(b) Yes.

(c) The District Magistrate instituted an enquiry by one of his subordinate magistrates following a report from the District Superintendent of Police.

(d) The Government are not aware that the police information was 'one-sided.' The District Magistrate did not act only on police information.

(e) The enquiry showed that it was not desirable to renew the licence.

(f) & (g) The Government have no information.

(h) Yes.

*Alleged refusal of licence to Mr. Settupalli Narasa Reddi of Settupalli.*

1359 Q.—MR. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the District Magistrate of Cuddapah refused to issue gun licence to one Settupalli Narasa Reddi, village munsif of Settupalli, Rayachoti taluk, Cuddapah district;

(b) whether such refusal was based on the report of the police;

(c) whether the District Magistrate made any, and if so, what enquiry before refusing the licence; and

(d) whether the said Narasa Reddi is still doing work as a village munsif?

[1st February 1929]

A.—(a) Yes, in 1925.

(b) & (c) As the connected records have been destroyed information is not available.

(d) Narasa Reddi is the village magistrate of Settupalli.

**Criminal Tribes**

*Registration of Piramalai Kallars as member of the criminal tribe.*

1360 Q.—MR. L. K. TULASIRAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of Piramalai Kallars who are registered members of the criminal tribe called Piramalai Kallar in the Tirumangalam taluk of the Madura district;

(b) whether the Government have framed rules under section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act VI of 1924;

(c) whether persons who are registered members of the criminal tribe of Piramalai Kallars are required to report themselves between 10 and 11 p.m. and 3 and 4 a.m. daily to the officer in charge of the police station or outpost in whose neighbourhood such registered members happen to reside;

(d) the number and names of persons who are so required to report under section 10 (1) (a) of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Tirumangalam police station and Chekkanurani police station of the Tirumangalam taluk in the month of December 1928 and the total number for Madura district for December 1928;

(e) whether any Government Order has been passed about November 1926 requiring such persons to report themselves to the officer in charge of police stations or outposts;

(f) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of this House all the Government orders on the subject of reporting by Kallars;

(g) whether persons who are owning pattas are also required to report in the above manner to the officer in charge of the police station; and

(h) whether the Kallars have protested against this method of requiring members to sleep in police stations the whole night each day for months together leaving their wives and children alone?

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

(b) Yes. The rules will be found at pages 2549 to 2562 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 28th December 1926.

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 37 of the Police Administration Report for 1927, which has been placed on Editors' Table with G.O. No. 467, Judicial, dated 25th September 1928.

(d) The Government have no information.

(e) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to rule 10 of the rules referred to in clause (b).

(f) No special orders were issued by Government on the subject.

(g) & (h) The Government have no information.

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**Police***Appointment of Adi-Dravidas as Sub-Inspectors of Police.*

1361 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of sub-inspectors of police working at present in the Presidency under each caste;
  - (b) the number of applications received during last year for this post;
  - (c) the number of Adi-Dravida sub-inspectors appointed during this period;
  - (d) whether any preference is given to the Adi-Dravida candidates; and
  - (e) if the answer to clause (d) is in the affirmative, in what form?
- A.—(a) to (e) The Government have no information; they have called for it.

*Annoyance caused to the residents of Neiveli village by constant thefts committed thereat.*

1362 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it was brought to the notice of the Government that the residents of the Neiveli village in the Tiruvallur taluk were constantly put to annoyance and loss to their fish and other crops and agricultural implements by thefts committed by the neighbouring villagers;
- (b) whether reports of such thefts have been made by the residents of Neiveli village to the Pennalur Pettai Police station; and
- (c) what steps the Police Officer of Pennalur Pettai had taken to put a stop to them.

A.—(a) No.  
(b) & (c) The Government have no information; they have called for it.

**Carnatic Stipends***Restoration of the Carnatic stipend to Mr. Abdul Latif Farookhi.*

1363 Q.—Mr. N. SIVA RAJ: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Carnatic stipend of Mr. Abdul Latif Farookhi, M.L.A., which was discontinued, has been restored to him recently; and
- (b) if not, whether the Government propose to restore it to him?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.  
(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

**Railways***Closure of the Trikanad flag station on the South Indian Railway.*

1364 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

- (a) the reasons why the Trikanad flag station on the South Indian Railway in Kasaragod taluk (South Kanara) which had been standing for 21 years was closed on 1st January 1929;

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- (b) whether it had been established mainly for the benefit of the fisher-folk and their fishing and fish-curing industries;

(c) whether representations have been made to the Railway authorities that their school-going children and their industries would suffer by the closing of the station;

(d) whether the Collector of the district and Fisheries department of Government were consulted by the Railway authorities before the closing of the station;

(e) whether representations have been made to the Director of Fisheries and to Government by the fisher-folk affected; and

(f) what action has been taken thereon?

A.—As the hon. Member is aware 'Railways' is a central subject.

(a) The Government understand that the station was closed by the South Indian Railway administration as traffic there had considerably decreased as a result of the opening of a new station at Kotikulam.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Collector of South Kanara was consulted by the Railway authorities. The Government have no information whether the Director of Fisheries also was consulted by them.

(e) Representations have been made to Government, but the Government have no information if any representation has been made to the Director of Fisheries also.

(f) The representations have been referred to the Collector of South Kanara and to the Agent, South Indian Railway.

**Forests***Restriction of the reserved forest area at Saribujjili.*

1365 Q.—Mr. V. KAMESWARA RAO NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether at Saribujjili, in the Chicacole taluk, there is a reserved forest almost abutting the main road and whether there have been complaints to the Government that the enforcement of forest rules in the areas of the adjoining villages has been the cause of great hardship to the agricultural population; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to direct that steps be taken to restrict the reservation, so as to protect agriculturists from harassment?

A.—(a) The forest near Saribujjili village is the Karakavalasa forest in the Palakonda range held on lease by the Forest department from the Raja of Bobbili. The forest is more than a mile away from Saribujjili village and about a furlong away from Saribujjili-Parlakimedi main road. There have been no complaints of the kind referred to in the question.

(b) Does not arise.

## Hydro-Electric Schemes

[1st February 1929]

*Staff, etc., of the hydro-electric department.*

1366 Q.—Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) when the hydro-electric department was started as a separate department;
- (b) who is in charge of the Hydro-Electric department, whether he is an Indian or an European and what is his starting salary and qualifications;
- (c) whether an Indian was not available for this post;
- (d) whether an advertisement was made inviting applications for this post and if not, why not;
- (e) what are the technical qualifications, grade and starting salary of the Personal Assistant;
- (f) whether the Personal Assistant was appointed on the recommendation of any ex-Government official;
- (g) how many lower and upper subordinates and clerks have been appointed for this department and what is the starting salary of each of these several posts;
- (h) how many of the men so appointed belong to each of the following communities: Brahmans, non-Brahmans, Muslim, Indian Christian, Adi-Dravida and other minority communities;
- (i) what was the principle that underlay the selection of these subordinates;
- (j) whether the Government considered the communal Government Orders while selecting candidates and if not, why not; and
- (k) whether the officers are temporary or permanent, and how many under each head?

A.—(a) 1st April 1928.

(b) Mr. H. G. Howard is in charge of the department. He is an European and gets a fixed pay of Rs. 3,750 per mensem. His qualifications are given in the first annexure.<sup>a</sup>

(c) & (d) As it was found essential to secure a hydro-electric expert of wide practical experience capable of undertaking the actual execution of schemes, the Chief Engineer had to be imported from abroad.

(e) The starting pay of the Personal Assistant is Rs. 725 per mensem in the scale of Rs. 725—1,375. His technical qualifications are detailed in the second annexure.<sup>a</sup>

(f) No.

(g) & (h) See statement attached. (Third annexure<sup>a</sup>.)

(i) A portion of the staff was already in service in the Public Works Department under the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) and was taken over to the Hydro-Electric Department on its formation. The new recruits were selected with reference to their qualifications and previous experience, preference being given to candidates from communities other than the Brahman, when available.

(j) Yes.

(k) The whole department is temporary.

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix XIV on pages 659-660 infra.

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## Education

*Government aid to Adi-Dravida graduates.*

1367 Q.—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Adi-Dravida graduates who were helped by Government by scholarships or otherwise during their course of study since the advent of the British into this country; and

(b) the number that are being helped at present to become graduates?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information. A report has been called for from the Director of Public Instruction.

## Local Boards

*Condition of the roads under Raya and Bella channels.*

1368 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government will be pleased to call for the information asked for in question No. 779 answered on 28th November 1928 regarding the bad condition of the roads under Raya and Bella channels in Hospet taluk and lay it on the table of the House?

A.—The Government do not propose to call for the information. It is open to the additional member to draw the attention of the local board concerned to the condition of the roads.

## Excise

*Refund of the tree tax to Mr. Yandra Tirapathi Rao, renter of Kanakapuram toddy shop.*

1369 Q.—Mr. J. BHEEMAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the refund of tree tax of Sayanaraopalem village for the year 1927-28 due to Mr. Yandra Tirapathi Rao, renter of Kanakapuram toddy shop, has not yet been paid off;

(b) if so, why;

(c) if it has been paid, when it was paid; and

(d) whether the Excise Inspector, Ellore circle, recommended to the Tahsildar, Ellore taluk, that the refund might be made?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have not the information.

*Arrack and toddy shops in Ellore taluk.*

1370 Q.—Mr. J. BHEEMAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) how many arrack and toddy shops there are in Ellore taluk, West Godavari district;

(b) how many of the renters of the above shops are remitting their monthly kists on the 1st of every month;

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(c) how many of them are remitting their kists later than the 1st of every month;

(d) what amount of fine is levied on those who remit their kists later than the 1st instant;

(e), on what scale the fines are levied for the late remittance of kists; and

(f) whether the Government propose to allow the renters of the arrack and toddy shops to remit their kists on or before the 10th of every month considering the difficulties the renters have to undergo for remitting the kists precisely on the 1st of every month?

A.—(a) The information has been called for.

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

(d) & (e) A statement <sup>a</sup> is attached showing the scale on which fines may be levied. The scale however is not mechanically enforced; officers are required to use their discretion in the matter.

(f) No.

### Co-operative Societies

#### *Cancellation of the Park Town Co-operative Society.*

1371 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: With reference to the answer to question No. 647 answered on 26th November 1928 regarding the cancellation of the Park Town Co-operative Society, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the appeal by the society has been disposed of; and

(b) whether Government propose to supply copies of reports and papers regarding the liquidation to parties affected by the order?

A.—(a) The appeal has been rejected.

(b) No.

#### *Publication of the evidence before the Committee on Co-operation.*

1372 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: With reference to the answer to question No. 650 answered on 26th November 1928 regarding the publication of the evidence before the Committee on Co-operation, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government consulted the Standing Advisory Committee on Co-operation regarding the printing of the evidence; and

(b) whether the Government will allow private offers to print the evidence and will supply them a copy of the same for that purpose?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The suggestion will be considered when and if such offers are received.

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix XV on page 660 infra.

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#### *Recommendations of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies on the Townshend Committee's report.*

1373 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: With reference to the answer to question No. 803 answered on 29th November 1928 regarding the recommendations of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies on the Townshend Committee's report, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether all the recommendations of the Registrar have been received;

(b) whether definite orders have been passed by the Government on each recommendation;

(c) whether such orders will be placed on the table of this House;

(d) if no orders have been passed, whether the Government are aware that the recommendations made by the Committee are being asked to be adopted by means of circulars by the Registrar; and

(e) whether the Government have permitted the Registrar to adopt the recommendations without passing any definite orders themselves?

A.—(a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not now arise in view of answer to clause (b).

(d) & (e) The Registrar is issuing circulars only with regard to the adoption of some of the recommendations which do not require the orders of Government.

#### *Liquidation of the Kaniyambadi Co-operative Society.*

1374 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report said to have been called for in the answer to clauses (b) to (f) of question No. 804 answered on 29th November 1928 regarding the liquidation of the Kaniyambadi Co-operative Society has been received, and if so, what it is; and

(b) why the Government refused to place on the table of this House the report of the Registrar concerning the working of the co-operative society referred to in answer to clause (a) of question No. 804, dated 29th November 1928?

A.—(a) The report has not yet been received.

(b) The Government did not consider it necessary.

[For further unstarred question please see page 600 infra.]

### STARRED QUESTIONS

#### *Irrigation*

##### *Investigation of the Kistna left bank canal.*

\* 1375 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) in what stage the investigation to extend the Kistna left bank canal in Kistna district for irrigation purposes through Bezwada, Gudivada and Divi taluks is at present; and

(b) what is the area that is likely to be irrigated under the extension?

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- A.—(a) The investigation will be undertaken by a special division proposed to be formed from 1st April 1929 for the investigation of proposals for the extension of irrigation in the Kistna delta consequent on the installation of six feet shutters over the Kistna anicut.
- (b) An area of 35,000 acres of short crop and 4,000 acres of long crop is expected to be brought under irrigation under the proposed extension of irrigation referred to above. A portion of this extension will be under the East bank canal. The exact area will be determined after the investigation has been completed.

*Proposed transfer of draughtsmen and overseers from Bezwada Circle to Cauvery-Mettur Project.*

\* 1376 Q.—MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether there is any proposal to transfer any of the permanent draughtsmen, overseers or clerks from Bezwada Circle to Cauvery-Mettur Project and, if so, how many men are to be transferred;
- (b) whether there is any Government Order that appointments in the subordinate grades should be on a linguistic basis, and if so, whether that Government Order would be adhered to in drafting men to Mettur;
- (c) whether it is a fact that a knowledge of Tamil, the mother tongue of the labourers and workmen at Mettur, is essential on the part of the subordinate staff for the satisfactory discharge of their duties;
- (d) if so, whether Government have considered the advisability of transferring only Tamil-knowing men to Mettur; and
- (e) how many men on the permanent staff in Bezwada Circle belong to the southern districts and whether they would be preferred to Andhras in selecting men for transfer to Mettur?

A.—(a) The Engineer-in-Chief, Cauvery-Mettur Project, has been authorized by Government to choose the subordinate executive and clerical staff required for the project from the permanent establishment of all the Public Works Department circles. It is possible that some men from the Bezwada Circle have been chosen by the Engineer-in-Chief.

(b) There is a Government order that public offices should as far as possible be manned by persons speaking the language of the areas in which the offices are. The order is based on considerations for the interests of the public doing business with the offices.

(c) The Government do not think so.

(d) Please see answer to clause (c).

(e) The Government have no information in regard to the number of men on the permanent staff of the Bezwada Circle belonging to the southern districts. The Engineer-in-Chief in making his selection doubtless takes the language question into consideration, but the Government presume that the capacity of the officials would be a more important determining factor.

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MR. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—“Will the hon. Member be pleased to communicate this question and answer to the Engineer-in-Chief, Cauvery-Mettur Project?”

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

### Land Revenue

*Failure of crops in Palghat taluk.*

\* 1377-A Q.—MR. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that due to the failure of the north-eastern monsoons the second crop has almost completely failed in Palghat taluk;
- (b) whether the Government propose to make any remission of revenue on account of this failure; and
- (c) whether they propose to consider the question of undertaking irrigation works in the Palghat taluk or any other portion of Malabar in the immediate future?

- A.—(a) The Government are not aware that the facts are as suggested.
- (b) Save where the second crop has been compounded for, remission is granted for its loss under the ordinary rules, and no orders of Government are required.
- (c) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 909 on 29th November 1928. The position remains unchanged.

MR. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—“Is the hon. Member in possession of information not given so far in respect of the failure of crops in Palghat?”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“I have none.”

MR. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR:—“May I know why Government says, ‘Government are not aware that the facts are as suggested.’ Is there any implication that the facts as suggested are not true?”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“There is no implication except that the Government are not aware of the facts stated.”

*Failure of second crops in Palghat taluk.*

\* 1377-B Q.—MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the rainfall has been very much below the normal this year in the Palghat taluk and whether the Government have received any report from the local authorities about it;
- (b) whether the first paddy crop in that taluk was defective and whether the second crop has completely failed; and
- (c) whether there are any recommendations for remission of kist, and if so, to what effect?

A.—(a) The rainfall recorded at 3 rain gauge stations in the Palghat taluk from June to December 1928 averaged 58 inches the normal being 78 inches. The Season Reports for December stated that in that taluk the supply of water was insufficient.

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- (b) The Government are not aware that this is so.  
 (c) The Government have not received any recommendations. The orders of Government are not required for granting remission of the second crop charge on single crop wet land in cases when the second crop has failed.

*Execution of kudimaramat works.*

\* 1378 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether there are any records to show that a particular work comes under the category of kudimaramat works;  
 (b) whether any investigation was made at the time of settlement that a particular work must be maintained by customary labour;  
 (c) whether the fixing of the rate of assessment has anything to do with the contribution of labour by the ryots for such works;  
 (d) if so, what percentage was deducted for such a contribution of labour by the ryots;  
 (e) whether it is entirely left to the Public Works Department authorities or the Revenue authorities to decide whether a particular work is to be maintained by customary labour or otherwise;  
 (f) whether any co-operative societies have been formed for the execution of kudimaramat works, and if so, how many and when;  
 (g) whether it is a fact that the Settlement Officers take into consideration the labour of the ryot in lifting water for irrigation of his lands and whether a remission of 15 per cent is allowed in such cases;  
 (h) whether it is a fact that a similar remission of 25 per cent in the assessment is made in the case of dasabandham works;  
 (i) whether no such consideration was shown in the case of kudimaramat works;  
 (j) if so, whether the Government will now at least make such concession;  
 (k) whether the removal of prick'y-pear growth is one of the items included in the kudimaramat works, and under what authority;  
 (l) whether any register of the kind referred to in G.O. Mis No. 2463, Revenue, dated 30th November 1927, was maintained before the said Government Order was passed; and  
 (m) if so, whether the hon. Member will be pleased to place it on the table of the House?

A.—(a), (b) & (k) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clauses (a) to (c) of question No. 602 answered on 12th October 1928.  
 (c) & (d) The answer is in the negative.

(e) The Public Works Department authorities have no voice in the matter. If by local custom any work is usually executed by the joint labour of a village community and if the community fails or neglects to execute the work, the Revenue officers enforce the provisions of section 6 of Madras Act I of 1858.

(f) Yes. There were eight societies on 30th June 1928. Two of them were registered in 1923, four in 1924, one in 1927 and one in 1928.

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- (g) The hon. Member is referred to clauses (b) and (c) of the answer to question No. 921 answered on 29th November 1928.  
 (h) to (j) The questions are not understood.  
 (l) & (m) No register is referred to in G.O. No. 2463, Revenue, dated 30th November 1927.

*Deduction for baling water in the Godavari and Kistna deltas.*

\* 1379 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to clauses (b) and (c) of question No. 921 answered on 29th November 1928—

(a) when the deduction for baling water in the delta taluks and in the upland irrigation and Lanka cultivation in the Godavari and Kistna deltas began to be made;

(b) on what basis the deduction rate was fixed; and

(c) whether the deduction rate has been constant throughout or modified at any time and if so, when and on what considerations?

A.—(a) In the year 1861.

(b) It was based on rough calculations of a Settlement officer Mr. Master.

(c) The proportion (one-fourth) of the water-rate has not varied.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—“May I know, with reference to clause (c), whether the cost involved in baling has any reference to the rate fixed?”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“I have stated that the proposal was based on Mr. Master's report.”

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—“May I know whether calculations were made with reference to the cost of baling?”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—“The calculations of Mr. Master were made in 1861.”

**Public Service**

*Orders passed on the report of the Committee on the communal Government Orders.*

\* 1380 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether orders were passed on the report of the Committee appointed by the Government in the year 1926 on the question of giving effect to the communal Government Orders passed by the Government;

(b) whether a copy of the report and the orders passed thereon will be placed on the table of the House; and

(c) whether effect was given to the recommendations of the Committee of which the present Law Member was the Chairman?

A.—(a) to (c) The Committee in question made no report.

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**Reforms**

*Travelling allowance drawn by the Members of the Madras Parliamentary Committee.*

\* 1381 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of travelling allowance drawn by the members of the Committee elected by the Legislative Council for joint conference with Simon Commission; and

(b) the rules or orders according to which the travelling allowances are drawn or are to be drawn by the same Committee?

A.—(a) Up to date no allowance has been drawn by the members.

(b) An extract \* of G.O. No. 665, Public, dated 7th October 1928, is placed on the table. The hon. Member's attention is however drawn to the second part of the answer to clause (a) of question No. 1014 given on 28th January 1929.

*Part taken by the Ministers in the preparation of the memoranda to be placed before the Simon Commission.*

\* 1382 Q.—MR. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government, the hon. the Minister for Public Health and the hon. the Minister for Development took any part in the preparation of the memorandum, if any, to be placed before the Simon Commission;

(b) the lines they took on main matters in respect of that memorandum; and

(c) if he cannot state those lines to the Legislative Council, the reason therefor?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) If the hon. Member refers to the descriptive memoranda already sent to the Commission, he is referred to the answer to question No. 465 given on 10th October 1928. If the reference is to any further memoranda containing suggestions or recommendations, the preparation of such memoranda is still under consideration.

MR. S. SATYAMURTI:—“May I know, with reference to the facts mentioned in the first sentence of the answer, whether the hon. Ministers have taken any part in the preparation of the memoranda which are stated to be under consideration?”

THE HON. SIR NORMAN MAJORIBANKS:—“The Government is again considering the matter including the Ministers.”

MR. S. SATYAMURTI:—“May I know what part the Ministers are taking?”

THE HON. SIR NORMAN MAJORIBANKS:—“They are considering the matter. I cannot give details of the decision arrived at.”

\* Printed as Appendix XVI on page 661 infra.

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**Labour**

*Provision of peons for Labour Inspectors working in rural areas.*

\* 1383 Q.—MR. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that the Labour Inspectors working in rural areas are not given peons and that therefore they are greatly inconvenienced in the discharge of their duties; and

(b) whether the Government propose to appoint peons to assist such Labour Inspectors as are deserving of such consideration?

A.—(a) & (b) Special Inspectors of the Labour Department are given a peon each. Inspectors of Co-operative Societies working in the department are given peons in special cases and the Government do not consider it necessary to give a peon to every such inspector working in rural areas.

**Police**

*Alleged compulsion of villagers to arbitration by Sangam in Melur taluk.*

\* 1384 Q.—MR. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received complaints that the members of the Sangam formed by the inhabitants of about thirty or forty villages of Melur taluk, Madura district, under the leadership of Mr. Ranganatha Pillai, residing at Urilipatti, compel people in those villages not to go to Civil and Criminal Courts, and force them to submit to their arbitration;

(b) whether the Government will investigate into the activities of the abovementioned Sangam, call for the correspondence that ensued between the Taluk authorities and Police authorities and the Collector of Madura regarding the Sangam and lay it on the table of the House; and

(c) whether the Government will consider the advisability of suppressing the Sangam?

A.—(a) The Government have received no such complaints.

(b) The enquiry made shows that the Sangam attempted to make itself an authority for the settlement of petty disputes in villages. It came into conflict with the Forest department in 1927 but for the last six months it has practically ceased its activities. The Government do not consider that any useful purpose will be served by placing the correspondence referred to by the hon. Member on the table of the House.

(c) Since the Sangam has ceased to function there is no necessity to take measures to suppress it.

*Investigation of a pick-pocketing case by the Sangam, Melur taluk.*

\* 1385 Q.—MR. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that a meeting of the Sangam formed by the inhabitants of about thirty or forty villages of Melur taluk, Madura district, under the leadership of one Mr. Ranganatha Pillai, residing at Urilipatti, Melur taluk, Madura district, was held in the Nuttam village



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of Melur taluk on the 28th February 1928, to investigate a pick-pocketing case, that the village munsif of Urilipatti who was specifically prevented from taking part in the activities of the Sangam by a general circular of the District Collector, Madura, attended it and that the village munsif of Nattam reported the fact to the authorities concerned;

(b) what action was taken by the Police to put an end to the activities of the Sangam; and

(c) if the Government have no information whether they will call for the same and place it on the Council table?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clause (b) of question No. 1384.

(c) Does not arise.

### Civil Justice

*Alleged punishment on the women fruit-sellers ordered by Mr. K. Padmanabhulu Nayudu, Honorary Magistrate.*

\* 1386 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether one Mr. K. Padmanabhulu Nayudu is an honorary magistrate for the City of Madras;

(b) what his qualifications are and which of those qualifications made the Government select him as a fit person to try cases singly;

(c) what his service record is in Kurnool;

(d) whether the following women fruit-sellers of Esplanade were fined Rs. 10 each on Saturday, 24th November 1928, by the said honorary magistrate: Thimmakka, Periya Miniyamma, Chinna Miniyamma, Andalamma, Latchmi Amma, Thayi Amma, Nagarathum Ayya, Rajamma;

(e) what the offence was for which they were fined;

(f) whether it is a fact that these women were not allowed to stir out of the court-house before the fines were paid;

(g) what the alternative sentence was in each of these cases; and

(h) whether they were not prevented from committing the offence with which they were charged by the policemen on duty?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) He is a retired Huzur Sarishtadar. He is also a graduate. The Chief Presidency Magistrate on whose recommendation the Government usually act in such cases was of opinion that the gentleman was competent to dispose of cases singly.

(c) to (h) The Government have no information.

### Village Courts Act

*Execution of decrees of village panchayat courts.*

\* 1387 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 54 given on 23rd August 1927 regarding the difficulties at present experienced in the execution of the decrees of village panchayat courts—

(a) whether the reports of the Collectors have been received;

(b) if so, what those reports are; and

(c) what action Government have taken thereon?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Copies \* of their reports and the Board's Resolution on those reports are placed on the table of the House.

(c) The Government have made the following amendment to the rules framed under section 78 of the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888, as amended by Madras Act II of 1920:—

'53-A. The president of a panchayat court may leave property attached in execution of a decree of the panchayat court by actual seizure under section 53 in the custody of the village headman, if such property can neither be left in the custody of the judgment-debtor under the said section nor sold under the proviso to section 58.'

This amendment has been published in Law (General) Notification No. 717, dated the 14th October 1927, at page 1687 of Part I of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated the 18th October 1927.

### Education

*Alleged inadequate grants to Indian orphanages.*

\* 1388 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether he received any representations during his last tour in the West Coast about the inadequate grants given to Indian orphanages;

(b) whether he is aware that the Commissioner of Labour gives to Adi-Dravida boarding houses, boarding grants at the rate of Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 per boarder;

(c) whether he is aware that very few orphanages are being conducted by indigenous institutions in the Presidency; and

(d) whether the Government have decided to increase the rate of grants and place the Indian orphanages on the same footing as other boarding houses in regard to conditions governing the distribution of grants?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The grant given by the Commissioner of Labour varies from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 15 a month per boarder.

(c) The majority of orphanages are maintained by Mission bodies.

(d) A proposal to provide increased provision for boarding grants to Indian orphanages in the budget estimate for 1929-30 was placed before the Finance Committee but was not recommended by it. The question is however under consideration.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN:—“With reference to the answer to (b) regarding the grants given by the Commissioner of Labour, may I know on what basis the persons receive the grants?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“This is a matter for the hon. the Home Member.”

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“I should like to have this question settled. If there is room for disagreement, there should be an order of His Excellency as to in whose portfolio it is included.”

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*Expenditure in the Victoria Hostel, Madras.*

\* 1389 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what the cost per student per mensem in each of the sections of the Victoria Hostel, Madras, under the following heads was during the months of the year 1927-28, as compared with this year, namely, 1928-29:—

- (i) Food,
- (ii) Room-rent,
- (iii) Establishment charges;

(b) whether the establishment has been reduced between last year and this; and

(c) if so, in what detail and to what extent?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Victoria Hostel, Madras, is managed by a private association. The Government have no information on the points raised in the question.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know whether the hon. Minister will examine the question of appointing a committee to go into this increase or decrease in the Victoria Hostel rates?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I do not think any useful purpose will be served by the appointment of a committee.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—“May I know whether he will get the information required?”

*Colleges and institutions proposed to be opened in connexion with the Annamalai University.*

\* 1390 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state what colleges and institutions are contemplated to be established in order to carry out the studies of arts, science, technology and oriental studies in the Annamalai University?

A.—The Sri Minakshi College, which is affiliated to the Madras University in Science groups in the Intermediate and the B.A. (Pass) courses, the Sri Minakshi Sanskrit College, the Sri Minakshi Tamil College, and the Navalar's Tamil College at Chidambaram, will come within the jurisdiction of the Annamalai University. The questions of the future of these institutions and of establishing any other institutions are matters for the consideration of the University after the University authorities are constituted.

*Government orders on the report of the Secondary Education Re-organization Committee.*

\* 1391 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have passed any orders on the report of the Secondary Education Re-organization Committee submitted to them in April 1927; and

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(b) whether the report and Government Order thereon will be published and whether copies of the same will be supplied to the Members of the Council?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The suggestion will be considered.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“May I know when the Government will be in a position to pass orders on this report?”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“I think the orders will perhaps be issued before the end of March.”

*Teaching of spinning in local board schools in East Godavari.*

\* 1392 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) in how many schools, (i) secondary, (ii) higher elementary and (iii) lower elementary, under the management of local bodies in East Godavari, spinning is taught;

(b) what the capital expenditure is;

(c) what the return if any is; and

(d) what the quantity of yarn is?

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

**Local Boards***Representation of ladies in Municipal Councils and District Boards.*

\* 1393 Q.—Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether there are any district boards and municipal councils without lady members?

A.—Yes. There are some district boards and municipal councils which have no lady members.

**Village Panchayats***Proposal to introduce a measure giving powers of the village courts to the village panchayats.*

\* 1394 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government propose to introduce a measure giving powers of the village courts to the village panchayats?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1132.

**Medical***Appointment of honorary physicians and surgeons in district and taluk headquarter hospitals.*

\* 1395 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have at any time considered the advisability of appointing honorary physicians and surgeons attached to

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the district and taluk headquarter hospitals in the Presidency, instead of salaried officers as at present, and establishing first-rate, up-to-date and well-equipped district and taluk headquarter hospitals;

(b) whether such a scheme has ever been brought to the notice of the Government; and

(c) if so, what was the decision of the Government thereon?

A.—(a) to (c) The question of appointing honorary surgeons and physicians was considered by the Government in 1923 and it was then decided to introduce the system as an experimental measure in the several Government hospitals in Madras City. The Government have now decided to extend the system to the District Headquarter Hospitals and details of this are being worked out.

*Alleged representation to abandon the opening of the Medical school proposed to be started at Guntur.*

\* 1396 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received representation from the people of Guntur not to abandon the opening of the medical school proposed to be started at Guntur;

(b) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the deputation of the Andhras that waited on the Surgeon-General when he visited Guntur, on the subject;

(c) whether the Government intend to start the medical school at Guntur; and

(d) whether there is a proposal on the part of the Government to close the medical school existing at Coimbatore which is doing useful work?

A.—(a) A representation has been received from the Guntur Municipal Council.

(b) No.

(c) The Government have not come to a final decision on the subject.

(d) No such proposal is at present under consideration.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether there are any medical schools in the Telugu area?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"There was one at Vizagapatam; there is none at present."

### Fisheries

*Bulletins issued by the Fisheries Department.*

\* 1397 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of bulletins issued by the Fisheries Department since it was organized; and

(b) the number of bulletins issued by the present Director of Fisheries excluding the Administration Reports?

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A.—(a) Twenty-two. Some of the bulletins contain more than one paper each dealing with different subjects.

(b) Two; one forming report No. 2 of Bulletin No. 17 and the other report No. 2 of Bulletin No. 22.

*The amounts spent on the Fisheries Committee.*

\* 1398 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what the Fisheries Committee has cost so far; and

(b) what the approximate cost in future is estimated to be?

A.—(a) Rs. 1,769.

(b) This will depend on the programme of the Committee for visiting fishing centres on the East Coast in pursuance of the wishes expressed in certain quarters. It is expected that the programme will shortly be drawn up.

### Industries

*Opening of a model industrial school in the Northern Circars.*

\* 1399 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with reference to the answer to clause (f) of question No. 689 answered on 26th November 1928 regarding the opening of a model industrial school in the Northern Circars:—

(a) whether the report called for from the Director of Industries has been received;

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

(c) if so, whether the same will be placed on the Council table?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) A copy of the orders<sup>a</sup> passed is placed on the table of the House.

*Cement manufacture in the Presidency.*

\* 1400 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the question of cement manufacture in this Presidency has been considered by the Department of Industries; and

(b) what steps, if any, the Government have taken in the matter?

A.—(a) & (b) The question of cement manufacture was taken up by the Industries department so far back as 1918-19 when the possibilities of the industry were examined, samples of limestone and clay obtained from the vicinity of Bezwada were analysed and the results of the investigation brought to the notice of various firms and syndicates who appeared likely to be interested. Largely as a result of those endeavours, a company known as the Bezwada Portland Cement Company, Limited, was formed, but the project did not materialize, owing to the depression in trade which precluded the raising of the necessary capital. A concern under the name of the

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Kistna Cement Company was also floated about that time, but it also was unable to raise the necessary capital and was in due course wound up. The subject has again been taken up recently and attempts are being made to interest capitalist firms in the question of establishing a cement factory in this Presidency.

[For further starred questions see pages 600—603 infra.]

### UNSTARRED QUESTION

#### Public Service

*Exemption of Mr. A. Gundu Rao from the operation of rule 1 of the Public Service Notification.*

- 1401 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—
- whether one A. Gundu Rao, officiating attender, office of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Tiruvannamalai range, is a passed candidate according to the rules as they stood prior to the issue of G.O. No. 965, Public, dated 16th November 1926, and whether he had to his credit seven years' continuous service under Government as a clerk;
  - whether the said Gundu Rao has drawn increments in the time-scale of attenders as per Fundamental Rules 26 (a) and 26 (c);
  - whether Gundu Rao was recommended by the District Educational Officer, North Arcot, as a special case for exemption from the operation of rule 1 of the Public Service Notification;
  - what are the conditions that were laid down in 2 (a) of the G.O. No. 675, Public, dated 29th July 1927, which Gundu Rao did not satisfy;
  - the reason why he was not exempted?

- A.—(a) The answer to the first part of the clause is in the affirmative; but the clerk had not to his credit on 16th November 1926 seven years' continuous service as a clerk.
- (b) He drew one increment in the time-scale of attenders.
- (c) The answer is in the negative.
- (d) & (e) Gundu Rao did not satisfy either of the conditions laid down in paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 675, Public, dated 29th July 1927.

### STARRED QUESTIONS

#### Motor Vehicles Act

*Amendment of the Motor Vehicles Rules.*

- \* 1402 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to my question No. 199, answered on 6th September 1928, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—
- whether Government have published the amended motor vehicles rules as contemplated;
  - if not, whether they propose to place them before the Council for discussion and approval; and
  - what steps Government have taken to keep themselves informed regularly of motor-car accidents, especially those resulting in deaths?

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- 4.—(a) The amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1923, referred to in the answer to clause (b) of question No. 199 have already been published as Notification No. 824, dated 30th October 1928, at pages 1729–30 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th November 1928.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) The Government have taken no such steps as they do not consider it worth while to collect statistics of death caused on account of bus accidents all over the Presidency, as the information is available at the headquarters of the districts.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“With reference to clause (c), may I enquire whether, having regard to the desirability of making the necessary changes in rules, Government do not consider it necessary to keep themselves informed of the accidents causing death?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“We get it from the districts.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“May I know whether Government do not think it necessary to keep themselves informed about the accidents of death in order to see what amendments are necessary?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“Whenever we want the information we can get it.”

### Civil Justice

*Latrine and other amenities in the Sessions Courts.*

- \* 1403 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what accommodation and arrangements for seating, waiting, retiring for tiffin and rest, latrines or urinals, and for paying travelling allowance and batta exist in the several Sessions and Assistant and Additional Sessions Courts in the Madras City and outside?

A.—The Government have no information.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to call for the information?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“No, Sir. The question refers to latrines and other matters throughout the Presidency and I do not think it will serve any useful purpose.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“May I inform him that the arrangements are very inadequate and very much neglected.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“The hon. Member is making a speech.”

### Marine

*Expenditure on the Cochin Harbour Works.*

- \* 1404 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place before the Council a statement showing—
- the expenditure from the beginning up to date on the Cochin Harbour Works; and

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(b) the current expenditure and receipts for the year 1928-29 up to the close of the first half year, with a commercial audit showing the rate of profit and loss?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 1025 given at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 1st November 1927. The approximate total expenditure incurred on capital works up to the end of December 1928 was Rs. 50,05,000.

(b) The hon. Member does not specify the fund in respect of which he wants information about the expenditure and receipts for the first half-year of 1928-29.

### Excise

*Proposals by the Kanara Indian Christian Civic League regarding the retail sale of liquor.*

\* 1405 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in a large number of shops selling country liquor in retail, it is adulterated with water and essence of camphor or dhatura opium and such other drugs to make up for the weakness of the liquor;

(b) whether Government have considered the proposals made by the Kanara Indian Christian Civic League in its representation in October 1927 for conveying the liquor from Nellikuppam and for selling it in sealed bottles and with what result; and

(c) whether it is proposed to consider the proposal further in order to prevent the adulteration of liquor in retail shops at least for the benefit of the people who are willing and able to purchase bottled liquor?

A.—(a) The Government are not aware that the fact is as suggested.  
(b) The Government considered the proposals but no definite conclusions were arrived at.  
(c) The suggestion will be considered again.

### Medical

*Proposed opening of a medical college at Vellore.*

\* 1406 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a proposal to have a new medical college at Vellore;

(b) what is the estimated cost thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to have the building constructed by a private body and whether Government are going to make any contribution to such private body;

(d) if so, how much they are going to contribute for the building and how much for the running expenses every year;

(e) whether that institution will be recognized by the General Medical Council;

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(f) whether it is proposed to make provision at Vellore for teaching (i) Ophthalmology, (ii) Midwifery and (iii) Insanity; and

(g) whether any and if so, what facilities exist for training girls in medicine in the existing medical colleges.

A.—(a) There is a proposal to raise the existing Missionary Medical School for Women at Vellore into a College.

(b) The initial cost is estimated at Rs. 13,25,500; the Government have no information as to the probable recurring expenditure.

(c) & (d) The college will be a private institution: the Government have promised a non-recurring grant of one-half of the expenditure subject to the maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs towards buildings; no proposal for a recurring grant for running expenses is under consideration.

(e) The Government are unable to say whether the institution will or will not be recognized by the General Medical Council.

(f) The Government are not in possession of the information.

(g) Women students are eligible for admission to the Medical Colleges at Madras and Vizagapatam under the same conditions as men students; they are also exempted from the payment of tuition fees.

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—“May I know, in view of the fact that Government is likely to commit itself to a grant of five lakhs, whether this question will be deferred till the report of the Committee on London University is published?”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—“There is no question of deciding hereafter. The matter has been decided long ago and the grant has been made.”

### Industries

*Loans to Industrial concerns under the State Aid to Industries Act.*

\* 1407 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the industrial concerns which received aid under the State Aid to Industries Act and have failed to discharge their obligations to Government and what fate each one of them has met;

(b) whether Government have enforced in all these cases their right as to their loan under section 18 of the Act; and

(c) whether Government have come to a decision as to their attitude towards the clause in my Bill to amend the State Aid to Industries Act which is to repeal section 18 of the Act?

A.—(a) The Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited, Rajahmundry, and Muthyala Seenappa Ramanna Safety Match Factory, Bellary. The present position as regards the former is that explained in the Press Communiqué issued on 3rd December 1928. A notice is being issued to the latter demanding payment of amount due to Government.

(b) Not yet.

(c) The hon. Member has not proposed the repeal of the section but has only proposed to amend it. His proposal is under examination.

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## II

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT MEMBERS FOR ANSWERING  
QUESTIONS ON CENTRAL SUBJECTS.

\* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I raise my point of order? There are subjects administered by the Government of Madras as agents to the Government of India. They are Central subjects."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"What are the subjects?"

\* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I cannot give an exhaustive list. The subject that came up this morning was emigration which was a Central subject. This Government is administering the subject as their agent and they say they cannot answer any question as they are merely acting as the agents. I submit to you, Sir, that so long as they administer the subject whether as an agent or not they are bound to answer the questions when they are admitted to be in order by you."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"There is considerable difficulty involved in the point raised. I should like to discuss this with the hon. Member in my room."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Much obliged, Sir."

## III

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

1. Copy of the report<sup>a</sup> called for with reference to the answer given to question No. 88 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 4th September 1928 regarding the transfer of the Guntur Sarishtadar.
2. Proceedings<sup>b</sup> of the 3rd to the 7th meetings of the Finance Committee for 1928-29 held from the 7th to the 11th January 1929.

## IV

COMMITTEE FOR ENQUIRING INTO THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF  
THE DISTRICTS OF KISTNA, GODAVARI EAST AND GODAVARI WEST.

12 noon. \* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have to inform the House that, as a result of the voting for election of seven Members of this Council to the Committee for enquiring into the economic condition of the districts of Kistna, Godavari East and Godavari West, the following Members have been declared duly elected:—

1. Mr. D. Narayana Raju.
2. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
3. Mr. B. Venkataratnam.
4. Mr. K. V. R. Swami.
5. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
6. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
7. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi.

## V

## THE MADRAS SERVICES COMMISSION BILL, 1929.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have also to inform the House that in respect of the Madras Services Commission Bill, which was referred to a Select Committee yesterday, I have appointed Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar as the Chairman of the Select Committee."

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix XIX at page 667 infra.  
<sup>b</sup> Printed separately.

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## VI

## A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS CITY POLICE ACT, 1888.

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that the Bill further to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888, be referred to a Select Committee composed of the following Members—I will read the amended list of which notice was given yesterday:—

1. The hon. the Revenue Member.
2. The hon. the Home Member.
3. The Advocate-General.
4. Mr. C. B. Cunningham.
5. Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chettiayar.
6. Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja.
7. Mr. F. E. James.
8. Mr. C. D. Appavu Chettiayar.
9. Mr. C. Gopala Menon.
10. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
11. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.
12. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapathi Mudaliyar.
13. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
14. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
15. Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan.
16. Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I second it, Sir."  
The motion to refer the Bill to the Select Committee was put to the House and carried.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I appoint Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan as the Chairman of the Committee."

## VII

## THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT (AMENDMENT) BILLS.

The consideration of Bill No. 27 of 1927 of the Zamindar of Gollapalli, as amended by the Select Committee, was then resumed.

\* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"Mr. President, Sir, the proposed motion of my hon. Friend, the Zamindar of Gollapalli suggests that there should be freedom for the first-grade colleges, pass course alone, to be started anywhere in the Andhra desa. Hon. Members may remember that according to the Andhra University Act, only those first-grade colleges which were in existence at the date of the passing of the Act or should come into existence within five years from the date of the passing of the Act, would be recognized and no first-grade colleges should be started anywhere in the Andhra desa thereafter. Now, Sir, that we have all by a majority vote of this House decided the question of having a sort of a unitary type of university at Vizagapatnam, and already about six districts have dropped out of the scheme of the Andhra University Act, the remaining six or seven districts are not more than handicapped if the second-grade colleges now in existence are not permitted to be raised to the first-grade for pass courses. As I was pointing out to hon. Members of this House yesterday and the day before, Sir, education may have to be viewed from two aspects: one the commercial aspect and the other the cultural aspect. By having fixed the centre and

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the headquarters at Vizagapatam for post-graduate and higher studies in technology and technical subjects, we have made ample provision in one corner of the Presidency for higher courses and I do not wish to criticise the action of this House, as I am very much interested to see that the reputation of this House is kept up. I would now urge most earnestly the other side of the educational value, namely, the commercial aspect. Those young men, whose lot in life will not enable them to spend much money over their education in going over all the way to Vizagapatam and whose circumstances be helped by this House by accepting the motion of my hon. Friend, the Zamindar of Gollapalli. After all, in those five or six districts there may be only half a dozen second-grade colleges. If by a sort of compulsory time-limit they are not restricted from developing into first-grade colleges for pass course, they may in future be in a position to raise themselves into first-grade colleges. Recently, in Masulipatam there was one such college and another in Guntur and they wanted to raise them into first-grade colleges. If the motion is accepted, such facilities would be afforded to the districts which are somewhat handicapped by the Act. I therefore appeal to hon. Members of this House through you, Sir, that they would allow this motion to pass. After all, there may not be much valid objection from those that try to concentrate all honours and higher courses at one particular place. The only people that will not have any means for higher studies are the poor people who cannot afford money for the purpose. I hope the hon. Members and the hon. Minister will allow this Bill to pass."

\* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I oppose the motion. My hon. Friend would be surprised at my opposition now that the Ceded districts and Chittoor are out of the Andhra University area. I have been maintaining that it is not in the interests of higher education or on sound financial considerations, that colleges should be allowed to be multiplied indiscriminately. It is much better that a large number of students are gathered together and study at one place rather than colleges springing up anywhere and everywhere. From the educational point of view I maintain that already there are enough colleges in the Northern Circars. If it were given to me I would even scrap some of the existing colleges and see that all the students gather at one place. I am not, however, against the existing colleges, but I am against the starting of first-grade colleges anywhere and everywhere. If there are special hardships in the case of a place like Bezwada, there may be some points in favour of Nellore also; we can consider them as special cases, but on principle I am against the starting of more first-grade colleges in the new university area."

\* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to oppose this motion. I am sorry that after a great deal of discussion as to what type of university the Andhras should have and as to the concentration of studies in a single place, this motion should have been pressed. In the Northern Circars we have already five colleges at Vizianagram, Cocanada, Masulipatam, Guntur and the A.V.N. College at Vizagapatam. (Mr. P. Anjaneyulu: 'A.V.N. College is not a first-grade college.') There is time enough for it to become a first-grade college within the first five years after the university had been established. The question whether education should be imparted on the same lines as we have had all these tens of years has to be seriously considered. Even at the headquarters of the Andhra

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University I would suggest that there should be no development of the Arts and Science to the exclusion of technology. We have manufactured a large number of quill-drivers and the unemployment problem is staring us in the face. If only universities go about their business in right earnest there are a large number of subjects in which they can develop. The field is so vast for the study of technological subjects and until steps are taken to develop that side of university life, it is useless to think of first-grade colleges. It was pointed out by some friends that these first-grade colleges are required to help the poor students. I am sorry that any extension of the first-grade colleges will make the poor students only poorer still. We have got poverty enough and the present-day higher education is adding to the poverty of our poorer classes for this reason, that it is costly and does not help to earn a living. They have to sell their lands, pledge their properties, go to colleges and learn there, and after all come back to find that they are not required even in an elementary school on Rs. 25 a month. This is the fate of graduates that are manufactured in plenty in these Arts colleges and it is absolutely unnecessary at this stage to multiply these first-grade colleges. I am not enamoured of a first-grade college even for Bezwada. Anantapur has already a college and that is enough. I shall not be sorry if the Madanapalle college disappears. Therefore I am not enamoured of colleges. Special colleges can always be developed outside the headquarters. The Andhra University, I am sure, under the able guidance of the present Vice-Chancellor, will give Bezwada a chance of developing. I am sure Nellore also will be given a chance. To talk of Arts colleges in any further scheme of the Andhra University appears to me to be outside the pale of wise educational progress hereafter. The progress must be on the lines of putting our men on a sound basis with a capacity to earn their own livelihood with honour. That is the first consideration in India that must prevail when we are thinking of facilities for educational progress. It is all very well to talk of culture in big terms, but we have not had any development in technology."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"On a point of order, Sir, are hon. Members allowed to thump?"

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Probably it is done so that the front bench may not go to sleep!"

\* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"I thank you, Sir, for your ruling and also my hon. Friend for the point of order raised. The one consideration that must weigh with the Andhra University—I am specially drawing the attention of the expert the Vice-Chancellor—is the consideration of making the technological side a success. A good and strong science section and branches of learning like mining, like the leather trades industry and its technology, like the other technological subjects and studies, must form the nucleus of further development. Therefore I feel, Sir, that it is out of the question that we can support at this stage a motion for a general development of first-grade colleges all over the University area of the Andhra University."

\* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Mr. President, it is with a heavy heart that I rise to intervene in this debate at this stage. The Andhra University has emerged in a shape which I think nobody wanted. What the future holds



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in store for it I do not know, but I only hope that the enthusiasm of the Andhras will triumph over all these difficulties and evolve a proper university. But let us examine the position exactly as it stands to-day. I am sure my two hon. Friends from Cuddapah and Anantapur do not realize that they are now exempt from the clutches of the Andhra University Act, if I may use that expression, so far as the colleges in the Ceded districts and Chittoor are concerned. I want to remind this hon. House that these areas have been exempted from the jurisdiction of the Andhra University. They therefore come *ipso facto* under the jurisdiction of the Madras University and there is no disqualification, or clause in the Act which prevents first-grade or even honours colleges growing up anywhere in that area. Therefore the Ceded districts have got ample scope for development now under the present law, as it stands. They can develop either first-grade colleges or even honours colleges in any one of these five districts—Chittoor, Cuddapah, Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool. Therefore the question does not affect them so directly as it affects the coastal districts from Ganjam to Nellore.

“So far as those districts are concerned, what is the position? The Andhra University Act which was passed in 1925 finally and to which assent was given in 1926—which is the date from which the Act would have come into force—gives two more years to the Berhampur second-grade college and to the Guntur second-grade college and also to the second-grade college at Nellore to become first-grade colleges. Therefore, if they become first-grade colleges, the result will be that in these districts, i.e., Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari West, Godavari East, Kistna, Guntur and Nellore, the only two districts which will be penalized for ever from developing any first-grade college will be the West Godavari—if that can be termed a district which it is for revenue purposes—and probably Nellore also under certain contingencies. I understand that the hon. the Minister is willing to agree to suitable amendments allowing first-grade colleges to develop both at Bezwada and at Nellore. I do not know if I am anticipating his intentions correctly. But whatever it is, whether he agrees to give Bezwada or Nellore the right to develop first-grade colleges, I do not see why Berhampur should be prevented from developing into a first-grade college,—to satisfy whom or which idea I cannot understand. I can understand a teaching university; I can understand an affiliating university; but I cannot understand this middling specimen which is neither a teaching university nor an affiliating university. (Mr. G. Harisavottama Rao: ‘Why not?’). Because history has recorded its verdict against it. Vizagapatam is going to be a teaching university. Why should not Vizagapatam have a good first-grade college very near it, namely, at Berhampur? Why should not the Raja’s college at Berhampur be allowed to develop itself into a first-grade college at any time if sufficient funds are forthcoming? Similarly, why should not the Maharaja of Venkatagiri’s college at Nellore be allowed to develop into a first-grade college if it chooses? If my hon. Friend is in favour of Bezwada being allowed that privilege, probably as a consolation prize (hear, hear) for having deprived Bezwada of its headquarters and shattered its hopes of becoming a centre, it seems to me there is no academic reason why what Bezwada can get—Bezwada has not yet got even a second-grade college—should be denied to Berhampur and Nellore. The result would be this; whereas Bezwada may develop a first-grade college at any time, neither Berhampur nor Nellore after two years from now, nor any place in West

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Godavari shall be allowed to develop a first-grade college, at any time. The first two districts, and also perhaps Guntur, having been allowed to develop first-grade colleges within the next two years under the Act, I would appeal to the hon. the Minister to consider the question from the point of view of sound educational advancement. I agree with my hon. Friend from one point of view that college education is a wasteful luxury. Then I would ask my Friend to introduce Bills repealing the Madras University Act, the Andhra University Act, and the Annamalai University Act, to give the go-by to all these Acts. To fight with an enthusiasm which was remarkable for Anantapur being made the sole headquarters and even the sole centre, and then at the same moment to say that Berhampur, West Godavari, Nellore and all these places should not be allowed even to develop first-grade colleges is just like saying that what is good for me is not good for you. It is like saying ‘I want the Ceded districts to go on and develop, but the coastal districts should close all their colleges because there is not much use in higher education. What is good for me is not good for them.’ But, Sir, it seems to me what is sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander. I would appeal to the hon. the Minister also to take a large view of the question and deal with the matter satisfactorily. Why should he deprive two or three places of the chance of developing first-grade colleges? After all, these colleges will not become recognized first-grade colleges until they are affiliated to the Andhra University.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“I am afraid the hon. Member is anticipating. We do not know what the Minister is going to do hereafter.”

\* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“I am merely asking, Sir, why the Andhra University should not be trusted to so regulate the growth and development of first-grade colleges within its area as not to lower the standards of efficiency or introduce the principle of unhealthy competition. In our rules, that is, the Madras University Rules—and I believe it is the same in the case of the Andhra University also—conditions of affiliation are very strict. Two of the important conditions are that the college must satisfy the highest standards of efficiency, and secondly that it ought not to be a rival to any other college in the vicinity. Therefore there are guarantees, by enforcing which these colleges will not be allowed to develop pell-mell. It seems to me that it will be a tragedy, if after having confined the Act to the coastal districts, after having allowed five districts to develop colleges of any type hitherto, after having allowed two districts to develop first-grade colleges in the next two years, it is now to be enacted by a vote of this House that hereafter no first-grade colleges shall grow anywhere else. On the other hand, my own looking into the future convinces me that Vizagapatam will sooner or later become a teaching and residential university of a unitary type. Even Ministers cannot destroy geographical facts. Vizagapatam is far too distant, and I am sure, whatever the Andhras may feel to-day, that very soon they will feel that Vizagapatam must be a teaching and residential university. Then for the various other districts you are bound to provide for first-grade colleges. If Berhampur, Nellore, and all the other places want to develop first-grade colleges, owing to the distance of Vizagapatam, I for one fail to see why these places should not be allowed to have first-grade colleges. Who can say at what place the finest first-grade college may develop? From my experience of the Madras University I can say

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colleges spring up and develop in unexpected places, and colleges which were expected by people to develop owing to the importance of places did not develop to the extent anticipated. So, nobody can foresee now that it is only in a particular place where geographical and historical accidents had created colleges that efficiency could be guaranteed. I therefore very earnestly appeal to the House to accept this Bill."

\* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Mr. President, it is very unfortunate that this Bill has come up to-day. Yesterday we had some results with regard to university matters and very many speeches were made. I suspect that we are unwittingly influenced by what had happened yesterday. So far as my hon. Friend Mr. Koti Reddi is concerned, there was never any change of attitude on any matter. I have been seeing him for the last two years and I can say that there is no change. But so far as my Friend, Mr. Harisarvottama Rao, is concerned, though he may protest very much, I am sure he is influenced by the vote that had taken place yesterday. Otherwise he would not have spoken in the strain in which he has spoken to-day. What he wants is this: no higher education at all anywhere, not even at Vizagapatam; close up the colleges that are existing and do not set up any more colleges at all, only develop technological institutions at Vizagapatam. That would seem to me to be, if my Friend will excuse me, acting in a revengeful spirit. (Mr. Harisarvottama Rao: 'No.') We have consented hitherto to have more than one centre—some were of opinion that three centres were necessary. Till yesterday we intended to develop arts and sciences. What mighty change has taken place to-day that we should all of a sudden change our minds and say, 'no scientific education or education in arts anywhere except technical and technological education and science at Vizagapatam'? Now we must take things as they have happened. We should not be perturbed by certain happenings which we may not like. It would be better if we quietly sit down and work up on the basis settled by this House instead of wasting our time any further as we have been doing for the last two or three years. If my hon. Friends who are so minded want another centre or university somewhere, the matter may be considered and brought up before the Council later on. So far as colleges are concerned it has been said in the Select Committee with one voice that people should be permitted to have first-grade colleges anywhere and everywhere. There was one unanimous statement, so far as I can remember, made in the Select Committee, so far as the pass courses are concerned, that by passing this amendment we would only be able to enable certain people who can afford to start these colleges to do so, not that we are going to start colleges anywhere and everywhere because there won't be funds enough to start these colleges. The idea since 1925 was to start these colleges at stated centres so that they may have the benefit of professors dealing with higher courses and other privileges. But in a poor country like this it is not very easy for people to send their boys far away from their places and to educate them in a residential university which is always very very costly. It is only rich people that can do it, but poor people must be satisfied with pass courses and ordinary classes. The fate of this amendment would depend upon the view that the hon. the Chief Minister will take. In consideration of the view expressed in the Select Committee, in view of what had happened yesterday, the chief thing being that we have fixed the university now at a corner place; it is just that every place

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if so minded should be able to start first-grade colleges with private funds and, if the Government can help it, with Government funds also. That would remove to a large extent the dissatisfaction that was caused by having a single centre for the university. There is also another point to be considered. My hon. Friends from the Ceded districts should not think that since they have got themselves out of the Andhra University area they need not do anything to help other colleges. If the Anantapur or Madanapalle college or both were to be abolished, then they would understand what the result would be. These are not days for saying that all higher education should cease. Even in other provinces and countries, including the Western countries, where there is no scope for employment in the public services, the value of higher education is realized more and more in these days. Hence it is no good saying 'there is no use of higher education any longer, because we cannot get Government employment.' In fact, that ought not to be our criterion in supporting higher education. So I request the hon. the Chief Minister—I know he would decide the fate of this amendment by the aid of the votes, of which he is very sure to-day (laughter)—to help us in this matter and really consider what is stated in the Select Committee by so many witnesses that were examined. There was not much of a dissenting voice at all. Under these circumstances I request hon. Members of this House to support this motion moved by my hon. Friend the Zamindar of Gollapalli."

12-30.  
p.m.

Mr. S. Venkiah then spoke in Telugu.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is 'that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration'."

The motion was put to vote and carried.

#### Clause 1.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Clause 1 is for the consideration of the House."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, I propose that the following verbal amendment be made:—

"In line 2, for the figures '1927' substitute the figures '1929'."

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

The amendment was put and carried.

#### Clause 2.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Clause 2 is for the consideration of the House."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Sir, I beg to move that the following be substituted for clause 2:—

"2. In sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Andhra University Act, 1925 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), add at the end of the following proviso, namely:—

"Provided that the prohibition relating to the establishment or affiliation of first-grade colleges mentioned in this sub-section shall not apply to the town of Bexwada."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"I second it."

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The amendment of Mr. Kaleswara Rao is for the consideration of the House."

\* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"I beg to move that in Mr. Kaleswara Rao's amendment to clause 2, at the end of the proviso for the word 'town', the word 'towns' be substituted and after 'Bezwada' the words 'and Nellore' be inserted."

"Sir, I move this to give ample opportunity for the college at Nellore to develop into a first-grade college. Though we are confident that it would be developed into a first-grade college within the prescribed time, by the munificence of the Maharaja of Venkatagiri, I am not in favour of throwing any difficulty in the way of the Maharaja or the authorities concerned in taking their own time in raising the college into a first-grade one. I want to see that if for any reasons the college is not developed into a first-grade college within the prescribed time, the public of Nellore should not suffer on account of it. There are eight high schools in the district and only one second-grade college, and if the Act is so framed as to disable the members of the committee or the college authorities from converting it into a first-grade college at least in due course of time it will be working great hardship on the people of Nellore. With these few words I move the amendment."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—"I second it."

\* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, at first I had no intention to intervene in this debate, but after listening to the proposals put forward, I thought it will not be right if I remained silent. I considered very carefully the amendments, and personally I am of opinion that it will be better if no colleges outside the centre arise. Situated as we are, schemes for different districts are put forward in the Legislative Council and I feel great difficulty in coming to a decision. If really first-grade colleges are to be opened elsewhere, I do not see any reason why they should not be opened in Berhampur and Parlakimedi. I think the original Bill of my hon. Friend the Zamindar of Gollapalli is better. ('Hear, hear.') I do not see why the colleges at Berhampur and Parlakimedi should lose the chance of becoming first-grade colleges. ('Hear, hear.') Only a few moments ago I was asking the Vice-Chancellor about this and what he thought about first-grade colleges outside the centre but he kept silent. If really we are going to achieve concentration of which I am most sanguine because of the opinion of the present Vice-Chancellor, I am afraid the same consideration that applies to the Senate does not apply to the Legislative Council. I therefore think it will be better to carry the original clause without any amendment" ('Hear, hear.')

\* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I am surprised at the attitude of the hon. the Minister for Education. He is now magnanimous enough to consider the claims of the several districts separately in gross violation of his own prime educational policy. When I said that we do not want first-grade colleges any further, I did not mean that there should be no general culture at all provided for."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I want to suggest one thing. From the speech made, I understand, that the movers of the amendments are willing to withdraw the amendments. When the amendments are withdrawn the main clause alone remains for the consideration of the House."

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[The President]

"Having regard to the speech of the hon. the Minister for Education, is the hon. Member Mr. Ramachandra Reddi willing to withdraw his amendment?"

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"Yes, I withdraw."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"I withdraw my amendment."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Have the hon. members leave of the House to withdraw their amendments."

The House signified its assent and the amendments were withdrawn.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Clause 2 is for the consideration of the House."

12-45  
p.m.

\* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I was saying that I was not opposed to the general culture as such, but I was opposed to the extension of the first-grade colleges in the area of the Andhra University Act. I was saying that we have sufficient provision made hitherto for arts colleges and any further provision should cease. You remember, Sir when vehemently held on were set up between Bezwada and Rajahmundry, it was vehemently held on the floor of this House that Rajahmundry is within 100 miles of Bezwada and therefore Bezwada did not require a separate institution or college. Equally does this argument hold with reference to Vizagapatnam. With regard to Bezwada itself, now there is a college already at Masulipatam, there is a college at Guntur, and the distance between the two is less than 100 miles. Therefore the provision of a college at Masulipatam and the provision of a college at Guntur must be sufficient for the local needs of these areas. In a similar manner, if you take Nellore, there are colleges further down, in Madras. There is a college at Rajahmundry to which the Nellore students can easily go. There is a college at Anantapur again. Therefore I do not think that there is any need for the establishment of a first-grade college at Nellore. And at other centres there is much less need. I said very definitely that if there should be a proposal to locate a college in my own place I am not prepared for it. There has been a superfluity of arts colleges, there has been plenty of arts education, and there are facilities enough for future needs. Under these circumstances, the extension of first-grade colleges is wrong in principle. The hon. the Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University has always held that the extension into further fields of arts colleges is wrong in principle, and the hon. the Chief Minister was prepared to concede that it was wrong in principle. I cannot understand why he is so anxious to placate a certain side of the House and in order to do that, extend the general principle. He never allowed larger interests to be considered on the floor of this House when the Andhra University Act was being considered in its wider sphere, but on the other hand he desperately set his views against arguments which were based on the national existence of the Andhra desa, as a single unit. And now, for him to come forward and magnanimously accept this position and this educational principle which he never accepted before is a great surprise to me. I am sorry that he has been blundering at every stage in these matters; and let him not commit another blunder. If he has been strong in any directions let him be strong in this direction also. I know I may be inconvenient to certain friends. I know, Sir, that certain friends may be feeling that I am speaking in this strain because I have lost the proposition of mine that the Andhra University should be taken to

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Angatamr. I am not a fighter of that kind at all. I take defeat as well and as readily as victory. That it is so I proved yesterday. Even to-day I am prepared to take a similar attitude. If a particular part was very backward in education and required special concession so that it may have the preliminary culture necessary in the area, I could understand it. But those districts now included in the area of the Andhra University have been very progressive, they have already sufficient facilities, they have already a number of colleges, they have produced a large number of graduates and are producing every year large numbers; all these facilities are there already. And in order to satisfy a mere local sentiment, a mere local desire that Bezawada shall have a college or Nellore shall have a college in order to satisfy the desire of the friends of the hon. the Education Minister or those who are likely to back him up in his career as a Minister, he is going out of the way and has taken a wrong position. He ought to take courage in both hands and come forward and oppose this motion. He should not allow first-grade colleges to spring up any further. Whatever provision he should make hereafter must be in a more progressive direction. It is easy to establish arts colleges, the Government does not require very much money for it. But when the Government has to finance more progressive branches of university education and when the Government has to finance technological studies also, it is very difficult for them to find finance. If the hon. the Minister is allowing this particular provision to be passed to-day, it must be for this reason. He wants to please the Andhra desa by giving it liberty to start arts colleges and reduce all provision for more costly education of a technological character. I am doubtful whether with the scheme of extension of arts colleges, with the scheme of the competing claims of different colleges, he will ever be able to do the needful to the technological section that must be established at Vizagapatam and for which Vizagapatam is best fitted. I feel therefore that as long as the Chief Minister feels that what he is doing is not correct, he must stand against it. It is no good using his power on the wrong side, though, of course, he has not scrupled to use it on so many occasions on the wrong side. I make this last appeal to him, that the Andhra desa, having been deprived of the advantage of remaining together in one University, shall not be deprived of having the best culture that it can get, in order to satisfy local sentiment. We have discarded local sentiment, we have made up our minds to establish a first-grade university of our own; and to establish that first-grade university, it is essential, according to the experts and the Education Minister himself, that first-grade colleges shall not further be increased. So, I feel, Sir, that this motion should not be accepted."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that clause 2 shall stand part of the Bill."

The motion was put and carried.

### Clause 3

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that clause 3 shall stand part of the Bill."

The motion was carried.

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### Clause 4

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that clause 4 shall stand part of the Bill."

The motion was carried.

The preamble was put and carried and added to the Bill.

\* The Zamindar of GOLLAPALLI:—"I move that the Bill as amended be passed into law."

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"I second it."

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed into law.

\*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Messrs Kaleswara Rao, Obi Reddi, Koti Reddi and the Zamindar of Mirzapuram cannot move the motions regarding their Bills. Lest any hon. Member should entertain the view that these Bills can be proceeded with in the next session, I may point out that if the Bills already passed become laws, those Bills cannot be continued, because they can be brought forward only as amendments to the new laws that would then have come into force. If they want to move them again in the Council, they must resort to new Bills."

### VIII

#### THE MIRZAPURAM AND PEDAGONNUR IMPARTIBLE ESTATES BILL.

\* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"I move, Sir, that the Bill to declare the Mirzapuram and Pedagonnur estates to be impartible be taken into consideration."

"In moving the Bill, I wish to make a few remarks."

At this stage of the House adjourned for lunch (1 p.m.).

### After lunch (3 p.m.)

\* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"I beg to move that items 2 to 4 on the Agenda be postponed till the item 5—my amendment to the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act is disposed of. Sir, it is a very necessary legislation, an urgent and humane measure, and a demand for this legislation has been going on in the country for the last 60 or 70 years. I am afraid that there is no chance of my Bill being reached to-day if the other items are taken up first for discussion. So I appeal to the House to dispose of my Bill first."

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"I second it."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"Only one word, Sir. Looking to the importance of this Bill and looking also that for the past so many years this House has not brought in any social legislation, I heartily support the Bill."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"I have already moved my Bill and I think it ought to be gone through."

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I consider that Mr. Ramachandra Reddi's Bill having been moved, it is desirable that it should be disposed of first and then we take up this Hindu Religious Endowments Bill. I only appeal to the Deputy President to wait for a few minutes more."

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The motion for adjournment was put to the vote and carried and a poll was demanded and the House divided thus:—

## Ayes.

- |                                    |                                     |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi.  | 15. Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. |
| 2. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. | 16. " K. V. R. Swami.               |
| 3. Mr. P. J. Gnanavaran Pillai.    | 17. " D. Narayana Raju.             |
| 4. " V. I. Maniswami Pillai.       | 18. " K. Uppi Sahib.                |
| 5. " F. E. James.                  | 19. " K. K. Karant.                 |
| 6. " H. F. P. Hearson.             | 20. " C. Ramasamayajulu.            |
| 7. " V. Ramjee Rao.                | 21. " Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib.   |
| 8. " Semi Venkatachellam Chetti.   | 22. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.  |
| 9. " S. Satya Vurti.               | 23. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.      |
| 10. " P. Anjaneyulu.               | 24. " K. Koti Reddi.                |
| 11. " P. C. Venkatapathi Raju.     | 25. " L. K. Tulasiram.              |
| 12. " J. A. Saldarba.              | 26. " C. Marudavaram Pillai.        |
| 13. " Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib.     | 27. " C. Venkatragam Nayudu.        |
| 14. " G. Hariservottama Rao.       | 28. " B. Venkatratnam.              |

## Noes.

- |                                                    |                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. J. Kuppuswami.                              | 13. Mr. Khadir Mohidin Sahib.                   |
| 2. " T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.                   | 14. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.      |
| 3. " W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.                | 15. Khan Sahib I. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.      |
| 4. " G. R. Premaayya.                              | 16. Rao Bahadur B. Maniswami Nayudu.            |
| 5. Zamindar of Gollapalli.                         | 17. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar. |
| 6. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi.                       | 18. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.                       |
| 7. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.                    | 19. Zamindar of Mirzapuram.                     |
| 8. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.          | 20. Kumaraswami of Venkatagiri.                 |
| 9. Mr. P. T. Rajan.                                |                                                 |
| 10. " T. K. Chidambaramudaliyar.                   |                                                 |
| 11. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.              |                                                 |
| 12. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur. |                                                 |

Ayes 28

Noes 20

The motion was carried.

## IX

## A BILL TO FURTHER AMEND THE MADRAS HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1926.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"I am very thankful to the House for their generosity and kindness in having permitted me to move my Bill. I beg to present the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to further amend the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926, and move that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration.

"As the report of the Select Committee has been circulated to the hon. Members of the House and as the time at my disposal is very short, I do not want to waste the time of the Council by making a speech. I therefore move that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration."

Mr. K. R. KARANT:—"I second it."

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

Clause 1 of the Bill was put, passed and added to the Bill.

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## Clause 2.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"I move that in line 2 for the word 'Section' substitute the word 'section'."

Mr. G. HARISERVOTTAMA RAO:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

## Sub-clause (1).

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"I beg to move that the following be substituted for sub-clause '44 (A) (1)' found in the Bill as amended by the Select Committee:—

"For sub-clause (1), substitute the following sub-clause:—

(1) (a) (i) Where the remuneration for any service to be performed by a devadasi in a temple consists of lands granted or continued in respect of, or annexed to, such service by the Government, the Local Government shall enfranchise the said lands from the condition of service, by the imposition of quit-rent;

(ii) Where the remuneration for such service consists of an assignment of land revenue so granted or continued, the Local Government shall enfranchise such assignment of revenue from the condition of service:

Provided that where, at the time when proceedings are taken under this sub-section, the devadasi is herself the owner of the lands in respect of which the assignment of revenue has been made, enfranchisement shall be effected and quit-rent imposed in the manner laid down in sub-clause (i);

(iii) Where the remuneration for such service consists in part of lands and in part of an assignment of land revenue, enfranchisement of the lands shall be effected in the manner laid down in sub-clause (i) and of the assignment of land revenue in the manner laid down in sub-clause (ii);

## Explanation.

For the purposes of this clause, a grant shall be deemed to consist of an assignment of land revenue in all cases in which the devadasi herself is not, at the time specified in the proviso to sub-clause (ii), the owner of the lands in question.

(b) Enfranchisement under clause (a) shall be effected in accordance with such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf and shall take effect as and from such date as the Local Government may fix."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I second it."

The amendment was carried.

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Sub-clause (2)

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"I beg to move that sub-clause (2) be amended as follows:—

'In line (3) for the figure "(i)" substitute the figure "(1)";  
for the word "Government" in both the places where it occurs substitute the words "Local Government";  
between the word "lands" and the words "in question" insert the words "or the produce";  
for the words "determine the rent" substitute the words "by an order determine the amount of rent";  
omit the words "each of the following considerations, viz.,";  
Item (a)—

For the word "The" substitute the word "the";  
For the word "land" substitute the word "lands";  
and after the word "villages" at the end add the word "and".

Last paragraph—

For the word "such" substitute the word "Such".

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I second it."  
The amendment was put and carried.

3-15  
p.m.

\* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"Sir, I beg to move—  
'Omit lines 10 to 15, namely, "each of the following considerations, viz., . . . of the lands" and substitute the words "the rules regulating the assessment of putta lands in the ryotwari tracts".'

"In moving this amendment I beg to bring to the notice of the House the necessity for fixing a certain policy by which these resumed lands are to be governed. These devadasis are charged with the duty of performing certain functions in the temples. The Bill proposes to do away with those duties, enfranchise those inam lands and fixes rent. I beg to propose that this fixation of rent should be determined by certain rules. The Bill proposes that the rent payable by the holders of such inams shall be rent payable by the tenants for lands of a similar description with similar advantage in the same village or neighbouring villages. Sir, this is practically applying section 40 of the Estates Land Act which has given rise to innumerable difficulties and various case laws on the subject. In the first place the term 'similar description' is a very vague term and is capable of immense mischief. The term 'similar advantages' is also equally vague and mischievous. These inam lands could be found in ryotwari tracts as also in zamindari tracts. I think it is very desirable that these resumed inams should be assessed according to the rules of assessment laid down for the assessment of land revenue in ryotwari tracts. This is a well-known practice throughout the province and would not lead to any difficulty. I therefore propose that this amendment may be accepted by the House."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I second it."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MAJORIBANKS:—"Mr. President, Sir, the amendment moved refers to a portion of the Act which refers to lands granted by private owners. Rules regarding ryotwari tracts do not seem to apply to the lands in question."

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\* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"In this clause we are considering two classes of lands—lands which are ryotwari and lands granted by zamindars and private proprietors. In the case of lands granted by Government quit-rent is levied. In the case of lands granted by private persons the provisions of the Estates Land Act cannot be applied in whole. In the first clause we have provided that the rents payable by such lands as are enfranchised shall be what is paid for similar lands in the neighbouring villages. In the second clause we have provided that if any lands have been improved, those improvements should be taken into consideration. My friend's amendment would introduce a lot of uncertainty. I think that there is no necessity to amend the clause. It will work all right as it stands."

The amendment was put and lost.

\* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"I beg to move—

'Omit lines 10 to 15, namely, "each of the following considerations viz., . . . of the lands" and substitute the words "the provisions of Estates Land Act of 1908 regarding the preparation of record-of-rights and settlement of rents under Chapter XI".'

"In moving this amendment I have to point out that certain record-of-rights is necessary for the resumed lands. In the first place you have no rules regulating assessment of rent. New rules will have to be published by Government laying down the methods of assessment, etc. It is also necessary to have a record-of-rights for these lands. I will illustrate my point. There will be some difficulty regarding water-rights that these lands now enjoy. Suppose there is a tank owned by a landholder and these resumed lands in question were getting their supply of water from the zamin tank. If you do not record the rights of the resumed inam lands. To avoid these devadasis go to claim water for the resumed inam lands. I think it will lead to a lot of inconvenience and litigation afterwards when all this I think it is very desirable that these resumed lands should be brought under the provisions of Chapter XI of the Estates Land Act where you find clear provisions for recording the various rights that ought to be recorded. My amendment will not only avoid litigation, but will also save the poor devadasis from the ruin. I think this will commend itself to my hon. Friend from Chittoor who knows much more than myself the difficulties of the operations of this provision. I request the House to pass this."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"I second it."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MAJORIBANKS:—"Sir, the clause clearly lays down the provisions by which the rent should be fixed. The proposal that here should be a record-of-rights and settlement of rent is not at all necessary. The preparation of record-of-rights in a few isolated pieces of lands in an estate seems to be not in accordance with the spirit of the Estates Land Act. The Bill lays down the considerations under which the rent should be fixed. That seems to be amply sufficient. I therefore submit that the House need not accept this amendment."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I am sorry I cannot agree with the hon. Mover in this amendment also. As the Leader of the House has stated the preparation of record-of-rights for isolated plots of land in an estate is not right, I do not think we should accept this amendment."



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The amendment was put and lost.

Sub-clause (2) as amended was put and carried.

Sub-clause (3).

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"I beg to move—

*'After the words "The amount" insert the words "of rent", for "Sub-section (2)" in the first place where it occurs, substitute "sub-section (2)"',**for "sub-section (2)" in the second place where it occurs, substitute the words "the said sub-section," and**for the words and figure "passed under sub-section (2)" substitute the words and figure "fixing the amount of rent under sub-section (2)".'*"3-30  
p.m.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"I second the amendment."

The amendment was put and carried.

The sub-clause, as amended, was put and carried.

Sub-clause (4).

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"I beg to move—

*'After the words "lands" insert the words "or produce" and for the word "enfranchised" substitute the word "freed".'*"

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

The sub-clause, as amended, was put and carried.

Sub-clause (5).

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"I move—

*"Substitute the following for sub-clause (5):—**"No devadasi who is bound to render any service in a temple by reason of any grant of land or assignment of land revenue or melvaram of land in her favour, shall be allowed to perform such service in such temple on and from the date on which the land in question shall have been enfranchised or freed from the condition of service in the manner hereinbefore provided."*

"Sir, I move this amendment in conformity with the resolution which I have moved in this House to which I had the unanimous support of the House and also in consonance with the Statement of Objects and Reasons annexed to my Bill.

"This Bill, as it stands now, I feel, Sir, is not comprehensive enough, because we leave the option or choice now to these women who have been brought up or rather nurtured under unhealthy notions of religion, and who have been taught to look upon prostitution as their caste-duty or dharma. Hence we cannot expect them to take full advantage of this measure; unless the educated section of the Hindu community enforces its will upon these backward people, we cannot expect them to give up their centuries' old practices. So, Sir, it is to put down or eradicate the pernicious custom of dedicating young girls to an immoral vicious life under the cloak of religion that this amendment has been tabled. You are all fully aware of the condition prevailing here and it does not need any more arguments from me. Whatever might have been the original intention underlying dedication, now

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dedication has become identical with an evil profession and it has grown to the extent of purchasing and adopting young innocent children and training them to an immoral life at an age when they cannot very well see the future before them.

"I think it is high time that we who are aspiring to a higher and freer life should put down this iniquity going on in the name of religion, tradition and custom. We, the Hindus, who have before us such noble ideals of chastity, purity and devotion between husband and wife as exemplified in the lives of Rama and Sita, Nala and Damayanthi, should encourage immorality through our temples is neither consistent with our past culture nor with our present desire to lead a healthy and happy life. Some interpret that this legislation aims at persecuting honest people who desire to perform religious service in our temples; but my intention, as you all know, is far from it. I only want to dissociate our religion from immorality, because I feel most strongly that the State or religion should guard the morality of the people, should improve the moral tone of the society, not by any means whatsoever regulate and tolerate, and above all, license, and what is much more worse, sanctify vice. My sole object is to create a holier and purer atmosphere in our holy temples and thus remove the blot on the Hindu religion that the temples by allowing dedication encourage immorality in our men and women. In every civilized community, the Church of God denotes all that is high and noble. Why do people resort to temples? The poor mortals resort to the temples to learn piety, devotion and purity."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question here is to substitute the existing clause which makes service optional by means of a clause which prevents service and is thus compulsory in character. The hon. Member will be quite in order to explain the clause as it is in the Bill and the effect of the proposed clause. I do not think the hon. Member will be in order to develop the arguments regarding the necessity of enfranchisement. I request the hon. Member to confine her remarks to the question of making this compulsory provision in the place of the existing optional provision."

\* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"I want the word 'allowed' to be substituted for 'required.' We must give power either to the trustees or to the Government to prohibit them from doing service; otherwise my fear is that even though they are given lands or pay free of any obligation of service, still a few may persist in their old habits. They may be allowed in temples to worship as other Hindus, but not to sing and dance. Although we provide them with the above facilities, we may not be achieving our object. That is why I am moving this amendment."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"Mr. President, I have pleasure in seconding this motion though I am not oblivious to the implications involved in this substitution. No doubt, Sir, it is very hard to be encroaching upon the individual liberty of the thousands of this province. I know, Sir, morality is not always achieved by legislation and other factors have to be brought into being. If we give the option to these devadasis, we shall have given them all lands and the freedom to have their own way of doing things as before. Therefore if the House is in a disposition to give effect to this, I do not agree with the reasonings of the hon. Mover—there must be some drastic action like this so that the present generation may be saved. In seconding this motion in the interests of the very persons for whom we have to legislate I am obliged to point out in this connexion . . ."



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The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think there is any qualified seconding."

\* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"I am giving out why I am seconding and I second."

\* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I wish to raise a point of order for you with reference to this amendment. Apart from the merits, on which I do not say anything now, the hon. Member wanted to introduce a Bill substantially containing the provision in this amendment, where she wanted this word allowed. She sought the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy. I understand that the Governor-General has given his sanction for the introduction. But that was a separate Bill altogether and that Bill has not been introduced. And as far as I remember my friends in the Select Committee will hear me out in this that the matter was not discussed in the Select Committee."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"What is the provision of the Government of India Act under which this sanction is given?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Section 80-A (3). The local legislature of any Province may not make or take into consideration without the previous sanction of the Governor-General any law. It deals with Bill only and not amendment."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Under what provision can Government preclude a Bill or an amendment? It is very dangerous for the Government to press that point."

\* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"That is why I raise that point and leave it to you."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think I will be justified in putting the narrow interpretation on the word 'any law'. It means a Bill or amendment. That is the basis on which hitherto we have been proceeding. Therefore I do not think that the hon. the Law Member will continue to hold the view that further sanction is necessary, after the difficulty I have pointed out."

\* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, it is always difficult to intervene in a debate of this kind without being open to the charge of supporting the perpetuation of an institution which is sought to be removed by legislation. This amendment of my friend is so radical and is likely to affect the property and personal rights of so many people to a large extent, that I take the risk of being misunderstood, and enter my emphatic protest against the House being called upon to accept this amendment at this stage. My hon. Friends who were in the Select Committee will remember that although a nebulous suggestion was made, the general feeling was that we cannot do this. I am sure I have been taken by surprise. I shall proceed to state my reasons against it. May I point out, if I may say so respectfully, the absurdity of the clause as it stands?"

"According to the amendment, a devadasi can perform service in every other temple and not in her particular temple. Even if this amendment is accepted, the result will be that a devadasi of the Sri Ranganathaswami temple can perform service in the Sri Parthasarathiswami temple, whereas the devadasi of the Sri Parthasarathiswami temple cannot perform service in

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the Sri Parthasarathi temple. This amendment cannot secure the objects of this legislation and it seems to me that we cannot really allow this ill-considered drafting in respect of this piece of legislation. It will not achieve the object you have got in view.

"There is another and a more fundamental objection. I have no objection if this House had given a fair opportunity to the public of this province affected by this amendment, and, after considering all sides of the question, decided in the best interests of our society. It is but right and proper that we should, if public opinion favours it, even at the risk of pains and penalties, prevent such service in temples. But I merely point out the dangers, and I mean no offence to anybody. There is a school of thought which preaches openly that Brahmans ought not to be archakas in temples. Of course, it will be good if everybody goes to the temple and worships the idol as you do in the Viswesvara temple in Benares. That may be right or that may be wrong; but is this House going to say to-morrow that no Brahman shall be allowed to be an archaka in any temple and people should be allowed to go to the temple and worship the God as they please? I submit that there are two views possible on this question. I myself do not see why we should not be allowed to go and worship the God as we please, but this legislature, being constituted as it is, will it be justified in overriding public feeling and deciding the fundamental question of what people consider sacred things, without at least giving them proper facilities to consider the question calmly and carefully? I therefore appeal to the hon. the Deputy President, in view of the success she has had in having brought forward this Bill over other Bills and in having the substantial clauses which she wanted originally got accepted by this House, to consider whether she should not be in favour of introducing a separate Bill later on, and to withdraw the present amendment, considering all aspects of the question.

"One more point, Mr. President. Unless you prescribe pains and penalties, it will be *brutum fulmen* to legislate that no one shall be prevented from doing the service. The Bill does nothing of the sort. I do not think the legislature ought to effect this piece of legislation without enforcing sanctions. For all these three reasons, namely, that the matter has not been sufficiently discussed; secondly that the wording of it will produce the reverse of what the Mover wants by allowing devadasis to perform duties in all temples except the particular temple where they may have been enfranchised; and also because there is no sanction by which these things can be enforced, I appeal to her to withdraw the amendment. If she does not do so, I beg of the House to reject the amendment."

\* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I also think that this is not relevant to the Bill under consideration. I don't think that we need resolve upon the question whether devadasis ought or ought not to be allowed to perform service in any temple. That question is not at all really relevant to the original Bill as passed by the Select Committee. It is enough that there is no obligation on the devadasis to perform the services after the lands are resumed. I therefore appeal to the hon. Mover not to press this amendment."

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"I will abide by the opinion of the House and bring in another Bill. I will now withdraw this amendment."

The amendment was by leave of the House withdrawn.

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Sub-clause (5).

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"I move the following amendment:—  
*'For the words "such land being enfranchised" substitute the words "such land assignment or produce being enfranchised or freed, as the case may be."'*"

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I second the amendment."  
The amendment was put to the House and carried.

Sub-clause (6).

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"I move the following amendment in clause 2, sub-clause (6):—  
*'For the words and figures "on which the quit-rent as provided for under sub-section (1) or the rent as provided for under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) has been fixed" substitute the words "or assignment of land revenue or produce derived from land, as the case may be."'*"

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I second it, Sir."  
The amendment was put to the House and carried.

Sub-clause (7).

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"I move that the following be substituted for sub-clause (7) of clause 2:—

*'(7) (a) The quit-rent imposed under sub-section (1) shall be payable to the temple concerned.*

*(b) The assignment of land revenue enfranchised under sub-section (1) or the rent fixed under sub-sections (2) and (3) as the case may be shall be payable to the devadasi concerned during her lifetime and after her death to the temple concerned.'*"

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I second it, Sir."  
The amendment was put to the House and carried.

Sub-clause (8).

\* Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"I move the following amendment to clause 2, sub-clause (8):—

*'For the words "is dedicated to" substitute the words "has to dance or sing or do any other similar service in"'*.

"The necessity for this amendment is this. In the northern districts, there is no such thing as dedication to the temple. This definition has to be widened so as to cover all the unfortunate girls who have to go to do service in return for the enjoyment of the lands attached to the temple. As it is, the benefit of this Act would not be available to the devadasis in the northern districts. Of course the whole object of this Bill is that a certain class of females should be freed from doing certain degrading service. Whether they are dedicated to the temples or not, these people are obliged to do dancing and singing in temples. Otherwise they could not enjoy these lands. The

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scope of the Act is to do away with the degrading service of these devadasis, and not merely to do away with the dedication to the temple. The main purpose is that the girls should not be obliged to do dancing in temples and to the enjoyment of the lands should be freed from any such obligation. To give the benefit of this Act to the devadasis in northern districts, I move this amendment."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I second the amendment."

\* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I see some difficulty in this matter. My own position is there is no need to define the word at all. It is a well-known word and I think that class is well known and can be easily distinguished. Moreover, as regards my hon. Friend's amendment, I have one difficulty: 'For the purpose of this section, "devadasi" shall mean any Hindu unmarried female who is dedicated to a temple.' Now Mr. Narayana Raju wants to substitute the words 'who has to dance or sing or do any other similar service in' for the words 'is dedicated to'. This amendment may bring within its scope even honest unmarried girls or women who may be sweepers of the temple or who may have some lands given to them for singing tevarams or stothrapatams in temples and who may have no immorality attached to them either in fact or in theory. Therefore I would either suggest that the definition be left as it is, or that the definition be deleted altogether.

"Moreover, hon. Members will notice what is stated in both the preamble as well as the report of the Select Committee. The preamble says 'Whereas it is expedient to put an end to the present practice of dedication of young girls as devadasis for service in Hindu temples . . .'. As also in the Select Committee report, you will find the first sentence of paragraph 4, the object of the Bill is to discourage the dedication of girls as devadasis for service in Hindu temples by freeing the lands, if any, held by them for such service from the condition of service and making them the owners thereof, and thereby removing an important inducement for the perpetuation of the system of dedication."

"One of the main objects of this Bill as I conceive it is that 4 p.m.  
our temples ought not to have lands attached to them as service inams for the performance of this service. That object can be secured by either leaving out the definition clause altogether, or leaving out this amendment because the definition itself simply says 'any Hindu unmarried female who is dedicated to a temple'. Therefore I would suggest that the acceptance of the amendment may lead certainly to ambiguous, and possibly to mischievous, consequences. So far as the object of the mover is concerned, it will be amply secured by leaving sub-section (8) as it is, because it covers the case of any Hindu unmarried female who is dedicated to a temple. And then this clause says, 'where the remuneration for any service to be performed by any devadasi in a temple, etc.', so that the object of the mover is secured. And as I said already, and I shall repeat it before I sit down, it is quite possible that if you widen a definition like this even innocent people will be brought within the mischief of the Bill, which I know is not the intention of the hon. Mover or any other hon. Member of this House. I therefore beg of the House not to accept the amendment, and also appeal to the mover of the amendment to withdraw it."

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\* **MR. K. KOTI REDDI** :—" Mr. President, Sir, if the object of the Bill is to put an end to the practice of dancing and singing by devadasis in the temples in Southern India, and if this amendment were to be rejected, I do not think, Sir, the Bill as it stands would be applicable to both the Northern Circars as well as the Ceded districts. I do not know, so far as I remember, whether there is this institution of the dedication of devadasis to our temples at all. That ceremony of dedication to the temples seems to be a ceremony which is not performed in our districts. So, whatever consequences that my friend, the Member for the University, fears as a result of allowing this amendment, I am for the amendment as I do not believe that such consequences will follow. I hope this amendment will be accepted by the House or else the purpose for which this Bill is brought in will not be served so far as the Northern Circars and the Ceded districts are concerned."

**Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI** :—" I move that the question be now put."

\* **The hon. the PRESIDENT** :—" The motion for closure is not accepted."

**Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU** :—" Sir, I wish to support the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Narayana Raju, but I would rather prefer to substitute for the word 'has' in the amendment, the words 'is under an obligation'. It is merely a verbal alteration which the mover may accept. My point is this. The matter of dedication to temples is a thing which is not likely to be arrived at even if the most careful investigation is made. For the matter of that in the northern districts, the practice of dedication I think is practically absent, and the purpose of this Bill would not be served at all so far as the northern districts are concerned, if it is only restricted to the dedicated girls. Further, even in regard to the southern districts, I do not know if at all proper records are kept of this dedication by way of written records or otherwise and it would always be a question of doubt whether there was dedication or not. So much so unless it is extended in this fashion, the purpose that is intended by the Bill would not be served at all. I therefore move that for the word 'has' in the amendment of Mr. Narayana Raju, the words 'is under an obligation' be substituted."

\* **The hon. the PRESIDENT** :—" The hon. Member has just now sent in his amendment. Has any member any objection?"

**Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU** :—" I object, Sir."

\* **The hon. the PRESIDENT** :—" The objection prevails."

**Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO** :—" Mr. President, I rise to support the amendment of Mr. Narayana Raju. I am not sorry that the amendment of Mr. Ramasomayajulu has been objected to. It is all the same whether a devadasi is to dance or is under an obligation to dance. Practically it is the same. But I also agree with Mr. Narayana Raju that this amendment explaining and clearly defining the nature of the services which that unfortunate woman is under an obligation to perform is absolutely necessary. Here we are freeing particular people from doing the service and therefore it is necessary that such persons who have to perform a particular kind of service, namely, dancing, singing and so on, are asked to be free from doing the service, their lands being enfranchised or being given to them on condition of paying rent. Therefore instead of saying 'dedicated' which

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[Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao]

would be very vague and would not apply to a large portion of the province, it is necessary to define the services from which she is now made free and from which temples also are to be purified."

\* **Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU** :—" Sir, I feel doubtful whether an amendment is necessary at all. The amended clause says, 'where the remuneration for any service to be performed by a devadasi . . .', so that it contemplates not merely this particular kind of service or that, but any service. And secondly, Sir, the idea of this Bill is not that any devadasi should not do service, but it is this: her being attached to a temple and being bound to continue unmarried life in that temple is sought to be remedied in the Bill. I therefore think that this amendment is unnecessary. But if my Friend presses the amendment, I would not mind voting for it."

The motion was put to the House and declared carried.

**Mr. S. Satyamurti** demanded a poll and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

- |                                    |                                            |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. | 17. Mr. C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.           |
| 2. Mr. A. B. Shetty.               | 18. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.             |
| 3. " T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.   | 19. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami        |
| 4. " Abdul Hamid Khan.             | Mudaliyar.                                 |
| 5. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.   | 20. Mr. Ramaswath Goenka.                  |
| 6. " K. V. R. Swami.               | 21. " K. Nagan Gowda.                      |
| 7. " D. Narayana Raju.             | 22. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.            |
| 8. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.             | 23. Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.           |
| 9. Mr. K. R. Karant.               | 24. " K. P. Raman Menon.                   |
| 10. " A. Parasurama Rao.           | 25. " P. T. Raju.                          |
| 11. " C. Ramasomayajulu.           | 26. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.      |
| 12. " Basheer Ahmad Sayeed.        | 27. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur. |
| 13. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasaya. | 28. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.       |
| 14. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.          | 29. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa       |
| 15. " K. Koti Reddi.               | Chettiyar.                                 |
| 16. " L. K. Tulashiram.            | 30. Mr. A. V. Bhanaji Rao.                 |

Noes.

- |                                       |                                           |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Macjoribanks.  | 21. The Zamindar of Singampatti.          |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad        | 22. Mr. J. Kuppuswami.                    |
| Usman Sahib Bahadur.                  | 23. Suadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.  |
| 3. " Mr T. E. Moir.                   | 24. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudri- |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan        | pat.                                      |
| Nayar.                                | 25. Mr. N. Siva Raj.                      |
| 5. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.      | 26. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.            |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.        | 27. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.           |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan.               | 28. " W. P. A. Sundarapan'ya Nadar.       |
| 8. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazul-ul-lah | 29. " S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar.           |
| Sahib Bahadur.                        | 30. " S. V. Vanavudaiya Gounder.          |
| 9. Mr. H. A. Watson.                  | 31. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.              |
| 10. " S. H. Slater.                   | 32. Mr. C. E. Wood.                       |
| 11. " A. Mo G. C. Tampoe.             | 33. " F. E. James.                        |
| 12. " C. W. E. Cotton.                | 34. " R. J. C. Robertson.                 |
| 13. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.      | 35. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.            |
| 14. " Syed Tajuddin Sahib.            | 36. Swami A. S. Sah-janada.               |
| 15. " C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.         | 37. Mr. Sami Venkateshalam Chetti.        |
| 16. " J. Bheemayya.                   | 38. " S. Satyamurti.                      |
| 17. " R. Fulkies.                     | 39. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.        |
| 18. " P. J. Gnanayram Pillai.         | 40. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.              |
| 19. " Mahmud -ohammad Sahib           | 41. " C. Marudavanam Pillai.              |
| 20. The Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.  | 42. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.      |

Ayes 30. Noes. 42.

The amendment was negatived.

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\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Now the clause as amended is for the vote of the House."

The clause as amended was put and carried.

*The Preamble.*

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Now, the preamble is for the consideration of the House."

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"I move, Mr. President, that in the second paragraph of the preamble, after the word 'enfranchisement' the words 'or freeing' be inserted; and before the word 'temples', the words 'the said' be inserted; and in the fourth paragraph, the words 'and the Governor' be omitted."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the preamble as amended shall stand part of the Bill."

The motion was put to the vote and carried and the Preamble as amended was added to the Bill.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"Sir, I beg to move that the Bill be passed into law."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I beg to second it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is the Bill be passed into law."

\* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya:—"While thanking the hon. Mover of the Bill for the grand success she has achieved I have to protest against the way in which legislation has been rushed through the Council. It is a matter to be regretted that we have to carry on hasty legislation all along during the short period of these two years and more. Now we have been passing clause after clause, important clauses, without getting ourselves acquainted with the various provisions of the Bill, without proper discussion and with that amount of seriousness which is necessary for such a purpose. Well, Sir, this is partly due to the very few number of non-official days that the Government have allotted for us. The allotment of non-official days are generally few to cover work. If they had allotted more days we could have given our mature judgment. I am sorry I have to give a silent vote on such an important legislation on very important points. We have passed a legislation without giving the temples the necessary right of collection. How will these institutions be able to collect rents from these devadasis is a question that is left to the future legislator! The only way by which rents could be collected from them is by having recourse to the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code. And for that they have to go to the law courts; and the result will be long, expensive and tedious litigation. And then you have, by not accepting the provisions of the record of rights, exposed these devadasis to serious troubles in future."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member should address the Chair."

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Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya:—"I am sorry, Sir; and lastly there is the subdivision of lands. After one generation there will be the division of the holdings, and how difficult it will be for these temples to collect rents from these holders. As years pass on the number of holdings will increase and with it greater will be the difficulty of realizing rents. As I said some time back the only way open to the temples to realize the rents is by means of civil suits. Thus a litigation will go on if one person causes default dragging all these persons to court."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid the hon. Member is reflecting on the vote of the House. I fear he will not be in order in reflecting on the vote of the House nor on the hardships caused by the amendments."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya:—"I submit, Sir, there was no motion on this question, nor any finding by the Select Committee on this point."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Then the remarks will be more irrelevant." (Laughter.)

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya:—"For these reasons, I do not propose to vote for this motion."

\* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, I must associate myself with the hon. Member from Ganjam in protesting against the way business is being rushed through the House. Originally only four days were fixed for this meeting and anybody with any prescience could say that the long agenda could be finished within that period. I must say it was something quite indecent (Laughter) the way it was attempted to finish the business within that time. I wanted to protest against this sort of thing in the papers (laughter). Now I have the opportunity and I here enter my emphatic protest against the way in which business is being rushed through. Strictly speaking, this agenda would require full seven days if we were to bestow any attention and careful thought."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid the remarks are not relevant to the motion under consideration."

\* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"So far as this motion is concerned we are at a loss to understand where we stand. I am afraid the object of this legislation will be defeated in various ways; firstly, because no such legislation can mend matters. Devadasis will exist in the temples as before, and if their number at present is small, in future their number will be multiplied. (Laughter.) By depriving devadasis of their inams I do not think we can mend matters. I fear these things require careful study and collaboration; and so I think I must join with my friend in protesting against the way in which legislation is being rushed through."

\* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"Sir, I am somewhat sorry I have to differ from the views held by the two previous speakers. On the whole I think there are only sixteen amendments given. Of these eleven go to the credit of the hon. the Mover and the remaining five to that of other Members. Of these, reasonable time has been given. It may be, Sir, this Bill is not the height of a perfection; it may be there are certain things which require amendment. I must say nothing in this mundane world is perfect. (Laughter.) It is only an humble attempt to alleviate the suffering of and to elevate the

[Mr. P. Anjaneyulu]

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devadasis from the degrading position into which these unfortunate sisters had sunk, though like the vestal virgins in Italy the institution was originally well-intentioned. I think it is the bounden duty of the hon. Members of this House to improve this legislation where it is defective and thus bring it into line with their own feelings in the matter. They must remember we are only in the beginning of a social legislation, and hence there may be some mistakes here and there and there will be opportunities hereafter to improve this legislation. Therefore I most heartily congratulate the Mover on the success she has achieved."

\*Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I also feel that this Bill has been very much rushed through. With regard to the usefulness of the Bill and with regard to its various provisions I have no quarrel whatsoever. But I feel this House has not considered these things calmly and quietly, but everything has been rushed through. The hon. the Mover has not explained the provisions, nay, she did not move some of them at all; nor has she given any reasons for not doing so. It is true we as a party here have always expected from the Mover an explanation as to why this matter is moved with such haste. I agree that legislation is necessary in social matters, but at the same time I insist that things should be done in a quiet and calm manner and that the House should be given an opportunity to think over these matters. Had it not been for Mr. Satyamurti that proviso would have been passed and anybody who saw that proviso would laugh at us? It is a self-contradictory one and when it comes to be enforced there is no penalty provided for. So I really felt this thing could have gone on slowly, so that better and mature consideration could be brought to bear on it, instead of being rushed through in a haphazard manner. We do not know what the view of the hon. the Law Member is. Strange to say he did not speak on any provision at all; he allowed things to drift as they liked. He wanted everybody to speak, himself not speaking at all. He wanted to give full freedom (laughter) of speech to others, himself sitting tight in his seat when his assistance was really required. In fact we looked to him for guidance and help and we got nothing. It is not a party matter; it is a social matter. We do not know whether expert legal opinion was taken; we do not know whether the Advocate-General was consulted. As I said before, unfortunately, he gave us full independence. I hope in future similar things will not be repeated."

Mr. W. P. A. SOUNDARAPANDIA NADAR :—"Sir, I move for a closure."

\*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is the question be now put."

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

Ayes.

- |                                                     |                                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.                | 8. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.                  |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 9. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazul ul-lab Sahib Bahadur |
| 3. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.               | 10. Mr. H. A. Watson.                               |
| 4. " Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.                    | 11. " S. H. Slater.                                 |
| 5. " S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.                          | 12. " A. Muth. C. Tampoe.                           |
| 6. " Dr. P. Subbarayan.                             | 13. " C. W. E. Cotton.                              |
| 7. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.                | 14. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.                    |
|                                                     | 15. " Syed Tajuddin Sahib.                          |

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Ayes—cont.

- |                                              |                                                    |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 16. Mr. C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.              | 42. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.     |
| 17. " A. B. Shetty.                          | 43. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.                           |
| 18. " R. Foulkes.                            | 44. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.                    |
| 19. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.               | 45. Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.                   |
| 20. " Mahmud Sohamnad Sahib.                 | 46. " K. P. Raman Menon.                           |
| 21. The Mappil Nayar of Kavalappara.         | 47. " B. Ramachandra Reddi.                        |
| 22. The Zamindar of Singampatti.             | 48. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.                   |
| 23. Mr. J. Kuppuswami.                       | 49. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.         |
| 24. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.    | 50. Mr. P. T. Rajan.                               |
| 25. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad. | 51. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.             |
| 26. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.          | 52. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.              |
| 27. " N. Siva Raj.                           | 53. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Kazaak Sahib Bahadur. |
| 28. " L. G. Guruswami.                       | 54. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.         |
| 29. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai.                | 55. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.         |
| 30. " W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.         | 56. Mr. T. M. Moidoo Sahib.                        |
| 31. " S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar.              | 57. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.               |
| 32. " S. V. Vanavudaya Goundar.              | 58. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.    |
| 33. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.                 | 59. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.                          |
| 34. Mr. C. E. Wood.                          | 60. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.                    |
| 35. " F. E. James.                           | 61. The Komara Raja of Venkatagiri.                |
| 36. " R. J. C. Robertson.                    | 62. Mr. A. V. Bhanaji Rao.                         |
| 37. " S. N. Dorai Raja.                      |                                                    |
| 38. Mr. G. R. Premayya.                      |                                                    |
| 39. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.                |                                                    |
| 40. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.                      |                                                    |
| 41. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.             |                                                    |

Noes.

- |                                   |                                    |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 11. Mr. D. Narayana Raju.          |
| 2. " S. Satyamurti.               | 12. " K. R. Karant.                |
| 3. " P. Anjaneyulu.               | 13. " C. Obi Reddi.                |
| 4. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju.      | 14. " C. Ramasomayajulu.           |
| 5. " J. A. Saldanha.              | 15. " Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib.  |
| 6. " Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib.      | 16. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 7. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 17. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.          |
| 8. " G. Harisaravottana Rao.      | 18. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.       |
| 9. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.  | 19. " K. Koti Reddi.               |
| 10. " K. V. R. Swami.             | 20. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.     |

Ayes 62. Noes 20.

The closure motion was carried.

\*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Before I put the question to the vote 4-30 I feel it is my duty to mention that remarks regarding hasty legislation are p.m. in this particular case not justified, especially as the members who objected did not take the steps provided for by the Standing Orders for preventing hasty legislation. In the first place, I find that the Select Committee on this Bill sat on three occasions, 9th November, 16th November and 20th November, and that the Bill as amended by them was published in the Gazette; secondly, all the amendments were duly discussed, and the discussion on none of them was closed by any closure motion. In these circumstances I think the members are not justified in calling it hasty legislation. Further at the third reading stage, such of the members as thought that it was hasty legislation ought to have objected under S.O. No. 49 (2) which says: 'If any amendment be made, any member may object to the passing of the Bill at the same sitting; and such objection shall prevail, unless the President, in the exercise

[The President]

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of his power to suspend this order, allows the Bill to pass.' If members do not avail themselves of the provisions of the Standing Order they have to thank themselves rather than accuse the Council of hasty legislation. With these words, I now put the question to the vote of the House."

"The question is that the Bill be passed into law."

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

## VIII.—cont.

## THE MIRZAPURAM AND PEDAGONNUR IMPARTIBLE ESTATES BILL—cont.

\* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"Sir, this morning I was observing that I shall make a few remarks so as to make my object more plain and explanatory. Of course, the Statement of Objects and Reasons given in the Bill is explanatory enough, and gives succinctly the history of the estates and the need for legislation regarding them. I hear that doubts have been expressed that ample provision has not been made for the other minors in the estate. Paragraph 3 clearly shows that provision has been made not only for the first son the zamindar, but also the other sons. It is clearly stated that an estate yielding an annual income of Rs. 1,10,000 has been provided for the second son and any male issue the present zamindar may have in future. It has not been my intention to rush through legislation, and I hope my hon. Friends will not charge me with any such thing. I appeal to and request the hon. Member not to put any unnecessary obstruction in the passing of this Bill. The Bill is so simple and the objects are so plain that I hope that without any objection the Bill will be passed."

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI:—"I second it."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"I move, Sir, that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

"Sir, in making this motion, I am to place some materials for the consideration of the House and I will try to be as brief as possible in stating my reasons. Sir, these are permanently settled zamindaris which are governed by the permanent settlement regulation, that is, Regulation 25 of 1802. The preamble to the said regulation, says 'to grant to zamindars and other landholders, their heirs and successors, a permanent property in their land in all time to come, and to fix for ever a moderate assessment of public revenue on such lands, the amount of which shall never be liable to be increased under any circumstances.'

"Hon. Members of this House will please see that the grant of these zamins was intended not only for the holders thereof but also for their heirs and successors.

"Then I will invite the attention of the hon. Members to section 8 of the said regulation, where it has been stated 'proprietors of land shall be at free liberty to transfer without the previous consent of the Government, or of any other authority, to whomsoever they may think proper, by sale, gift or otherwise, their proprietary right the whole or in any part of their zamindaris; such transfers of land shall be valid and shall be respected by the Courts of Judicature and by the officers of Government.

1st February 1929] [Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo]

"So the Bills are going to restrict the two important rights that were given to the landholders in this province by permanent settlement, Regulation 25 of 1802, which they regarded as their Magna Charta.

"Then, Sir, under the terms of the permanent settlement regulation, each zamindar is given a sanad, and I will read the terms of the sanad which makes it very clear that these zamindaris are conferred not only on the holders but also on their heirs and successors. To quote the terms of the sanad from Board's Standing Order No. 29: 'to perform the duties allegiance to the British Crown its laws and regulations you are hereby authorized and entitled to hold in perpetuity for your heirs, successors and assigns at the permanent assessment herein named the zamindar of . . .' So the holder on whom this permanent right was conferred has to hold it not for himself but for his heirs and successors and also for the assigns. By including these estates in the Impartible Estates Act of 1904 you are taking away the much valued right of alienability and also imposing restrictions of impartibility of tenure which goes along with the terms of the permanent settlement. In this connexion I think I cannot do better than by quoting the hon. Mr. Thompson, who in a very elaborate speech dealt with the objections of the hon. Members of the Council in 1902. He said: 'The attributes (that is, impartibility and primogeniture are wanting in modern zamindaris and they are subject to the ordinary laws of partition and succession.' Then, 'From impartibility and single succession to the negation of alienation at the will of the holder is less than a step.' That was the view then held by Government. When in 1896, the landholders of Madras approached the Government to have an enactment to safeguard their interests against any possible alienation, against any possible division of the zamindaris by the junior members of the family, the Government of Madras were not at first willing to yield to this unjust and undesirable legislation which was demanded by the landholders. Still they went on with it which was started from a number of partition suits that were pending then in the various courts of this province, some of which were even taken to the highest court of appeal, that is, the Privy Council. The Nuzvid zamindari had to share its misfortune in coming before the law courts.

"Having got decrees from the Privy Council that this Nuzvid zamindari is divisible and as such brothers could claim a share, they have chosen the convenient course of obtaining the seal of approval to make the zamindaris impartible. That is the position where we are to-day in considering these two Bills to be included in the schedule of Impartible Estates Acts. In 1902 the request of these zamindaris was so insistent and the landed aristocracy felt the menace so great that they approached the Government with petitions and memorials and the latter had to appoint a commission of enquiry to see which of the zamindaris were really and did deserve to be brought under the schedule of the Act of 1904. After an elaborate inquiry lasting for over a year the Government came to the conclusion that after all 134 zamindaris alone could be brought under the schedule and that was the number included in the schedule of 1904. After this such of the zamindaris which were kept off from the schedule necessarily and naturally attempted to be brought in the schedule. The legislature while restricting the power of alienation and

4-45  
p.m.







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## APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1251 asked by Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st February 1929, page 520 supra.]

Letter from S. D. SHROFF, Esq., B.Sc., M.R.S.I., Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern division, to the Superintending Engineer, Bezvada Circle, dated 29th December 1928, No. 781-S.E.

[Legislative Council question No. 1312—Irrigation channel from the Pedalanka channel above the Bomminampadu regulator—Kaikalur taluk—Kistna district.]

[Reference.—Your No. 3892-E., dated 17th December 1928.]

I have the honour to report as follows :—

(a) There is no such proposal to dig an irrigation channel from Pedalanka channel above Bomminampadu regulator on the left side for irrigating the dry sandy block lying between the Venkatapuram channel and the Pedalanka channel. The whole block is situated about 1 to 1½ feet above the F.S.L. of Pedalanka channel above the Bomminampadu regulator and is not commandable by canal water. Hence the proposed channel has not been further investigated, the non-commandability of the lands prohibiting any such proposal.

(b) Some ryots have petitioned for the above channel and they have been told that their lands are not commandable. The question of contribution does not arise as the channel is impracticable.

(c) The said villages may be 'Project villages'. They have been given irrigation facilities as far as is practicable. The following branch channels from Pedalanka channel have irrigation under them. These villages have not been denied irrigation facilities as stated.

| Name of channel.             | Ayaut. | Name of villages served.                                     |
|------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Venkatapuram channel ..   | 1,052  | Bomminampadu, Vemavarapadu, Venkatapuram and Sanarudravaram. |
| 2. Bomminampadu channel ..   | 616    | Bomminampadu, Korukollu and Mulalipalli.                     |
| 3. Chigurakota channel ..    | 429    | Bomminampadu and Chigurakota.                                |
| 4. Nandirajucodu channel ..  | 986    | Korukollu.                                                   |
| 5. Nadimicodu channel ..     | 745    | Do                                                           |
| 6. Sanarudravaram channel .. | 920    | Sanarudravaram and Kaldindi.                                 |
| 7. Kothacodu channel ..      | 1,048  | Do.                                                          |
| 8. Kaldindi channel ..       | 380    | Kaldindi.                                                    |
| 9. Kondangi channel ..       | 1,326  | Kaldindi, Kondangi and Pothumarru.                           |

[1st February 1929]

## APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1256 asked by Mr. C. Ramasomayaiah at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st February 1929, page 522 supra.]

Letter from L. H. Greg, Esq., Chief Engineer for Irrigation, No. 2406/1928, C.E.P., dated 11th January 1929.

[Legislative Council question No. 749—Godavari river—Siltng up.]

[Reference.—Your Memorandum No. 16726-D/28-4, dated 26th October 1928.]

Your Memorandum calls for a full report on the following points :—

- (1) Whether the river has been silting up,
- (2) if so, what are the causes, and
- (3) what remedies can be suggested.

(1) *Whether the river has been silting up.*—The Superintending Engineer, Waltair Circle, is of the opinion that the river has been silting up year after year as evidenced by the annual river charts and that the silting up process is quite perceptible. It may be accepted that the construction of such a work as an anicut across the bed of a river will tend in the process of time to the deposition of silt in the bed of the river for some distance above the anicut. This is one of the main objections to the solid form of dam construction such as an anicut and the more modern practice is what is known as a regulator which consists of a series of openings such as a bridge with these openings fitted with large regulating shutters by the manipulation of which the water level in front of the regulator can be adjusted and in times of heavy floods these shutters can be lifted clear. By these means it is not necessary to raise the crest of the masonry work permanently to such a height as would be necessary if the ordinary anicut form of solid dam had been employed. It is, of course, usual to provide what are known as scouring sluices or undersluices at the end of the anicut adjacent to the head sluice of the canal taking off from above the anicut but the main object of these scouring sluices or undersluices is to keep open the approach channel to the canal head sluice and their effect is but local and in the case of long anicuts such as those of the Godavari the effect of scouring sluices on keeping clear the main river-bed above the anicut is negligible.

The anicut of Dowlaishweram consists of four sections—

|                           | FEET.  |
|---------------------------|--------|
| (1) Dowlaishweram .. .. . | 4,940  |
| (2) Ralli .. .. .         | 2,859  |
| (3) Maddur .. .. .        | 1,548  |
| (4) Vizeswaram .. .. .    | 2,598  |
| Total .. .. .             | 11,945 |

These four anicuts are connected by three lankas or islands—Pichika lanka, Bobber lanka and Maddur lanka. There are three sets of undersluices, one at Dowlaishweram for the eastern delta canals, one at Bobber lanka for the Central delta canals at the end of the Ralli anicut and the third set at Vizeswaram for the Western delta canals. There are no undersluices at the Maddur anicut.

[1st February 1929]

Though the bed of the river above the anicut has no doubt changed from its condition prior to the anicut construction it is a matter of some difficulty to say whether there has been any real material alteration as would permanently effect adversely the supply to the three delta divisions. This difficulty is due to the very great alterations in the deep bed of the river observable from the soundings plotted from the river charts of the Dowlaish-weram anicut for the years 1895-96, 1900-01, 1910-11, 1914-15, 1920-21 and 1925-26. Taking a point about 18,000 feet above the anicut we find that the bed of the river remains at almost the same depth below the anicut crest for the years 1895-96, 1900-01 and 1910-11 this depth being 22 to 23 feet but in the year 1914-15 the level was about 36 feet below anicut crest and shoaled up to 25 feet below crest in 1920-21 and to 22 feet below crest in 1925-26.

At a point about 12,500 above the anicut the bed was 38 feet below crest in 1895-96; shoaled to 27 feet in 1900-01 and to 23 feet in 1910-11 and then scoured to 33 feet below crest in 1914-15 but then shoaled up to 23 feet below crest in 1920-21 and to 12 feet in 1925-26.

At a point about 7,000 feet above the anicut excepting in the year 1910-11 when the bed shoaled up to 17 feet below crest there was scouring the maximum being in 1925-26 when the level was 26 feet below crest.

At a point about 1,000 above the anicut the bed was 24 feet below crest; silted up to 13 feet in 1900-01; scoured to 18 feet below crest in 1910-11; shoaled up to 8 feet in 1914-15 and scoured to 29 feet below crest in 1925-26.

From these soundings it can be seen how the deep bed of the river varies over a series of years.

(2) *If so what are the causes.*—As already explained under (1) the silting of a river-bed above an anicut is inevitable.

The Superintending Engineer, Waltair Circle, is of the opinion that the trouble may have been aggravated by the construction of the Railway Bridge across the river at Rajahmundry some five miles above the anicut. There was much discussion as to what effect the construction of this bridge might have on the river-bed between the bridge and the anicut at the time of the construction of the bridge and a great variation of opinions was evinced by the various officers who considered the matter.

(3) *Remedies.*—The work of removing vegetation on the shoals is being carried out year after year under the river conservancy operations and the Superintending Engineer considers that the following remedial measures that have been attended to by the Public Works Department as necessity arose carried on on a greater scale will wash off silt above the anicut.

Cutting leading channels in the shoals and ploughing as this will tend to the more easy removal of the shoal during floods.

As regards the provision of further undersluices in the body of the anicut, this would be a very expensive matter and I am not prepared to recommend it. With a view to ensure increased supply of water for irrigation in the delta an estimate for Rs. 2,600 was approved for raising the pivots of the falling shutters on the anicut crest by one inch. The results of this will be watched and further action taken if necessary.

[1st February 1929]

## APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1263 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st February 1929, page 626 supra.]

*Copy of Resolution from the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue, and Settlement, No. 8181-Rt., dated the 12th December 1928.*

READ—the following papers:—

I

Letter from the Collector of South Kanara, D. Dis. No. 9240/28, dated 4th November 1928.

Notifications requiring publication in villages are at present sent to village headmen with directions to publish them in their villages by beat of tom-tom. There have so far been no complaints of the inadequacy of such publication, though in some cases in the election of panchayat court members objections may have been received from unsuccessful candidates that the notifications were not properly published. I do not think that the practice in vogue requires any modification. The village talaiyaris are required to go on beat duty every day in order to detect crimes, etc., and to ascertain births and deaths occurring in the villages. There is thus no difficulty for the village headmen to get notifications published by sending them to literate villagers and getting their signatures. In fact, this is the procedure that is actually followed at present and I do not see any other effective way to publish them, especially as houses on the West Coast lie scattered and are not concentrated in gramamattam or village-site, as elsewhere.

II

Letter from the Collector of Malabar, L. Dis. No. 9815/28, dated 7th November 1928.

All my Divisional Officers report and I agree with them that in the peculiar conditions of this district tom-toming is the only sure means of carrying information to all the villagers. Beat of tom-tom on market days at market centres and distribution of copies among the principal inhabitants at different centres in a village will add to the effectiveness of publication.

2. Tom-toming would be more effective if some payment could be made for the services rendered. At present there seems to be no general provision for incurring any expenditure in publishing notices. In England the town crier became obsolete when the people became sufficiently literate to read newspapers and handbills; now broadcasting is taking its place. The same progress may be anticipated in India. Handbills and the cost of distributing them must of course be paid for by the party interested in getting the information broadcasted.

III

Letter from the Collector of the Nilgiris, L. Dis. No. 3361/28-A-1, dated 24th November 1928.

I consider that the present method of communicating information to villagers, i.e., by publishing notifications in village chavadis and by beat of tom-tom is amply sufficient for this district. I cannot think of any better method of ensuring publicity.

[1st February 1929]

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[1st February 1929]

*Resolution.*

Submitted to Government.

2. The Board considers that tom-toming is the best method under the existing conditions. In order to ensure that this is done in all the localities where there are houses the village menial may be directed to obtain in the notice—the contents of which he publishes by tom-tom—the signature of one or two principal residents of each locality in token of such publication.

*G.O. Mis. No. 146, Revenue, dated 22nd January 1929.*

The Government agree with the Board of Revenue in the view expressed in paragraph 2 of its reference read above. The Board is requested to issue the necessary instructions to the Collectors.

## APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1266 asked by Mr. D. Narayana Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st February 1929, page 528 supra.]

*Copy of letter from A. H. A. Todd, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of West Godavari, R.C. No. 2722-27, dated 20th July 1927.*

[Subject.—Assessment—Plantain trees on the bunds of wet lands.]

The irrigation of plantains standing on the bunds of single crop wet lands is being charged in accordance with the rules given in Board's Standing Order No. 5-A/2 (ii). No charge is levied if they are not irrigated by percolation or other means.

2. There is nothing to show that Messrs. Campbell and Moore ever discontinued this practice.

## APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1273 asked by the Zamindar of Gollapalli at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st February 1929, page 532 supra.]

## I

**G.O. No. 117, Law (General), dated 12th January 1926.**

The Government direct that applications for educational concessions on behalf of converts from the depressed classes to Christianity should be dealt with in the Department of Education and not by the Commissioner of Labour.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR,  
*Secretary to Government.*

To the Commissioner of Labour.  
„ Director of Public Instruction.  
„ Law (Education) Department.

[1st February 1929]

## II

## (i)

*List of commercial scholarships*

|                           |                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) C. Swamikannu.        | (6) V. S. Venugopal.  |
| (2) C. V. Sundaraganesan. | (7) S. Vethamanikram. |
| (3) C. V. Iambodaran.     | (8) K. V. Balaramulu. |
| (4) Paul Sanjeevaraj.     | (9) T. Arumanathan.   |
| (5) V. S. Balakrishnan.   | (10) S. Kuppuswami.   |

## (ii)

*List of industrial scholarships.*

| Serial number and name of the scholarship-holder. | Name of the institution. | Nature of course and period of training. |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| (1)                                               | (2)                      | (3)                                      |

**Madras district.**

|                         |                                                               |                                   |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. N. Ganesan ..        | Government Trades school ..                                   | Fitting and driving, second year. |
| 2. Kariedula Subbayya.  | P.T. Lee Chingalvaraya Nayakar's Technical Institute, Madras. | Fitting and driving, first year.  |
| 3. Akula Virayya ..     | Do. do.                                                       | Do.                               |
| 4. Malle Somayya ..     | Do. do.                                                       | Do.                               |
| 5. Kunolala Nagayya.    | Do. do.                                                       | Do.                               |
| 6. Peetha Seshayya ..   | Do. do.                                                       | Do.                               |
| 7. Chevuri Venkayya.    | Do. do.                                                       | Do.                               |
| 8. Gogulapalli Abraham. | Do. do.                                                       | Do.                               |
| 9. S. Mary ..           | Orphan and Indian Christian school, New Washermanpet, Madras. | Lace making, first year.          |

**South Arcot district.**

|                       |                                             |                         |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 10. Velangani ..      | St. Joseph's Industrial school, Tindivanam. | Carpentry, first year.  |
| 11. James ..          | Do. do.                                     | Do.                     |
| 12. D. Devadason ..   | Danish Mission Industrial school, Panruti.  | Carpentry, second year  |
| 13. R. Rathinam ..    | Do. do.                                     | Carpentry, fourth year. |
| 14. Samboo Samuel ..  | Do. do.                                     | Do.                     |
| 15. M. Chellayya ..   | Do. do.                                     | Weaving, first year.    |
| 16. S. Paramanandam.. | Do. do.                                     | Weaving, second year.   |

**Trichinopoly district.**

|                       |                                               |                        |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 17. D. Devasagayam .. | Wesleyan Mission Industrial school, Karur.    | Weaving, first year.   |
| 18. Yagappan ..       | St. Joseph's Industrial school, Trichinopoly. | Carpentry, first year. |

**Madura district.**

|                  |                                        |                        |
|------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 19. K. Muthan .. | Kallar Boarding centre, Usilampatti .. | Carpentry, first year. |
|------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------|

**Tinnevely district.**

|                         |                                                            |                      |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 20. Mark Nallamuthu..   | T. D. T. A. Industrial school for the Blind, Palamecottah. | Weaving, first year. |
| 21. Hosannah Nesanmani. | Do. do.                                                    | Do.                  |
| 22. Innasimuthu ..      | Do. do.                                                    | Do.                  |

[1st February 1929]

*List of industrial scholarships—cont.*

| Serial number and<br>name of the scholarship-<br>holder.<br>(1) | Name of the institution.<br>(2)                                           | Nature of course and<br>period of training.<br>(3) |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| South Kanara district.                                          |                                                                           |                                                    |
| 23. B. Gopala ..                                                | St. Joseph's Weaving school, Kadiri, Mangalore.                           | Weaving, first year.                               |
| 24. A. Somayya ..                                               | St. Joseph's Asylum Industrial Workshops, Kankanadi, Mangalore.           | Fitting, first year.                               |
| North Arcot district.                                           |                                                                           |                                                    |
| 25. Raman ..                                                    | Anjuman-i-iba-Athul, Harsenath Industrial school, Vellore.                | Carpentry, first year.                             |
| 26. Muniswami ..                                                | Do. do.                                                                   | Do.                                                |
| Kistna district.                                                |                                                                           |                                                    |
| 27. Bethapudi Siro-<br>mani.                                    | Sri Krishna Parissramalayam Industrial school, Kowtaram, Kistna district. | Carpentry, first year.                             |
| 28. Puli Venkatesu ..                                           | Do. do.                                                                   | Do.                                                |
| 29. Chalapathi Ab-<br>bayya.                                    | Do. do.                                                                   | Do.                                                |
| 30. Abbudasa Royappa.                                           | St. Joseph's Industrial school, Ganadala, Bezwada.                        | Do.                                                |
| 31. Bethala Somayya ..                                          | Andhra Jatheeya Kalasala, Masulipatam.                                    | Do.                                                |
| 32. Bethala Nagabhu-<br>shanam.                                 | Do. do.                                                                   | Fitting and driving first year.                    |
| 33. Talapatla Gabriel ..                                        | Do. do.                                                                   | Do.                                                |
| 34. Chundru Venkata-<br>ratnam.                                 | Do. do.                                                                   | Fitting and driving, second year.                  |
| 35. Konala Gabriel ..                                           | Do. do.                                                                   | Do.                                                |

1st February 1929]

## APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1278 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st February 1929, page 537 supra].

## LAW (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT.

## COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

With reference to the answer given to question No. 198 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 6th September 1928, the following report is laid on the table.

## APPENDIX

Statement showing the number, status, pay or income of officers performing the functions of Inspectors of buses in the Madras City and in mufassal, and the receipts of fees for inspection, for the year ending 30th June 1928.

| District.            | (1)                                                                | (2)                                                                                                                                               | (3)                                                             | (4)                                                                    | (5)                                                                 | (6) |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
|                      | Number of officers performing the functions of Inspector of buses. | Status of officers performing the functions of Inspector of buses.                                                                                | Pay of officers performing the functions of Inspector of buses. | Emoluments of officers performing the functions of Inspector of buses. | Receipts of fees for inspection for the year ending 30th June 1928. |     |
| 1. Ganjam ..         | 1                                                                  | District Superintendent of Police                                                                                                                 | Rs. 650—1,350 per mensem.<br>No pay fixed ..                    | Rs. 900 ..                                                             | Rs. 4,110 0 0                                                       |     |
| 2. Vizagapatam ..    | 1                                                                  | Inspector of motor vehicles ..                                                                                                                    | Rs. 650—1,350 per mensem.                                       | Amount realized in column (5).                                         | 2,787 12 0                                                          |     |
| 3. Godavari, East .. | 2                                                                  | District Superintendent of Police for the whole district except Agency division where the Assistant Superintendent of Police conducts inspection. | Rs. 650—1,350 per mensem.                                       | Rs. 4,575 ..                                                           | 6,179 0 0                                                           |     |
| 4. Godavari, West .. | 1                                                                  | District Superintendent of Police ..                                                                                                              | Rs. 350—700                                                     | Rs. 65 per mensem ..                                                   | 2,910 0 0                                                           |     |
| 5. Kistna ..         | 1                                                                  | Do. ..                                                                                                                                            | Rs. 650—1,350                                                   | Rs. 75 ..                                                              | 3,796 0 0                                                           |     |
| 6. Guntur ..         | 2                                                                  | District Superintendent of Police ..                                                                                                              | Rs. 650—1,350                                                   | Amount realized in column (5) is divided into two equal halves.        | 2,375 0 0                                                           |     |
| 7. Nellore ..        | 1                                                                  | District Board Engineer ..                                                                                                                        | Rs. 700—1,000                                                   | Rs. 3,300 ..                                                           | 4,329 8 0                                                           |     |
| 8. Cuddapah ..       | 1                                                                  | Inspector of motor vehicles ..                                                                                                                    | Rs. 225 per mensem                                              | Rs. 1,237-8-0                                                          | 2,584 0 0                                                           |     |
| 9. Anantapur ..      | 1                                                                  | District Superintendent of Police ..                                                                                                              | Rs. 650—1,350                                                   | Rs. 125 per mensem                                                     | 1,965 0 0                                                           |     |
| 10. Bellary ..       | 3                                                                  | Do. ..                                                                                                                                            | Rs. 650—1,350                                                   | Rs. 3,300 ..                                                           | 3,140 0 0                                                           |     |
| 11. Kurnool ..       | 1                                                                  | District Board Engineer ..                                                                                                                        | Rs. 675—1,375                                                   | Rs. 1,920                                                              | 2,357 0 0                                                           |     |
| 12. Madras ..        | 1                                                                  | District Superintendent of Police ..                                                                                                              | Rs. 650—1,350                                                   | Rs. 500 per mensem                                                     | 16,150 0 0                                                          |     |
| 13. Chingleput ..    | 2                                                                  | Commissioner of Police ..                                                                                                                         | Rs. 1,750—2,150                                                 | Rs. 2,450 ..                                                           | 2,475 0 0                                                           |     |
| 14. Chittoor ..      | 3                                                                  | District Superintendent of Police ..                                                                                                              | Rs. 650—1,350                                                   | Rs. 3,350                                                              | 3,775 0 0                                                           |     |
| 15. North Arcot ..   | 1                                                                  | District Superintendent of Police ..                                                                                                              | Rs. 700—1,000                                                   | Rs. 275 ..                                                             | 7,755 0 0                                                           |     |
| 16. South Arcot ..   | 2                                                                  | District Board Engineer ..                                                                                                                        | Rs. 675—1,375                                                   | Rs. 450                                                                | 4,390 0 0                                                           |     |
|                      |                                                                    | Inspector of motor vehicles ..                                                                                                                    | Rs. 225 per mensem                                              | Rs. 1,050                                                              |                                                                     |     |
|                      |                                                                    | District Superintendent of Police ..                                                                                                              | Rs. 650—1,350 per mensem.                                       | Rs. 660                                                                |                                                                     |     |
|                      |                                                                    | District Board Engineer ..                                                                                                                        | Rs. 700—1,000                                                   |                                                                        |                                                                     |     |

[1st February 1929]

[1st February 1929]

|                     |   |                                                    |                                                                                         |                    |            |
|---------------------|---|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| 17. Tanjore ..      | 1 | Inspector of motor vehicles ..                     | Rs. 275 per mensem                                                                      | Rs. 175 per mensem | 7,815 0 0  |
| 18. Trichinopoly .. | 1 | District Superintendent of Police ..               | Rs. 650—1,350 per mensem ..                                                             | Rs. 175 per mensem | 3,250 0 0  |
| 19. Madras ..       | 1 | Inspector of motor vehicles for Madura and Ramnad. | Rs. 350 per mensem ..                                                                   | Rs. 175 per mensem | 16,462 8 0 |
| 20. Ramnad ..       | 1 | Inspector of motor vehicles ..                     | Rs. 275 ..                                                                              | Rs. 175 per mensem | 7,950 0 0  |
| 21. Tinnevely ..    | 1 | Inspector of motor vehicles ..                     | Rs. 275 per mensem up to 4th October 1927 and Rs. 325 per mensem from 5th October 1927. | Rs. 175 per mensem | 11,340 0 0 |
| 22. Coimbatore ..   | 1 | Do. ..                                             | Rs. 325 per mensem                                                                      | Rs. 175 per mensem | 12,343 0 0 |
| 23. The Nilgiris .. | 1 | Do. ..                                             | Rs. 325 per mensem                                                                      | Rs. 175 per mensem | 4,198 0 0  |
| 24. Salem ..        | 1 | Do. ..                                             | Rs. 250 ..                                                                              | Rs. 175 per mensem | 7,864 0 0  |
| 25. South Kanara .. | 1 | Do. ..                                             | Rs. 275 ..                                                                              | Rs. 175 per mensem | 6,637 8 0  |
| 26. Malabar ..      | 1 | Do. ..                                             | Rs. 250 ..                                                                              | Rs. 175 per mensem | 14,020 0 0 |

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J. VENKATANARAYANA,  
Secretary to Government.

## APPENDIX

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## APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1279 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st February 1929, page 538 supra.]

Statement showing the qualifications and grade of salary and the caste or community of full-timed salaried Inspectors of Motor Vehicles in the various districts of this Presidency.

| District.        | Qualifications of Inspector.                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Salary of Inspector. | Caste or community to which the Inspector belongs. |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Madura-Ramnad .. | A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.E.; retired senior Executive Engineer, Hyderabad.                                                                                                                                                                                      | Rs. 350 *            | European.                                          |
| Malabar ..       | Ten years' practical experience in motor and mechanical engineering, holder of a Secondary School Leaving Certificate.                                                                                                                                   | 250 *                | Indian Christian.                                  |
| Tinnevely ..     | A diploma holder of the Victoria Technical Institute.                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 275 *                | Brahman.                                           |
| Coimbatore ..    | Formerly Foreman, Public Works Workshops, Madras.                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 325 *                | Anglo-Indian.                                      |
| South Kanara ..  | Engineer possessing diploma of L.M.E. (Hons.)                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 275 *                | European.                                          |
| Salem ..         | Ex-Public Works Department officer, A.M.I. Mechanical Engineer (London).                                                                                                                                                                                 | 275 *                | Do.                                                |
| North Arcot ..   | Second-class fitter in No. 2-A.C.C. Workshops; apprentice for five years as Engineer fitter in England; was for six years with Royal Tank Corps, most of the time with second armoured cars in Bangalore, Second and Third Class Education Certificates. | 225 *                | Do.                                                |
| Tanjore ..       | Passed in "motor-car repairing and driving" in the first class with distinction from the Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Institute, Madras.                                                                                                                      | 275 *                | Muhammadan.                                        |
| The Nilgiris ..  | Has good knowledge of cars and recommended strongly by Public Works Department Officers.                                                                                                                                                                 | 325 *                | Anglo-Indian.                                      |
| Nellore ..       | Automobile Engineer ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 225 *                | European.                                          |
| Ganjam ..        | Worked for three years in motor works at Karachi and has in all seven years' experience in motors.                                                                                                                                                       | 225 *                | Anglo-Indian.                                      |
| West Godavari .. | Mechanic ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 225 *                | Non-Brahman.                                       |
| Chittoor ..      | Was running a motor repair shop ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 225 *                | Anglo-Indian.                                      |

\* Includes motor cycle allowance of Rs. 25.

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## APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1291 asked by Mr. K. Uppi Sahib at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st February 1929, page 546 supra.]

*Institution of Second Appeals, Criminal and Civil Appeals in the High Court during the last five years.*

|              | First Appeals. | O.S. Appeals. | C.C.S. Appeals. | L.P. Appeals. | Second Appeals. | C.M. Appeals. | C.M.S. Appeals. | Referred Trials. | Criminal Appeals. |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1924 .. .. . | 469            | 92            | 41              | 181           | 1,462           | 480           | 146             | 103              | 700               |
| 1925 .. .. . | 472            | 132           | 66              | 299           | 1,908           | 567           | 172             | 84               | 720               |
| 1926 .. .. . | 373            | 124           | 49              | 428           | 1,984           | 471           | 135             | 100              | 700               |
| 1927 .. .. . | 448            | 101           | 60              | 329           | 2,463           | 524           | 250             | 94               | 750               |
| 1928 .. .. . | 482            | 143           | 58              | 107           | 1,849           | 549           | 197             | 149              | 787               |

Disposal of Second Appeals for the last five years—

|              |       |
|--------------|-------|
| 1924 .. .. . | 1,782 |
| 1925 .. .. . | 1,575 |
| 1926 .. .. . | 1,645 |
| 1927 .. .. . | 1,463 |
| 1928 .. .. . | 1,193 |

Second Appeals ready for hearing during the last three years—

|                        |       |
|------------------------|-------|
| on 1st January 1926 .. | 1,421 |
| on 1st January 1927 .. | 1,292 |
| on 1st January 1928 .. | 1,495 |
| on 1st January 1929 .. | 1,620 |

## APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 1310 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st February 1929, page 555 supra.]

*Improvements to the Chennur causeway—Suggestions of Superintending Engineer, Madras Circle.*

The failure of the surki concrete as the wearing surface raises a general question whether that material is unsuitable altogether for the wearing surface. Blue metal in surki mortar has stood well elsewhere under similar and even worse conditions of traffic and water action. The failure in the present case is probably due to the use of 'Kankar pebble,' granite slab pavement 4" thick as proposed is therefore approved.

2. When a causeway is laid across a river, there is as a rule, the permanent rising of the bed level above the causeway and in the very design primarily, the inevitable rising of the bed level should have been taken into consideration and the design made. In this case this point was not taken into consideration in the first design and the consequent difficulties must be faced now.



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3. The hanging groynes now proposed will cause diversion of currents which may damage the causeway itself. A general elevation of the formation level of the causeway and provision of fresh vents can only remedy the evil. The sand filling proposed at the ends will not stand for one season. The whole scheme cannot be estimated at one stretch for want of funds. The first instalment may be limited to Rs. 20,000 but the scheme should have in view the ultimate raising of the formation level and introduction of vents.

## APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to question No. 1327 asked by Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st February 1929, page 564 supra.]

Letter from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government (Public Health) Department, R. No. 13-General, dated the 14th January 1929.

I have the honour to furnish below seriatim answers to the several clauses of the Legislative Council question:—

(a) Yes, a steward clerk was appointed to the Government Hospital, Coonoor, during the month of November 1928.

(b) A list of candidates who applied for the post with their caste and qualifications is enclosed. From a perusal of the list it is noted that the great majority of the candidates who applied for the post had no office experience. There is only one clerk (steward clerk) sanctioned for the hospital: he has to work single handed and the Civil Surgeon considered that an experienced clerk was necessary. The Civil Surgeon states that before the present clerk was appointed the following candidates were given a trial for the period specified against their names and that they were found unsuitable:—

(1) T. M. Koshi, B.A., Christian, from 14th August 1928 to 1st September 1928.

(2) Shivan Achary, Hindu, from 1st September 1928 to 17th October 1928.

(3) Kanakasabha, Adi-Dravida, an unqualified man from 1st November 1928 to 17th November 1928.

(c) The present steward clerk is a relation by marriage of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of out-patients of the hospital and is a man of good character and qualifications with experience of Government office work. He is a permanent clerk in the Malabar Collector's Office (Forest Branch).

(d) There is no information on this point.

(e) The post was advertised in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in its issue of 10th July 1928. In this connexion it is also pointed out that at the instance of the Civil Surgeon endeavours were made by this office to post a suitable junior clerk attached to the District Medical Officers' offices of neighbouring districts and State Hospitals in Madras City to the Government Hospital, Coonoor, but none of the clerks was willing for transfer to Coonoor.

(f) The defalcations were made by clerks who had no family ties with any of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons then on duty in the hospital. The present Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the hospital are reported to be men of good family, of unblemished character and of unsullied record in Government service, and they are not likely to recommend for a responsible post any relation who is likely to bring discredit to the family.

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*List of applicants with their names, castes and qualifications.*

| Serial number and name.      | Caste.          | Qualifications.                                                                                                                  |
|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. N. P. Muktundan ..        | Hindu, Thiya .. | S.S.L.C. of 27. No experience.                                                                                                   |
| 2. M. Antony ..              | Christian ..    | Unqualified.                                                                                                                     |
| 3. M. Muniyappan ..          | Hindu ..        | S.S.L.C. of 29. No experience.                                                                                                   |
| 4. T. V. Narayanan Nayar.    | Hindu, Nayar .. | Do. of 27. Do.                                                                                                                   |
| 5. G. Ramanujam ..           | Hindu ..        | Do. of 27. Do.                                                                                                                   |
| 6. P. V. Mathew ..           | Christian ..    | Studied up to S.S.L.C.                                                                                                           |
| 7. M. Karunakaran ..         | Hindu, Thiya .. | S.S.L.C. No experience.                                                                                                          |
| 8. T. A. Raj ..              | Christian ..    | Do. Do.                                                                                                                          |
| 9. K. V. V. Padmanabhan.     | Brahman ..      | Intermediate, Teacher, Board school.                                                                                             |
| 10. P. S. Jagadisan ..       | Do. ..          | S.S.L.C. No experience.                                                                                                          |
| 11. A. S. Karunakaran.       | Hindu, Thiya .. | Do. Do.                                                                                                                          |
| 12. T. M. Koshi ..           | Christian ..    | B.A.                                                                                                                             |
| 13. T. S. Natrajan ..        | Brahman ..      | S.S.L.C. No experience.                                                                                                          |
| 14. P. S. Vajravadieln.      | Hindu ..        | Do. Do.                                                                                                                          |
| 15. B. Doraiavelu Mudaliyar. | Do. ..          | Ex-army man. Exempted in G.O. No. 517, dated 6th June 1928. Clerk, Public Works Department, Mettur.                              |
| 16. Gobinath Rao ..          | Do. ..          | S.S.L.C. Typist, Superintending Engineer's office.                                                                               |
| 17. Devarajulu ..            | Do. ..          | S.S.L.C. No experience.                                                                                                          |
| 18. Shivanachary ..          | Do. ..          | Do. Clerk, Government Women and Children Hospital, Mangalore, and acting clerk, Office of the District Superintendent of Police. |
| 19. A. R. Madhava Rao.       | Do. ..          | S.S.L.C. Vaccinator's Training.                                                                                                  |
| 20. Husain Sheriff ..        | Mubammadan ..   | Do. No experience.                                                                                                               |
| 21. Ariakta Thirtha ..       | Hindu ..        | Do. Do.                                                                                                                          |
| 22. Muhamamad Hussain.       | Mubammadan ..   | Studied up to S.S.L.C.                                                                                                           |
| 23. P. V. Sundaraswaran.     | Brahman ..      | S.S.L.C. No experience.                                                                                                          |
| 24. Joseph ..                | Christian ..    | Do. Do.                                                                                                                          |
| 25. Sreedaramuni Kartha      | Hindu ..        | Do. Do.                                                                                                                          |
| 26. P. V. Gopalan Nayar.     | Do. ..          | Do. Forest Department Code in A and B and Account Test. Permanent clerk of the Malabar Collector's office (Forest Branch).       |
| 27. Viawanathau ..           | Brahman ..      | S.S.L.C. No experience.                                                                                                          |
| 28. A. M. Kanakasabha.       | Adi-Dravida ..  | Appeared for the S.S.L.C., but not completed.                                                                                    |
| 29. V. S. Cruz ..            | Christian ..    | Unqualified.                                                                                                                     |
| 30. K. Burrows ..            | Do. ..          | Do.                                                                                                                              |

Nos. 12, 18 and 28 were tried.

## APPENDIX XI

[Vide answer to question No. 1339 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st February 1929, page 571 supra]

*Summary of the action taken so far on the recommendations of the Special Officer for the Survey of Cottage Industries on industries peculiar to particular districts.*

I. The action taken on the recommendations of the Special Officer in respect of the industries peculiar to the Ceded districts is summarised below. Reference may also be made in this connexion to the answer given on 15th March 1928 to question No. 1753 asked by Mr. Harisarvottama Rao respecting Cuddapah and Bellary Survey.

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*Kurnool district.*

*Cotton carpet and tape weaving.*—The hon. Member's attention is invited to answers to question Nos. 274, 275 given on 8th September 1928 and 701 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao, M.L.C., and given on 27th November 1928. The demonstrator deputed to the district interviewed prominent professional dyers of Kurnool, Nandyal and Koilkuntla and explained to them modern methods of dyeing. A demonstration was also given in dyeing and cloth printing before a large number of students and teachers of the Municipal High school, Nandyal, which has a weaving section, the Coles Industrial school, Kurnool, and the Board High school, Koilkuntla. Besides the above centres, Jolapuram and Kodamur villages were also visited by the demonstrator with a view to providing technical advice to the dyers there.

*Cumbly weaving.*—The answers to clauses (a) and (d) of question No. 343 asked by Mr. Harisarvottama Rao and given on 8th September 1928 may be perused. The Weaving Superintendents have been instructed to advise cumbly weavers in their respective jurisdictions of the use of double yarns for warp in place of single yarns spun on the charka which do not stand the strain of fly shuttle weaving. The matter has also been brought to the notice of the Kuditani Cumbly Weavers' Society. As, however, the employment of double yarn would enhance the cost of the finished product, the employment of such yarns does not afford the best solution of the problem of introducing the fly shuttle amongst cumbly weavers. As the question resolves itself into one of securing supplies of single yarn of a quality suitable for use on the fly shuttle and as these yarns can only be produced with the aid of a domestic wool spinning plant, an attempt was made through the Co-operative department to demonstrate to the Kuditani weavers the working of the wool spinning plant installed at the Central Jail, Bellary. Considerable difficulty is however being experienced in persuading the weavers to take to machine-carded wool and the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bellary, has recently been asked to obtain from the Jail, yarn sufficient for the preparation of warps required for one cumbly and give it to a prominent weaver for obtaining his opinion as to their suitability even if they were to be woven with a hand thrown shuttle and a set of bealds for quick shedding. If the weavers are convinced of the utility of these machine-made yarns which by the way do not require sizing they are likely to take to it.

As regards the question of improving the breed of sheep, the Agricultural department is ready to loan a few good breeding rams to accredited Co-operative Societies who are prepared to take proper care of the rams. The management of the Kuditani Sheep Breeding Society is unable to undertake this responsibility as there are no facilities for grazing.

*Grass mat industry.*—The Collector of Kurnool has reported that there is no objection to the free removal of reeds from unreserves as is being done now and that headloads of grass can, under the existing rules, be removed from reserves also free of seigniorage fees. The Collector of Nellore has reported that the tunga grass is not grown in the Kanigiri taluk. It is however understood that the mat makers of Lingajipalli have since removed to a village in Markapur taluk. They used to get reeds from the Ayanavolu makers who in turn obtain supplies from Nellore and Kurnool districts. As reeds are available free in the Markapur taluk itself and the localities in

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which reeds grow in the Nellore district are some distance away, it may, not pay makers to obtain reeds from the Nellore district. It is not therefore proposed to address the Collector of Nellore in the matter.

*Bangle industry.*—Hon. Member's attention is invited to the answers to questions Nos. 277 and 278 asked by Mr. Harisarvottama Rao and given on 8th September 1928.

*Lacquer work.*—The Victoria Technical Institute has been furnished with the name and address of the Nossam worker and asked to extend its patronage to this man. Samples of painted skins have also been obtained with a view to testing whether there is sufficient demand for them.

*Slate industry.*—The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to question No. 279 asked by Mr. Harisarvottama Rao and given on 8th September 1928. As the slate makers have not furnished the Director of Industries with particulars required in spite of two reminders sent to them it has not been possible to take up the matter of reduction of railway freight with the railway administration. Mr. Fyfe, Inspector of Industrial Schools, visited the locality once and studied the question when he was recently on leave. He will shortly submit a report on the result of his enquiries in England when the whole question will be examined in detail. The correspondence with the Forest department as regards the supply of ready planed and grooved frames to slate makers at remunerative prices has indicated that the price which the Olavakot saw mill has quoted may not be acceptable to the slate makers and this matter will be further examined.

*Bamboo articles.*—The hon. Member's attention is drawn to the answers to Question Nos. 280 and 281 asked by Mr. Harisarvottama Rao, and given on 8th September 1928.

*Cuddapah district.*

*Metal industry.*—The hon. Member's attention is invited to questions asked by Mr. Harisarvottama Rao, No. 1753 answered on 15th March 1928 and No. 163 answered on 5th September 1928, and the communication to the Council dated 26th November 1928. The question of interesting the Victoria Technical Institute in the Vonipenta metal ware was taken up and the Sales Manager has been asked to visit the place. It is understood however that the articles made at Vonipenta are chiefly household vessels and as such it is doubtful whether the Victoria Technical Institute would be able to do much to stimulate the demand. The Special Officer's reports on other districts will indicate the localities where the industry is carried on and he has stated that he would be in a position to make definite proposals with regard to the Vonipenta Industry in his final report. As regards co-operative societies, it is understood that the Oddars and Muhammadans have each a co-operative society for them and if these work well they may be linked with the village and town societies in Ceded districts and elsewhere.

*Kora grass mat industry.*—It is ascertained that there is not much local demand in Cuddapah district for the mats and the trade is largely in the hands of sowcars. The producers depend on these sowcars for the disposal of the mats and owing to unhealthy competition among these the exporters' profits are not sufficiently attractive to induce them to make advances to producers with a view to securing larger production. It is not possible to form a credit society for people who have no steady income. In view of the limited production it would not be paying if a co-operative society could take the place of exporters.

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*Dyeing and printing.*—A practical dyer was deputed to Jammalamadugu to demonstrate simplified methods for the benefit of dyers and his work was appreciated. The local missionary referred to by the Special Officer was addressed among other things to state whether by increasing the number of operatives, introducing new designs and adopting latest methods of block printing, the increased output could be readily marketed and if so in what countries. He has stated in reply that the annual production is about 4,700 square yards of which nearly 4,000 square yards are exported, that the difficulty of marketing the output was not felt, that no new designs have been used for some time and that the mission would be glad to receive ideas, methods and designs which would help to employ more people and supply a wider market. Subsequently the missionary wrote asking for some technical details and these were furnished. Another demonstrator was deputed to Jammalamadugu in order to give the necessary practical demonstration and advice for the benefit of workers. The Dyeing Superintendent will also visit the centre shortly to instruct the missionary in stencil printing and production of new designs that could suitably be adopted.

*Sericulture.*—Since some parts of Rayachoti and Rajampet subdivisions were found suitable for starting sericulture, the Sericultural Assistant got mulberry planted in four centres, namely, Madithad, Veerannagatupalli, Appayarajupet and Kumarakalva. A practical sericulturist has also been posted to look after these plantations. Silk worm rearing has been started in the first two villages and for the present the cocoons are being sent to the Textile Institute for purposes of reeling as it will not be advisable to instal a reeling machine until the quantity of cocoons produced in the area considerably increases.

*Palmyra industry.*—The Collector of Cuddapah who was asked to enquire and report as to whether there was likely to be a good demand for palmyra article if produced locally in the district has reported that he does not consider that the articles made of palmyra will have much local demand in the district but that if an experiment is to be tried, it might be done in the places noted below :—

1. Khadarabad, Jammalamadugu taluk.
2. Idupulapaya plantations, Rayachoti taluk.
3. Forest panchayat tope, Prodattur. Information is being collected as to the approximate area under palmyra and number of trees in the three localities mentioned above. The Assistant Industrial Engineer, Bezwada, has also been asked to make independent enquiries as to the local demand and submit a report.

*Bellary district—Cotton and silk dyeing and carpet weaving.*—A demonstrator was deputed to Bochigondanahalli for giving a demonstration in the use of fly-shuttle loom. A practical dyer was also sent to different centres in the district—Bellary, Rayadrug, Adoni and Yemmiganur for demonstrating to local people improved methods in dyeing and printing and his work was appreciated. When the dyeing equipment ordered for the Textile Institute is received and installed attempts will be made to induce persons interested in dyeing to start small dyeing concerns setting up similar appliances. The dyeing Superintendent is at present engaged in giving demonstration on the modern serigraph method of cloth printing at the Institute. After he completes this work he will be deputed to the several dyeing centres in the

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Presidency for affording necessary technical advice to dyers. The question of forming a co-operative society to improve the quality of dyeing and to reduce the cost of production of carpets is being investigated.

*Cotton patty or screen industry.*—The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has been requested to report whether it is possible to organize a society for the development of this industry.

*Cumbly or blanket industry.*—The question of improving grazing facilities near the villages where the industry is carried on was considered. The Collector has reported that the only grazing areas that can be found are the forest panchayat reserves and as there are many forest panchayats in the district, sheep, though not goats, of the villages adjoining the areas may be allowed to graze in the reserves at reduced rates if necessary. It is considered that people engaged in the industry will approach the panchayats.

*Bangle industry.*—Information as to the requirements of block glass by some of the bangle makers has just been obtained and is being communicated to the United Provinces manufactures.

*Rope-making and coir-retting.*—The question of taking Mappilla prisoners to the tract where fibre is sufficient in order to teach the local people the art of rope-making and coir-retting was considered, but it is found that Kudligi is 40 miles from Alipuram Jail and there is no railway communication. Coir fibre is difficult to obtain in Bellary and no coir industry is carried on either in Alipuram or Central Jail. The Director of Industries has submitted proposals for conducting improved retting experiments and if these prove successful the question of developing the industry in districts where coconut is grown on a large scale will be taken up.

#### Anantapur District.

*Cumbly industry.*—It is ascertained that already all possible facilities have been given in the matter of grazing in departmentally managed forests. As regards the formation of societies for breeding sheep, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has promised to form societies wherever possible. Credit societies already exist at Tenegal and Beluguppa to give loans to Kurubas who are engaged in the industry. The Agricultural department have promised to loan a few good breeding rams to accredited co-operative societies who are prepared to take proper care of the rams. The hon. Member's attention is also invited to the remarks under cumbly weaving in respect of the Kurnool district.

*Paper industry.*—The Leather Research Chemist visited Nyamadala and has submitted a preliminary report. He has promised a fuller report after collecting information in regard to manufacture of hand-made paper in other places in the Presidency. His report is awaited by the Director.

*Waist string manufacture.*—A suitable cotton twisting machine has been evolved. The machine is being brought to the notice of the weavers through peripatetic weaving parties.

*Wooden comb manufacture.*—The Forest department has agreed to charge as a temporary measure in the case of comb makers a seigniorage of 2 annas per headload of wood obtained from the reserves of the Anantapur district.

*Castor oil pressing.*—The Special Officer suggested that credit facilities should be given to Ganigas who now purchase castor seed on credit from commission merchants. It is ascertained that the few men who are engaged

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in the trade are well-to-do and do not even resort to the credit society working in the place. There is perhaps no need for a separate society for these people.

The screw presses generally used for expressing castor oil absorb a good lot of labour in their operation and the oil obtained is not easily saleable as it is heated and is reddish brown in colour. The installation of a power driver screw press may be beyond the means of the ordinary Ganiga.

*Hemp growing industry.*—The question of starting a co-operative society with a small capital with a view to setting up one or two looms of the improved type was considered. As it is however understood that there are only five men who do the weaving it is not proposed to form a society for them.

*Dyeing and printing.*—A dyeing demonstrator visited Dharmavaram and demonstrated modern methods of dyeing with Naphthol and Indanthrene colours. As the dyers desired to be advised regarding modern methods of dyeing green and blue, suitable recipes were worked out and communicated to the president of the local society.

*Bangle industry.*—In order to supply cheap fuel to the family engaged in the industry, the Forest department was consulted. It is found that the people want fuel from Guttur reserve adjoining their village. The reserve is under panchayat management and the men engaged in the industry have been asked to address the local panchayats.

*Sericulture.*—The Sericultural Assistant visited the Hindupur taluk and reported favourably on the possibilities of introducing sericulture in the locality. As however the existing staff of practical sericulture are fully engaged in areas already brought under mulberry cultivation, it has not been possible to do any actual work in Hindupur taluk.

II. The report on the survey of the districts of Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely has been received by the Government with the remarks of the Director of Industries. The following is a summary of the action taken by the Director on the recommendations of the Special Officer on the survey of these districts.

*Dyeing industry.*—Arrangements will be made to depute the Dyeing Superintendent to Madura, Melapalayam and Kila Veeraraghavapuram with a view to demonstrating to the dyers up-to-date methods in dyeing.

*Kora mat industry.*—The Collectors of Trichinopoly and Tinnevely have been addressed as to the possibility of leasing out to mat makers Government padugai lands on easy terms. The question of forming a co-operative society for the mat makers at Pattamadai is under the consideration of Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

*Coir industry.*—The question of forming a co-operative society at Anjengo to enable manufacturers to purchase machines is being examined by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. It is proposed to try at Thopputhurai the methods now adopted in Ramnad district for cleaning the fibre if and when the experiments contemplated are initiated.

*Palmyra industry.*—As regards the licence fee charged for the manufacture of candy or sugar, enquiries have been instituted to ascertain the amount of the fee levied and the proportion it bears to the profits. The utilization of the palmyra fibre is being investigated.

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*Sunn hemp and aloe fibre industry.*—The question of minimising the ravages of pests attacking sunn hemp crops is under the consideration of the Director of Agriculture.

*Gold and silver lace thread industry.*—The State Aid to Industries Act has been amended with a view to assisting small scale industries. If the workers in the industry apply to Government for small loans their applications will be considered.

*Metal industry.*—It is proposed to consider the question of the nature and extent of the assistance to be given to the metal industry in Dindigul and other places on receipt of the Special Officer's report on Chittoor and Tanjore districts.

*Dindigul Brass lock industry.*—The Industrial Engineer has been asked to visit Dindigul and report as to the directions in which the industry can be helped.

*Tobacco manufacture.*—The improvement of the local varieties of tobacco is under the consideration of the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Industries is in correspondence with the Forest department as to the possibility of growing beedi leaves in the vicinity of the chief centres of beedi manufacture.

*Toy industry.*—The Superintendent of the Madura Industrial Institute has been asked to visit Iravadanallur and furnish a report as to the directions in which the industry could be developed.

*Silk industry.*—It is understood that several successful crops have been raised at Vedakangulam out of disease free seed supplied from Kollegal. It is not therefore considered necessary to supply the centre with a microscope. When the industry is started in a few more centres in the vicinity cope. When the industry is started in a few more centres in the vicinity and the production of cocoons increases, the question of purchasing and installing a reeling machine for this group will be considered.

*Wood carving.*—The Superintendent, School of Arts, has been called to visit Madura and to report as to how the industry can be developed on sound artistic lines.

*Manufacture of chunam.*—Enquiries are being made to ascertain whether the small licence fee now levied makes serious inroads in the profits realised by workers.

## APPENDIX XII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1341 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st February 1929, page 572 supra.]

G.O. No. 140, Development, dated 29th January 1927.

When the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, was established, it was one of the main objects of Government to impart instruction in soap making to the owners of small local factories which it was expected would come into existence as a result of the working of the Institute. Owing to various causes it had not been possible hitherto to provide the necessary facilities for this training. The Government however consider that before a decision is

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taken as to the future of the concern, an attempt should be made to train some apprentices and accordingly sanction the continuance of the Institute till 31st March 1929 and direct that arrangements should be made to train apprentices from 1st February 1927. The Institute will continue to be run as a commercial concern but its principal object will be to provide training in the art of soap making. The position of the Institute will be reconsidered at the end of 1928-29 with reference to the results of its working as an instructional centre.

2. The course of training must be purely practical and adapted to the requirements of men with small capital and no great education who cannot possibly either acquire a knowledge of chemical analysis or afford to maintain a laboratory. The Government consider that the revised syllabus drawn up by the Director of Industries and appended to this order will generally suffice for the purpose. The number of apprentices to be taken will be six in the first year and twelve in the second year. Applicants from outside the Presidency may also be admitted provided it does not involve any additional cost. A fee of Rs. 100 per annum will be charged from each student coming from the Madras Presidency; the fee in the case of others will be Rs. 150 each per annum.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

V. PANDRANG ROW,  
Secretary to Government.

## APPENDIX.

*Syllabus of lectures for the training of small soap manufacturers at the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut.*

*Course.*—The course will consist of lectures and practical work in the factory and the laboratory. There will be three lectures a week (each lecture of one hour's duration) and six hours will be devoted to laboratory work. All the rest of the time will be employed in the factory.

1. Lectures (three hours a week) on—

(i) *Raw materials.*—A general survey of the occurrence, preparation and properties of the raw materials necessary for soap making, viz., oils, fats, caustic soda, caustic potash, silicate of soda and soda ash, etc. Then a detailed study of these products as far as their application to the soap industry is concerned. Simple methods of testing the purity of raw materials. If the students have not sufficient knowledge of English, the lectures will be made as far as possible in vernacular, viz., Tamil or Malayalam.

(ii) *Soap making.*—History of soap making. Preparation of different strengths of caustic soda and caustic potash solutions for use in soap making. Fats and oils, simple methods of refining oils and fats. A comparative study of the nature of the various fats and oils. Rosin as a soap material. Soap machinery. Processes of soap making with special reference to cold process work and boiled soap making in a small scale. Classification, manufacture and properties of various kinds of boiled, semi-boiled, toilet and soft

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soaps and simple facts regarding the colouring and perfuming of soaps. Glycerine in soap lyes (glycerine waters), their treatment and concentration by solar heat. Principles of concentration in vacuum pan.

(iii) *Analyses of soaps and oils.*—Elementary analyses of testing of oils, fats and soaps; common adulterants in oils and soaps and how to detect them. The properties of a good finished soap.

(iv) *Setting up a small factory.*—Selection of site for a factory. Planning suitable buildings and the best methods of arranging plant and machinery.

(v) *General.*—Simple costing methods of soaps in accordance with the different kinds of raw materials employed for different kinds of soaps. Maintaining short accounts of production, etc. Elements of trading, advertising, etc.

2. *Laboratory work.*—(Six hours a week.) A practical study of the simple chemical operations. The use of a chemical balance. Preparations and use of ordinary standard solutions. Simple methods of testing oils and fats such as the determination of specific gravity, melting and solidifying points, acid value and saponification value. Analysis of soaps. Determination of fatty acids, free alkali, combined alkali, water, fillings, rosin, etc. Only very easy methods that can be quickly grasped and followed will be shown.

3. *Factory work.*—The students will be first initiated into the various departments of factory work such as the weighing and storing of raw materials received into the factory and issuing same for soap making. They will be given instructions regarding the preparation of caustic soda solutions in different strengths in the factory. They will, in the beginning, watch the different processes of soap making and gradually be required to attend to every process themselves. They will have to do manual work in all operations such as the weighment of raw materials, putting them in the soap pans, mixing, boiling, crutching, cleansing, framing, slabbing, cutting, stamping, packing and loading the soaps in carts. Only by such means the students will get to respect the dignity of labour and also to learn the full details most minutely. After they have gained some experience, they will be asked to look after some manufacturing operations and eventually will be given some responsible work such as completing a batch of different kinds of soap. The methods of manufacture will be fully demonstrated at every stage in the soap pan and probable difficulties and doubts will be cleared as they arise.

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## APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1354 asked by Diwan Bahadur R. N. Aroggaswami Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st February 1929, page 577 supra.]

*Record of service of Mr. H. A. Irwin.*

|                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| December 1895 to August 1896.    | Upper Subordinate, Madras Railway Construction, Bezwada.                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| August 1896 to September 1898.   | Assistant Engineer, Madras Railway Construction, Bezwada.                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| October 1898 to December 1899.   | Assistant Engineer, East Coast Railway.                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| December 1899 to October 1902.   | Engineer, Mysore and West Coast Railway Surveys and Assistant Engineer, Muthupet-Arantangi Railway construction.                                                                                                                               |
| October 1902 to October 1904.    | Assistant Engineer and Executive Engineer, Tungabhadra Project Surveys--Madras Public Works Department.                                                                                                                                        |
| October 1904 to April 1906.      | Special Engineer, Madras Municipality, on the new Drainage Works.                                                                                                                                                                              |
| May 1906 to February 1914.       | Temporary Engineer, Madras Public Works Department Tank Restoration Scheme, Ootacamund Drainage Works, Salem Water Works and Madura Drainage Works.                                                                                            |
| February 1914 to September 1914. | Hyderabad State Public Works Department; Employed on new Hyderabad Town Water Works.                                                                                                                                                           |
| September 1914 to January 1919.  | Went on war service to Australia--Government of India Commission to buy horses. Took horses to France, Commissioned in Remounts and later transferred to the Royal Engineers. Demobilized on 21st January 1919. Returned to India, March 1919. |
| August 1919 to August 1928.      | Forest Utilization Officer, Forest Exploitation Officer and Forest Engineer, Madras Government.                                                                                                                                                |
| August 1928                      | ... Joined Mettur Project.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

*Record of service of Mr. A. H. S. Campbell.*

Temporary Engineer, Madras Public Works Department, from May 1909 to July 1915 during which period he was employed in the Canvery Reservoir Project Investigation for one year and then as Executive Engineer in charge of the West Coast division and on the Cochin Harbour works.

From 1915--1920 was in the Royal Engineers and served in Flanders, Egypt and Mesopotamia and rose to the rank of Major.

From June 1916 to November 1916 served under Sir George Buchanan on Port and River Conservancy work and later he was posted to the staff of the 3rd Corps and took part in the advance that culminated in the capture of Kut and Bagdad. On the cessation of hostilities was employed on Railway Administration and later joined the Civil Administration.

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In 1919 was on deputation in England with the present Sultan of Bahrein.

1921--1923. Was engaged in private practice in Engineering.

1924--1927. Was employed as Temporary Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department Federated Shan States.

## APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1366 asked by Mr. P. Bhakataavatsulu Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st February 1929, page 584 supra.]

## FIRST ANNEXURE.

*Qualifications of Mr. H. G. Howard, Chief Engineer for Hydro-Electric Development, Madras [vide answer to clause (b) of question No. 1453.]*

Possesses technical training and experience gained in Canada and America. Member, American Institution of Electrical Engineers; Associate Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. From 1903 to 1909 was engaged on railway survey and construction work on hydro-electric systems in Canada and California. From 1910 to 1915 was Superintendent of Construction and General Superintendent, Operation and Maintenance, Mexican Light and Power Company, work including construction of 88,000 volt sub-station, transmission units and small electric plants. From 1915--1919 was in Royal Field Artillery active service in France, India and Mesopotamia. Attained rank of Major Military Cross. From 1919--1922 was Assistant and Chief Engineer, Mexican Light and Power Company, work consisted of construction of hydro-electric plant, high pressure pipe units and steam plant; was also in charge of distribution of power, framing power contracts, tariff schedules, etc. From 1923 to date of appointment under the Madras Government was Chief Engineer, Cowdrays, White Hall Securities Corporation on hydro-electric side, in charge of construction of 30,000 horse power hydro-electric plant, pumping plant, reservoir, aqueduct, etc., in Chile. (Total scheme 70,000 kilowatts).

## SECOND ANNEXURE.

*Technical qualifications of Mr. G. Sundaram, Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer for Hydro-Electric Development [vide answer to clause (e) of question No. 1453.]*

M.A. in Physics, Madras University.

Completed the three years' post-graduate course in Electrical Engineering at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and obtained the certificate of Proficiency in Electrical Technology.

Specialised in Hydro-Electric Engineering in France, Switzerland and England for over three years.

Served as Electrical Assistant to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Hydro-Electric Development for over two years.

Associate Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, London.



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## THIRD ANNEXURE.

Statement showing the number of Upper and Lower Subordinates and clerks, etc., employed in the Hydro-Electric Development Department [vide answer to clauses (g) and (h) to question No. 1453.]

| Class of appointments      | Starting pay. | Number of posts. | Brahmans. | Non-Brahmans. | Muslims. | Indian Christians. | Adi-Dravidas. | Other minority communities |
|----------------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------|---------------|----------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Upper Subordinates.</b> |               |                  |           |               |          |                    |               |                            |
| Supervisors .. .. .        | 180           | 2                | ..        | 2             | ..       | ..                 | ..            | ..                         |
| Do. .. .. .                | 125           | 5                | 4         | 1             | ..       | ..                 | ..            | ..                         |
| Do. .. .. .                | 80            | 9                | 7         | 2             | ..       | ..                 | ..            | ..                         |
| Draftsmen .. .. .          | 150           | 1                | 1         | ..            | ..       | ..                 | ..            | ..                         |
| Do. .. .. .                | 80            | 3                | 3         | ..            | ..       | ..                 | ..            | ..                         |
| <b>Lower Subordinates.</b> |               |                  |           |               |          |                    |               |                            |
| Draftsmen .. .. .          | 50            | 3                | 1         | 1             | 1        | ..                 | ..            | ..                         |
| <b>Clerks.</b>             |               |                  |           |               |          |                    |               |                            |
| Superintendents .. .. .    | 125           | 2                | 1         | 1             | ..       | ..                 | ..            | ..                         |
| Accountant .. .. .         | 100           | 1                | 1         | ..            | ..       | ..                 | ..            | ..                         |
| Storekeeper .. .. .        | 100           | 1                | 1         | ..            | ..       | ..                 | ..            | ..                         |
| Clerk .. .. .              | 80            | 1                | 1         | ..            | ..       | ..                 | ..            | ..                         |
| Do. .. .. .                | 65            | 1                | 1         | ..            | ..       | ..                 | ..            | ..                         |
| Do. .. .. .                | 60            | 1                | 1         | ..            | ..       | ..                 | ..            | ..                         |
| Do. .. .. .                | 40            | 6                | 5         | 1             | ..       | ..                 | ..            | ..                         |
| Do. .. .. .                | 35            | 3                | 3         | ..            | ..       | ..                 | ..            | ..                         |

## APPENDIX XV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1370 asked by Mr. J. Bheemayya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st February 1929, page 585 supra.]

Statement showing the scale of fines.

|                      | RS.   | RS. |    | RS. |
|----------------------|-------|-----|----|-----|
| Kists below 20       | 20    | ..  | .. | 1   |
| from 20 and below 50 | 50    | ..  | .. | 2   |
| " " 50 " 100         | 100   | ..  | .. | 3   |
| " " 100 " 200        | 200   | ..  | .. | 6   |
| " " 200 " 400        | 400   | ..  | .. | 12  |
| " " 400 " 800        | 800   | ..  | .. | 24  |
| " " 800 " 1,500      | 1,500 | ..  | .. | 40  |
| " " 1,500 " 2,500    | 2,500 | ..  | .. | 50  |
| " " 2,500 " 4,000    | 4,000 | ..  | .. | 75  |
| " " 4,000 " 6,000    | 6,000 | ..  | .. | 100 |
| " " 6,000 and above  | ..    | ..  | .. | 150 |

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## APPENDIX XVI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1381 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st February 1929, page 592 supra.]

Extract of G.O. No. 865, Public, dated 7th October 1928.

Order.—All Members of the Committee may draw travelling and daily allowances under the rules applicable to them as Members of the Madras Legislative Council attending its meetings.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. G. STOKES,  
Chief Secretary.

## APPENDIX XVII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1387 asked by Mr. D. Narayana Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st February 1929, page 594 supra.]

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement,  
Mis. No. 2551, dated the 10th September 1927.

[Subject—Acts and Bills—Village Panchayat Courts—Execution of decrees—Amendment of Act or Rules—Necessity—Collector's remarks submitted with Board's remarks.]

Submitted to Government with reference to their Memorandum No. 705/B-2, dated 6th May 1927.

2. The Board considers that no case has been made out for any modification of the Village Courts Act or the rules made thereunder except perhaps in respect of the custody of attached property and submits the following remarks on the several difficulties raised by M.R.Ry. Narayana Raju, M.L.C., in the matter of the execution of decrees by the presidents of the panchayat courts:—

*Delicacy of the position of the president.*—Panchayatdars are elected by adult males who are residents of the village (rule 8) and they elect one among themselves as the president of the panchayat court [section 9 (5)]. The villagers know that such courts are constituted to enable them to get a prompt remedy in suits for recovery of money at considerably less expense than would be necessary in the civil courts. There is thus no reason why the president of a panchayat court should feel it a delicate matter to discharge his duty in the execution of the court's decrees. The Board has no sympathy with the attitude which demands the honour of the post without its responsibilities and endeavours to foist all possibly unpopular duties on to other shoulders.

*Staff.*—Section 11 lays down that it shall be the duty of the village servant usually employed in carrying messages to act under the orders of the village munsif (which term includes the president of the panchayat court—section 5) in seizing, selling and delivering movable properties attached under the Act. It is possible that this leads to friction between the village munsif and the president in the utilization of the services of the village servants. The former may quite legitimately require them for revenue duties particularly in the kist seasons. It is clear that the arrangement is not permanently satisfactory, but at present there is no justification for a separate menial



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staff for the panchayat courts. Such a staff must, however, come in the end if and when the movement develops. The existing inconvenience such as it is, is not sufficient reason for transferring of the execution work from the president of the panchayat court to the village headman. If the village servant does not attend to this statutory duty or if the headman is obstructive disciplinary action may be taken against them by the Revenue officers.

3. *Storage of attached property.*—Under section 53 of the Village Courts Act, the president (which term is included in the expression village munsif—section 5) is bound to provide for the custody of movable property attached. It is only in a small percentage of the suits filed in panchayat courts that the amounts decreed will have to be realized by execution. As the panchayat court can try suits the money value of which does not exceed Rs. 50 or Rs. 200 in cases in which both parties consent (such cases are very rare) the movables attached in execution will not be numerous. They may as a rule be left in the custody of the judgment-debtor himself on his furnishing adequate security for their production when required—section 53. In certain cases they may be sold soon after attachment—section 58—Proviso. If either of these courses is not feasible, the properties may be left in the custody of the village headman if the president so desires. A rule may be made to this effect. The expense of keeping such property in custody is one of the items in the costs of execution which constitutes a first charge on the money realized in execution—section 63.

*Attendance of the president in civil and criminal courts—Prosecution in cases of obstruction and revision petitions to District Munsifs' Courts.*—The difficulties in this case are fanciful. The complaint, if any, would be filed by the village servant against the persons who obstructed him in the discharge of his duty. A revision petition would be filed by the party aggrieved against the counter party. In neither case would it be necessary for the president to attend the courts unless he were summoned as a witness. This would not therefore entail much inconvenience to the president.

3. Copies of the replies of Collectors consulted by Government are herewith submitted:—

Letter from A. R. Cox, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Coimbatore, L. Dis. No. 5048/27 A-3, dated 16th May 1927.

[Government Memorandum No. 705/B-2, dated 6th May 1927.]

I have received no complaint from any of the presidents of panchayat courts about any difficulties in the execution of decrees.

2. In my opinion, the existing provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder are not defective.

Letter from A. R. C. WESTLAKE, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Kistna, L. Dis. No. 3739/27, dated 14th June 1927.

[Reference.—Government Memorandum No. 705/B-2, dated 6th May 1927.]

No complaints have been received from presidents of panchayat courts about their difficulties in the execution of decrees passed by panchayat

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courts. I think that the existing provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder in the matter of execution of decrees of panchayat courts are adequate.

Letter from M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur U. RAMA RAO Avargal, B.A., Collector of Kurnool, No. L. 1404/27, dated the 18th June 1927.

• [Reference.—Government Memorandum No. 705/B-2, dated 6th May 1927.]

The president of only one panchayat court in this district complained that the village servants did not promptly assist him in the execution of decrees and the village servants were suitably punished.

2. In my opinion the existing provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder bearing on the subject are not defective and no modifications seem called for. Under section 11 of the Madras Village Courts Act, it is the duty of village servants to assist the president of the panchayat court in the execution of decrees. Even if the work were transferred to the village magistrate he has to depend upon the village servants for its execution. As regards the other grounds of objection, if the burden of enforcing the execution of decrees is shifted to the shoulders of the village magistrate, the latter is in an equally unpleasant situation of becoming unpopular, whereas if the president is just and impartial there would be no justifiable ground for any ill-feeling against him in his capacity as president. The alleged inconvenience caused by a president having to attend magistrates' or district munsifs' courts in cases of obstruction to the execution of his decrees does not seem to be serious so far as this district at any rate is concerned as there have hardly been any cases of obstruction during the past three years. In regard to the custody of the distrained property, it may be made over to the village magistrate after obtaining acknowledgment from him as is being done in the case of similar property seized by various departments of Government.

3. There seems to be therefore no particular reason why the president should be relieved of the responsibility and the village magistrate burdened with it.

Letter from R. H. ELLIS, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Madura, L. Dis. No. 4781/27, dated the 18th June 1927.

[Government Memorandum No. 705-B/2, dated 6th May 1927.]

No complaints have been received from presidents of panchayat courts about difficulties in the execution of decrees. The provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder bearing on the subject are not defective. I do not consider that it is necessary to amend them in the direction proposed.

Letter from H. S. SHIELD, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., Collector of Tanjore, D. Dis. No. 6217/27-B., dated 22nd June 1927.

[Government Memorandum No. 705-B-2, dated 6th May 1927.]

Complaints from the presidents of panchayat courts in this district about the difficulties in the execution of decrees have been rare. The Revenue Divisional Officers of Tanjore, Negapatam and Pattukkottai state that there

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are no defects in the existing provisions and no remedy is called for. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Pattukkottai, suggests that in cases of difficulty section 66 of the Act provides necessary relief by enabling the courts to send their decrees to the District Munsifs having jurisdiction for execution. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Negapatam, states that elected functionaries should be made to realize that their duties are not always pleasant ones and that they should not hesitate to take coercive steps in the matter of execution.

2 The Revenue Divisional Officer, Mannargudi, reports that one of the presidents represented before the Tahsildar that the execution of the decrees could not be attended to by him only for want of men.

3. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, anticipates some difficulty in securing in time, the help of the village menial, who is under the direct control of the village headman. These two Revenue Divisional Officers suggest that the Act may be so amended as to make the village headman responsible to execute all orders.

4. The only difficulty that can possibly be anticipated is that the president of the panchayat court may not be able to get the services of the village menials promptly as they are not under the direct control of the Presidents.

5. This can be got over by giving exemplary punishments in one or two cases of wilful neglect on the part of the village headman to depute menials and culpable delay on the part of the menials to attend to the directions of the Presidents, Village Panchayat Courts.

6. I am therefore of opinion that the existing provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder are not defective and that no remedy is called for.

Letter from H. R. PATE, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Malabar, Calicut,  
D. Dis. No. 4834/27, dated the 2nd July 1927.

[Government Memorandum No. 705 B-2, Law (General), dated 6th  
May 1927.]

I received a complaint from the president of the Panchayat Court at Nethirimangalam, Walluvanad taluk in January 1926, that he experienced certain difficulties in the matter of executing decrees of panchayat courts and I recommended to Government in my Ref. No. C. 2-293/26, dated 3rd February 1926 that the rule should be so amended as to permit the execution of decrees by any member of the panchayat appointed by the president in that behalf. The Government ruled, in their Order No. 658, Law (General), dated 1st March 1926, that under section 11 of the Madras Village Courts Act orders in execution might be executed by the agency of village servants acting under the orders of the president of a panchayat court. It does not appear to me however that that section really solves the difficulty, since, apart from the service of summonses, etc., the only specific powers conferred on the village servants by that section are to "act under the orders of the village munsif in seizing, selling and delivering movable properties attached under this Act." No power to attach is given.

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(i) There appears to me to be some force in the first objection raised by Mr. Narayana Raju, M.L.C., that the president as an elected honorary functionary is "in a delicate situation to take coercive steps such as attachment, sale of properties." Further there is some impropriety in the president both signing an order for execution and executing it.

(ii) The second disadvantage pointed out by Mr. Narayana Raju is that the president has no staff and no village office to keep the attached property in safe custody. Difficulties on this account are as a matter of fact likely to be experienced by a president who does not happen to be the adhkari. As an elected honorary functionary, it does not seem desirable to require the president to provide accommodation for all attached properties.

(iii) The third objection, relating to the obstruction of execution and its consequences, is not, in my opinion, serious. It would seldom be necessary, in the rare event of such obstruction being offered, for the president himself to appear as a witness in the court; the village servant would normally file the complaint. In cases of revision petitions in the courts of District Munsifs against orders passed by the president, only the records are generally called for and it is only in very rare cases that the presence of the president in court is found necessary.

2. For the reasons which I have given, I recommend that rule 53 (b) of the rules framed under the Act should be so amended as to permit the execution of decrees by either, any member of the panchayat court (as recommended in my letter No. Ref. C. 2. 293/26 dated 3rd February 1926) or, as an alternative by the village munsif.

Letter from A. M. A. C. GALLETI, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Ganjam,  
No. L. Dis. 2910/27, dated 3rd July 1927.

[Government Memorandum No. 705 B-2, dated 6th May 1927.]

I have not received any complaints from presidents of Panchayat Courts in this district in the matter of execution of decrees. I do not think that any change in the rules will remove difficulties which are personal.

## APPENDIX XVIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1399 asked by Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st February 1929, page 599 supra.]

Letter from the Director of Industries, No. 843-C/28,  
dated 10th January 1929.

I have the honour to state that the majority of the industrial concerns in Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts being rice mills and groundnut factories there appears to be very little scope for the establishment in those districts of schools of the Trades School type which presuppose the existence of a number of industrial concerns in close proximity to one another from which the apprentices could be drawn for theoretical instruction in the continuation classes. I have consulted a few of the more important concerns and the

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replies received from them go to show that there is at present no organized system of apprenticeship training obtaining in the area and that until such a system of education gains firm ground in the locality the establishment of trade schools of the type of the Madras Trades School would be unnecessary and superfluous. It may however be possible to induce as and when opportunity arises one or two large concerns to admit a few apprentices for training and to start work classes for the benefit of the learners and I have instructed the Inspector of Industrial Schools to examine the possibility of any action being taken in this direction when next he is on tour in the districts concerned. Meantime it seems to me that the question of the establishment of a Trade School in the area should be deferred until the Vizagapatam Harbour Scheme has materialised when a real need is likely to arise for the provision of theoretical instruction to the various apprentices employed in the shops.

**G.O. Mis. No. 153, Development, dated 25th January 1929.**

READ—the following :—

Memorandum to the Director of Industries, No. 2757-II/28-1,  
dated 1st October 1928.

From the Director of Industries, No. 843-C/28, dated 10th  
January 1929.

Order—Mis. No. 153, Development, dated 25th January 1929.

Recorded.

2. The Director of Industries is requested to report some time in July 1929 on the views of the Inspector of Industrial Schools on the question remitted to him for examination.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

A. McG. C. TAMPOE,  
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Industries.

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## APPENDIX XIX.

[Vide item III—Papers laid on the table of the House, page 604 *supra*.]

## LAW (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT.

## COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

With reference to the answer given to question No. 88 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 4th September 1928, the following report is laid on the table :—

## REPORT

## CIVIL JUSTICE.

*Transfer of the Guntur Sarishtadar.*

88 Q.—Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA :—Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any transfers of District Court Sarishtadars in the Presidency were ordered by the High Court before the summer recess ; and

(b) why the Guntur Sarishtadar was not transferred ?

88 A.—

(a) A copy of the High Court's Proceedings R. Dis. No. 390 of 1928, dated 24th April 1928, is appended.

(b) There was no reason to transfer him.

## APPENDIX.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

Order—R. Dis. No. 390/28, dated 24th April 1928.

[Subject.—Sarishtadars of District and Sessions Courts—Transfers of.]

The following transfers of Sarishtadars of District and Sessions Courts have been ordered by the High Court :—

1. M.R.Ry. V. Mannarkrishnayya Garu from Nellore to Anantapur. To join at Anantapur on reopening of that Court.

2. M.R.Ry. P. Venkayya Garu from Anantapur to Nellore. To join at once at Nellore and relieve No. 1.

A. C. HAPPELL,  
Registrar.



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22-4511.

